## Accreditation in Medical Education in Japan



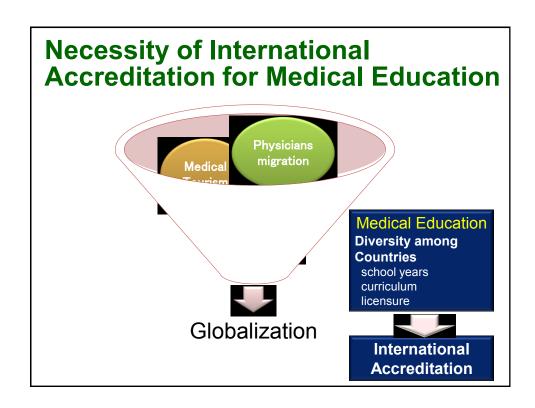
Director, Center for Education Research in Medicine and Dentistry(CERMED), Tokyo Medical and Dental University Nobuo NARA, MD, PhD

## Institutional Accreditation for Universities in Japan

- Institutional Accreditation for University has been carried out since 2004. There are 783 universities: national 86, public 92, and private 605.
- > There are 3 accreditation bodies:
  - National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NAD-UE)
  - Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA)
  - Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation (JIHEE)

## **Program Evaluation of the Medical Schools**

- In contrast to university accreditation, there has been no program evaluation of the 80 medical schools until 2012.
- A meaningful international accreditation system will improve the quality of medical education and health care worldwide.



# **Establishment of Japan Accreditation Council for Medical Education (JACME)**

- JACME is formally recognized by the deans' committee and the Ministry of Education of Japan.
- The aim of JACME is to accredit medical schools for quality and to improve medical education, to foster the training of excellent physicians.
- The accreditation by JACME should be based on the process proposed by WFME to meet global standard.

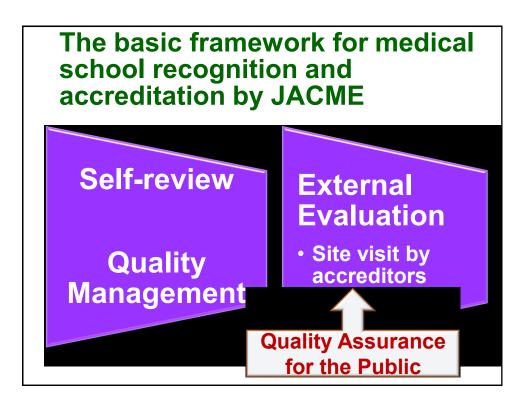
Process and Plan for the Medical Accreditation

'11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18

Committee in the Association of Japan Medical Colleges

Research Grant from MOE

Accreditation Body: JACME



### **Criteria for Self-Evaluation and External Evaluation**

JACME uses global standards by WFME 2012 with minor modification for accreditation.



Basic Medical Education: Japanese Specifications WFME Global Standards for Quality Improvement

医学教育分野別評価基準日本版

世界医学教育連盟(WFME)グローバルスタンダード 2012 年版準拠

#### **Criteria for Evaluation**

- o Area 1: Mission and Outcomes
- o Area 2: Educational Programme
- o Area 3: Assessment of Students
- o Area 4: Students
- o Area 5: Academic Staff / Faculty
- o Area 6: Educational Resources
- o Area 7: Programme Evaluation
- o Area 8: Governance and Administration
- o Area 9: Continuous Renewal

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## The Procedure to accredit Medical Schools by JACME

- (a) self-study by school: comparison against global standards
- (b) shared evidence
- (c) site-visit by accreditors from JACME
- (d) responses to concerns: action plan for quality improvement being appropriately described.

# The Accreditation Process Self-Study Review of Self-Study Report Site Visit Preliminary Draft Report Institutional Response Review Committees Commission on Medical Accreditation

### **Site-visit by Accreditors**

Day 1: Meeting of Accreditors

(Normally over 6 assessors)

Day 2 ~ 4: Discussion with school staff based on the self-evaluation in each area of global standards.

Observation of lectures, clinical clerkships, simulation-based education, laboratory experiments, educational facilities, etc.

Interview with students, residents, junior faculty, staffs, etc.

Day 5: Summarize the review at site-visit.

### **Ongoing Accreditation by JACME**

> 2012.10.29~11.02

International Evaluation by AMEWPR for Tokyo Women's Medical University

> 2013.12.16~12.20

**Niigata University School of Medicine** 

**> 2014.01.20~01.24** 

**Tokyo Medical and Dental University** 

> 2014.06.02~06.06 Jikei University

> 2014.06.30~07.04

**Chiba University School of Medicine** 

> 2015.02.16~02.20

**University of Tokyo School of Medicine** 

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## Problem: How to accredit 80 medical schools (at least until 2023) to meet the ECFMG announcement?

- o Consolidation of JACME
  - establishment of the accreditation system(period, cycle, team members, reporting, reflection, etc.)
  - budget
  - recruitment of committee members
  - staff
- o Our process should be approved internationally and by FAIMER.

### Conclusion

o JACME will establish the medical education accreditation system in Japan which will conform to global standards. In order to accomplish the first round of accreditation in all 80 medical schools in Japan by 2023, establishment of this system is urgently needed.

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### **Summary**

o The process, strengths, and hurdles to be overcome by JACME to implement an effective quality assurance system are described.

