

IRの調査結果に基づき教育プログラムが 改善された事例（医学部の事例紹介）



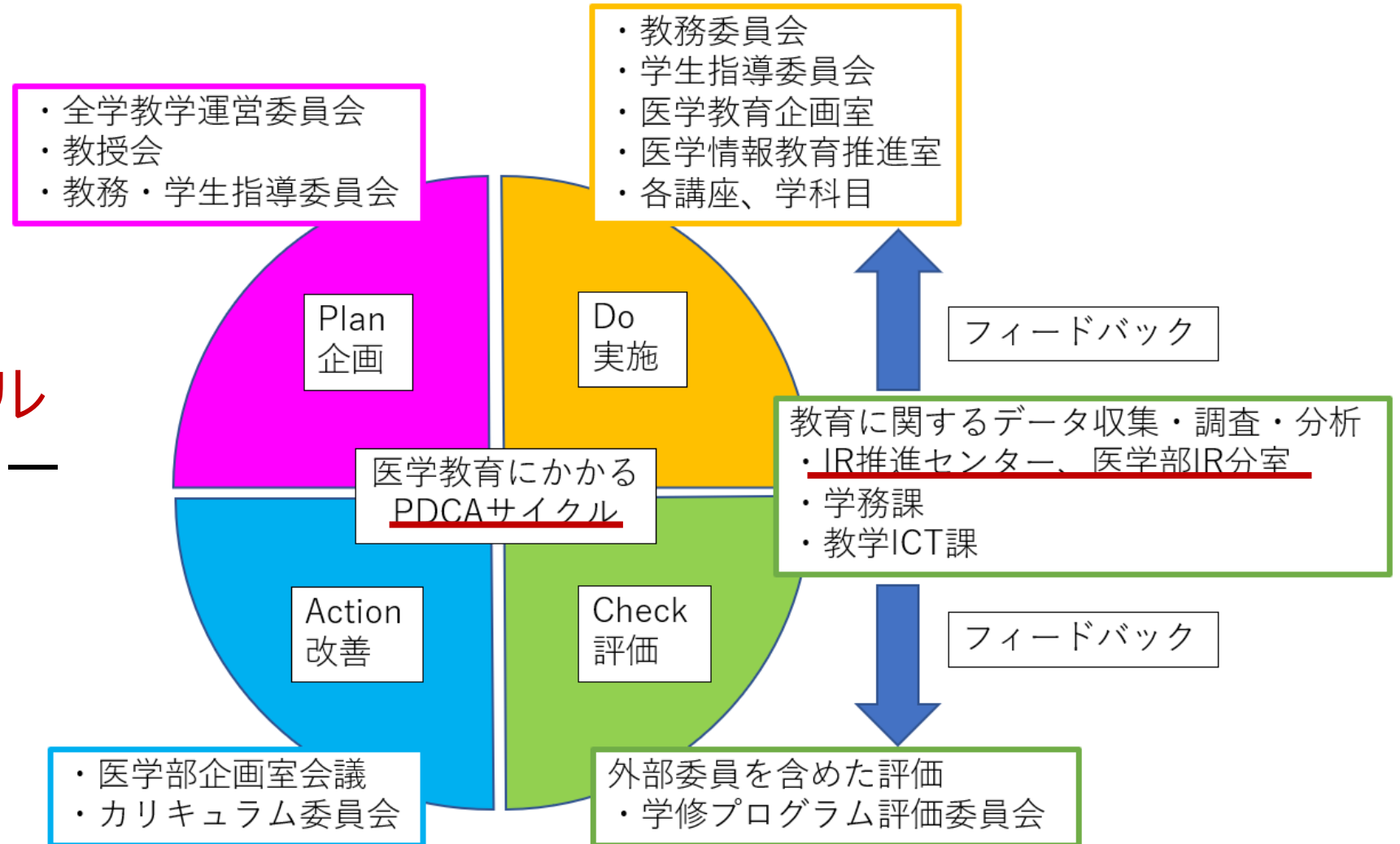
FUJITA HEALTH UNIVERSITY

藤田医科大学

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医学部教育プログラムのモニターと評価

• PDCAサイクルによるモニターと評価



学生のフィードバックを教育の改善に活かした事例

