Information on Public Health Medicine course at Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University for Potential Year 2015 Participants

(Information from Health Promotion/International Health sections,
WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Cities and Urban Policy Research as of October 2014)

What is Public Health Medicine course (PHM)?

PHM is a four-year PhD course at Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU) designed to prepare scholars for leading careers in **public health** management, research and teaching in their home countries. The course is a part of Disease Prevention Global Leadership Program (DP-GLP). Scholars are exposed to advanced knowledge and skills of not only public health but also basic sciences and clinical medicines in acquiring global, multifaceted visions that are important in disease prevention.

Not only the participants but also the people of their home institutions and countries can benefit from the program from enhanced capacities of the participants and the possibility of joint-research work related to **public health** when the participants return home.

What is the course of study and graduation requirements for PHM?

PHM students must earn required units by attending lectures, seminars and field-trips, as well as to conduct research and submit a dissertation in four-years. Each student will be assigned a chief supervisor (i.e. the department head), an associated supervisor and an advisor (optional) in order to identify unique needs of individuals and his/her country and facilitate academic and personal development. The primary language of PHM is English.

What is my career path after graduation?

Since the predecessor of PHM called Public Health Leadership Program (PHL) started in 2001, technical officers from public health organization and university teaching staffs from various countries studied public health at TMDU. Most of the graduates proceeded to take a position at public health organization and universities in their home countries. Some of the positions the graduates attained after graduation are listed below:

- Chief Director General of Ministry of Public Health, Senior Researcher of Institute for Health
- Head of Department of Adolescent Health and Associate Professor of University
- Deputy Director: Department of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health
- Lecturer, School of Medicine
- Director of Technical and Research Department of a Municipal Health Department.

Is there any scholarship open for international students to apply before enrollment?

PHM is supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences & Technology. International students who wish to enroll in PHM can apply for Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho: MEXT) Scholarship via TMDU (please check Document B for eligibility criteria).

A grantee will receive a monthly allowance of ¥145,000* during the term of his/her scholarship in addition to school fees and a round-trip air fare. Applicants should be 34 years old or younger as of April 1st 2015 (born after April 2nd, 1980) and also meet other criteria. *Estimated amounts based on fiscal 2014 budget and may be subject to change.

How can I apply for PHM?

Each applicant must submit the set of the following documents to TMDU by December 31th, 2014.

(1) Application forms for Japanese Government Scholarship
(2) A photograph taken within the past 6 months (4.5×3.5 cm-sized, upper frontal view without a hat)
(3) Write the name and nationality on the back, and paste it on the application form as indicated.
(4) Official academic transcript from the last university/graduate school attended
(5) Graduate certificate or degree certificate of the last university attended (or an attested document certifying that the applicant will graduate from the school, where applicable)
(6) Recommendation letter (designated to the TMDU President) from the head of the institution the applicant belongs to
(7) Recommendation letter from a supervisor who knows the applicant in person (desirable)
(8) List of your publications including thesis by which the applicant earned his/her master's degree and its equivalent (your publications in English or another major language such as peer review articles, academic/ official reports, and others), and copies of your major publications,
(9) Certificate of family register or citizenship in the applicant's home country (if applicable)
(10) A photocopy of your passport (if applicable)

Once selected, you will be asked to proceed to internet or phone interview in January, 2015.
Successful candidates will receive an admission offer by the end of April, 2015.

What if I am not granted for Japanese Government Scholarship?

PHM is open to international scholars with private funds also.
For further details, please contact:

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Academic publications by the course participants, 2004 - 2014

The previous course participants have published their work on peer-reviewed journals of high qualities. The followings are some examples of such publications. Many of these works are based on field works of participatory style research with collaboration with decision makers and people in the communities.

Health values and health-information-seeking in relation to positive change of health practice among middle-aged urban men. Shi HJ et al. *Preventive Medicine* 2004;39:164-171.

Variation of health status among people living on boats in Hue, Vietnam. Quang NKL et al. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 2005;59:941-947.

Dietary supplement consumption among urban adults influenced by psychosocial stress: its pronounced influence upon persons with a less healthy lifestyle. Shi HJ et al. *British Journal of Nutrition* 2005;94:407-414.

Green tea consumption in everyday life and mental health. Shimbo M et al. *Public Health Nutrition* 2005;8:1300-1306.

Oral malodor-related parameters in the Chinese general population. Liu XN et al. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2005;33:31-36.

