

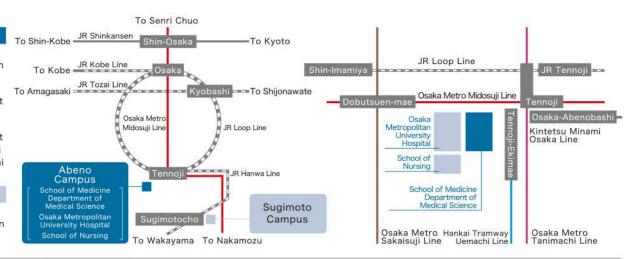


ACCESS

- 10 minutes west on foot from Tennoji Station (Osaka Metro Midosuji Line / Tanimachi Line)
- 10 minutes west on foot from Tennoji Station (JR Line)
- 10 minutes west on foot from Osaka Abenobashi Station (Kintetsu Minami Osaka Line)

Sugimoto Campus

• 5 minutes east on foot from Sugimotocho Station (JR Hanwa Line)





Department of Medical Science Osaka Metropolitan University School of Medicine 2025





Osaka Metropolitan University



Greetings from the Dean

Education. Treatment. and Research for the practice of urban medicine

Dean, School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine

Daisuke Tsuruta

Osaka Metropolitan University is one of the leading universities in Japan, consisting of 12 academic departments and faculties, with the third largest undergraduate student enrollment capacity among public universities in Japan. We also boasts 140 years of history as a university. The Abeno Campus, which houses the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Medicine, and the Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital are conveniently located in the Osaka Tennoji area. The School of Medicine was established as Osaka City School of Medicine in April 1944, toward the end of the Pacific War. Following a name change to Osaka City Medical School, the school was incorporated into Osaka City University in 1955. In April 2022, Osaka City University and Osaka Prefecture University merged to become the current Osaka Metropolitan University Graduate School of Medicine and School of Medicine, Department of Medical Science. Prior to 2022, the university's Faculty of Medicine had a Nursing Department, but this was made an independent Department of Nursing following the integration. The School of Medicine took on the Department of Medical Science and new Department of Rehabilitation Science, creating a two-department structure.

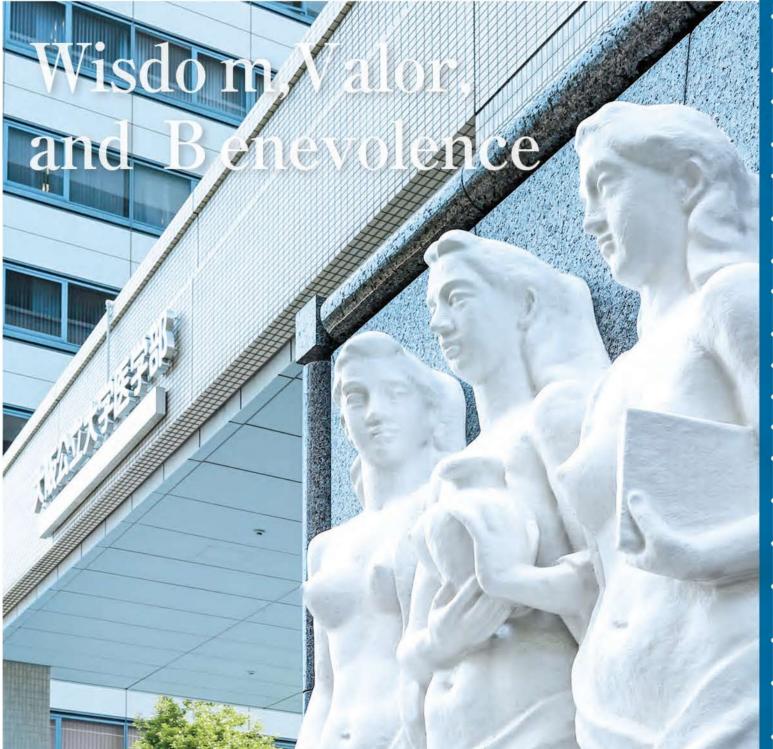
The basic principles of the School of Medicine are "Wisdom, Valor, and Benevolence." These three principles are taken from the Confucian text Doctrine of the Mean, which names them the most important of the numerous elements composing virtue. In front of the entrance to the School of Medicine stands a statue of three goddesses representing "Wisdom, Valor, and Benevolence." We educate students day by day under a philosophy of nurturing medical professionals who embrace a strong desire to study medicine as represented by the goddess of Wisdom who holds a book, who respect the dignity of others as exemplified by the goddess of Benevolence who holds a medicine pot, and who possess the resolute courage to practice medicine as personified by the goddess of Valor who holds a laurel wreath. We have set out nine goals for the competencies that students are to acquire by the time they graduate from Osaka Metropolitan University School of Medicine: 1. Professionalism; 2. Medical knowledge and the ability to address problems; 3. Skills in medicine and patient care; 4. Communication skills; 5. The ability to practice team-based medical care; 6. The ability to practice quality and safety management in medical care; 7. The ability to contribute to the practice of medical care in society and to the happiness of the residents of Osaka; 8. A spirit of scientific exploration; 9. An attitude of lifelong learning with others.

