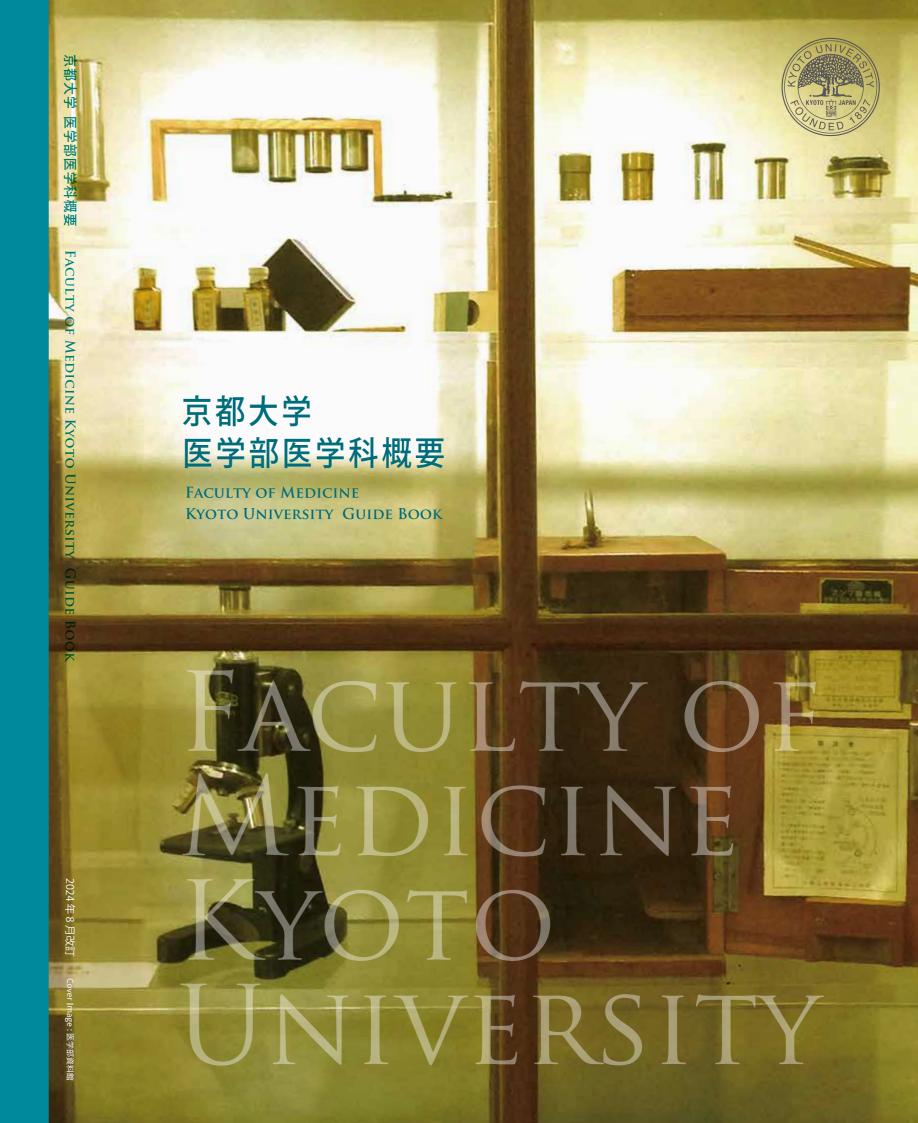


主要鉄道駅 Main Railway station	乗車バス停 Bus Stop to Get on	乗車バス系統等 Route	所要時間 time	下車バス停 Bus Stop to Get off
京都駅(JR・近鉄) Kyoto Station (JR. Kintetsu Railway )	京都駅前 Kyoto Station	市バス 206系統 (東山通 北大路バスターミナル行き) City Bus #206	約35分 35 minutes	「近衛通」または 「京大正門前」 Konoedori or Kyodai Seimon-mae
	八条口 Hachijo Gate	京大病院ライナー(京大病院前・京都大学前行き) hoop (フープ) Kyoto University hospital loop bus	約25分 25 minutes	「京大病院前」または 「京都大学前」 Kyoto University Hospital or Kyoto University
阪急河原町駅 Hankyu Railway Kawaramachi Station	四条河原町 Shijo Kawaramachi	市バス 201系統 (百万遍・千本今出川行き) City Bus #202	約25分 25 minutes	
		市バス 31系統 (高野・岩倉行き) City Bus #31	約15分 15 minutes	Konoedori or Kyodai Seimon-mae
地下鉄丸太町駅 Karasuma Subway line Marutamachi Station	烏丸丸太町 Karasuma Marutamachi	市バス 202系統 (熊野神社・祇園行き) City Bus #202	約25分 25 minutes	
		市バス 204系統 (東天王町・錦林車庫行き) City Bus #204	約15分 15 minutes	Kumano jinjya-mae
京阪神宮丸太町駅 Keihan Railway Jingu-marutamachi Station	神宮丸太町駅 5 番出 10 minutes walk north-ea		約10分 10 minutes	

### 京都大学 医学部

〒606-8501 京都市左京区吉田近衛町

Faculty of Medicine Kyoto University
Yoshida-Konoe-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, JAPAN



# OUR GOALS THAT'S

TO DEVELOP A NOVEL REALM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND TO INNOVATE USEFUL MEDICAL TREATMENTS.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE KYOTO UNIVERSITY GUIDE BOOK

### 理念と目的

### IDEALS AND OBJECTIVES

京都大学医学部は、医療の第一線で活躍する優秀な臨床医、医療 専門職とともに、次世代の医学を担う医学研究者、教育者の養成を その責務とする。

京都大学医学部が育てるのは、単に既存の知識を応用して医療にあ たるだけでなく、病気など医学事象の背後にあるものを見抜き、自 分の頭で考え、新たな知を創出できる人間、また、広く社会と人間 行動を理解し病める人の感情を洞察できる人間、社会全体の健康を めざし高い倫理観を持って行動する人間である。

また、これを人類すべてに発信できる国際性豊かな人間を育てるこ とも我々の使命である。

The Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine aims to foster clinicians and medical professionals to work on the frontline of medical care and also to nurture the next generation of researchers and educators in the medical field.

At Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine we aim to instill our students with the ollowing qualities:

- . Intellectual originality that will enable a pro-active approach and provide new insight into the treatment of diseases rather than relying on existing
- 2. Insight and awareness of patients' feelings and a broad understanding of society and human behavior.
- 3. Good morals and a high degree of motivation to contribute to the health of
- 4. A global perspective and the ability to be active internationally.





伊佐 正 京都大学 医学部長 Tadashi Isa, MD, PhD Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

京都大学医学部は、1899年(明治 32年) に京都帝国大学医科大学として創立されて以来、百有余年の歴史 と伝統をもつ医学部です。全国各地から、京都大学の特徴である「自由の学風」のもとで自らを高める高い志 を胸に秘めた気鋭の若者が集い、長い歴史を持つ京都の地で日々互いに切磋琢磨することで、幾多の日本・ 世界をリードする医学者・医学研究者を輩出するとともに、多くの独創的な医療や研究成果を発信してきま した。

疾患で苦しんでおられる多くの人たちに福音をもたらすことができるよう、疾患の克服に誠心誠意尽力するこ と、それらに資する人材を育成することを京都大学医学部は目指しています。そのためには医学・医療の最先 端の知識と技術を体得することは必須ですが、それだけでなく、広範な分野にわたる教養と技術の習得も不 可欠です。また、医療を受ける側の人たちや共に働く人たちの立場に立って考えることのできるコミュニケー ション能力と倫理観の涵養も必要です。それらの素養を総動員し、高い知的好奇心に基づく鋭い観察力、そ の観察を踏まえた実践、深い洞察をより未知なる命題を解明して、独創的な新たな価値観を創造できる人材 の育成を目指します。

京都大学医学部の最も重要な使命は、京都大学らしく学生の皆さんの自由を尊重しつつ、多くの世界をリー ドする国際的な医学研究者・医療人を育て輩出していくことです。皆さんには、自ら進んで教員にアクセスし て、自らを高め、人と人との触れ合いを通じて世界をリードする人材に育っていただきたいと思っています。 私たち京都大学医学部の構成員はそのような人たちへの支援は惜しみません。それが京都大学医学部の長い 歴史と伝統を通じて共有されている精神なのです。

The Faculty of Medicine of Kyoto University has over 100 years of history and tradition since the establishment of its predecessor, the College of Medicine of Kyoto Imperial University, in 1899. Since that time, energetic young students have been drawn to the Faculty from throughout Japan. Highly motivated to hone their skills and knowledge while appreciating the university's culture of academic freedom, such students have grown through good-natured competition and mutual encouragement in Kyoto, the city with a long history. Many of them have become world-leading scholars and researchers in a variety of medical fields, providing patients with innovative treatments and sharing their discoveries with society.

The Faculty of Medicine is devoted to seeking remedies and developing human resources who can contribute to the conquest of disease, in order to bring hope and relief to those suffering from ailments and illnesses, This mission entails not only the acquisition of cutting-edge knowledge and skills in medical and healthcare fields, but also the cultivation of perspectives and skills in a wide range of fields. Also required is the development of the ability to communicate from the perspectives of patients and coworkers, and a high standard of ethics. The Faculty endeavors to cultivate human resources who can make full use of all these qualities toward creating innovative values through their astute perception backed by deep intellectual curiosity, the actual practice based on such perception, and insight for casting light on issues that are not yet fully understood.

The most important mission of the Faculty of Medicine of Kyoto University is to cultivate many world-leading medical researchers and healthcare practitioners in a way that respects the students' autonomy in line with Kyoto University's traditions. We hope that students will develop into world-leading human resources by interacting with faculty members and others autonomously and enhancing their skills and abilities. At the Faculty of Medicine of Kyoto University, we will spare no effort in providing the support our students need. This is the spirit handed down through the long history and traditions of the Faculty of Medicine of Kyoto University.

### アドミッションポリシー

ADMISSIONS POLICY

京都大学医学部は、1899年(明治32年)に京都帝国大学医科大学として創立された百有余年の歴史と伝統持つ医学部として、世界に誇る指導的な医学者、医学研究者を輩出してきました。医学部医学科は、京都大学が創立以来築いてきた自由の学風を継承し、医療の原点である「人を愛する」精神のもと、学生の自主性、自己啓発を教育の主眼として、個性豊かな創造性の涵養を目指しています。

このような方針を踏まえ、世界の医学・医療の発展を担い、人類の健康と福祉に貢献できる人材を育成するために、以下のような学生の入学を期待します。

#### 医学部医学科が望む学生像

- ・自ら課題を発掘する好奇心や探究心、それを解決しようとする主体 性を持っている人
- ・高い倫理性と豊かな人間性を備え、他者との協調性を持っている人
- ・優れた知的能力とともに、国際的視野を持っている人

入学する学生には高等学校等において、教育課程の教科・科目の習得による基礎学力に加え、分析力や俯瞰力により、これを高度な学びへと展開できる向学心を培うことを求めます。医学部医学科が望む学生を選抜するために、一般入試(前期日程)は、大学入学共通テスト並びに個別学力検査及び面接試験により、総合的に合格者を決定します。

また、医学・生命科学に深い関心を持ち、真摯な姿勢、強い熱意を持って真理を探究し、世界の医学をリードする医学研究者としての資質・適性を持つ人材を求め、特色入試を実施します。高等学校での成績および英語能力において所定の基準を満たす学生を対象に、高等学校での取り組みや医学研究に対する考えに関する報告書等の提出書類並びに口頭試問及び面接試験により、合格者を決定します。

Founded in 1899 as the Kyoto Imperial University College of Medicine, the Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine has been developing its academic activities for over a century. Through an environment that promotes academic freedom and independence, the faculty has produced numerous internationally renowned scholars and researchers in medical fields.

The core belief of the medical profession—"loving humankind, having compassion and caring for others"—is reflected in Kyoto University's institutional philosophy, and the teachings of the Faculty of Medicine aim to enhance each individual's self-development, uniqueness, and creativity. We are committed to the advancement of medicine and medical care, and to contributing to the health and welfare of humankind. We welcome students whose personal values and ambitions resonate with our philosophy to enroll in the Faculty of Medicine.