Influences of health insurance status on clinical treatments and outcomes for 4,714 patients after acute myocardial infarction in 14 Chinese general hospitals. Bao-Rong Yu .*Journal of Medical and Dental Sciences* 2005, 52(2):143-151

Association of swaddling and rickets onset in children in Mongolia. Vaacchig U et al. *Public Health* 2006;120:834-840.

Association between household demographic variables with child mortality in Cote d'Ivoire. Andoh SY et al. *Journal of Biosocial Science* 2006;18:1-9.

Correlation between national income, HIV/AIDS, and political status and mortalities in African countries. Andoh SY et al. *Public Health* 2006;120:624-633.

Extracurricular sports activity around growth spurt and improved tibial cortical bone properties in late adolescence. Shi HJ et al. *Acta Paediatrica* 2006;95:1608-1613.

Providing Quality Health Care in the Philippines: Basis and Lessons. Lagrada LP. in "Research for strengthening of organizations in health sector by Total Quality Management" ed. T. Hasegawa. Japan International Cooperating Agency, 2006.

Improvements in health by consultations using mobile videophone among participants in a community health promotion programme. Nakajima R et al. *Journal of Telecommunications and Telecare* 2007;13:411-415.

Impact of conflict on infant immunization coverage in Afghanistan: a country wide study 2000-2003. Mashal Tet al. *International Journal of health Geographics* 2007;6:23.

Improved perinatal health through qualified antenatal care in urban Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Mean-Heng NGY et al. *Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine* 2007;12:193-201.

Vitamin D receptor polymorphism among rickets children in Mongolia. Kaneko A *et al. Journal of Epidemiology* 2007;17:25-29.

Family structure and health, how companionship acts as a buffer against ill health. Turagabeci ARet al.

Health and Quality of Life Outcomes 2007;5:61.

Healthy lifestyle behaviour decreasing risks of being bullied, violence and injury. Turagabeci AR et al. *Plos One* 2008;3:e1585.

Bacterial quality of drinking water stored in containers by boat households in Hue City, Vietnam. Seino K *et al. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine* 2008;13:198-206.

Prevalence of and factors influencing posttraumatic stress disorder among mothers of children under five in Kabul, Afghanistan, after decades of armed conflicts. Seino K *et al. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 2008;6:29.

Cohabitation with farm animals in urban households with and without occupational farm work: associations between participation in educational activities and good hygiene practices in at-risk households cohabiting with farm animals. Sompou P *et al. Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine* 2008;13:322-331.

Factors associated with the health and nutritional status of children under 5 years of age in Afghanistan: family behaviour related to women and past experience of war-related hardships. Mashal T *et al. BMC Public Health* 2008;8:301.

Bone development in children living on househboats on a river in Vietnam. Inose T *et al. Journal of Epidemiology* 2008;18: 265-272.

Effectiveness of a capacity building program for community leaders in a healthy living environment: a randomized community-based intervention in rural Vietnam. Hien LT *et al. Health Promotion International* 2008;23:354 - 364.

Health promotion financing with Mongolia's social health insurance. Bayarsaikhan *et al. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health* 2009;21:399-409.

Health-care provision factors associated with child immunization coverage in a city centre and a rural area in Kabul, Afghanistan. Hemat S *et al. Vaccine* 2009;21:2823-29.

Contribution of interaction with family, friends and neighbours, and sense of neighbourhood attachment to survival in senior citizens: 5-year follow-up study. Morita A *et al. Social Science Medicine* 2009;70:543-9.

Antimicrobial use in a country with insufficient enforcement of pharmaceutical regulations: A survey of consumption and retail sales in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Nakajima R *et al. Southern Med Review* 2010;3:19-23.

New casemix classification as an alternative method for budget allocation in Thai oral healthcare service: A pilot study. Wisaijohn T *et al. International Journal of Dentistry* 2010; 2010: Article ID 231398, 13pages.

Schistosome eggs have a direct role in the induction of basophils capable of a high level of IL-4 production: Comparative study of single- and bisexual infection of Schistosoma mansoni in vivo. Anyan WK. *Trop Med Health* 2010; 38: 13-22.

Oral malodor and related factors among Vietnamese dental patients. Thuy AP et al. *International Journal of Clinical Preventive Dentistry* 2010; 6(2): 63-71.

Great inclination to smoke among younger adults coming from low-socioeconomic class in Thailand. Mekrungrongwong S *et al. International Archive Medicine* 2011; 4: 29, 7 pages.

Non-hospital DOT and early diagnosis of tuberculosis reduce cots while achieving treatment success. Pichenda K *et al. International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease* 2012; 16(6): 828-834.