Our educational program is both unique and internationally recognized. As an example, the university conducts early-stage clinical training from the lower grades onward. This includes practical training by which students experience the work of not only doctors but also nurses and other medical staff, along with outpatient training at clinics and practical training accompanying patients at the university hospital outpatient clinic. In the upper grades, clinical clerkships provide students with opportunities to be involved in actual medical treatment as student doctors in medical settings. We further offer elective practical training in Year 6. The education is programmed so that students can grow toward their own personal visions for careers as physicians.

We provide seamless pre-graduate and post-graduate education. Within this, the Skills Simulation Center (SSC) offers training that instills confidence when performing medical procedures on patients. Boasting a full range of facilities and staff, it enjoys a high reputation nationwide.

As outlined here, we place importance on practical education that trains capable physicians. In addition to education and medical treatment, however, we also focus on research. In the lower grades, we offer lectures and practical training in basic medicine through teaching staff who have globally recognized research capabilities. Students advance to in-service training in long-term medical research courses, with opportunities to engage in research in laboratories of their choosing. In the process, some students write their first English-language research papers. In upper grades, students can also experience the clinical research side of education while undergoing small group-based training through clinical clerkships.

We are an educational, treatment and research institution practicing urban medicine. So, we are confident and proud to introduce our department to you.





Sugimoto Campus



School of Medicine Campus



Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital



Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital's Division of Premier Preventive Medicine, MedCity21

HISTORY

- April, 1944
- Is established as Osaka City School of Medicine (Campus: Nishiogimachi, Kita-ku; University hospital: on the present site)
- Opens as Osaka City Medical School.

Research is established.

- Toneyama Institute for Tuberculosis
- April, 1952
- The new Osaka City Medical School is opened Campus: moves to the present site from
- Nishiogimachi (Abeno Campus)

Is incorporated into Osaka City University

- (Faculty of Medicine) April, 1958 Graduate School of Medicine is established.
- February, 1984 Radioisotope facility and library wing are completed.
- March, 1989 Animal experimentation facility is built.
- May, 1993
- The present University Hospital is completed. December, 1995
- Medical Information Center is opened. April, 1997
- Medical Training Center is opened. Geriatric Medicine Research Department is established
- September, 1998 The present School of Medicine campus is completed.
- April. 2000 Graduate School of Medicine Doctoral Program is reincorporated.
- April, 2002 Graduate School of Medicine Medical Science Major (master's program) is established.
- April. 2006 Transfers to Osaka City University, a public university corporate body.
- The university becomes Osaka City University, a public university corporation, after corporate integration.
- April, 2022 Osaka Metropolitan University is opened after the merger of Osaka City University and Osaka Prefecture University.



Educational strengths

Curriculum based on the principles of "Wisdom, Valor, and Benevolence"

Along with "wisdom" represented by the advanced medical knowledge required of physicians, students acquire "valor" in the form of skills and the power of action to hold to their convictions with courage, while also developing "benevolence" that warmly embraces people's concerns and pains. We will establish our curriculum upon these founding principles.