### Qualities Sought in Faculty of Medicine Students

Students enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine shoul

- Show initiative, have curiosity, and have the ability to work independently to identify and solve problems.
- Have a high degree of ethics and sense of humanity, and be able to wor
  effectively in a team.
- Have a high level of intellectual ability and an internationally-oriented perspective.

Students who enroll in the Faculty of Medicine are expected to have a firm academic foundation, good analytical skills, and broad perspective. They are also expected to be enthusiastic with regards to pursuing their personal academic interests. There are two type of selection process: the General Entrance Examination and the Special Entrance Examination.

The Common Test for University Admission comprises the National Center Test for University Admission, and a separate written examination and interview

The Special Entrance Examination procedure is designed to facilitate the enrollment of particularly dedicated students with a deep interest in the medical and life sciences who are deemed to have the potential to become leading researchers in their field. The examination is based on the applicants' academic performance in senior high school, as well as a written application detailing the



## カリキュラムポリシー

CURRICULUM POLICY

京都大学医学部医学科は、ディプロマ・ポリシーで示した知識と能力を学生が修得できるようにするために、以下の方針に基づいた教育課程を編成・実施します。

- ・1~2年次の全学共通科目で文理広範囲に亘る教養を積むと同時に、医学概論・生物系授業・早期体験実習等を通して医師・医学研究者としての将来像を描く。MD研究者育成プログラム等で早期から医学研究に従事する機会や、英語による医学・生物学の講義などで国際性を涵養するプログラムを提供する。
- ・2年次では分子、細胞、組織などのレベルに分けて人体の構造・機能・発生を体系的に学習する基礎系講義(コア・ベーシック)を提供し、正常な人体の営みの統合的理解を進める。
- ・3~4年次では、疾患との関連の深い基礎系・社会医学系講義(アドバンスト・ベーシック)を経て、臓器別システムの病態に関して臨床的な視点から学ぶ。マイコース・プログラム(最長3ヵ月の自主研究期間)では、本学の研究室あるいは国内外の研究機関・医療機関などで研究活動に従事する。さらに、臨床実習入門コースで臨床実習に必要な基礎的素養の修得を進める。
- ・5~6年次で行う臨床実習では、単なる見学ではなく、患者を受け持ち、実際の医療現場でチーム医療に参加し、自律的に臨床能力を身に付けることの出来る参加型実習を行う。加えて、イレクティブ実習期間を設け、学生の興味に応じて国内外の医療機関・教育機関で実習を行い、臨床能力の向上を目指す。

なお、教育課程の体系性や構造については、ナンバリングとコースツ リーで明示します。

この他、医学研究者を目指す者を対象に、通常カリキュラムと併行してMD研究者育成プログラムを設け、研究者としての基本的能力を修得するコースを提供します。

学修成果の評価について、各科目の到達目標、成績評価の方法はシラバス等において明示します。 4年次後半には、それまでに身に付けた知識と技能を医療系大学間共用試験(CBT、OSCE)において検証します。 臨床実習後には、臨床能力を医療系大学間共用試験(Post-CC OSCE)

The Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine has developed the following curriculum in order to provide students with the knowledge and capabilities described in its Diploma Policy.

- •In their first and second years, students take liberal arts and general education courses to broaden their understanding of both the humanities and science. They also begin acquiring the knowledge and skills they will need to become doctors or medical researchers through the "Introduction to Medical Science and Biological Systems" and "Early Clinical Exposure" classes.
- •The MD Researcher Training Program enables students to participate in medical research from an early stage in their learning and includes medical and life sciences lectures in English to cultivate the students' international orientation.
- •The second year provides Basic Medicine Courses (Core Basic Courses) in which students learn about the structure and functions of the human body through systematic study of human cells, body tissue, and molecules.
- •During their third and fourth years, students are provided with Fundamental and Public Health Courses (Advanced Basic Courses), which provide an in-depth knowledge of diseases and illnesses, and teach about internal organ systems from a clinical perspective. Students will also embark on their My Course programs—a period of up to three months in which they conduct their own independent research, either in Kyoto University's world-class laboratories or at an academic research institution overseas. They will also acquire basic clinical knowledge and skills through the Introduction to Clinical Training Course.
- •During their fifth and sixth years, students will undergo clinical training at multiple affiliated hospitals. During this training, students will not be mere observers, they will participate in the care of patients, join actual medical teams, and develop their individual clinical competence. In addition, an Elective Clinical Training Period gives students the opportunity to select a medical or educational institution in Japan or overseas at which they can undertake practical clinical training to further enhance their skills and knowledge.

The curriculum is organized by means of a numbering system and course tree.

As well as the basic curriculum, the MD Researcher Training Program is provided for those seeking to acquire fundamental research skills in order to pursue a medical research career.

Academic evaluation is based on the level of achievement and grades for each course, the criteria for which are indicated in the syllabus. At end of the fourth year, students' knowledge and skills will be assessed through the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) and Computer Based Training (CBT).

After clinical training, students' clinical skill will be assessed through the Post Clinical Clerkshin OSCE



### ディプロマポリシー DIPLOMA POLICY

京都大学医学部医学科は、世界に誇る独創的な学術研究を推進する ことができる医学研究者及び医学・医療の分野で指導的な役割を果 たす医師・教育者の育成をその責務としています。

こうした人材を育成するために、京都大学医学部医学科では、所定の課程を修め、下記の知識と能力(コンピテンシー)を身に付けた者に学士(医学)の学位を授与します。

#### 1. 独創的な発想と新しい課題への挑戦

科学の既存状況に満足せず、自ら課題や興味を発見し、科学的探究に 真摯に取り組む研究者としての必須の能力を身に付けること。

#### 2. グローバルな活躍

国際社会のなかでの日本の位置や役割を捉えられる幅広い教養と語 学力を身に付け、他国の医師や医学研究者と協働し、日本と世界で リーダーシップをとる態度を身に付けること。

#### 3. 豊かな知識と技能

幅広い知識・技能を修得し、医学・医療に関する優れた思考や行動に 結びつけること。受動的学習から脱却し、理論と実践とを有機的に結 びつける「学ぶ能力」を身に付けること。

