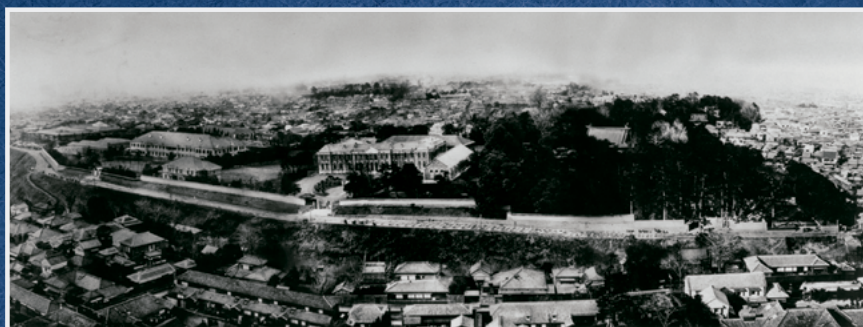


# 写真で綴る 東京医科歯科大学

A STORY IN PICTURES  
Tokyo Medical and Dental University



場所：東京医科歯科大学 M&Dタワー2階 鈴木章夫記念講堂(東側)展示スペース

Venue: Akio Suzuki Memorial Hall Exhibition Space (East side)  
M&D Tower, 2F, Tokyo Medical and Dental University

# 写真で綴る 東京医科歯科大学

東京医科歯科大学では、M&Dタワー2階鈴木章夫記念講堂の東側にある展示スペースに、本学の歴史を綴る写真を展示しております。

この展示は、自校愛教育の一環として、創立から現在にいたるまでの「歴史の積み重ね」、「歴史のつながり」、「時代の流れ」などを考慮して、テーマを設定しながら行うものです。

## A STORY IN PICTURES Tokyo Medical and Dental University

The history of Tokyo Medical and Dental University is portrayed in pictorial form in the exhibition space attached to the eastern side of Akio Suzuki Memorial Hall (M&D Tower, 2F). The photographs on display are regularly rotated and appear in thematic groupings such as “Tiers of History,” “Threads of History,” and “Currents of Time.” These historical photographs chronicle TMDU’s evolution, from its founding to the present day, and are displayed as part of a program to inculcate pride in the university.



**アクセス** 東京医科歯科大学 M&Dタワー 2階  
鈴木章夫記念講堂(東側) 展示スペース

Access: Akio Suzuki Memorial Hall Exhibition Space (East side)  
M&D Tower, 2F, Tokyo Medical and Dental University



1950年代の東京市街



1960年代の東京市街



1970年代の東京市街



東京の発展



### 東都御茶之水風景 (昇亭北寿)

昇亭北寿(葛飾北斎の高弟)による万世橋付近からお茶の水方面を眺望した風景の版画。右側がお茶の水地区、中央が神田川、左側が駿河台、右の坂は昌平坂で、坂の途中に湯島聖堂、そして坂上に昌平坂学問所が描かれている。1872年にこの学問所の跡地に東京師範学校が設立され、1930年に師範学校の移転に伴い、この地が本学に移管された。尚、川に架かる屋根付きの橋は、本郷から神田方面に給水する神田上水の竈で、その奥に水道橋、そしてさらに奥には富士山が描かれている。

### View of the Eastern Capital Edo - Ochanomizu (woodblock by Shotei Hokuju)

This landscape woodblock print shows a view towards Ochanomizu, TMDU's home. The vantage point is from Manseibashi, and the scene is depicted by Shotei Hokuju, who was one of Katsushika Hokusai's pupils. The Ochanomizu district is on the right, with the Kanda River in the center and the Surugadai area on the left. The slope on the right-hand side is Shoheizaka, and halfway up the slope is Taiseiden, the temple of Yushima Seido. Shoheizaka School can be seen at the top of the slope. In 1872, Tokyo Normal School was established on this site. In 1930, after the school was relocated, its site was handed over to TMDU. The covered bridge that spans the river is the Kanda Josui aqueduct, which carried water from Hongo to Kanda. The Suidobashi area is behind the aqueduct, and Mt. Fuji can be seen in the far distance.



