人材育成 · 地域定着促進事業

令和6年度福島県研修医短期海外研修報告書 (令和6年4月22日~26日)

福島県立医科大学 医療人育成・支援センター
Center for Medical Education and Career Development
(CMECD)

第17回 Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program に参加して

大谷晃司 福島県立医科大学 医療人育成・支援センター センター長 主任教授 医学部整形外科 兼任教授

新型コロナウイルス感染症蔓延後2回目の米国日本人医師会による 第17回Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program に福島からは2人の研修医を派遣いたしました。福島からの派遣は、通算13回目となります。別紙の報告にあるように、福島医大付属会津医療センター附属病院の豊福智美先生は、Community Healthcare NetworkのKanahara先生、Japanese Medical Practice (Westchester)のPatel先生、Ban先生、Kano先生、そして福島医大附属病院の内山由美子ダーリヤ先生は、The Children's Hospital of PhiladelphiaのNishisakil先生のところで研修されました。彼女らの研修レポートにあるように、各人がそれなりの経験をしたと思います。この研修は、今後の彼らの医師としての研鑽の何らかの糧となってもらえればと考えております。

東日本大震災後13年が過ぎ、また、新型コロナウイルス感染症蔓延後、社会が変わりつつある中、本プログラムの目的も細かい所では変わってくるかもしれません。しかし、「よい教育の機会の提供」という本質は変わらないと思います。是非、本事業を継続し、有為な人材育成の一助となればと考えております。

最後に、米国日本人医師会会長であるJapanese Medical Practice (Westchester)のMaki Kano 先生、前米国日本人医師会会長Robert Yanagisawa先生、元米国日本人医師会会長 Yuzuru Anzai 先生、このプログラムの責任者であるKamal Ramani先生、米国日本人医師会事務局長 加納良雄様をはじめとする、関係者の皆様に御礼を申し上げます。

Report of the 17th Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program

Koji Otani MD, DMSc

Director and Chairman of the Center for Medical Education and Career Development,

Professor of the Dept. of Orthopaedic Surgery,

Fukushima Medical University

For the second time since the spread of the new coronavirus, three medical residents from

Fukushima Prefecture have been dispatched to the 17th Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program,
organized by the Japanese Medical Society of America (JMSA). This is the 13th time from Fukushima.

The following residents participated in the program: Dr. Tomomi Toyohuku (Aizu Medical Center), who
visited Community Healthcare Network (Dr. Kanahara) and Japanese Medical Practice (Westchester)

(Dr. Patel, Dr. Ban and Dr.Kano), and Dr. Yumiko Daria Uchiyama (Fukushima Medical University
Hospital), who visited The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (Dr. Nishisaki). Both of two
residents mentioned in their reports that they had gained valuable experience. I believe that this
experience will benefit their future careers as clinicians.

This year marks the 16th time this program has been held, and thanks to a heartwarming proposal from the JMSA, we were able to hold it for the first time in three years due to the spread of the novel coronavirus. Thirty years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and due to the spread of COVID-19 and changes in social conditions, the purpose of this program may slightly change in detail.

However, I believe that the essence of ``providing good educational opportunities" remains the same.

We would like to continue this project and contribute to the development of excellent human resources.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. Maki Kano, the Chairperson of the JMSA, Dr. Yuzuru Anzai and Dr. Robert Yanagisawa, the former Chairperson of the JMSA, and Mr. Yoshio Kano, the Secretary General of the society, and all other stakeholders who invested their time and effort. We hope to again send our motivated residents to NY next May.





私は 2024 年 4 月 22 日から 4 月 26 日の 5 日間、South Bronx の Community Healthcare Network (以下、CHN)、Hartsdale の Japanese Medical Practice Westchester (以下、JMP) の 2 施設で研修をさせていただきました。まずは、このような貴重な機会をいただきましたことを深く感謝申し上げます。