### 4. 生涯学習

医師・医学研究者としての将来のキャリア像を見据え、自ら学習課題 を設定し、学習に取り組み、その成果を評価して次の課題に繋げる一 連のプロセスを、自己主導的に行うことができること。

### 5. 医師としての使命感

医師・医学研究者に対する患者と社会からの期待と、医療に求められる社会性・倫理性を意識し、適切な判断や行動を考え、臨床研修に入る準備ができること。

### 6. 患者の視点

患者の生活と気持ちを理解できる想像力を身に付け、知識と技能を総合した問題対応能力を発揮して、卒後の臨床研修において患者の身体的・精神的苦痛を少しでも和らげる患者ケアができるようにすること。

### 7. 多職種での<u>協働</u>

医療や医学研究が多職種との協働(チーム)によって成り立つことを理解し、互いの専門性を最大限に活かし、臨床研修における優れた実践と医療安全に繋げること。

### 8. コミュニケーション

患者や医療者の意図、感情、考え等を理解し、互いを尊重した上で、自身の考えを相手に効果的に伝える工夫や配慮ができること。

The goal of the Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine is to foster medical researchers, doctors, and instructors who will contribute to the field of medicine and medical care. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine will be awarded to students who successfully develop and demonstrate the following qualities and competencies through the faculty's curriculum and assessment.

#### 1. Creativity and Tackling New Challenges

Students should not be content to rely solely on established science, and should be curious and eager to explore their own research interests. They should approach the scientific process with sincerity.

### 2. Globally Active

Students should have a thorough comprehension of Japan's international position and role. They should have the knowledge and skills necessary to be active internationally, and to collaborate flexibly with researchers and medical professionals around the world.

### 3. Advanced Knowledge and Skills

Students should cultivate a broad range of knowledge and skills and effectively integrate them into their thinking and activities in the fields of health care and medicine. They should avoid passive learning and cultivate learning skills that organically combine theory and practice

### 4. Lifelong Learning

Based on their career paths as researchers or professionals in medical fields, students should be able to continually set and pursue their own goals and evaluate their own achievements

#### 5. Sense of Responsibility as a Medical Professional

Students should be prepared to enter clinical training in terms of understanding the needs and expectations that society has with regards to medical researchers and professionals. They should understand the relevant ethical issues and be able to make appropriate judgments and take appropriate action.

#### 6. Understanding Patients

Students should have an understanding of patients' lives and feelings, and combine their knowledge and skills in addressing the problems presented. In postgraduate clinical training, they should make every effort to ease patients' physical and psychological suffering.

### 7. Collaboration with Other Fields and Professions

Students should understand that health care and medical research are advanced through cooperation between by diverse fields and professions. Expertise should be mutually combined to maximize the benefits to clinical training and medical safety.

### 8. Communication Skills

Students should be able to convey their own thoughts and ideas effectively while understanding and respecting the thoughts and feelings of patients and medical workers.



### 医学部医学科カリキュラム

CURRICULUM



### 日本・世界をリードする医師・医学研究者の養成

### TRAINING WORLD LEADERS

本学では日本だけでなく世界をリードする医師や医学研究者を養成すべく、6年間のカリキュラムを通じて基礎から最先端まで医学全般を広範に学びます。

基礎医学では、生命科学ならびに解剖学・生理学・病理学などを 学びます。社会医学では、疫学、公衆衛生、環境、医療統計な どを学びます。臨床医学では、内科学、外科学をはじめ小児科学、 産婦人科学、精神医学、救急医学といったすべての臨床医学の 分野について、基礎となる理論(講義)と実際の医療現場での活 用(実習)を学びます。 The School aims to train doctors and medical researchers who will lead Japan and the world. The 6-year curriculum covers the entire spectrum of medical science in a wide-ranging manner, from the very basics to the cutting edge. Basic Medicine includes the study of life sciences, together with anatomy, physiology and pathology. Courses in Social Medicine include epidemiology, public health, environment and biostatistics. Clinical Medicine involves the study of basic theory (lectures) and practical application in the healthcare delivery point (clinical training) in all areas of clinical medicine, namely internal medicine, surgery as well as pediatrics, gynecology and obstetrics, psychiatry, critical care.

<b>1年次</b> Year 1	<b>2年次</b> Year 2	3年次	Year 3	4年	F次 Year	4	<b>5年次</b> Year 5	<b>6年次</b> Year 6
教養科目(全学共通科目)	Liberal Arts and General E	ducation Cours	ses					
- 人文・社会科学 Human - 自然科学 Natural Scienc - 外国語科目 Foreign Lan	es	専門科目 M	edical Basic Scie	nce & Clin	ical Scienc マ イ コ ー	e Courses 臨床 実習入門		実習
医学概論 Introduction to Medical Science		レベル教科 Basic Medicine	システム教 C <b>l</b> inica <b>l</b> Med		<b>へ</b> ・プログラ	コース		
医療情報リテラシー Medi 早期体験実習 Early Clinical	•				My Course Program	Introduction for Clinical Clerkship		







### 1年次:医学教育導入課程

第1年次においては「基礎教養科目」の学習が主となります。

総合大学である京都大学では、人文・社会科学、自然科学、外国語を幅広く学習して基盤的知力、学術的教養を身につけ、将来の学習の基礎となる地盤を形成します。同時に医師・医学研究者の素養を育むべく、研究室で実際に研究の手法を学ぶ「ラボ・ローテーション」、医療機関でのボランティア実習を通してコミュニケーション能力を養う「早期体験実習」を開講しています。

### 2~4年次: 医学教育課程

第2年次には、基礎教養科目とともに医学部の授業として臨床コミュニケーション(医・英)(コミュニケーションを中心とし、プレゼンテーションなども英語で行う)が設けられています。第2年次から本格的に始まる本学の医学教育の特色として「レベル・システム方式」があげられます。これは、伝統的な学問体系に即した授業(解剖学、生理学、病理学など)について、はじめに分子や細胞など人体の構成要素(レベル)において、その構造、機能などを横断的に学習し、続いて人体の臓器別の機能と病理(システム)をさらに深く学習します。専門的な医学的知識とともに、患者とのコミュニケーション能力、チーム医療の重要性なども学習します。また、第4年次の秋学期には、京都大学が誇る世界レベルの研究室や海外の大学・研究機関に学生を配属、指導教員の助言・指導のもとに学生自身の適性に合った研究活動に専念する「マイコース・プログラム」という自主的な研究期間を設けています。本プログラム中の研究成果が国際学会等で発表されることもあります。