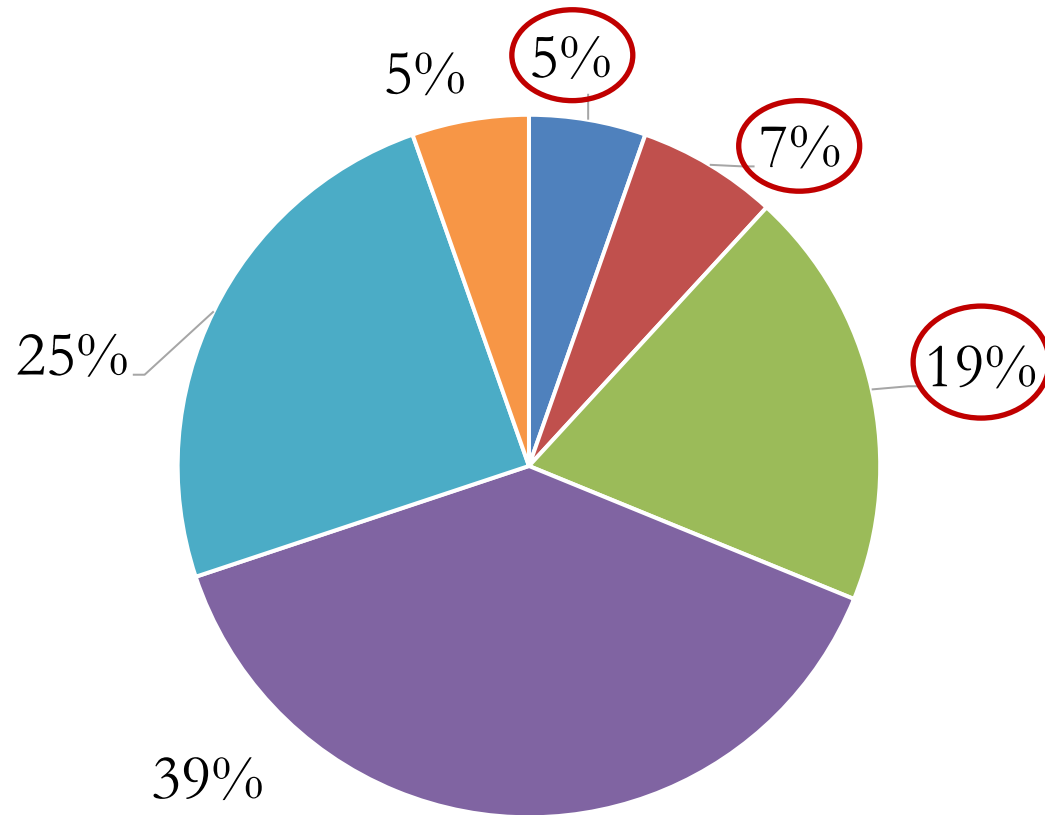
教学IRの調査結果を利用して教育プログラムを開発した**実例**

- **卒業生を対象とした卒業コンピテンス・コンピテンシー到達度調査：語学力、研究力に関して自己評価が低い**



2016年度卒業生の自己評価

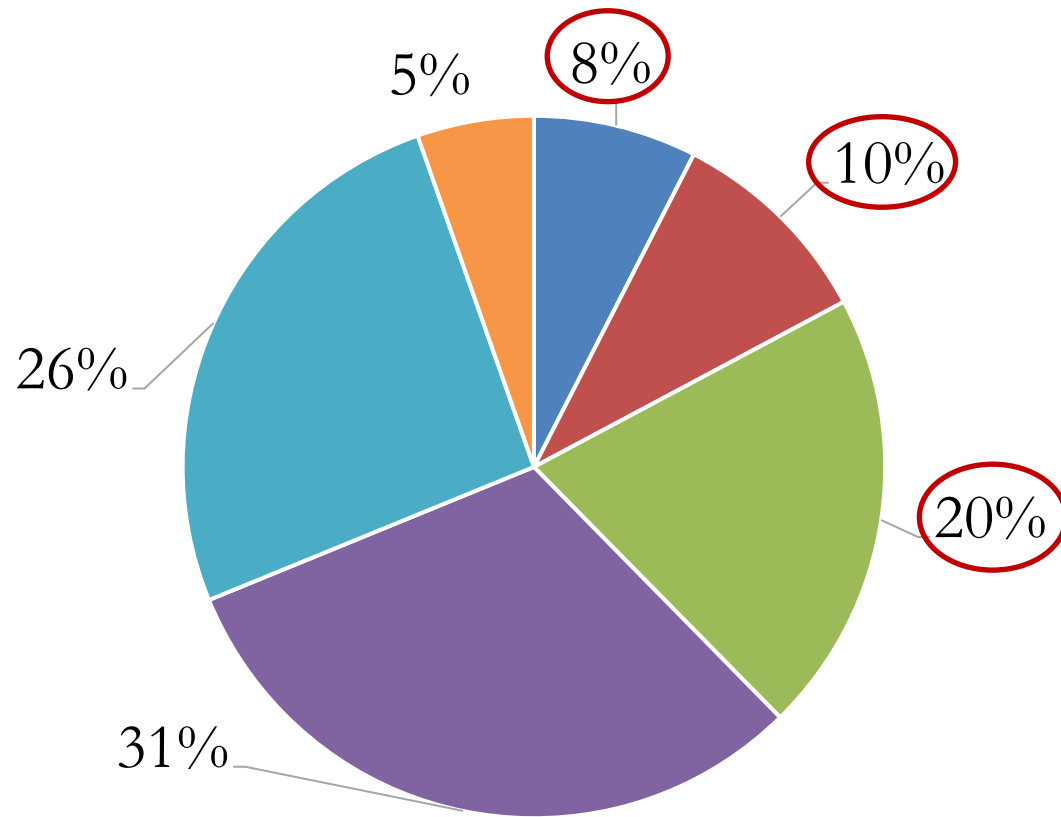
医学英語



- 1.全く修得できていない
- 2.十分に修得できていない
- 3.ある程度修得したが、最低水準には届かない
