divided into two special studies; one is radiology and another is nuclear medicine. After the 12th course, either of two medical courses in a year offered Course on Nuclear Medicine for trainees who have experience in studying nuclear medicine over more than two years. After 1974, medical courses reduced to once a year. The five-weeks' course on Nuclear Medicine of 14 trainees who may have no experience in studying nuclear medicine is held.

The curriculum has been revised constantly adapting to the progress in medicine. The training is stressed on basic subjects as facilities for medical practice is not fully equipped. Experiment and practice hours cover about a half of the training ones. Each subject and its school hours shown by slides.

Participants have gathered from all over the country and the total number of physicians who finished the medical courses is 415. About 90% of them are specialist in nuclear medicine. Moreover, about 64% and 18% of them are from university hospitals, and national and public ones, respectively.

An Example of Nuclear Medicine Division in Radiology Department

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The radiology department of Tokyo Women's Medical College is consisted of three divisions, diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy and nuclear medicine. Medical student teaching and postgraduate training in nuclear medicine are done by nuclear medicine division staffs in the radiology department.

Medical student teaching in nuclear medicine: 9 of 81 lectures and 2 of 12 days tutorials of radiology devoted to undergraduate education of nuclear medicine at 5th and 6th year of medical course. A lecture corresponds to 1½ hours in this course.

Postgraduate (residency) training in nuclear medicine: Essentials of training are minimum 6 months bedside residency, two years rotation in clinical divisions in the radiology department and 3½ years training in the nuclear medicine clinical service containing several basic science trainings and research activities.

It is very convenient for the postgraduate training that clinical procedures performed in the nuclear medicine division in this college are relatively many. (External counting procedures including imagings: 4566, another in vivo procedures: 254, in vitro procedures: 10666, therapy: 12 cases, per year.)

Personnel in the nuclear medicine division: 3 full-time physicians, one or two physician trainees, 2 part-time nonphysician professionals (a radiochemist and a physicist), 6 nuclear medicine technologists, 2 other technologists, 2 non-technical employees and a part-time nurse.

Imaging devices and other equipments for clinical procedures: 4 scanners including a whole body scanner, a scintillation camera with a videotape system, a four probes renogram equipment, a scintillation counter for external counting, 2 automatic gamma counters and so on.

This is an example of nuclear medicine division in the radiology department of a Japanese medical school. If may be a little different from a independ-
The establishment of nuclear medicine as an independent department would be unrealistic, because the shortage of staff members in nuclear medicine or radiology is a important problem in this country.

Example of the Department of Nuclear Medicine in Kanazawa University

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Three years have passed since the department of nuclear medicine of Kanazawa University started.

The members of our department are composed of 8 staffs, 7 residents and a foreign research fellow.

During the clinical undergraduate stage 38 hours lectures with 40 hours practical work are performed by 8 staffs.

The lectures involve nuclear physics, radiation biology, radiation protection, radiopharmaceuticals, instrumentation and clinical nuclear medicine. Practical work of nuclear medicine is mainly based on clinical nuclear medicine which contains decision of a radio pharmaceutical, dose, method and interpretation of the results obtained in nuclear imaging.

It also involves safety management of the radiopharmaceuticals and computer application in nuclear medicine.

At the end of the practical work a reading conference of recent foreign literatures about nuclear medicine is held and the contents are discussed with staffs.

Besides the practical work the audiovisual self-teaching machine accompanied with the slides which were made of the cases in our department is used by the students who wish to know nuclear medicine.

As postgraduate training, practical work for residents is carried out along the special nuclear medicine curriculums.

The basic curriculum has 20 items and is carried out within 6 months. The clinical curriculum involves nuclear imaging, radiobioassay, in vitro and in vivo measurements and therapy with unsealed radionuclides, and is carried out for 18 months.

Regular activities to evaluate nuclear medicine physicians' abilities in our department are reading conferences twice a week, and clinical conference among nuclear medicine, neurology, neurosurgery and radiology once a month.