### 御茶ノ水・湯島地区

1890年に建設中のニコライ堂の足場から撮影された湯島地区全景。中央に東京高等師範学校（現・筑波大学、茨城県に移転）、左に東京女子高等師範学校（現・お茶の水女子大学）の校舎があり、現在は、これらの跡地に東京医科歯科大学がある。右に湯島聖堂大成殿の屋根が見られる。写真中央の森は東京帝国大学（現・東京大学）のキャンパスである。

### Ochanomizu - Yushima

This panoramic photograph of the Yushima area was taken in 1890 from atop the construction site of the Holy Resurrection Cathedral, which is known as Nikolai-do (St. Nicholas Cathedral) in Japanese. The Tokyo Higher Normal School (now the University of Tsukuba, and relocated to Ibaraki-ken) is in the center. On the left is Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is now Ochanomizu University, and which has since been relocated to Hongo. TMDU now occupies these schools' former sites. On the right is the roof of Yushima Seido's temple, Taiseiden, which is still standing. The wooded area in the center of the photograph is part of the campus of Tokyo Imperial University, which is now known as The University of Tokyo.



### 東京医術開業試験附属病院(永楽病院)

芝区愛宕町に設置された医術開業試験場は1897年、麴町区永楽町一丁目2番地に移転し、1899年、東京医術開業試験附属病院を附設して永楽病院と称した。1915年に島峰徹先生は、永楽病院の歯科医長に就任され、その後、東京医科歯科大学の前身である東京高等歯科医学校校長及び東京医学歯学専門学校初代校長を歴任された。永楽病院の歯科は、永楽病院が東京帝国大学附属病院小石川分院に移管する際、独立して文部省歯科医術開業試験附属病院(文部省歯科病院)となり、1918年、神田区錦町の地に移転した。

### Medical License Examination Center Hospital (Eiraku Hospital)

In 1897, the Medical License Examination Center was relocated from Atago-cho in Shiba ward to Eiraku-cho in Kojimachi ward. Two years later Eiraku Hospital was founded as an attached facility for the Examination Center. Professor Toru Shimamine was appointed the Head of the Dental Faculty at Eiraku Hospital in 1915, and he subsequently served as the Principal of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry and of Tokyo Medical and Dental College, both precursors to TMDU. When Eiraku Hospital was transferred to the Koishikawa Branch of the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital, the Dental Faculty separated and became the Ministry of Education Dental Hospital (as part of the Ministry of Education Medical License Examination Center Hospital) and in 1918 was relocated to Hitotsubashi (Nishiki-cho, Kanda ward).



### 東京高等歯科医学校第一附属医院

1930年頃の東京高等歯科医学校第一附属医院(湯島地区)。東京高等歯科医学校は、1928年、文部省歯科病院を母体として神田区錦町(一ツ橋地区)に創立された。1930年、湯島の東京高等師範学校移転跡地に校舎、病院を建設して学校の機能を一部移転し、東京高等歯科医学校第一附属医院と称した。

### Tokyo National School of Dentistry No. 1 Hospital

This photo depicts the Tokyo National School of Dentistry No. 1 Hospital, in Yushima, circa 1930. In 1928 the Tokyo National School of Dentistry was established, as affiliated with the Ministry of Education Dental Hospital, and was located in Hitotsubashi (Nishiki-cho, Kanda ward). In 1930 a new branch of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry and an affiliated hospital were built on the site of the former Tokyo Higher Normal School in Yushima, and the Tokyo National School of Dentistry No. 1 Hospital thus opened.



**東京高等歯科医学校第二附属医院 (一ツ橋地区)**

湯島地区の医院を第一附属医院と称したことに伴い、神田区錦町(一ツ橋地区)の附属医院は、東京高等歯科医学校第二附属医院と改称された。学生は湯島地区と一ツ橋地区を行き来し、勉学、治療に励んだ。

**Tokyo National School of Dentistry No. 2 Hospital (Hitotsubashi)**

This photo shows the Tokyo National School of Dentistry No. 2 Hospital, as the school's affiliated hospital in Hitotsubashi (Nishiki-cho, Kanda ward) was renamed upon the founding of the No. 1 Hospital in Yushima. Students traveled to and from Yushima and Hitotsubashi, studying and practicing diligently.