### 5~6年次:臨床実習課程

第5年次から第6年次にかけては、実際に病院に出て臨床実習を行います。京都大学には地域の中核となる大規模な関連病院が数多くあります。学生は、本学の附属病院とこれらの関連病院で臨床経験を積みます。実習では、診療各科をローテイトしながら臨床の実際を学び、地域医療機関と連携し、豊富な臨床経験をもつ指導医による少人数教育が行われます。移植医療や分子治療・再生医療などの先端医療の臨床を体験できるのも京都大学の臨床実習の特徴です。海外の大学・医療機関での実習希望者にも積極的にサポートを行い、グローバルに活躍する医師を養成をします。

### Year 1: Introduction to Medical Education

The core of the Year 1 curriculum is the Liberal Arts and General Education Courses. Kyoto University comprises many faculties. Students study a wide range of subjects in the humanities and social sciences, natural sciences and languages so as to develop their basic intellectual capacity and acquire academic knowledge that would serve as the foundation for future study. Other courses taken are Lab Rotation, in which students learn research skills in an actual laboratory that would provide a grounding for a future doctor or medical researcher, Early Clinical Exposure, in which students acquire communication skills through practical voluntary work in medical establishments.

### Year 2 to Year 4: Medical Education

In Year 2, together with the Liberal Arts and General Education Courses, Clinical Communication (communication-based, including making presentations in English) is taught as part of the Faculty of Medicine's curriculum. The special aspect of the medical education of the School, which starts fully in Year 2, is its LEVEL/SYSTEM system. In the courses based on traditional academic disciplines (i.e. anatomy, physiology, pathology), students first of all undertake a lateral study of the structure and functions of constituents (LEVEL) of the human body such as the molecule and the cell. They then proceed to a deeper study of the functions and pathology (SYSTEM) of human organs. Besides specialist medical knowledge, students learn about the importance of the ability to communicate with patients and the importance of team medicine. In the autumn of Year 4, students embark on the My Course Program, which is a period of time set aside for independent research. Students are assigned to world-class laboratories at Kyoto University or academic or research institutions overseas where they concentrate on research activities under guidance and advice from faculties and tailored to individual student's aptitude. The research findings from the My Course Program are often presented to international conferences.

### Year 5 to Year 6 : Clinical Training

In Year 5 and Year 6, students undergo clinical training, working in hospitals. Kyoto University has many affiliated hospitals that are large key regional hospitals. Students undergo clinical training in the Kyoto University Hospital as well as in these affiliated hospitals. In training, students rotate around all the clinics, obtaining on-the-ground training in clinical practice. They are taught in small groups under the guidance of supervising doctors with rich clinical experience and in a well-coordinated system with community healthcare institutions. What is also special regarding Kyoto University's clinical training is that students can experience frontier medicine in clinical practice, in organ transplant as well as molecular therapy/regenerative medicine. Active support is provided for those students wishing to receive clinical training in overseas academic and medical institutions, which encourages the training of doctors with a global focus.

# 基礎医学研究者の養成 [基礎医学研究者 (MD研究者) 育成プログラム/MD-PhDコース] MEDICAL RESEARCHER TRAINING PROGRAM/MD-PHD COURSE



### 基礎医学研究者 (MD研究者) 育成プログラム

MD RESEARCHER TRAINING PROGRAM

京都大学と東京大学、大阪大学、名古屋大学の4大学が連携し、 長期的視点で基礎医学研究者(MD研究者)を育成するためのプロ グラムを開発すべく、教育体制の連携強化に取り組んでいます。 連携大学間でこれまでの育成プログラム上の成功例、問題点等を 検証し、大学毎のユニークな取り組みについて、成功例の共有化 を行います。また、それぞれのコンソーシアム大学との間でリト リート等を開催し、教員の問題意識の共有、学生、大学院生、若 手研究者の交流、口頭発表およびポスター発表を行っています。 Four Universities — Kyoto University, University of Tokyo, Osaka University and Nagoya University — have joined forces with the long-term objective of developing a program to train MD researchers who will conduct research into the domains of basic medicine. We are strengthening liaison in our educational setups.

The four universities are reviewing success stories and issues encountered in their training programs hitherto and sharing successes in original initiatives made by each university. Retreats and other events are being organized with Consortium Universities with which each of the four universities is affiliated. These occasions provide opportunities among teaching staff for sharing problems, issues and opportunities among undergraduates, postgraduates and young researchers for presentations, posters and social interaction.

- ●研究室紹介(1年次前期)/Introduction to laboratories (Year 1 first semester)
- ●基礎分子生物学実習(1年次前期)/Practice in Basic Molecular Biology (Year 1 first semester)
- ●ラボ・ローテーション(\*)(1年次後期~)/Lab Rotation\* (from Year 1 second semester)
- ●抄読会 / Reading groups
- ●リトリート参加 / Science retreats
- ●短期留学における研究活動(推奨) / Research while on a short-term study abroad program (recommended)
- ●医学研究科所属外国人教員が提供する教養科目(E科目:英語力強化に資する科目)の履修(推奨)/ General education courses taught by international instructors of the Graduate School of Medicine ("E subjects" designed to reinforce students' English language proficiency; recommended)
- \* ラボ・ローテーション

基礎医学研究者(MD研究者)育成プログラムの一貫として、1年次後期より研究室を廻り、各々の研究室での研究活動に参加します。ラボ・ローテーションを通じて、医学研究のさまざまな分野と手法を広く見聞し、講義だけでは分からないそれぞれの研究の実際を体験、その中で自分の研究者としての適性を判断し、性分にあった実験手法と分野を見いだすことを目的としています。さらに、多くの教員と身近に接することにより人的ネットワークを形成することができます。

### \*Lab Rotation

Students will study medicine by participating in research activities in different labs as part of the MD Researcher Training Program. Through Lab Rotation, students can expose themselves to diverse fields and methods of medical research. They gain an insight into the practical aspects of research which lectures alone will not be able to provide. This is the golden opportunity for them to gage their own aptitude as a researcher, discovering the empirical methods and experimental fields best suited to their inclination. Another benefit is the close contact with a diversity of teaching staff, which will help them in good networking.