4月22日と23日はCHNでKanahara先生にご指導いただき、LGBTQの方や性感染症、薬物中毒の患者さんの外来診療を見学させていただきました。性感染症の予防や治療、子宮頸がんや肛門がんの原因となるヒトパピローマウイルスの検査は患者さん一人ひとりの健康という観点だけでなく、population healthにおいて重要であること、患者さんの中には様々な理由で受診しなくなる人がいるため、そうした人たちを訪問するチームがあること、CHNはLGBTQの人たちの名前の変更や亡命申請等、様々な手続きのサポートをしていることなどを教えていただきました。高血圧や糖尿病、精神疾患といった common diseases の治療だけではなく、患者さんの社会環境において必要なサポートや教育が行われていました。

4月24日から26日の3日間はJMPにてそれぞれPatel 先生、Ban 先生、Kano 先生にご指導いただきました。Patel 先生とは、HIV 感染リスクが高い患者さんが日常的に抗 HIV 薬を服用することで HIV を予防する方法である曝露前予防(Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis: PrEP)のメリットについてお話したことが印象的でした。PrEP については CHN の Kanahara 先生にも教えていただき、今回の研修で学びを深められたことのひとつとなりました。Ban 先生には、主に travel medicine の患者さんの診察を見学させていただきました。実際に患者さんと一緒に Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention(CDC) や fit for travel というサイトを見ながら必要な予防接種や内服薬の確認をしました。また、海外からの帰国者で具合の悪い患者さんの診察では原因不明な主訴に対してどういうアプローチをしていくかを学ぶことができました。最終日は Kano 先生の外来診療を見学させていただきました。患者さんがアカウントを作ることで血液検査などの結果を後日自分で確認することができるシステムがあり、それを利用して患者さんときめ細やかなコミュニケーションをとっておられました。また、小児のワクチン接種や就学事情について、医療や教育システムが日本とは異なる部分があるため、日本人の受診者にはアドバイスや情報提供をされていました。

今回の海外研修ではニューヨークのプライマリ・ケアの現場の体感することができました。短い期間中でも現場のリアルを知ることができ、大変刺激を受け自分の視界が広がりました。医療はやはり単独で完結するものではなく、社会の枠組みにおいてその人の生活

の背景が絡む中で実践されるものと強く感じます。だからこそ、社会制度や生活環境についても知る必要があると思います。また、保険制度や社会背景の違いはありますが、患者さんの話を聴くことや問診、身体診察の重要性は共通していると感じました。今回の研修で得たことを今後に活かすべく日々の臨床に励みたいと思います。

最後に、現地でご指導いただきました Kanahara 先生、Patel 先生、Ban 先生、Kano 先生、引率していただいた先生方、本研修プログラムに携わってくださった全ての方々に心から御礼申し上げます。

The 17th Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program Report
Tomomi Toyofuku
2nd-year resident, Fukushima Medical University Aizu Medical Center

I participated in the 17th Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program in New York from April 22 to 26, 2024, and visited the Community Healthcare Network (CHN) in South Bronx and Japanese Medical Practice Westchester (JMP) in Hartsdale. First of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to these facilities for giving me the opportunity to gain such a valuable experience.

On April 22 and 23, I shadowed Dr. Kanahara and observed her outpatient clinic at CHN. Her patients include LGBTQ+ persons, patients suffering from sexually transmitted Infections (STIs), and patients suffering from drug addiction. I learned that prevention of STIs and taking a smear or swab test for human papilloma virus, which can cause cervical and anal cancer, are important in terms of population health management as well as individual health promotion. Some patients cannot afford to continue to visit the clinic for various reasons and some LGBTQ+ patients have difficulties regarding changes in their name and asylum application. Dr. Kanahara also treats common diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and mental illness. CHN considers their patients' backgrounds and supports them by meeting both their medical and social needs.

On April 24 to 26, I visited at JMP and shadowed Dr. Patel, Dr. Ban, and Dr. Kano. I discussed with Dr. Patel the merits of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). This is a common practice in the U.S., where patients at high risk of HIV take anti-HIV drugs regularly to prevent HIV infection. I also talked about this with Dr. Kanahara at CHN. Through this program, I deepened my understanding about STIs. When I observed Dr. Ban's travel medicine clinic, we advised about which vaccinations examinees have to take, checking websites such as 'Center for Diseases Control and Prevention' and 'Fit for Travel'. Moreover, I learned from Dr. Ban about how to approach symptoms of unknown origin and how to diagnose when examining patients who have just arrived from developing countries, which was very interesting to me. On the final day, I observed Dr. Kano's outpatient clinic. In the U.S., there is a medical system which allows patients to check their results of blood work at home if they have the appropriate accounts set up. Dr. Kano communicates with her patients in a warm and polite way both in person and through that system. She also provides information and suggestions regarding child vaccinations and the educational system to those who are not familiar with life in New York, and supports those families.