Experiencing cutting-edge knowledge and technologies in the field from Year 1

During Year 1 to Year 3, students mainly study basic medicine and social medicine. In Early Exposure from Year 1, they gain experience with real-world medical treatment at the Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital and cooperating teaching hospitals. During Year 4 to Year 6, students take part in lectures and practical training in authentic clinical medicine. These activities seek to develop holistic medical practitioners through experience with cutting-edge medical and therapeutic knowledge and technologies.

Enriched learning suited to 21st century medicine and medical care

As the only School of Medicine Department of Medical Science in the city of Osaka, Osaka City University has turned out 5,528 graduates. We will undertake reforms of education, research, and medical treatment systems in order to align ourselves with the remarkable development of medicine and medical care in recent years and to provide learning that benefits society.

VOICE : Message from a Faculty Member

Come and join us in developing medical care that restores function.

Otorhinolaryngology deals with senses including hearing, balance, smell, and taste, and with organs involved in important functions including speaking and eating. In clinical practice, we perform treatment that includes surgery for the restoration of function. Cooperating with basic medicine departments, we also engage in clinical epidemiological research focused on dizziness, tinnitus, and basic research in areas such as carcinogenic mechanisms of head and neck cancers and elucidation of speech and language cognition. We further conduct surgical technique training courses with a focus on training young physicians.

Kishiko Sunami, Professor, Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery



Year Learning and accumulating knowledge that Further enhancing knowledge and Experiencing clinical training in the field to forms the foundation of medicine skills in preparation for becoming a medical professional. nurture advanced judgment and power of action Core education subjects Social medical education Bachelor (Medicine Basic medical education Clinical medical education [Core education subjects] [Core education subjects] [Basic medicine subjects] [Clinical medicine subjects] [Clinical medicine subjects] [Clinical medicine subjects] Organisms and Drugs; Pathologies and Their Causes 1; General education subjects Foreign language subjects 2 credits Core Lectures on Each Organ CC*3 in the Outpatient Clinics: Core CC*3 Elective CC*3: Post-CC OSCE: 10 or more credits (Common Achievement Tests CBT*1); • Unit A Pathologies and Their Causes 2: Bacterial and Fungal Infections: Comprehensive Graduation Examination Year 1 educational subjects 2 credits [Basic medicine subjects/courses] Cardiovascular Medicine; Cardiovascular Surgery; Clinical Immunology; Introduction to Clinical Clerkships [Social medicine subjects] Information literacy subjects 2 credits Viral Infections: Protozoan/Parasitic Infections Biochemistry: Cardiovascular System: Respiratory Medicine, General Thoracic Surgery; Medical Data Science 2 (Common Achievement Test OSCF*2: Special lecture on Public Health Office Foreign language subjects 6 or more credits Kidneys and Urinary Organs; Reproductive Organs; Practice of Infectious Disease Medicine: Basic Life Support Training); and Practice at Health Health and sports science subjects 3 credits Neuroanatomy; Brain Function; Medical Genetics; [Social medicine subjects] Medical Education and General Practice Basic education subjects Primary Care Training; and Welfare Center 10 credits Respiratory System: Endocrine & Metabolism: Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health 1: • Unit B Introduction to Kampo Medicine Gastroenterology; Hepatology; Gastroenterological Surgery/ 33 or more credits Lab Practice: Physiology: Public Health 1 Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery; [Social medicine subjects] Skeletal and Muscular System; Immunology; [Clinical medicine subjects] [Basic medicine subjects/courses] Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology/ Radiation Oncology/ How to Read Medical Papers; Human Dissection Lab; Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health 2: Medical Ethics; Human Embryology and Third Exposure Nuclear Medicine; Patient Safety Hematopoietic System; Digestive System; Public Health 2; Developmental Biology; Introduction to Medical Science; ● Unit C Sensory Organ System; Medical Sciences Program 2 Legal Medicine Medical Data Science 1; Molecular Genetics; Metabolism, Endocrinology, and Nephrology: Breast Surgery: Urology: [Clinical medicine subjects] Cellular Biology; Application of Physics to Clinical Medicine; *1 CBT (Computer Based Test): A computer-based Dermatology: Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery: Orthopedic Surgery Second Exposure; Communication Skills Course test for the evaluation of medical knowledg Medical Sciences Program 1; Cell & Tissue Structure and Neuropsychiatry; Neurology; Ophthalmology; and problem-solving ability Function: Statistics for Medicine