### MD-PhDコース

### MD-PHD COURSE

京都大学医学部では大学院医学研究科と共同して、2001年にMD-PhDコースを設置しました。基礎医学研究者を目指す本コースでは、ラボ・ローテーション(\*)を始めとする MD研究者育成プログラムの履修を経て、早期に研究の機会を得ることができます。本コースには、4年次修了時点で学部を休学して大学院博士課程へ進学、医学博士の学位を取得後、学部5年次に復学するコース(学部挿入型)と、学部を卒業後2年以内に大学院博士課程へ進学、最短3年で医学博士の学位を取得するコース(卒後進学型)があります。

In partnership with the Graduate School of Medicine, the Faculty of Medicine instituted the MD-PhD Course in 2001. This Course, designed for students aspiring to be researchers in basic medicine, includes the MD Researcher Training Program with Lab Rotation (\*) to allow the students early access to research opportunities. In the MD-PhD Course, the students choose one of its two tracks at the end of Year 4: on Split Track, they take time off from the Faculty, enroll in the Graduate School and, upon obtaining their doctorate, return to the Faculty in Year 5; on Sequential Track, they go on to the Graduate School within two years from graduation from the Faculty to obtain their doctorate after at least three years of enrollment.

### 学部挿入型

<b>1年次</b> Year 1	<b>2年次</b> Year 2	<b>3年次</b> Year 3	<b>4年次</b> Year 4	<b>1年次</b> Year 1	<b>2年次</b> Year 2	<b>3年次</b> Year 3	<b>4年次</b> Year 4	<b>5年次</b> Year 5	<b>6年次</b> Year 6	基礎研究
	医学部 Facu	Ity of Medicine		Gradu	大学院 MC ate School of Med	D-PhDコース dicine MD-PhD	Course	医学部 Faculty 臨床実習	of Medicine Clinical Training	Basic research
MD研究	究者育成プログラ	A MD Researcher	Training Program							
ラボ・ロ	コーテーション* (基礎)	ラボ配属 Assi	gnment to a Lab							
	ab Rotation sic Medicine)		•		プロポーザル作 research proposa <b>l</b>					

### 卒後進学型

<b>1年次</b> Year 1	<b>2年次</b> Year 2	<b>3年次</b> Year 3	<b>4年次</b> Year 4	<b>5年次</b> Year 5	<b>6年次</b> Year 6	<b>1年次</b> Year 1	<b>2年次</b> Year 2	<b>3年次</b> Year 3	<b>4年次</b> Year 4	基礎研究
		医学	部 Faculty of Med		Clinical Training		院 MD-PhDコol of Medicine 1			Basic research
MD研算	党者育成プログラ	ム MD Research	er Training Progra							
ラボ・ロ	コーテーション* (基礎)	ラボ配属 Assi	gnment to a Lab							
	ab Rotation sic Medicine)		研究計画プロ Drafting of rese	1ポーザル作成 earch proposal						

10 faculty of Medicine Kyoto University Guide Book

### 京都大学医学部では学生の海外短期留学を強く薦めています。 京都大学医学部同窓会「芝蘭会」による資金援助も行っております。

The Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine strongly encourages students to go abroad on short-term exchange programs. Shirankai, the Faculty alumni association, offers bursaries to assist students in their study abroad.









3 4

京都大学医学部/医学研究科 部局間学生交流協定締結状況 (2023年4月1日現在)

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, KYOTO UNIVERSITY: INTER-DEPARTMENTAL STUDENT EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS CURRENTLY IN FORCE (AS OF APRIL 1, 2023)

### アジア / Asia

- 1 Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China
- 2 Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, China
- 3 Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea
- 4 Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea
- 5 Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Thailand
- 6 National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taiwan
- 7 Kaohsiung Medical University College of Medicine, Taiwan
- 8 Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
- 9 National University of Singapore Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore
- **ヨーロッパ** / Europe
- 10 Universite Bordeaux Segalen, the Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire de Bordeaux, France
- 11 IFOM, The FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology Foundation, Italy 12 The Faculty of Medicine, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany
- 13 The Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine, Germany
- 14 The Faculty of Medicine, University of Oulu, Finland
- 北米 / North America
- 15 The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, USA
- 16 Columbia University in the City of New York, USA
- 17 University of California San Diego School of Medicine, USA

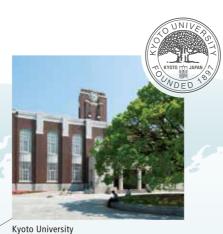
















### 2018-23 年度主な派遣先 2018-23 STUDY ABROAD INSTITUTES LIST

### ■マイコース・プログラム / My Course Program

<b>V</b>	ス・プログラム / My Course Program				
Asia	China-Japan Friendship Hospital, China				
	Bumrungrad International Hospital, Thailand				
	Charoenkrung Pracharak Hospital, Thailand				
Europe	Institute of Science and Technology, Austria				
	KU Leuven, Belgium				
	Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission, France				
	Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (CEA),				
	France				
	Ecole Normale Superieure, France				
	Institut de Génétique Humaine, France				
	National Centre for Scientific Research, France				
	National Institute of Health and Medical Research, France				
	Heidelberg University, Germany				
	Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine, Germany				
	Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research, Germany				
	University of Bonn, Germany				
	University of Bonn, Institute of Molecular Medicine, Germany				
	University of Tubingen, Germany				
	University of Tubingen, Institute of Medical Genetics and Applied				
	Genomics, Germany				
	IFOM, the FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Italy				
	Erasmus Medical Center, Netherland				
	Karolinska Institutet, Sweden				
	University of Gothenburg, Sweden				
	University of Gothenburg, Sahlgrenska Academy, Sweden				

Europe	Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research, Switzerland
	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, Switzerland
	World Health Organization, Switzerland
	Cancer Research UK Cambridge Institute, UK
North	Children's National Medical Center, USA
America	Columbia Center for Translational Immunology, USA
	Columbia University, USA
	Harvard University, USA
	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, USA
	Masachusetts General Hopsital, USA
	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, USA
	National Cancer Institute, USA
	National Institute of Health, National Cancer Institute, USA
	Salk Institute for Biological Studies, USA
	St.John Hospital, USA
	Stanford University, USA
	Temple University, USA
	University of California Irvine, USA
	University of California San Diego, USA
	University of Colorado, USA
	McGill University, Canada
	Queen's University, Canada
	Toronto General Hospital, Canada
Oceania	Portland District Health, Australia