I was able to learn about real primary care in New York through this training program. I experienced a real clinical environment, which stimulated my motivation and broadened my horizons. I gained a profound understanding that medical practice cannot be exercised alone but within the framework of society which includes various backgrounds. This is why doctors should understand the socioeconomic environment where they live. In addition, I found that, no matter where we work, doing

physical examination and listening to patient's story is always important. I will make full use of what I experienced in this program, and will continue to engage in daily clinical practice, with aim to realize better world.

Finally, I would like to thank, from the bottom of my heart, Dr. Kanahara, Dr. Patel, Dr. Ban, Dr. Kano, all the supervising doctors, and all those involved in carrying out this program.

訪問先: Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx Japanese Medical Practice Westchester, Hartsdale

日付	経験したこと	印象に残ったこと/ 気付いたこと	できたこと	できなかったこと <i>/</i> 反省したこと	1日を通しての感想
4/22 (月)	Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx ビデオ診療の見学 対面での診療の見学	ニューヨークではトランスジェイーのを形手術や性転換を整かが乗りでしまでも医療との境界)をとの境別をとるの場合のとされた。の線引のとさせ、のはするが、をといったというでは、まなどは、まないのかって、は、まなが、というでは、まなが、というでは、まなが、というでは、まなが、というでは、まなが、というでは、まない。というでは、まないのではないでは、まないのでは、まないでは、まないでは、まないのでは、まないのでは、まないのでは、まないのでは、まないのでは、まないのでは	病院のスタッフや患者さんと会話を交わすことができた。	アメリカの保険事情の知識が乏しく、保険診療に関する細かい 説明を理解することができな かった。	プライマリ・ケア実践の中で感じた違いとしては、アメリカはビデオ診療のシステムが進んでいる点、South BronxはLGBTQの方やHIVの患者さんが多い点、予防接種の確認や推奨を医師から積極的にしている点があった。Population Healthに力を入れていると感じた。
4/23 (火)	Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx mobile(眼科の移動診察車)の見 学 ビデオ診療の見学 対面での診療の見学	関連している一部の病院の電子カルテの参照が可能になっているため、患者が他の診療料でどういう治療を受けているのかなど詳細が分かり、患者の状態を全体的に把握できる。 妊婦に対する妊娠・出産・産後の情報提供やサポートはまだ整備されていない。日本の方が進んでいる。	ニューヨークと日本の違いに着 目しながら質問をすることがで きた。	精神科や小児科の知識が不足しており、使う薬や赤ちゃんの発達段階の記憶があいまいだったため深掘りすることができなかった。	ている患者さん(高齢者、担が
4/24 (水)	Japanese Medical Practice Westchester Dr. Patel, Dr. Banの外来見学 (1ヶ月健診、成人の定期健診な ど)	duck walk test、toe walking という検査は、股関節、膝関節、足関節などの可動性や下肢のパランス・筋力などを一度に評価できる検査で、有用だと思った。日本の小見科では見たことがなかった。自分も試してみようと思った。	英語で質問したり会話をすることを心がけ、実践できた。	小児の発達段階やワクチンの種類・接種間隔などの記憶があいまいだったため、深い議論ができなかった。	3.1 ていて 生活全体をみてい
	Japanese Medical Practive Westchester Dr. Banの外来見学 (travel medicineなど)	travel medicineでは稀な病原体や病態の場合もあり、その場で診断できないこともある。そのような時は患者説明を行い、不明な点は後で調べて治療方針を提案するという対応がとれる。		出の種類等の知識が不足してい	発展途上国に行く人の予防接種の相談や帰国した人の診察はこれまで経験したことがなった自分がなった自分が知らない現原体の可能性を当に感染症なのかどうかといったことを考えるところは、感染症診療の面白い点だと感じた。
	Japanese Medical Practice Westchester Dr. Kanoの外来見学 (成人・小児の健康診断)	gender neutralの考え方から、 小児の健診の確認項目に 「sex」と「gender identity」 があり、小児本人に確認してい ることを知った。	患者さんとDr. Kanoの英語での やりとりを大体理解することが できた。		予防接種の選択などは受診者が自分の考えを表明したり主体性をかった。予防接種に限らずるかった。予防接種に限らずる分の医療に主体性を持っているのの事にを受けた。保険制度の厳しさが関係していると感じた。