**東京医科歯科大学本館 (現・2号館)**

1935年、聖橋から見た本館(現・2号館の旧築部分)。1934年に基礎工事が始まり、翌年7月に新営工事が竣工し、8月に新館修祓式が挙行された。

**Main Building, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (now Building No. 2)**

This photo was taken from Hijiribashi Bridge in 1935 and shows the old section of Building No. 2, which was then the main building of Tokyo Medical and Dental University. Groundwork for the building began in 1934. Construction was completed the following July and the purification ceremony for the new building was held in August.



### 東京医科歯科大学校舎と湯島地区

1952年頃、戦後復興期に撮影された本学校舎と湯島地区。順天堂医院側に歯学部附属病院、中央に医学部附属病院、聖堂側に本館の建物が見える。前年の4月1日には、新制東京医科歯科大学として認可され、最初の附置研究所として歯科材料研究所が設置された。

### Tokyo Medical and Dental University and Yushima area

This aerial photograph was taken circa 1952, during the period of post-war reconstruction, and shows the university buildings and Yushima area in the foreground. The Dental Hospital is near Ochanomizu Bridge and Juntendo Hospital, in the bottom of the photo. The Medical Hospital is in the center of the university complex, and the university's main building is on the Yushima Seido side, near Hijiribashi Bridge. On April 1, 1951, Tokyo Medical and Dental University was formally approved under a new system, and the Research Institute for Dental Materials was established as the university's first affiliated research institute.



### 歯学部附属病院 歯科新棟

1982年、歯学部附属病院の歯科新棟が竣工した（写真中央の高い建物）。以降、歯学部附属病院では、障害者歯科治療部、高齢者歯科治療部など患者のニーズに対応した治療部門が相次いで設置された。2011年度現在、4つの診療科に27部門の診療外来を備え、口腔・顎顔面領域に関わるあらゆる疾患に対応できる設備、人材を擁している。

### New Dental Wing, Dental Hospital

In 1982, construction of the new wing of the Dental Hospital was completed, and it is seen in the photo to the left as the tall building in the center. A number of specialist therapy departments, such as for elderly care and disabled patients, were added to this wing in subsequent years. By the end of fiscal year 2011 there were four departments and 27 outpatient clinics in the Dental Hospital, and it is equipped and staffed to treat a wide range of oral- and maxillofacial-related illnesses.



### 医学部附属病院 医科新棟 (A棟)

1991年、医科新棟(A棟)が竣工した(写真左)。1996年には、医科新棟(B棟)が竣工している。2011年度現在、32の診療科、救命救急センター及び28の中央診療施設があり、難治疾患を中心としたさまざまな病気の治療にあたる専門家を揃え、診療科の垣根を越えた連携を行いながら診療にあたっている。

### New Medical Wing (A wing), Medical Hospital

The Medical Hospital, on the left side of the photograph, saw completion of its A wing (shown) in 1991, and its B wing in 1996. As of the end of fiscal year 2011, the Medical Hospital had 32 clinics, a Trauma and Acute Critical Care Medical Center, and 28 central clinical facilities. The specialists on staff are prepared to treat the most serious conditions and illnesses and collaborate across departmental boundaries to conduct diagnoses and implement courses of treatment.



### M&Dタワーが完成した東京医科歯科大学全景

2009年に、東京医科歯科大学医歯学総合研究棟Ⅱ期棟として26階建ての“M & Dタワー”が完成した(写真左)。研究分野の枠組みを越えた基礎・臨床の融合及び医学・歯学の連携やオープンラボ等での活用が期待されている。

### **M&D Tower, Anchoring a Panoramic View of Tokyo Medical and Dental University**

Construction of the 26-story M&D Tower (far left), the second building devoted to Medical and Dental Sciences at TMDU, was completed in 2009. M&D Tower enables a fusion of basic and clinical research that spans traditional research boundaries through its utilization of open labs and other approaches designed to bring forth and sustain medical and dental collaboration.



