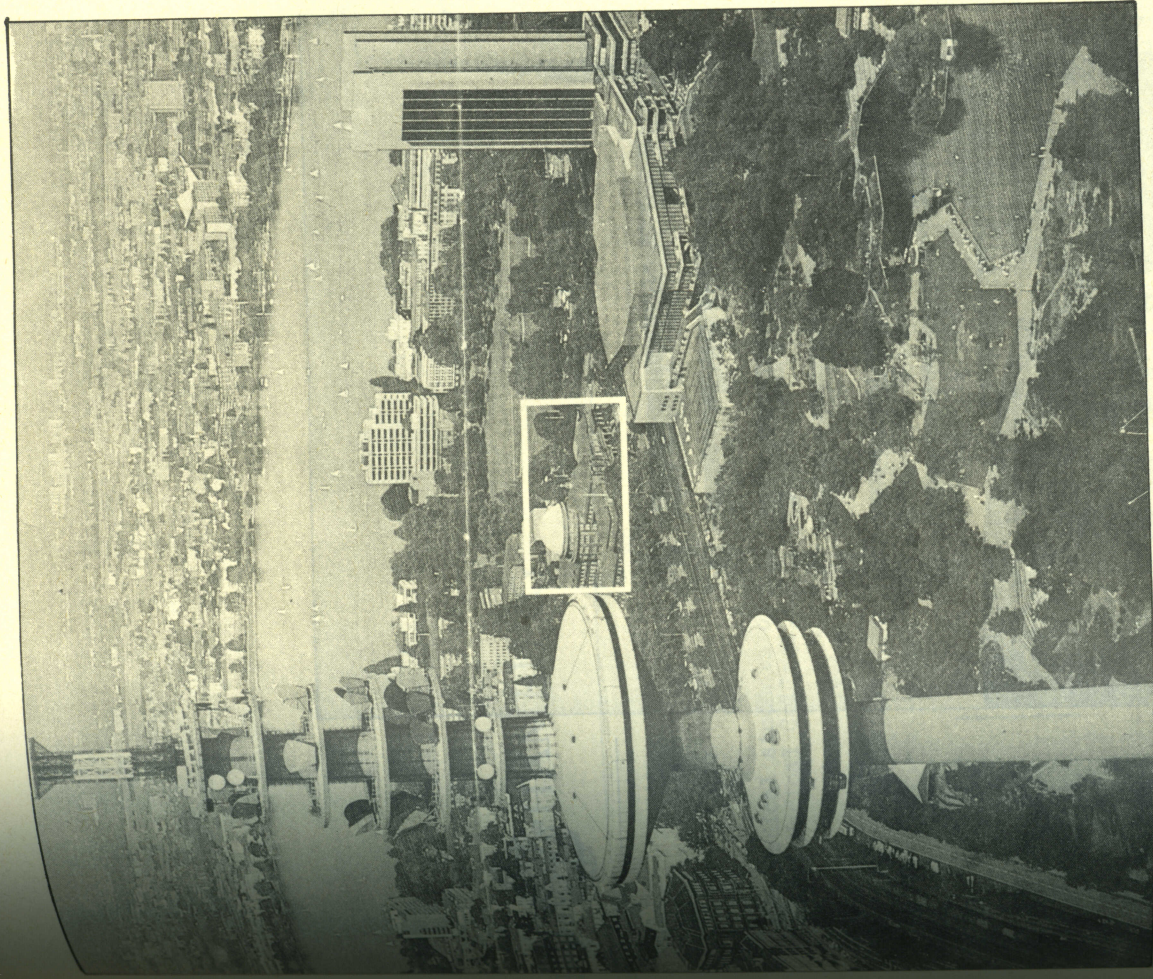


光明的。我們有許多
已經展亮了他們醫者的
多角落裡、我深望
更加的明亮。

本剛出版的“Manual
ology”，請轉請北醫
北大學Nephrology
section的一些 fa-
的一本書，我也參與
rs. 對於一般醫學生
，我希望這本書對故

一大篇，如野人獻曝
對美國醫學教育有點



HAMBURG UNIVERSITÄT

An Introduction of German Medical Education and Hamburg University

本資料由漢堡大學外國學生服務中心提供。



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Dear medical students of
Taipei Medical College,

Hamburg, den 5th of August 1982

The following report is designed to give you an impression how medical education in Western Germany is organized. I hope it will help you to compare medical education as it is practised in Taipei with the situation we have in Western Germany.