Training site:
Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx
Japanese Medical Practice Westchester, Hartsdale

Date	Experience	What I noticed or was impressed by	What I was able to do	What I was not able to do	Impressions
4/22 (Mon)	Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx observing Dr. Kanahara's outpatient clinic. In-person and telemedicine	The cost for plastic surgery and sex reassignment surgery is covered by medical insurance in New York. Doctors have to determine to what extent those surgeries are paid as medical treatment, which would be difficult and I thought of There is difference in available medications and items of medical record depending on the patients' insurance policies. what medical treatment is concerning gender reassignment surgery There is difference in available medications and items of medical record depending on the patients' insurance policies. A medical interpreting service by telephone for Spanish speakers is available as well.	I was able to communicate with staff and patients at the clinic.	I lacked knowledge about medical insurance in the U.S., and I could not follow Dr. Kanahara's explanations in detail.	Observing clinical practice, I found the following to be different from my daily practice in Japan: telemedicine is well-established; patients in South Bronx include LGBTQ+ and HIV-infected patients; it is important for doctors to be aware of their patients' vaccination history and recommend vaccination if necessary. They are putting efforts into population health management.
4/23 (Tue)	Community Healthcare Network, South Bronx taking a tour of Mobile (mobile health clinic of ophthalmology) observing Dr. Kanahara's outpatient clinic. In-person and telemedicine	Because medical charts are shared among partner hospitals and clinics electronically, it allows doctors to know what kind of tests and treatments patients are taking at other clinics, which helps the doctors to consider and decide what to do next. Support and care for pregnant women before and after childbirth is not sufficient in New York (less support than in Japan).	I was able to ask questions comparing medical and social differences between New York and Japan.	Because I did not reviewed psychiatry and pediatrics, I was not able to discuss or ask questions in depth about available drugs or child development.	I had an opportunity to think of what medicine means from several different perspectives, since I encountered patients who have various medical histories (drug addiction, transgender STIs). These medical histories were different from what I have experienced in clinical practice in Japan, which is primarily older patients and cancer patients . I thought that it is important to understand the local community and society.
4/24 (Wed)	Japanese Medical Practice Westchester observing the outpatient clinic of Dr. Patel and Dr. Ban. In-person and telemedicine	The duck walk and toe walking tests are very useful since they can be used to evaluate the range of motion at hip joints, knee joints and ankle joints all at once. I have never seen these tests before, and I will try to use them in future.	I tried to speak a lot and communicate in English.	I didn't remember the ages or intervals of vaccinations for children and child development, I was not able to engage in deep discussion about child checkups in New York.	I had the impression that doctors check blood pressure, eating habits, exercise habits and vaccination history (T-dap, pneumococcal vaccine, etc), and try to gain an overall picture of their patients' lifestyles. They advise patients and give specific recommendations to improve their lifestyle and health.
(m)	Japanese Medical Practice Westchester observing Dr. Ban's outpatient clinic. In-person and telemedicine	Travel medicine sometimes means dealing with rare diseases and etiologies. Therefore, such cases are difficult to diagnose and treat instantly. In these cases, the doctor explains what should be considered first, and after searching for a treatment plan of the disease, they can present what should be done.	Dr. Ban's diagnostic process is systematically organized in ruling out diseases that must not be missed and narrowing down to the most likely diseases. I was able to learn and discuss about how to approach diagnosis.	I lacked knowledge about infectious diseases, especially parasitic diseases, so that I was not able to follow the explanations about characteristics of parasites.	I have never experienced examination or vaccination of examinees who are going to or returning from developing countries. It was very interesting to consider the possibility that it might be an unknown pathogen, and whether it is an infectious disease or not.
4/26 (Fri)	Japanese Medical Practice Westchester observing Dr. Kano's outpatient clinic in person and telemedicine	In an effort to maintain gender neutrality, children themselves are asked about their gender when they have a checkup.	I was able to follow most of the conversations between Dr. Kano and her patients.	I was not able to understand a conversation about patient's daily life topic because it was too fast to follow.	The examinees decide which vaccines they want or don't want to take. I thought that the patients express their opinions and intentions about the medical plans and treatments that they would receive. This might be related to medical insurance system as well as culture in the U.S.