### ● イレクティブ実習 / Flectives (Clinical Training)

• 1222	T > XLI / Electives (clinical framing)
Africa	Africa Children Education Fund, Kenya
Asia/	National University of Singapore, Singapore
Pacific	National Taiwan Univeristy College of Medicine, Taiwan
	Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University, Thailand
Europe	Hospital Pellegrin, CHU de Bordeaux, France
	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany
	IFOM, the FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Italy
	Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research, Switzerland

North	Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, USA
America	Rhode Island Hospital, USA
	The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, USA
	University of California San Diego, USA
	McGill University, Canada

### ■ 医学専攻・医科学専攻 / MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

講座名	分野名		department	research field	
生体情報科学	生体情報科学		Biological Sciences	Biological Sciences	
生体構造医学	形態形成機構学	機能微細形態学	Anatomical Science	Anatomy and Developmental Biology	Anatomy and Cell Biology
	発生生物学			Developmental Biology	
生体制御医学	細胞機能制御学	神経・細胞薬理学	Physiology	Molecular and Cellular Physiology	Cell Pharmacology
腫瘍生物学	腫瘍生物学		Pathology and Tumor Biology	Pathology and Tumor Biology	
基礎病態学	病態生物医学	病理診断学	Basic Pathology	Pathology and Biology of Diseases	Diagnostic Pathology
感染・免疫学	微生物感染症学	免疫細胞生物学	Infectious Diseases and Immunology	Microbiology	Immunology and Cell Biology
法医学	法医学		Legal Medicine	Forensic Medicine and Molecular Pathology	
内科学	血液内科学	循環器内科学	Internal Medicine	Hematology	Cardiovascular Medicine
	消化器内科学	呼吸器内科学		Gastroenterology and Hepatology	Respiratory Medicine
	臨床免疫学			Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology	
	糖尿病・内分泌・栄養	内科学		Diabetes, Endocrinology and Nutrition	
	初期診療・救急医学	腎臓内科学		Primary Care & Emergency Medicine	Nephrology
	腫瘍内科学			Medical Oncology	
皮膚生命科学	皮膚科学		Cutaneous Life Science	Dermatology	
発生発達医学	発達小児科学		Developmental Medicine	Pediatrics	
放射線医学	放射線腫瘍学・画像応	用治療学	Radiology and Nuclear Medicine	Radiation Oncology and Image-Applied The	erapy
	画像診断学・核医学			Diagnostic Imaging and Nuclear Medicine	
臨床病態解析学	臨床病態検査学		Clinical Bioregulation	Clinical Laboratory Medicine	
外科学	消化管外科学		Department of Surgery	Gastrointestinal Surgery	
	肝胆膵·移植外科学	乳腺外科学		Hepato-pancreato-biliary Surgery and Trans	splantation Breast Surgery
侵襲反応制御医学	麻酔科学		Clinical Sciences for Surgical Stresses	Anesthesia	
器官外科学	婦人科学・産科学	泌尿器科学	Surgery for Visceral Organs	Gynecology and Obstetrics	Urology
	心臓血管外科学	呼吸器外科学		Cardiovascular Surgery	Thoracic Surgery
感覚運動系外科学	形成外科学	眼科学	Surgery for Sensory and Motor System	Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery	Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences
	耳鼻咽喉科・頭頸部外	科学		Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	
	整形外科学	口腔外科学		Orthopaedic Surgery	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
分子生体統御学	医化学	分子細胞情報学	Molecular Medicine	Medical Chemistry	Cell Biology
	分子腫瘍学			Molecular Oncology	
遺伝医学	分子遺伝学	放射線遺伝学	Medical Genetics	Molecular Genetics	Radiation Genetics
高次脳科学	脳統合イメージング	認知行動脳科学	Basic Neuroscience	Integrated Neuroanatomy and Neuroima	ging Integrative Brain Science
	神経生物学	システム神経薬理学		Physiology and Neurobiology	Systems Neuropharmacology
脳病態生理学	臨床神経学	精神医学	Clinical Neuroscience	Neurology	Psychiatry
	脳神経外科学			Neurosurgery	

### ■ 社会健康医学系専攻 / PUBLIC HEALTH

講座名	分野名		department	research field	
健康解析学	医療統計学	医療疫学	Health Analyses	Biostatistics	Healthcare Epidemiology
	薬剤疫学	ゲノム情報疫学		Pharmacoepidemiology	Genome Epidemiology
健康管理学	医療経済学	医療倫理学	Health Administration	Healthcare Economics and Quality Management	Medical Ethics
	健康情報学	医学コミュニケーション学		Health Informatics	Medical Communication
健康要因学	環境衛生学	健康増進・行動学	Health Determinants	Health and Environmental Sciences	Health Promotion and Human Behavior
	予防医療学			Preventive Services	
国際保健学	社会疫学	健康政策・国際保健学	International Health	Global Health and Socio-epidemiology	Public health and international health

