

**University Accreditation Results**  
**(Results for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for university)**

Meiji Pharmaceutical University



<b>Basic Information of the Institution</b>	
Ownership: Private	Location: Tokyo, Japan
<b>Accreditation Status</b>	
Year of the Review: 2016	
Accreditation Status: accredited (Accreditation Period: April.01.2017 – March.31.2024)	

## **Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Results Meiji Pharmaceutical University**

### **Overview**

Built on its predecessor, Tokyo Pharmaceutical School, (founded in 1902), Meiji Pharmaceutical University (hereafter, the University) was founded in 1949 to carry out the mission: “to promote pharmaceutical sciences, foster pharmacists who are useful to society, and implement the separation of pharmacy from medical practice to contribute to the health and hygiene of people.” The University opened the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the Department of Hygienic Pharmacy, and the Department of Pharmacy in 1964 and later opened the Graduate School (master’s and doctoral programs). Following the extension of pharmacy education to six years in Japan, the University opened the Department of Pharmacy and Health Sciences (six-year program) and the Department of Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences (four-year program) in 2006. Two campuses were integrated into one new campus and moved from Setagaya Ward and Tanashi City to Kiyose City, Tokyo, in 1998. The University has carried out educational and research activities as a single-subject university with the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences and the Graduate School of Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

After its accreditation review by Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA) in 2009, the University has worked on six recommendations made by JUAA and also addressed the general comments pointed out in the accreditation. In addition, the University has conducted self-study on the education and research of the faculty and graduate school in a variety of ways to ensure “quality assurance” and “improvement in quality” and worked on improvements in education and research in general.

In this accreditation, the features of the University include several efforts. The University has strived to make its education and research more efficient and effective by dividing its faculty body into five groups, including specialized faculty members, faculty members of the Pharmaceutical Education Research Center, clinical faculty members, liberal arts faculty members, and faculty members of the Instrument Analysis Center. It has also installed seven different courses in special practicum and workshops for fifth-year students in the Department of Pharmacy and Health Sciences aiming to acquire highly specialized practical knowledge, skills, and attitude. In addition, it is commendable that the University has made continuous and vigorous efforts to carry out various programs and events including training certified pharmacists in the Lifelong Learning Course for Pharmacists, offering a number of Citizens’ College Courses, and public exhibition of valuable materials in the Meiyaku Museum.

Meanwhile, the University needs to clarify responsible entities and organizations, authorities, and procedures and make the review process functional within the internal quality assurance system by improving several issues, such as the development of regulations to define the authorities and roles.

This accreditation has coincided with the fundamental changes that are now taking place in the education and research field such as the completion of a new pharmacy education system, reconsideration of the pharmaceutical sciences core curriculum, a distinctive characterization of commonality and difference between the six-year Department of Pharmacy and Health Sciences program and the Department of Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences program, and the establishment of the graduate school under the new system. This accreditation would be helpful in enhancing education and research at the University.

## **Notable Strengths**

### *Social Cooperation and Contribution*

- It is commendable that the University has made continuous and vigorous efforts to plan and implement various programs and events, including the Citizens' College Course while returning its profits to society and communities. Also, the Lifelong Learning Course for Pharmacists, which is certified as a pharmacist training program by the Council on Pharmacists Credentials, has continued to help training pharmacists as medical personnel with a mission to enhance and elevate the knowledge, skills, and attitude of pharmacists. In addition, the Meiyaku Museum has displayed a significant number of valuable materials on pharmacy that are worthy of public presentation, and they have attracted many visitors to the museum.

## **Suggestions for Improvement**

### *Faculty and Faculty Organization*

- In the Graduate School of Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences, the qualification requirements and examination criteria for professors who can work as research advisers and associate research advisers have not been developed. This should be improved.

### *Educational Content, Methods, and Outcome*

- Several syllabi of lectures and seminars in the Department of Pharmacy and Health Sciences in the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences do not clearly state lesson plans or assessment criteria, and others describe seminars but not lectures. This should be improved.
- In the Department of Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences in the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the maximum number of credits a student can register for per year is set high at 50. This number should be improved from the perspective of the credit system.
- In the master's program in the Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences Major in the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the research guidance plan is not clearly and sufficiently explained to students. This should be improved.
- In the master's program in the Life and Pharmaceutical Sciences Major in the Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the criteria for examining the degree-seeking thesis is not clearly stated to students. The criteria should be clearly stated in the student handbook.

### *Administration and Finance*

- The various committees in the graduate school do not have their own regulations, and instead only apply the regulations of the undergraduate programs. Also, they do not define the roles and authorities that important committees assume for decision making. These inadequacies in regulations should be improved.