公立大学法人福島県立医科大学附属病院 2年次臨床研修医 内山由美子ダーリヤ

この度は貴重な機会を提供していただき、また多くの皆様からのご支援をいただき、心から感謝申し上げます。私は令和6年4月22日から26日までの5日間、フィラデルフィアにあるChildren's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) の general Anestesiology で研修を受けさせていただきました。

CHOP は小児病院であるため、検査の際は鎮静が必要となります。そのため一般手術室、 心血管系手術室、産科手術室、内視鏡室、MRI と麻酔科医の働く場所は同じ院内でも多岐に わたります。今回見学させていただいたのは一般手術室で、手術室は 21 部屋、一日に行わ れる手術は 50 件以上でした。

一週間、General Anesthesiologyで研修を行い、毎日症例を調整いただき、興味深い症例を見学することができました。渡米前には、アメリカの入院日数が短いというイメージを持っていました。このイメージは正しく、ヘルニア手術後の2歳の子供が手術後すぐに自宅に帰る様子は非常に印象的でした。外来で手術を受け、その後帰宅するというのが一般的な流れのようです。タイムアウトの際には、患者氏名、手術部位やアレルギー等とともに帰宅か入院して経過を見るのかというところまで含まれていたのも興味深く見学していました。手術は朝7時20分に始まり、外来の患者は朝5時頃には病院に到着します。手術前の確認を行った後、pre-op roomでミダゾラムを投与し、その後手術室に入室します。小児病院のため、患者は全例小児で原則的には18歳未満です。麻酔の導入は18歳近くの子供でも全例緩徐導入で行われていました。

使用する薬剤などは日本と特に違いがあるという点はありませんでしたが、薬剤の保管などに日本よりも安全策がとられているという印象を受けました。Attending と日本の麻薬管理の話になった事がありました。日本の当院手術室での麻薬管理では薬剤部→手術室看護師→麻酔科医と麻薬が手渡され、使用後に逆の手順で戻されるというものです。アメリカでは薬剤は全て薬剤カートに準備され、カートから出す際には ID カードが必要で厳重に薬剤が管理されていました。廃棄の際は、麻薬の場合は医師 2 名によるダブルチェックをカルテ上に登録した後に医師自ら廃棄することで他人に薬剤が渡ることなく管理されていました。他の薬剤も麻酔科医が全て準備していました。結果的に業務削減と責任の所在が必ず明らかになっているという点で、アメリカらしさを感じました。

超急性期の環境であったため、多職種とのコミュニケーション量が多く、全てに catch upできたわけではなかったですが、対話できた経験は貴重なものでした。

最後になりましたが、今回の研修でお世話になりました Dr. Nishisaki、Dr. Meryl、Dr. Richard、福島医大の先生方や東北研修医短期海外研修プログラムに関わってくださった皆様に感謝を申し上げます。

eport of the 17th Tohoku Medical Resident Education Program

Fukushima Medical University Hospital PGY2 Yumikodaria Uchiyama

I am sincerely grateful for this valuable opportunity and the support provided. I shadowed anesthesiologists at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) from April 22 to 26, 2024. As CHOP is a children's hospital, sedation is required during examinations more often than it would be for adults patients

As a result, anesthesiologists operate in various departments throughout the hospital, including General Surgery, Cardiovascular Surgery, obstetric delivery rooms, as well as rooms in which endoscopy and MRI are performed. During my visit, I visited General Surgery. It has 21 operating rooms and over 50 surgical procedures are conducted there daily.

I attended the department of General Anesthesiology for a week and was able to observe interesting cases each day. Before coming to the U.S., my impression was that hospital stays in the U.S. are short. I found that this was correct, and it was very impressive to see a 2-year-old child after hernia surgery go home immediately after the surgery.