### ■ 人間健康科学系専攻 / HUMAN HEALTH SCIENCE

講座名	分野名		department	research field	
先端基盤看護科学	生活環境看護学	在宅医療・認知症学	Frontier Nursing Sciences	Environmental Health Nursing	Home health care and dementia research
	ビッグデータ医科学	看護倫理学		Biomedical Big Data	Nursing Ethics
先端中核看護科学	生活習慣病看護学	クリティカルケア看護学	Clinical Nursing Sciences	Nursing Science for Lifestyle-related Diseases	Critical Care Nursing
	精神看護学	緩和ケア看護学		Psychiatric Nursing Department of	of Palliative Nursing • Gerontological Nursing
先端広域看護科学	小児看護学	周産期疫学	Family and Community Health Care	Child and Family Nursing	Perinatal epidemiology
	地域健康創造看護学			Innovative Public Health Nursing	
先端理学療法学	生体構造学	運動機能解析学	Advanced Physical Therapy	Anatomy and Human Embryology	Motor Function Analysis
	運動機能開発学			Development and Rehabilitation of Motor	Function
先端作業療法学	生体機能学	臨床認知神経科学	Advanced Occupational Therapy	Biofunction	Clinical Cognitive Neuroscience
	脳機能リハビリテー	· ション学		Brain Function and Rehabilitation	
基礎系医療科学	分子生命基礎医療科学	病因応答基礎医療科学	Basic Medical Sciences	Molecular Basic Medical Science	Microbial Pathogenesis
	形態形成基礎医療科学			Human Morphogenesis	
臨床系医療科学	臨床ゲノム解析学	臨床研究開発学	Clinical Laboratory Sciences	Clinical Genomics	Clinical Research and Development Studies
	臨床画像検査解析学	バイオメディカルデータサイエンス		Diagnostic Imaging	Biomedical Data Science
理工系医療科学	先端医療画像解析学	先端医療機器システム学	Advanced Medical Engineering	Advanced Medical Imaging and Image Analysis	Advanced Medical Devices and Systems
	知能医丁学	医学物理学	and Sciences	Advanced Medical Engineering and Intelligen	ce Advanced Medical Physics

4007		- 40 7 D   W-1,00
1897	6	京都帝国大学設置
1899	9	医科大学開設、医学科を設置
	12	医科大学附属医院開設・附属医院に看護養成所設置
1903	4	医科大学は京都医科大学と改称
	11	京都医科大学第1回卒業式を挙行
1911	4	京都医科大学は京都帝国大学医科大学と改称
	10	附属医院に産婆養成所設置
1919	2	京都帝国大学医科大学は京都帝国大学医学部となる
1939	5	臨時医学専門部を設置
1944	3	臨時医学専門部は、附属医学専門部と改称
1945	4	附属医院に厚生女学部 (看護婦養成施設) 設置
1947	9	京都帝国大学を京都大学と改称
1949	5	新制京都大学発足
		附属医学専門部は、新制京都大学に包括
		医学部附属医院は、医学部附属病院と改称
1951	3	附属病院厚生女学部専攻科は、京都大学看護学校と改称
	4	新制京都大学医学部発足の京都大学看護学校は、医学部附属看護学校と改称
1952	3	京都大学附属医学専門部廃止
1955	4	医学進学課程設置
	7	京都大学大学院医学研究科設置
1975	4	京都大学医療技術短期大学部設置
1977	4	附属看護学校廃止
2000	4	大学院医学研究科に社会健康医学系専攻(修士課程(2年)・博士後期課程(3年))設置
		大学院医学研究科に医科学専攻(修士課程(2年))設置
2003	10	医学部に保健学科を設置
2004	4	京都大学は国立大学法人京都大学となった
2005	4	大学院医学研究科に医科学専攻 (博士課程 (5年)) 設置
2007	3	京都大学医療技術短期大学部廃止
	4	大学院医学研究科に人間健康科学系専攻(修士課程(2年))を設置
2008	4	保健学科を人間健康科学科に改称
2009	4	人間健康科学系専攻に博士後期課程 (3年) を設置
2013	4	博士課程教育リーディングプログラム「充実した健康長寿社会を築く総合医療開発リーダー育成プログラム」開設
2018	4	京都大学・マギル大学ゲノム医学国際連携専攻(博士課程(4年))を設置
1897	6	Kyoto Imperial University was founded.
1899	9	The College of Medicine opened and The School of Medicine was established.
	12	The University Hospital opened and Nursing School was established.
1903	4	The College of Medicine was renamed The Kyoto College of Medicine.
	11	The first graduation ceremony was held in The Kyoto College of Medicine.
1911	4	The Kyoto College of Medicine was renamed The College of Medicine.
	10	Midwife School was established in The University Hospital.
1919	2	The Imperial University Law was enacted and the The College of Medicine was renamed Faculty of Medicine.
1939	5	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was established.
	3	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was established.  The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.
1939 1944 1945		
1944	3	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.
1944 1945	3	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.
1944 1945 1947	3 4 9	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951	3 4 9 5	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951	3 4 9 5 3	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951 1952	3 4 9 5 3	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.  The provisional department of The Special Division of Medicine was made an end.  The Premedical Course was established.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951 1952	3 4 9 5 3 4	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.  The provisional department of The Special Division of Medicine was made an end.  The Premedical Course was established.  Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine was established.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951 1952 1955	3 4 9 5 3 3 4 7 4	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.  The provisional department of The Special Division of Medicine was made an end.  The Premedical Course was established.  Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine was established.  The College of Medical Technology Kyoto University was established.
1944 1945 1947 1949 1951 1952 1955	3 4 9 5 3 3 4 7 4	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.  The provisional department of The Special Division of Medicine was made an end.  The Premedical Course was established.  Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine was established.  The College of Medical Technology Kyoto University was established.  The School of Nursing was made an end.
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1944 1945 1947 1949 1951 1952 1955 1975 2000 2003 2004 2005	3 4 9 5 3 3 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4	The Provisional Special Division of Medicine was renamed the Special Division of Medicine.  The School of Nursing was established in The University Hospital.  Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University.  Kyoto University was reorganized under the new educational system of The National School Establishment Law.  The department of The School of Nursing was renamed The School of Nursing.  The provisional department of The Special Division of Medicine was made an end.  The Premedical Course was established.  Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine was established.  The College of Medical Technology Kyoto University was established.  The School of Nursing was made an end.  School of Public Health (master's program(2 years), doctor's program(3 years)) was opened in Graduate School of Medicine.  Medical Science (master's program(2 years)) was established in Graduate School of Medicine  School of Health Science was established in Faculty of Medicine.  Kyoto University turned national universities into independent administrative entities.  Medical Science (doctor's program(5 years)) was established in Graduate School of Medicine.
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2008 4 School of Health Science was renamed School of Human Health Sciences.
2009 4 Doctoral Course was established in the department of Human Health Sciences.

2013 4 Program for Leading Graduate Schools "Training Program of Leaders for Integrated Medical System for Fruitful Healthy-Longevity Society" was established.

2018 4 The Kyoto-McGill International Collaborative Program in Genomic Medicine (Doctoral Course (4 years) was established in the Graduate School of Medicine.