Development of Medical Education: Actions of Peking University Health Science Center

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Main contents

◆ Background information of the health professional education system in China
◆ Major challenges of health professional education in China
◆ Most recent reforms at PUHSC
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Disciplines in Higher Education of Health Professionals in China

◆ Eleven disciplines

1. Clinical medicine
2. Nursing
3. Dental medicine
4. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
5. Public health and preventive medicine
6. Combination of modern medicine with TCM
7. Pharmaceutical science
8. Traditional Chinese pharmaceutical science
9. Forensic medicine
10. Allied health
11. Basic medicine
Typical Approach to Become a Doctor in China

High-school leaver → 5-year program → Bachelor of Medicine → Residency training
Medical licensing exam → Doctor
Residency training → 3 years → X years

Postgraduate Education (after 5-year undergraduate education)

Professional degree

First Stage Assessment

Certificate

Second Stage Assessment

Specialists Training

M.M → M.D
Health professional graduates and educational institutions in China: 1998-2012

- Total number in 2012: graduate (508 thousand), institution (590)
- Average rate of increase: graduate (16%), institution (8%)
Composition of Institutions by Ownership: 1998-2012

- Public
- Private
Composition of Graduates by Ownership of Institution: 1998-2012

Public
Private
Number of admissions by three professions: 1998-2012

- Average rate of increase: nursing (31.9%), clinical medicine (9.5%), public health (7.3%)
- Acceleration of admission of nursing students will help correct skill-mix imbalance
Medical School Production in Selected Countries: 2012
(or closest available year)

Number of Medical Schools

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>159</td>
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Number of Graduates (thousand)

<table>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>UK</td>
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<td>US</td>
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◆ China is one of the largest producer of physicians
Less competitive institutions (non-key university & college) admitted more and more medical students than key universities did.
Rapid expansion of the number of students without commensurate faculty strengthening

Quality of education may be compromised because of shortage of faculties.
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Major Challenges Facing Health Professional Education

- Change of life style
- Population ageing
- Health demand
- Environment pollution
- Social Honesty

- Diagnosis vs treatment
- Not cover all diseases
- Increasing cost
- Over-specialization
- Human to human → Human to equipment

- Health insurance
- Primary care
- Financing
- Physician-patient relationship

- Investment
- Effective accreditation and assessment
- Postgraduate education
- Curriculum out of date
- Professional spirit

Socio-economy

Technology development

Health system

Medical education
Medical Education

1. Not enough to be merely vocational education
2. Not enough to only train doctors
3. Not enough to only train specialists
4. Not enough to only teach technology
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PUHSC Actions

• Strengthen medical students’ professionalism and overall competencies
• Set up new disciplines, programs, institutions（GP、MPH、Pham D、GH、CCHDS、 CR、MI）
• Reform curricular systems under the principles of autonomous learning and PBL
• Provide medical students with more exposures to primary care practice besides hospital practice
• Improve postgraduate education
• Enhance student exchanges internationally
• Conduct research and provide the government with evidences and suggestions
Thanks!