This practice of undergoing surgery as an outpatient seems to be common. It was interesting to observe that a time-out included the patient's name, surgical site, allergies, as well as whether the patient would be going home or staying in the hospital for follow-up. If outpatient surgery begins at 7:20 AM, the patient arrives at the hospital at around 5:00 AM. After a pre-operative checkup, midazolam is administered in the pre-op room, following which the patient is moved to the operating room. Because this is a pediatric hospital, all patients are of course under the age of 18. Thus, slow induction of anesthesia was performed in all cases, even in patients who were close to 18 years of age.

Regarding the anesthetic drugs used, there was no particular difference between those used in Japan and those in the US, but I had the impression that different safety measures are taken for their storage. The attending doctor and I had a discussion about drug management in Japan. In Japan, narcotics in the operating room are handled, in order, by a pharmacist, an operating room nurse, and the attending anesthesiologist, and are then returned in reverse order after use. In the U.S., all drugs are prepared in a drug cart, and an ID card is required to remove the drug from the cart; the drugs are strictly controlled. When disposing of narcotics, the drugs are double-checked by two physicians, logged in medical records, and then disposed of by the physicians themselves to ensure that the drugs were not passed on to others. All other drugs are also prepared by anesthesiologists. As a result, I felt that the workload was reduced and responsibility was always clearly defined, which matched my prior conceptions of medical practice in the US.

However, because we were in a hyperacute environment, there was a lot of communication with many different professions, and I was not able to catch everything.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. Nishisaki, Dr. William, Dr. Missett, the doctors at Fukushima Medical University who supported me in this observership, and everyone involved in the short-term overseas training program for Tohoku residents.

訪問先:フィラデルフィア小児病院麻酔科

日付	経験したこと	印象に残ったこと/ 気付いたこと	できたこと	できなかったこと/ 反省したこと	1日を通しての感想
		理されていた。本日見たケースで	本日担当のアテンディングとレジ デントに挨拶できた。また、疾病 や病態について不明な点につい て質問することができた。	会話がとてもはやい、慣れていないこともあると思うが会話の半分も理解できない。	CHOPでは数多くの手術や検査が行われていた。鎮静・麻酔が必要な手技については麻酔科が担当となり、全てがオンラインで管理されており、手術室内の画面で確認できる。前室があり、前投薬が前室で投与された後に手術室内へと運ばれてくる。
4/23 (火)	4ヶ月の小児に対するヘルニア修 復術,内視鏡検査,胸郭形成術 後のプレート除去術、左下肺部分 切除術	小児に対するくも膜下麻酔を見学するのは初めてだった。くも膜下麻酔は小児に対しても総投与麻酔量を減量できることから理にかなっていると思った。また、生後6日の児に対する肺部分切除術は初めて見学した。	上級医の質問に対して、答えることができ、またわからないことについて質問することができた。	医療単語がわからなかったが、 違う言葉で説明していただけたの で、わかった。	今日のハイライトは生後6日の児に対する肺左肺下葉切除術出であった。片肺挿管したときに起こる血流の分配や分配の起こるメカニズムについて術中学んだ。
4/24 (水)	本日2件、脊椎側弯症の修復、中 手骨の間欠的整復術、リサーチ カンファレンスに出席	使用している薬剤について日本との違いがあることがわかった。ほとんどの薬剤について名前もほとんど同じだが、デスフルランについてはアテンディングがレジデントのはじめにはあったが、レジデントが終わる頃にはなくなったとのことであった。		会話が聞こえ始めた。一方でやっぱり医療単語が全くわからないことに気づいた。整形外科の用語は一個も知らない。また、この研修終了後の目標を設定しないとなと思った。	CHOPではオペの均質化のため、 一定以上の準備が必要なものに 関してはガイドラインを独自で制 定してその通りに毎回準備すらし い。
	本日1件、小脳橋角部腫瘍開頭 摘出術	アメリカの他の病院のレジデントと中国から来た医師とあった。 徐々にアメリカのレジデントシステムについて理解し始めた。	手術室のスタッフともコミュニケー ション取れるようになってきた。	慣れてきた。	脳腫瘍摘出術の最中に外科医が 消えたので聞いてみたら、病理を 見に行ったとのことであった。2人 で手術中にふたりとも消えてびっ くりした。
	肩甲骨周囲骨切り術、JAMAの歓 迎会		前室で前投薬を投薬するところから手術室入室、手術、退室するまでの全ての流れを見学できた。		一週間をCHOPで過ごして、アメリカの医師も朝6時から症例によっては午後4時-5時まで働いていることを知る。