Basic medical education Social medical education

[Clinical medicine subjects]

Support Training

Early Exposure; First Steps in Primary Care Medicine

(including Early Exposure at clinics); Basic Life

Basic medicine subjects begin from Year 1 immediately after enrollment, to nurture a mindset of becoming a physician or medical researcher in the future. In Year 1 and Year 2, students first engage in comprehensive study of the structure and the functional mechanisms of the human body, at all levels from molecules to the individual. Students next learn concepts of disease; the pathogenicity of bacteria, viruses, and medical animals: mechanisms of infection; the immune systems of living organisms; and fundamentals of drug therapy. Primarily in social medicine subjects in Year 3 and Year 4, students study regional and generational distributions of health phenomena; the effects of living environment factors on health; regional, national and global health systems and the roles of these; legal issues and the physical and psychological effects of these; and other social factors surrounding health. Students further acquire the wide-ranging knowledge and education required of physicians, subsequently select basic and social medicine-related courses, and conduct their own research on specific themes under the guidance of academic staff.

Medical Sciences Program 3

Department of Medical Science Fuminori Tokunaga, Professor

Medical Sciences Program 3 is conducted after the completion of all basic medical subjects. For about three months, students are assigned to a basic medicine department or laboratory, where they work on specific themes under the guidance of a basic academic staff. The aim of the practical training is for students to master the fundamental research stance of discovering problems on their own and deriving appropriate methods for solving them.



Clinical medical education

From Year 1, students experience real-world medical practice at general hospitals and clinics through Early Exposure. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation training is also conducted at related facilities. During Year 3 and Year 4. students prepare for Common Achievement Tests (CBT*1/OSCE*2) through Lectures on Each Organ and Introduction to Clinical Clerkships. Full-scale clinical training begins in Year 5, after the awarding of Student Doctor status. Students undergo practical training in departments of the University Hospital in Year 5 and at the cooperating teaching hospitals in Year 6, to master a wide range of clinical skills. We respect students' independence in the selection and coordination of the hospitals and departments where they will undergo training. Students can also undergo clinical training at overseas facilities, and several students have participated each year. To nurture clinicians able to practice patient-centered medical care, to further improve the teaching capabilities of all Department of Medical Science academic staff, and to further enhance the content of education, we regularly conduct re-evaluations of the educational system through comprehensive evaluation by students and academic staff, and hold educational workshops.

Clinical training

Medical Education Taichi Shuto, Professor

In CC*3 in the Outpatient Clinics. students engage in practical study of medical interviewing and medical records, skills that will be required in any medical department. They undergo practical training in outpatient departments, report on patient cases under their charge in case review meetings, and hone their presentation skills. Based on what they learn in this training, they proceed to more specialized clinical training (Core CC in Year 5 and Elective CC in Year 6).



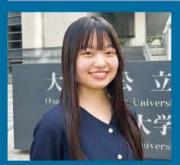
*2 OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical

training in medical treatment

evaluation of attitude and clinical skills

*3 CC (Clinical Clerkship): Hands-on clinical

VOICE (Interview with a Current Student)



My reason for wanting to become a doctor was admiration. I had a sister who was born with an incurable cardiovascular diseases, and my mother often told me about the doctors who took care of her. So, I wanted to become a good doctor would be appreciated by others.

There are many reasons why I chose Osaka Metropolitan University, but the biggest reason is the SSC (Skills Simulation Center). When I was a high school student, I experienced the SSC at an open campus, which led me to

In my classes, I have the opportunity to hear from a variety of speakers, including our faculty members, other universities, and teachers working on the front lines of medical care. Listening to the teachers, I would like to think about the image of the doctor I want to be and do my best to get closer to it step by step.