- 4.最低水準は修得できた
- 5.概ね修得できた
- 6.完全に修得できた

2016年度卒業生の自己評価

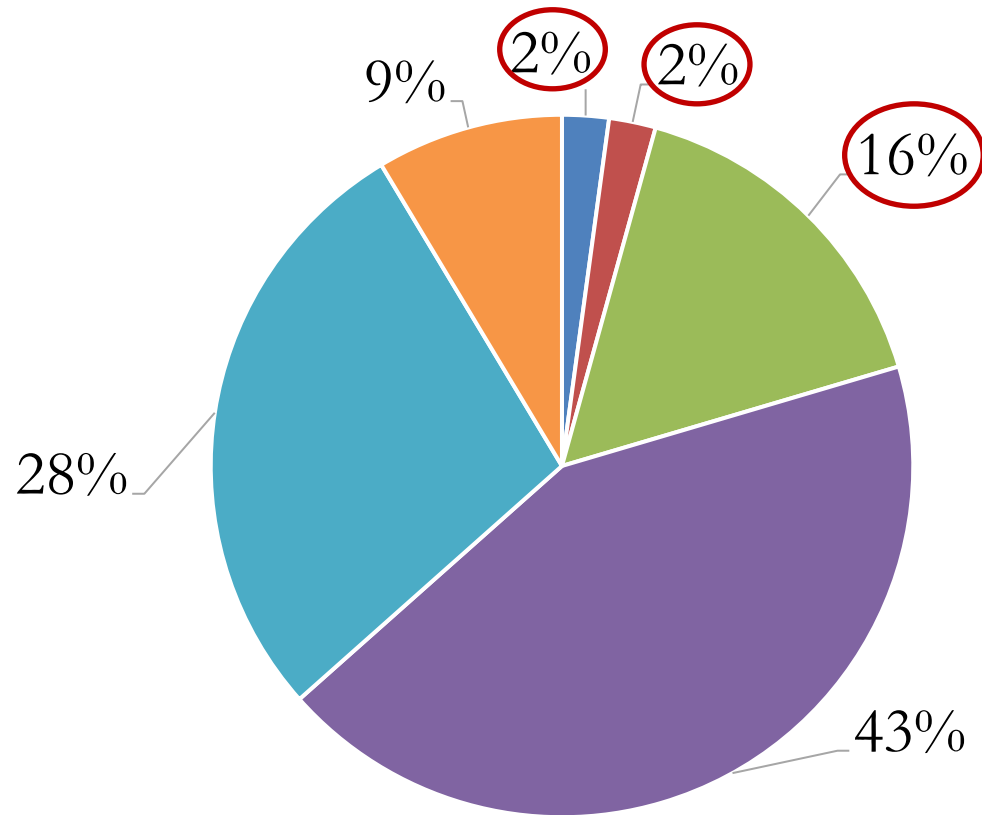
海外での研究に従事することができる語学力を有する



- 1. 全く修得できていない
- 2. 十分に修得できていない
- 3. ある程度修得したが、最低水準には届かない
- 4. 最低水準は修得できた
- 5. 概ね修得できた
- 6. 完全に修得できた