There are 27 Universities and medical schools in Western Germany where students can study medicine. One of these is Hamburg University. There are over 4000 students of medicine and dentistry enrolled in Hamburg University, about 8% of all medical students in Western Germany.

Medical education in Hamburg is organized according to the regulations of the 'Approbationsordnung', a law, which is a guideline for all medical schools in Western Germany.

Usually Students enter university at the age of 18 up to 25, when they have passed the system which selects them from the 45.000 young men and women who want to study medicine or dentistry. Every year only about 11.000 of them get the chance to become a doctor.



UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG

The first two years at university, the so called pre clinical term, are spent on Biology, chemistry, physics, Anatomy, Biochemistry, physiology, psychology and sociology. Students do exercises in laboratories, visit lectures and learn in voluntarily associated groups to prepare themselves for examinations. During the first two years they have to work for the time of two month as a nurse in Hospital. The preclinical years are finished, when you have passed the first examination, the 'Physikum'. This is a multiple choice test, which consists of 320 questions on the subjects mentioned above.

Passing this test, which is not quite easy, students enter the clinical period of their education. This period lasts three years where students learn subjects like pathology, pharmacology, clinical chemistry and the physical examination of patients. The aim of this period is to achieve knowledge and practical skills to understand the character of illness and to be able to deal with patients who have a medical problem. This should primarily be done in small groups of 6 - 8 students and a tutor, but the increasing number of medical students and the lack of financial resources in our health system and the universities leads to a situation where learning in small groups is a rare condition.

Many students try to compensate this by working in hospitals and clinics where they have a job as a nurse or something equivalent. In addition to this voluntary work, which is reasonably paid, students have to spend four months during their clinical years, where they work in hospitals or with a practitioner without payment.

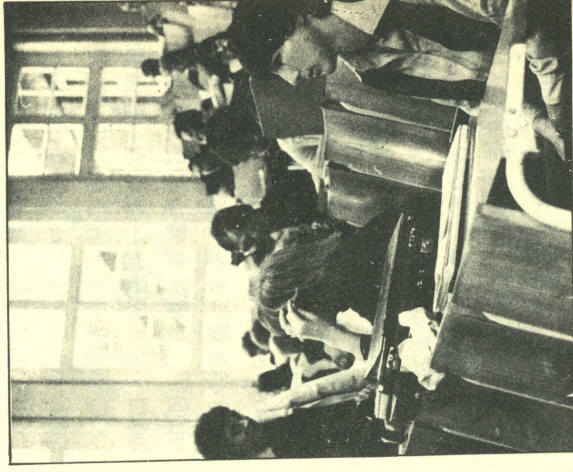
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In the three clinical years the next multiple choice test is
30 questions cover the subjects of clinical education,
surgery, medicine, gynaecology and obstetrics, pediatrics,
biology and so on, altogether 21 subjects in an examination
lasts a week.

Who passed this examination start the last year of their
in the so called 'Praktisches Jahr'. This is a fulltime job
in a hospital where students learn to practice what they have
learned so far theoretically. One third of this time is done in
the hospital, another third in medicine the rest is an elective period.
Students are allowed to do all the things a doctor should be able to do
if he is finished, because after this year students became doc-
tors. They pass the last examination. This is a combination
of a test in surgery and medicine and a colloquium with three
cases on a special case.