Mio Masutani, Year 3 student, School of Medicine, Department of Medical Science, Osaka Metropolitan University

Skills Simulation Center (SSC)

SSC conducts simulated medical education for medical students and all hospital staff members. The facility conducts regular practical training and courses that cover a variety of medical procedures. Osaka Metropolitan University has added a new Department of Rehabilitation Science within the School of Medicine. SSC offers interprofessional education in which students learn about medical procedures together with medical students and nursing students. Valuing the spirit of the words "Teaching is Learning," SSC incorporates practical training in which senior students instruct junior students and clinical interns/residents instruct medical students in the Department of Medical Science. This provides wonderful opportunities for students to learn together as they look back on their past selves, envision their near-future selves, and gain a sense of their own growth. SSC's top-class simulated medical training facility is used by 12,000 people every year.

Otorhinolaryngology; Neurosurgery

Emergency Care Unit (ECU)

Obstetrics and Gynecology; Pediatrics; PediatricSurgery;

Hematology and Laboratory Medicine; Anesthesiology;

• Unit F



Graduate School of Medicine | CURRICULUM

Primary clinical practice (2 years after graduation)

Graduates (four-year) of other faculties Working adults

Medical Science Major

The Graduate School offers a Master's program and a Doctoral program. The two-year Master's program is intended for those who have studied in related fields other than medicine for four years. The Doctoral program is for those who have studied medicine or other fields for six years or who have completed the Master's program. Its period of study is four years, or three years or more for those who have demonstrated outstanding research achievements. Through high-level education, the Graduate School trains professionals who will contribute to the advancement of medical care in the 21st century and thereby meet community, academic, and international demands. By doing so, the school develops human resources who will advance medical care primarily for residents of the prefecture. To fully address new fields of medicine and treatment including urban medicine, geriatric medicine, and genetic therapy, the school seeks to advance the interdisciplinary level and sophistication of its academic research and train physicians who possess highly integrated specialized knowledge and medical researchers who excel in creativity, while also nurturing medical researchers, hospital physicians, and pharmaceutical-related laboratory and business personnel who will play active roles in society. The Doctoral program also offers a MD-PhD course. By completing the graduate school preparatory course during undergraduate studies, students can complete the Doctoral program Basic Medical Science Major and the primary clinical practice at the University Hospital in parallel, earning a doctoral degree in as little as 10 years.

Year

Doctoral program

Basic Medical Science Major

David III.	cololico majo.
Molecular and Biomedicine	Pharmacology; Pathophysiology; Medical Science; Molecular Biology of Medicine; Anatomy and Regenerative Biology; Physiology; Genetic Disease Research; Anatomy and Neuroscience; Environmental Risk Assessment
Urban Medicine	Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health; Public Health; Sports Medicine; Exercise Environmental Physiology; Legal Medicine; Virology; Bacteriology
Geriatric Medicine	Immunology and Genomics; Vascular Medicine; Molecular Oncology and Therapeutics
Healthy Longevity	Etiological Diagnosis

Clinical Madical Science Maio

Clinical Medica	i Science Major
Organ Pathology and Internal Medicine	Cardiovascular Medicine; Clinical Immunology; Respiratory Medicine; Hepatology; Gastroenterology; Metabolism, Endocrinology and Molecular Medicine; Hematology; Neuropsychiatry; Neurology
Diagnosis of Pathologic Conditions/ Medical Management of Biofunctions	Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology; Radiation Oncology; Pathology, Anesthesiology; Traumatology and Critical Care Medicine; Premier Preventive Medicine; Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Organ and Pathological Internal Medicine	Women's Life Care Medicine; Pathophysiology of Gynecologic Oncology; Pediatrics; Medical Genetics; Urology
Surgical Medicine	Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery; Gastroenterological Surgery; Breast Surgical Oncology; Cardiovascular Surgery/Thoracic Surgery; Thoracic Surgery
Sensory and Motor Systems	Dermatology; Ophthalmology; Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery; Neurosurgery; Orthopedic Surgery; Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
Medical Control	Medical Education; Infection Control Science; Medical Quality and Safety Management; Medical Statistics; Global Education and Medical Science