2016年度卒業生の自己評価

論文等の情報を適切に収集することができる

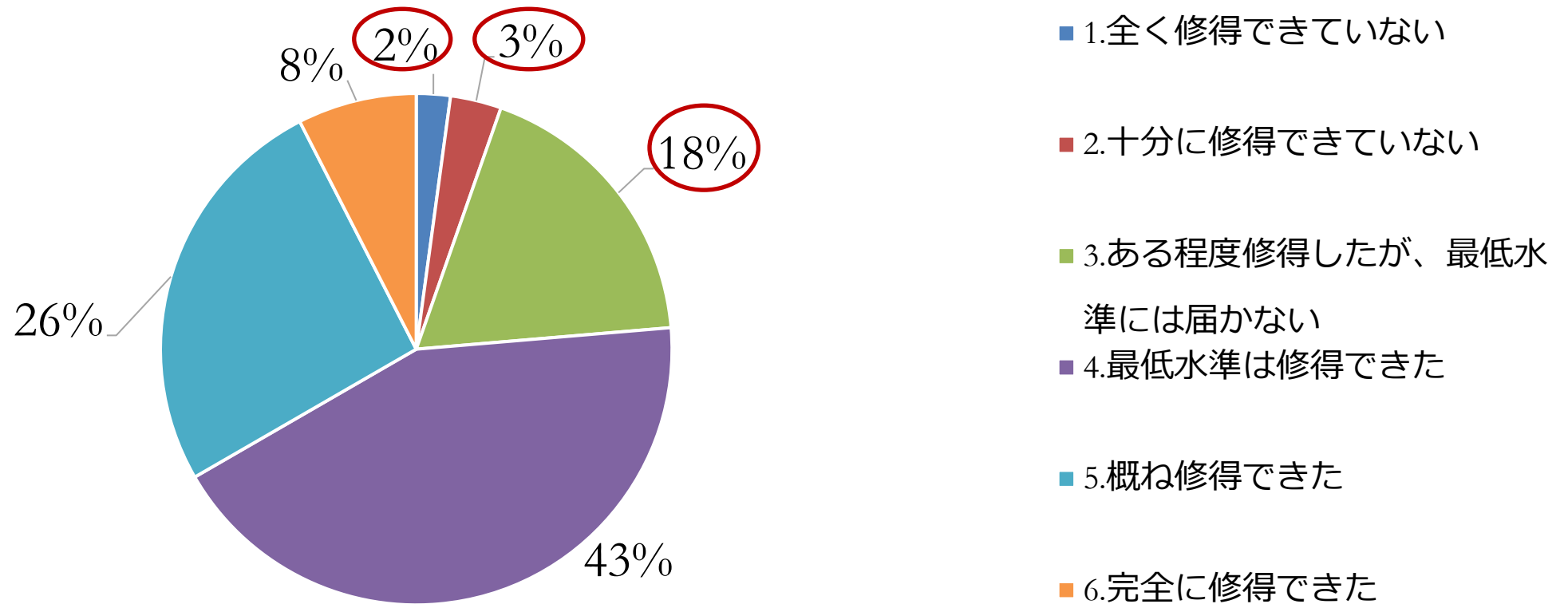


- 1. 全く修得できていない
- 2. 十分に修得できていない
- 3. ある程度修得したが、最低水準には届かない
- 4. 最低水準は修得できた
- 5. 概ね修得できた
- 6. 完全に修得できた

2016年度卒業生の自己評価

収集した情報を論理的・批判的に吟味し、

自分の意見を加えて発表できる



学生のフィードバックを教育の改善に活かした事例

語学力・研究力を向上させるために行った教育プログラムの改善

- **英語力強化策**（2017年度～）
 - 解剖学、基礎医学、臨床医学に関する医学用語4500語を段階的に学ぶ
 - 全学生がTOEFL ITPを受験（470点以上を2回）
- **リサーチマインド涵養策**（2019年度～）
 - **スチューデントリサーチャープログラム**（学生の研究を奨励）
 - **医学研究演習**（医学研究手法、情報検索、批判的思考を学修）



スチューデントリサーチャープログラム

目的	研究指向を持つ本学医学部生が在学中に医学研究を実施できるよう支援する（参加は任意）
期間	1年生～4年生前期（臨床実習の前まで）
内容	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 学生は希望する講座を一つ選択し、医学研究を行う• 研究成果を学会や医学雑誌に発表することを推奨する
出欠	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 原則として研究は、通常授業の時間外で行う• 研究の実施により止むを得ず講義に欠席した場合、映像授業の受講あるいは課題提出をもって補講とみなす
停止	プログラム実施中に留年が決定した場合は、それ以降のプログラム参加を停止する

スチューデントリサーチャープログラム参加学生が 著者となった論文



Article

Gender Difference in Fear and Anxiety about and Perceived Susceptibility to COVID-19 in the Third Wave of Pandemic among the Japanese General Population: A Nationwide Web-Based Cross-Sectional Survey