Training site: Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia

Date	Experience	What I noticed or was	What I was able to do	What I was not able to do	
Date	Experience	impressed by	what I was able to do	What I was not able to do	
4/22 (Mon)	Today I saw 3 cases: femur fracture, infection after craniofacial surgery, and tracheomalacia.	Lots of surgical procedures are performed, and schedules are shared online. Medications administered during operations are managed with barcodes. They use ultrasound to visualize all IV lines. It is a safe and simple procedure. In Japan, ultrasound is also used to identify IV lines, but it is not necessarily used to identify peripheral IV lines; primarily	I could introduce myself. I could ask about what I didn't know about the disease.	I could not understand large parts of the conversation because of lack of expertise in this field.	I was so impressed at the rate at which so many surgeries and tests could be performed. All of the case records are managed online, and can be displayed on a screen in the OR. Premedication is administered before the patients are moved to the OR.
4/23 (Tue)	Today I saw 4 cases. An inguinal hernia repair in a 4-month-old, an EGD with dilation, a Nuss bar removal, and a thoracoscopic repair.	It was my first time to see a caudal epidural block in a child. It is reasonable that caudal epidural block can reduce the total dose of analgegisic and general anesthetic required. Also, it was my first time to see a lobectomy in a 6-day-old newborn.	In the operationg room, I I could ask the edical staffs questions about the anesthesia being used and the surgical procedure itself. They kindly help me a lot.	I did not understand some medical words, but the medical staffs explained in simpler terms, so I could understand what was happening.	For lobectomy, intubation of one side of the lung is needed. This reduces the tidal volume by half. Thanks to Hypoxic Pulmonary Vasoconstriction, normal SpO2 can be maintained. In this day's case, the patient's SpO2 could be maintained above 95% in FiO2 0.4.
	I experienced 2 cases: 1. Repair of Scoliosis, which included posterior segmental instrumentation of 7 to 12 thoracic vertebral segments. 2. Metacarpophalangeal or interphalangeal joint open reduction or articular fracture, which included internal fixation. I also attended a research conference.	They use succinylcholine and isoflurane. In the case of Isoflurane, the attending doctor told me that when she started her residency as an anesthesiologist, Desflurane was used in the US, but when she finished her residency it was no lopnger usppeared. Other medications that were administered were the same as those used in Japan.	I could ask about the procedures and medications they were using, and why they used them.	I found that I could follow the conversation a little better today However, I still had difficulty understanding the medical terminology. And After I get to my institution, I have to make sure what I want to do.	I was impressed by the so-called "CHOP guidelines", which outline the roles of medical staffs do in the operation room. They also state how anesthesia should be adoministered. This means that all staff can understand each specific case and know how to prepare for the procedure.
4/25 (Thu)	I had one case today - craniotomy for a cerebellopontine angle tumor in a 12 month old child	I talked with a resident doctor from another hospital in Philadelphia. I am gradually gaining an understanding of the US medical residency system. Also, I met a fellow observer, from China. He came to CHOP as part of his resident system for six months.	I could cooperate with non- medical staff in the OR regarding non-medical procedures such as preparation of anesthesia machines and equipment.		I saw a pediatric neurosurgery case. In the middle of surgery, after the tumor was removed, the surgeons suddenly left the operation room. I asked the attending doctor what was happening. He told me that, they went to the pathology department. I the US, it is not uncommon for surgeons themselves to examine tissue directly.
4/26 (Fri)	I observed periacetabular osteotomy with possible osteoplasty of femoral head/neck junction, and attended a farewell party with JMSA	There were many women in the operationg rooms who were working and raising children.	I was able to observe the entire surgical procedure	Today I only had a half-day, because I had to go back to NY. So, unfortunately, I dido not have significant opportunities to communicate with fellow observerts.	I spent a week in CHOP. They start the day at around 6 am and they finish at around 4–5 pm. They are very passionate about their work.