Career after graduation

Postgraduate education

Latter clinical training (Former/Latter clinical) medical researcher Primary clinical practice Graduate School of Medicine (Clinical Medical Science Major) (Basic Medical Science Major)

After passing the national examination, two years of primary clinical practice as an intern is required to work as a clinician. The new training system that began in 2004 underwent revision in 2020, with training in internal medicine, emergency care, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, psychiatry, and community medicine made compulsory. Training may be undertaken at any designated clinical training hospital in the country, as long as an intern's request regarding a hospital is a good match for an accepting hospital. The Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital, too, naturally provides such opportunities for training. A two-year clinical practice program is also available in collaboration with regional hospitals. As an option after the completion of the two-year primary clinical practice, persons engaged in serious study at the University Hospital may become former clinical medical researchers and then latter clinical medical researchers, with the aim of becoming higher-level clinicians and specialists. After the completion of two years of primary clinical practice in clinical departments, students can proceed to the Graduate School (four years) to conduct full-scale research.

The School of Medicine has a track record of turning out many outstanding physicians. There are also physicians engaged in health care administration, particularly in Osaka.

Education and research environment

» Full-fledged facilities and equipment that support advanced research systems for medicine and medical care



Large lecture room



Small lecture room

Microbial laboratory



Group study room

» Affiliated facilities for the practice of cutting-edge, optimal medical care



1 Skills Simulation Center (SSC)

The Skills Simulation Center (SSC) was established in March 2007, Staffed with dedicated on-site administrators, SSC enables the use of simulation equipment for training in various techniques of use in medical settings. It holds hold training courses for physicians, interns/residents, nurses, and other medical practitioners, as well as for students in the Department of Medical Science and School of Nursing and for general staff.

4 Medical Information Center

This center actively provides up-to-date information on medicine and medical care to researchers and medicine-related parties inside and outside the university.

■ Toneyama Institute for Tuberculosis Research

This institute contributes to strategic control research in areas such as elucidation of the molecular mechanisms of tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections and the development of new diagnostic and therapeutic methods.



2 Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital

This hospital provides advanced medical care backed by electronic patient charts and other hospital information systems, state-of-the-art diagnostic and therapeutic facilities and outstanding academic staff, and physicians, medical technical staff, and nurses who support advanced medical care. The hospital also conducts training to nurture outstanding physicians, and carries out research and development related to advanced medical care.

5 Medical Training Center

Physicians, nurses, and other medical staff at this center offer diverse training aimed at the provision of higher quality health care and medical care.

Advanced Fusion Image Analysis Support Center

With advanced utilization of cutting-edge image analysis and diagnostic equipment as its aim, this organization enables sharing of information and technology across medical departments and provides support for operation of equipment

and evaluation of images.

School of Medicine Department of Medical Science DATA

Basic Research/Other

National Medical Practitioners Qualifying Examination success rate (%)

FY	New graduates	Previously graduated	Total	National average
FY2023	97.1	60.0	95.3	92.4
FY2022	95.9	75.0	95.0	91.6
FY2021	98.8	50.0	94.4	91.7
FY2020	93.2	75.0	92.5	91.4
FY2019	97.8	83.3	96.9	92.1

Recent admissions status (FY2020 to FY2024)

General selection/first-term schedule)

FY	Number of applicants	Number admitted	Success ratio
FY2024	275	80	3.4
FY2023	249	80	3.1
FY2022	153	80	1.9
FY2021	225	80	2.8
FY2020	205	80	2.6

Comprehensive selection

FY	Number of applicants	Number admitted	Success ra	
FY2024	44	5	8.8	
FY2023	32	5	6.4	
FY2022	25	5	5.0	
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FY	Number of applicants	A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	Success rat
FY2024	50	10	5.0
FY2023	49	10	4.9
FY2022	27	10	2.7