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Abstract: Existing research suggested gender differences in fear and anxiety about and perceived susceptibility to COVID-19 and previous infectious disease pandemics. We analyzed whether women felt fear and anxiety about and perceived susceptibility to COVID-19 more frequently than men in Japan. We conducted a cross-sectional analysis using internet survey data collected during the third wave of the pandemic in Japan. The subjects were enrolled from the Japanese general population: 11,957 men and 11,559 women. Fear and anxiety specifically related to COVID-19 were evaluated with the Japanese version of the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FoCS). The question “How likely do you think you will be infected with COVID-19?” was used to assess the perceived susceptibility to COVID-19. Women had higher mean (standard deviation) FoCS scores [18.6 (5.6) vs. 17.5 (5.9), $d = 0.190$] and reported the median or higher FoCS score (57.4% vs. 51.4%, $p = 0.060$) and perceived susceptibility (13.6% vs. 11.5%, $p = 0.032$) more frequently than men. The odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) adjusted for age, having a spouse, comorbidities, watching commercial TV stations’ news programs, employment status, and household income were 1.24 (1.17–1.32) and 1.27 (1.16–1.38), respectively. We observed that women were more anxious and fearful about and perceived the susceptibility to infectious diseases more frequently than men even one year after the pandemic occurred in Japan, although the effect size was small.

Keywords: anxiety; COVID-19; fear; gender difference; infectious disease pandemic; perceived susceptibility

1. Introduction

Women were reported to feel fear and anxiety about COVID-19 more frequently than men in many countries, such as the U.S. [1,2], China [3], and Pakistan [4]. Researchers developed questionnaires to assess the fear and anxiety specifically related to COVID-19, such as the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FoCS) [5] and the Anxiety and Fear of COVID-19 (AMICO) Assessment Scale [6]. In Brazil [7] and Spain [8], women had higher FoCS scores than men. In Japan, Midorikawa et al. reported a similar finding based on data collected in early August 2020 [9]. In Spain, women had higher AMICO scores than men [10]. A similar tendency was found in previous infectious disease pandemics. In Asian countries, women felt fear and anxiety more frequently than men about the pandemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) [11,12] and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) [13].

Unlike fear and anxiety, perceived susceptibility may not show the prominent gender difference. Women were reported to perceive greater susceptibility to COVID-19 more frequently than men in the U.S. [14] and Iran [15] but not in Israel [16,17]. The inconsistency



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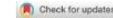
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REVIEW ARTICLE



Recent findings on subjective well-being and physical, psychiatric, and social comorbidities in individuals with schizophrenia: A literature review

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Abstract

Aim: Care for people with schizophrenia is shifting the locus from long-stay mental hospitals to nonspecialized community-based settings. Knowledge on the care is not a sole property of psychiatric specialists. Community healthcare workers who do not specialize in psychiatry are recommended to learn more about schizophrenia. This review aimed to summarize recent findings on subjective well-being and physical, psychiatric, and social comorbidities in individuals with schizophrenia.

Methods: A literature review was conducted. We retrieved findings from existing systematic reviews and meta-analyses as our preferred method. When data were not available, we referred to other types of studies.

Results: As per our review, individuals with schizophrenia demonstrated poor subjective well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction despite individual differences. Pharmacotherapy caused weight gain and constipation, whereas race and hospitalization might affect weight reduction. Individuals with schizophrenia demonstrated poor oral health, a high prevalence of noncommunicable diseases, and unique eating behaviors. Depression, sleep disorders, smoking, and alcohol and drug consumption were frequently found in the individuals. Research findings regarding problematic internet and smartphone use and stress perception were limited. Low health literacy and neglect of preventable behaviors were frequently seen in individuals with schizophrenia. They tended to be less educated, poor, unemployed, unmarried/unattached, and had poor social cognition, resulting in little social support and a small social network.

Conclusion: Retrieving recent data, we confirmed that individuals with schizophrenia had poor subjective well-being and suffer from various physical, psychiatric, and social comorbidities.

KEYWORDS

comorbidity, epidemiology, literature review, schizophrenia, subjective well-being

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医学研究演習

目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 様々な研究室で展開されている最先端の医学研究に触れることで、リサーチマインドを涵養する• 自発的な医学研究参加の契機を提供する
期間	3年生、2月の4週間。参加は必須
内容	学生は希望する講座を一つ選択し、医学研究を行う <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 医学情報検索の習熟• 英文論文の読解• 医学研究方法論の理解• 医学研究の実践