Purchase of antimicrobials in retail pharmacies when a prescription is not required. Nyambayar K *et al.*

Journal of Rural Medicine 2012; 7: 51–8.

Greater adherence to mass drug administration against lymphatic filariasis through traditional village forums in Fiji. Moala-Silatolu A et al. *Journal of Rural Medicine* 2012; 7(2) :65–72.

The impact of community-based, workshop activities in multiple local dialects on the vaccination coverage, sanitary living and the health status of multiethnic populations in Lao PDR. Keoprasith B et al. *Health Promotion International* 2013;28:453-65.

Intimate partner violence and use of reproductive health services among married women: evidence from a national Bangladeshi sample. Rahman M et al. *BMC Public Health*. 2012 Oct 29;12:913.

Out-of-pocket Costs of Disabilities and Their Association with Household Socioeconomic Status Among School-aged Children in Vietnam. Hong-Luu P et al. J Rural Med 2013; 8(2): 212-21.

Sociocultural factors that reduce risks of homicide in Dar es Salaam: a case control study. Kibusi S et al. *Injury Prevention* 2013;19(5):320-5.

Consumption of animal source foods and dietary diversity reduce stunting in children in Cambodia. Darapheak C et al. *International Archive Medicine.* 2013;6(1):29.

Reduction in inequality in antenatal-care use and persistence of inequality in skilled birth attendance in the Philippines from 1993 to 2008. Molina HF et al. *BMJ Open.* 2013 Jun 20;3(6).

Impact of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake on community health: ecological time series on transient increase in indirect mortality and recovery of health and long-term-care system. Uchimura M et al. J Epidemiol Community Health. 2014 Sep 68(9): 874-82.

Does gender inequity increase the risk of intimate partner violence among women? Evidence from a national Bangladeshi sample. Rahman M et al. *PLOS one*. 2013;8(12):e82423.

Are survivors of intimate partner violence more likely to experience complications around delivery? Evidence from a national Bangladeshi sample. Rahman M et al. *Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care.* 2013;18(1):49-56..

Intimate partner violence and chronic undernutrition among married Bangladeshi women of reproductive age: are the poor uniquely disadvantaged? Rahman M et al. *Eur J Clin Nutr*. 2013;67(3):301-7.

Decline of supportive attitudes among husbands toward female genital mutilation and its association to those practices in Yemen. Al-Khulaidi GA et al. *PLOS one.* 2013;8(12).

Intimate partner violence and symptoms of sexually transmitted infections: are the women from low socio-economic strata in Bangladesh at increased risk. Rahman M et al. *Int J Behav Med*. 2014; 21(2):348-57.

Do Tobacco smoking and illicit drug/alcohol dependence increase the risk of mental disorders among men? Evidence from a national urban Bangladeshi Sample. Rahman M et al. *Perspect Psychiatr Care*. 2014 Jan doi: 10.1111/ppc.12058.

Rising cesarean deliveries among apparently low-risk mothers at university teaching hospitals in Jordan: analysis of population survey data, 2002–2012. Al Rifai R. *Glob Health Sci Pract.* 2014;4(2):195-209.

Admission and Course Requirement for Public Health Medicine course at Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University

l. FIELDS OF STUDY

Graduate school of Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School consists of 2 departments and 12 sections in the Division of Public Health. Upon application, applicants must choose one section where they wish to study. Please refer to the profiles of Division of Public Health for the fields of study concerned.

Profile of Division of Public Health

Department of International Health Development

Health Promotion

Our research and education focus on disease prevention and health promotion in our society in connection with urban development and environmental issues. We approach these issues both with basic and field research procedures and carry out activities in collaboration with other universities, institutions, the World Health Organization, and governments of various countries. We are committed to expanding our capacity in research, education, and public health practice at both the local level and on a global scale to promote health development in the urban context.

Environmental Parasitology

In view of the advancement of global transportation networks and increasing human migration across borders, medical researchers must acknowledge that a global view is important to medical science in handling human health and development. From an international perspective, our ultimate goal is to establish an understanding of environmental health care based on Parasitology and deepen our relationship with developing countries.

Forensic Medicine

Forensic Medicine provides fundamental human rights, public safety and nation's welfare to make fair judgments on legal items which require expert medical knowledge. Forensic Medicine deals with medico-legal problems. About 40 judicial autopsies are performed annually and written statements of expert opinion are submitted to criminal courts. Main research activities include (1) toxicology, mainly, the mechanisms of cell death on damaged cells, (2) alcohol medicine, and (3) forensic pathology.

International Health

Our research focuses on the health of the population in the global context. Topics of interest include physical and social health determinants, community health development, health and environmental policy, and social and economic development with public health considerations.