Number of entrants by region

FY	Kyushu/ Okinawa	Chugoku/ Shikoku	Kinki	Chubu	Kanto/ Koshinetsu	Hokkaido/ Tohoku
FY2024	4	6	79	3	2	1
FY2023	3	6	78	4	4	0
FY2022	2	1	88	2	2	0
FY2021	3	1	84	2	4	0
FY2020	1	1	92	0	1	0

- Skills Simulation Center (SSC)
- Abeno Medical Library
- Medical Information Center

Osaka Metropolitar

University Hospital

Medical Training Center



Graduate Schoo School of



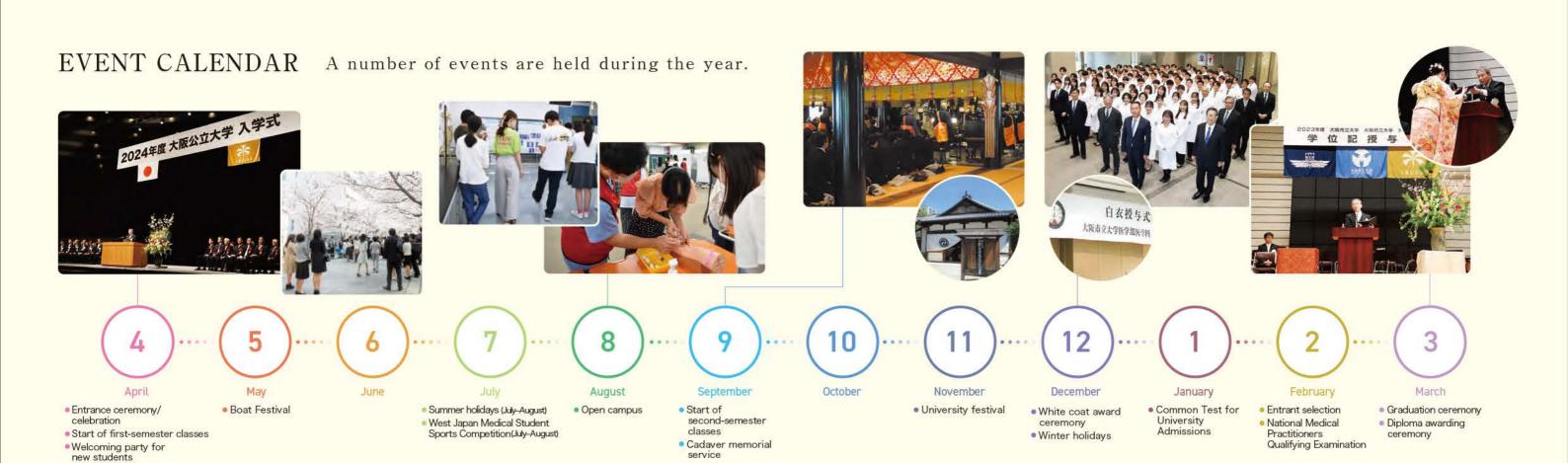


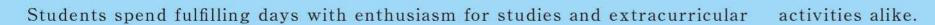
of Nursing /School of Nursing Campus



3 Abeno Medical Library

The library offers an extensive array of medical iournals, books, and multimedia.













- OMUM Racing Ski Team
- OMUM Tennis Club OMUM Junko OMUM Golf Club Baseball Club
- OMUM Football Club
- OMUM Swimming Club
- OMUM Soft Tennis Club OMUM Basketball Club
- **OMUM Badminton Club** OMUM Rugby Club
- IRC (Ichidai Riders Club)
- Department of Medical Science Pediatric Bedside Volunteer Circle
- OMUM Sports Medicine Circle
- OMUM Guitar and Mandolin Club
- OMUM Music Club OMUM Kendo Club
- **OMUM Symphony** Orchestra
- OMUM Volleyball Club
- OMUM Track and Field Club
- Contemporary Music Study Group
- International Students' Association of Osaka Metropolitan University (ISAO)
- Pediatric Ward Volunteer Circle "Asopeace"
- Life Support Club
- Clinical Techniques Circle
- OMUM Climbing Club OMU Medicine × IT Study Group