The education in medicine lasts at least six years and is
characterized by the accumulation of theoretical knowledge which is ne-
cessary to do the great number of multiple choice tests. The lack
of practical work is hardly compensated by the last year in hospi-
tal. The result that young doctors have to work for some years
before they can practise on their own. The problem of
the shortage of students and 'cut backs' in the health service
in Germany leads to an aggravation of the poor quality of
the education in Western Germany. Attempts to cure this situation
are to raise the standards in examinations and social selection by means
of increasing scholarships and subsidies are practised by the governme



許博惠同學

你好！謝謝來信，當我接到你的信時，既驚且喜，想到來此這麼多年，還有你們記得我，可是你們要我為綠杏寫點東西，我實在不敢，因我實在沒有作文細胞，更無銳筆，只怕給大家失望，可是不寫，又很對不起你們的好意，記得三年前回台時，承揚教授、曾教授的厚愛，要向在校藥學系同學講演，當時就讓我很難控制自己，結果講了四十幾分鐘，只是不知對同學們是否有用，因至今只有一位同學與我聯絡並已于八月中來德。

現我先做二個分析，一是求學方面，一是社會上及藥業上：

(一)來此求學當然先要具有德文能力，這可在台學習(如各大學之德文系中或中德文化中心)，也可來此在德文中心如哥德學院或各大學之語文班學習一學期至一年通過筆試、口試即可進入各大學修課，還有一法即申請海德堡之國際外國學生德文中心學德文(Internationales Studenten-Zentrum Heidelberg)，此地包吃住，每月約五百馬克，也可申請獎學金，當初我是先拿到大學入學許可證，憑此再申請 ISZ 獎學金的，而哥德學院很貴的約一千馬克左右且無食宿，大學是免費的，此地一般承認台灣成績三學期，實驗重于上課，課程

“Gesundheit”

有無機、有機化學、藥品分析、物理、數學、拉丁文生藥(分三部)，第四學期後考過第一次國家考試(後再修生化、生藥、藥劑(內有製劑、滅菌、製藥工程等)、藥化、藥理、植物化學，全修畢考第二次國考通過，則可到藥局實驗一年(有薪水)，再第三次國考(此二次均為口試)，至此才拿到國家藥師資格，值得注意的是，若沒全通過則不准再讀此系(全國性)，當然有人來此直攻博士，但機會不多，且據聞不踏實，因不諳德國實驗及教學法，往往也是要搞上好幾年，我是接受教授建議再修學分，如此更能體會此地教學之不同，作實驗資料大部份自己找，所須試藥自己調配，使我更有收穫，當然時間要更多了，可說是各系中最忙的了。

(二)此地社會福利好，醫藥分業，全民保險，(制度比美國好多了)醫

師、藥師名額限制(每期只收 60 至 70 人左右)，開業也是有一定人口配額，一般藥局二至三人藥師及助手數人，有的甚至二倍人數，並無互相競爭之事，各有自己的客戶，一般上班藥師上午 9 點至下午 6 點半，中午休息二小時左右，星期三下午及星期日休息，這段時間有特約藥局開業(輪值制)，人們可到指定藥局買藥，受雇藥師薪水約 44 馬克左右，藥品分有處方及無處方之成藥兩種，有處方的免費(每項只收手續費二馬克，藥費由保險公司付)，大至上醫藥是很貴的，故少有人不參加保險的(如大老闆)。以上僅就我個人所知，給你們一點資料，但願能為各同學幫點小忙，若有須要我服務的，請來信告知，並請代問大家問好！祝

編安

藥學系校友 楊梅芳

Medical students in Germany try to improve their education, because of the situation demonstrated above. They work in joint committees of the West German students association (VDS) and the IFMSA (International Federation of Medical Students Associations). We are therefore very interested to gain information about medical education in other countries and would be grateful to be favoured with a brief report about the situation in Taiwan.

yours sincerely,

Wen Wen Wen