History of Clinical Resident Training System

- 1948: Started 1-year internship system after graduation (1-year Program necessary to obtain qualification for National Examination)
- 1968: Creation of clinical resident training system (More than 2 years of effort obligations after obtaining medical license)

Problems of the old system:
1. Resident training was voluntary
2. Resident training program is not clarified
3. Straight training mainly for specialized doctors
4. Remarkably large disparities among institutions
5. Insufficient guidance system
6. Insufficient achievement evaluation of resident training
7. Unstable status/work conditions forcing to take part-time jobs
8. Heavy concentration of residents in large hospitals in urban areas

- 2000: Revision of the Medical Practitioners Law and the Medical Care Law
- 2004: Enforcement of new system
- 2007: Holding of Conference on how Clinical resident Training System should be, etc. (September –February 2009)
- 2008: Revision of system (Applied after the start of training in FY 2010)

Overview of Clinical Resident Training System

1. Medical Education and Clinical Resident Training

- Article 16-2 of the Medical Practitioners Act
  Doctors to engage in clinical practice must take clinical resident training in hospitals attached to universities with medical training courses for 2 years or more or hospitals designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

2. Basic Ideas of Clinical Resident Training

   (Ministerial Ordinance on clinical resident training provided Article 16-2, Paragraph (1) of the Medical Practitioners Act)

Clinical resident training must offer doctors the opportunity to cultivate the appropriate bedside manner and acquire basic diagnosis and treatment abilities while recognizing the social role to be fulfilled by medicine and medical services regardless of their future specialty so that they can provide appropriate treatment for injuries and diseases that frequently occur.

3. Status of Execution

   ① Clinical resident training facilities (as of April 1, 2008)

   | Clinical resident training hospitals (independent/management type) | 1,004 hospitals |
   | Clinical resident training hospitals (cooperative type) | 1,298 hospitals |
   | Clinical resident training cooperative facilities | 5,047 facilities |
   | University hospitals (independent/management type) | 109 hospitals |
   | University hospitals (cooperative type) | 24 hospitals |

   ② Enrollment status of residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>University hospitals</th>
<th>Clinical resident training hospitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old system (FY 2003)</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st year of new system (FY 2004)</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year of new system (FY 2005)</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd year of new system (FY 2006)</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th year of new system (FY 2007)</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th year of new system (FY 2008)</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Senior high school 3 years
Preparatory education
Pre-clinical medical education
Clinical training
Medical department (6 years)
University hospitals/clinical training hospitals
2 years
Training after completing clinical resident training, etc.
Acquisition of certification for specialized doctors
Lifetime education
Entrance examination
Common examination
National Medical Practitioners Examination
Completion of clinical resident
Assessment on knowledge and technique
18 years old 22 years old 24 years old 26 years old