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National Dong Hwa University
Sister University Report

□ □ Name	LISYE	□ □ Student No.	611121302
□ □ □ □ □ Department and Year	COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION ENGINEERING (FIRST YEAR)		
□ □ □ □ Host University	NIHON PHARMACEUTICAL UNIVERSITY, JAPAN		
□ □ □ □ Activity Period	□ From 2023 □ year / 8 □ month / 21 □ date □ To 2023 □ year / 8 □ month / 31 □ date		

1000 □ □ □ Within 1000 words , □ □ □ □ □ □ .



Nihon Pharmaceutical University (NPU) is a private university in Japan, established in 2004. It trains students in integrated medicine, in which medicine and preventive medicine in the East and the West are combined, with the aim of putting integrated medicine into practice.

There are about 1,700 students and an academic staff of 200 members. International students are welcomed.

In 2011, NPU was reorganized into two departments: the department of pharmaceutical sciences, which offers six-year programmes on the Saitama campus in the town of Ina; and the department of pharmaceutical medical business sciences, which offers four-year programmes on the Ochanomizu campus in Tokyo.

The NPU Saitama campus offers three courses: Health Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kampo Chinese Herbal Medicine and Medical Pharmaceutical Sciences.

NPU Ochanomizu campus offers three courses: business pharmacy, information pharmacy and sports pharmacy. These courses aim to train students as health information managers with not only medical and pharmaceutical expertise but also business administration expertise.

Each first-year student is assigned a tutor as part of the support system to aid smooth adjustment to university life. They also keep close contact with students' parents.

Education at NPU includes a correspondence education before admission, a basic achievement test after admission.

The Pharmaceutical Studies course is divided into Applied Pharmaceutical Studies I, for first-

to third-year students, and Applied Pharmaceutical Studies II, designed to train fourth- to sixth-year students in computer-based testing, the objective structured clinical examination and the national examination for pharmacists.

Most of our summer camp's materials are about traditional and modern medicine in Japan. The summer camp is very interesting because we also have classes to do cultural exchange. I learnt many cultures from other countries like Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Japan. We shared knowledge about our countries and introduced our university to each other. We also can try a Japanese homestay with a Japanese family in Tokyo.

Besides attending class in the university, we also visited some medicine companies and museums in Japan. They explained how to make medicine from herbal plants (Kampo). Japan is such an advanced country as we can see from their medical system. Their medical system uses AI and technology.

As a computer science student, I am so impressed by their technology. They use technology in almost all of their country's systems such as transportation systems, medical systems, education systems, health systems, etc.

On the first day, they introduced the current situation of pharmaceutical education in Japan. In the afternoon, they gave us an NPU tour in Saitama. The second day in the morning, the material is about Japan in today's world and roles expected of the future generation. In the afternoon class, we had a small group discussion "find charming about Japan". On the third day, we visited Nihondo Company, one of the biggest medicine companies in Japan.

On the fourth day, our materials are about pharmacists in Japan and the Welcia Yakkyoku Company visit. On the fifth day, we learnt about JICA addresses challenges facing developing countries and crude drugs derived from Japanese endemic and characteristic plant materials. In the afternoon, I joined a homestay activity in Japanese's home. NPU provided a family for us to stay for 3 days. From this homestay, I could experience how to live with Japanese for real.

My homestay family were kind and friendly. They took me to delicious restaurants and famous places in Saitama, Tokyo. I stayed in their home for 3 days and 2 nights and their home was very comfortable. It is a simple house with 3 clean rooms. I really like to live there because it feels like home. On the first day, the family invited me to eat sushi because sushi is the best food in Japan. They let me try every unique Japanese food in Saitama. On the second day, they asked me to go to Nagatoro, Chichibu. It took 2 hours from Saitama by car. Nagatoro is a tourist spot surrounded by the beauty of nature. It has flourished as a tourist area since the end of the 19th century, and currently receives 2 million visitors a year. The entirety of Nagatoro Town is designated as the Prefectural Nagatoro Tamayodo Natural Park, and both banks of the Arakawa river that flows through its center are designated as places of scenic beauty and natural monuments. Nagatoro can be enjoyed all year round, with plum blossoms, cherry blossoms, and many other flowers, hiking trails, water sports, and numerous interactive activities.



After our homestay activity, we went back to the hotel and had a class for Japanese dietetics and examining the diversity of Japanese culture through world heritage sites. On the ninth day, we had the Tsumura Kampo Museum Tour (one of the biggest traditional medicine companies in Japan). Kampo medicine is a medical system that has been systematically organized based on the reactions of the human body to therapeutic interventions. With its roots in ancient Chinese medicine, this antecedent form of empirical medicine was introduced to Japan in approximately the 5th to 6th century. It subsequently developed into a unique form of medicine by adapting to the climate and culture of Japan, and was further refined to suit the constitutions of the Japanese people before evolving into a distinct form of traditional medicine. During the 17th century, Kampo medicine underwent a period of major development that produced the style that is practiced today. The word "kampo" was originally created to distinguish it from "rampo," a term used to describe Western medicine that was introduced to Japan by the Dutch. Kampo also differs from traditional Chinese medicine and traditional Korean medicine. In fact, Kampo medicine is a uniquely Japanese form of medicine.

The next day, we also visited the National Museum of Nature and Science in Tokyo. Established in 1877, the National Museum of Nature and Science boasts one of the richest histories of any museum in Japan. It is Japan's only nationally administered comprehensive science museum, and is a central institute for research in natural history and history of science and technology. Each floor of the National Museum of Nature and Science is organized around a unifying theme, informed by the Museum's rich and high-quality collection of original specimens. Each floor's exhibits work together to convey a message, in turn relating to the overarching message of the permanent exhibits, "Human Beings in Coexistence with Nature." By presenting these themes in a clear and systematic fashion, the Museum encourages visitors to think about what we can do to protect the environment in which all living things exist and to build a future of harmonious coexistence between people and the natural world.



Finally, the last day we had classes about emergency medical services in Japan and Utilization of ICT, and Standardization of Herbal Medicines in Japan. After that, we had a farewell ceremony and closing salutation. On that day, we also got the certificate of completion from NPU as we finished their summer camp in Tokyo, Japan.