Oral Health Promotion

We have two main fields: oral health promotion and international cooperation in dentistry. Oral health promotion deals with research themes in preventive dentistry, community dentistry and

dental public health. International cooperation in dentistry deals with comparative studies of dental education and dental health delivery systems in various countries from a global perspective.

Sports Medicine/Dentistry

Sports Medicine/Dentistry is an academic unit to educate and research the following three aspects: 1. Maintenance and improvement of an individual's health by various sporting and recreational activities; 2. Treatment and prevention of sports injury; 3. Improvement and optimization of athletic performance on the basis of exercise physiological results and kinesiological studies.

Epidemiology

Epidemiology is widely applied for identification of the etiology of human diseases. We educate students in public health, epidemiology, and health administration. The effects of environmental and genetic factors on the development of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and intractable diseases are examined by applying the application of descriptive, analytic, and experimental epidemiology.

Department of Health Science Policies

Health Care Management and Planning

We focus on analyzing and studying factors which influence health issues from the point of health promotion, medical and welfare systems. Moreover, we offer public policies that contribute to improving one's health and to solving the social problems in the field of human health.

Health Care Economics

Placed in the stream of the area of medical policy whose goal is the macroscopic integration of medical and dental care, Healthcare economics deals with efficiency and economics of medical and dental care, on the basis of medical ethics and healthcare education.

Educational Development

As society is demanding patient-centered health care, it is crucial that closer cooperation is established among health professionals and related specialists, where education plays a key role. Educational Development focuses on the planning and implementation of curricula for health professions based on appropriate integration of educational objectives, methods, and evaluation.

Research Development

Rapid development of life science may invoke ethical problems regarding education, research, and the clinical practice of medicine and dentistry. Research Development focuses on education and study concerning the future direction of medicine and dentistry from the viewpoint of bioethics, medical philosophy, and dental philosophy.

Health Care Informatics

Themes of our research activities are applications of information technology to health care systems, which include health policy, health insurance, clinical pathways, hospital management,

and patient safety management.

2. SUPERVISOR

Applicants must have the head of the section of their choice as their supervisor. Under the tutelage of the supervisor, students will get guidance and advice from other relevant faculty members.

3. CREDIT REQUIREMENT AND DEGREE

Under the guidance of a supervisor, students will study on a specific theme in the field of study of their choice for 4 years. During the course students must earn at least 30 units of related subjects and submit a dissertation on their research work. Students will be awarded a Ph.D. by Tokyo Medical and Dental University if their thesis is recognized as adequate for the degree and they pass the final examination.

4. PRIMARY USE OF ENGLISH AND JAPANESE LANGUAGE STUDY

English is the primary language in this course. Administrative procedure, lectures and laboratory activities are done mainly in English. Students, however, are strongly advised to study the Japanese language for conveniences in everyday life and effective use of materials written in Japanese.

For questions, contact us by e-mail or letter or fax at:

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Check list for application

Please use this form to arrange the requested documents. When you send your documents to us, please enclose this checklists on top of them and thick (√) the boxes. The documents must be received by us until December 31, 2014.

Requested and required documents

(1) Application form for Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho) Scholarship [Document B, 7. (1)], [Be prepared on the form 1 – Application form set],
(2) Certificates of graduation from university and of completion (or prospective completion) of graduate course or degree (if applicable) [Document B, 7. (2)],
(3) Official academic transcripts from university and/or graduate school attended [Document B, 7. (3)],
(4) List of your publications including thesis by which the applicant earned his/her master's degree and its equivalent (your publications in English or another major language such as peer review articles, academic/ official reports, and others), and copies of your major publications [Document B, 7. (4)],
(5) Certificate of family register or citizenship in the applicant's home country (if applicable) [Document B, 7. (5)],
(6) A photocopy of your passport, if you have yours [Document B, 7. (6)],
(7) Recommendation: a letter of reference from a head of the institution the applicant belongs to and another reference is desirable from a supervisor who knows the applicant personally [Document B, 7. (7)],
(8) A photograph taken within the past 6 months (6×4 cm-sized, upper frontal view without a hat). Write the name and nationality on the back, and paste it on the application form as indicated [Document B, 7. (8)],
(9) Certificate of health (signed by a doctor at a public hospital within the past 6 months) [Be prepared on the form 2 - Certificate of health].

Application Procedure

Application deadline	December 31, 2014
Interview	January 2015
Announcement of acceptance	April 2015
Visa application, Travel arrangement	
Start of program	October 2015
Arrival in Japan	October 1-7, 2015