### 金峰山高林寺

1604年に神田山北側の金峰山神社跡地(現・お茶の水坂に面した元町公園辺り)に徳川秀忠が建立した。四代目住職の白州和尚の時、境内に突如清水が噴出したので、それを茶として飲んだところ良質かつ美味しかったために江戸城へ献上。「茶の湯にこの水が最高」と評価された。以来、その寺は「お茶の水高林寺」と呼ばれるようになり、この辺りの地名を「お茶の水」とした由来となった。

### Kimpozan Korinji Temple

The etching to the left shows Kimpozan Korinji Temple, which was built by Hidetada Tokugawa in 1604 on the site that housed Kimpozan Shrine on the north side of Kandayama (near Motomachi Park, looking onto what is now Ochanomizu-zaka). During Shirasu’s term as the fourth head priest of the temple, spring water suddenly burst forth from within the temple grounds. This water was soon discovered to be especially suitable for making delicious tea. The water was then gifted to Edo Castle, and became favored for use in the tea ceremony. Korinji Temple thus came to be referred to as “Ochanomizu (tea water) Korinji Temple,” and the surrounding area eventually became known as Ochanomizu.

### 地下水膜ろ過システム

湯島キャンパスには1968年に井戸が設置されていた。2011年にその井戸の補修工事を行い、井戸水を利用した地下水膜ろ過システムを設置した。災害時の給水確保も含め、安定した水資源の確保を目的としている。今後、「御茶ノ水」の地名由来にちなんだ飲料水の開発も予定している。

### Groundwater Membrane Filtration System

The photos to the right show the filtration system that was installed in 2011 to treat water from a well that was originally dug on Yushima campus in 1968 and repaired in 2011. The groundwater membrane filtration system will ensure a stable water supply in case of emergency, and plans are underway to bottle water from this well with reference to the legend of “Ochanomizu.”





**細菌学講義 (島峰徹校長)**

1939年頃の東京高等歯科医学校の校長である島峰徹先生の講義の様子。島峰先生は、ドイツに留学した際に臨床歯科医学とともに細菌学を学び、特にスピロヘータの純粋培養の研究で成果を上げた。

**Bacteriology Lecture by Professor Toru Shimamine, School Principal**

The photograph above shows Professor Toru Shimamine, Principal of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry, giving a lecture circa 1939. Professor Shimamine studied clinical dentistry and bacteriology in Germany, and conducted successful research into pure cultures of spirochetes, in particular.



### 足踏みエンジンを用いたファントーム実習

1941年の東京高等歯科医学校の実習。歯の模型をマネキンに装着して治療技術の修練を行うファントーム実習は、長尾優学長が導入した。一方、歯科病院には、当時最新のドイツ製電気エンジンが装備され、学生は臨床実習でそれを使用できることが何よりの楽しみであった。

### Practice with Pedal-controlled Phantoms

This photograph shows students practicing on mannequins at the Tokyo National School of Dentistry in 1941. Principal Masaru Nagao introduced this training technique, known as “Phantom,” that used mannequins with model teeth. In addition, the Dental Hospital was equipped with the latest German-made electrical motors, and students looked forward to using these pedal-controlled devices in their clinical practice sessions.



### 歯科矯正学講義 (ヨゼフ・エッシュラー講師)

1943年の東京高等歯科医学校での講義。歯科専門学校としては他に例を見ない、専任のドイツ人講師を招聘し、ドイツ語による講義も多く行った。ドイツ語で学ぶために学生たちは辞書を片手に必死の思いで授業を受けていた。

### Orthodontics Lecture by Professor Josef Eschler

Professor Josef Eschler, above, gave a series of lectures on orthodontics in 1943 at Tokyo National School of Dentistry. The school was unparalleled as a vocational college for dentistry, and invited many specialists from Germany, who typically lectured in German. The students, who studied German as a foreign language, were attentive and always had dictionaries at their sides.





### 旧制東京医科歯科大学の教職員

1949年の教職員。同年5月に新制大学として発足した。前列右から2番目が長尾優学長、後列右から3番目が菊川武雄初代事務局長。

### Teaching Staff, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (former system)

Pictured above are the members of the Tokyo Medical and Dental University (former system) teaching staff from 1949. In May of that year the university was reorganized under a new system. Principal Masaru Nagao appears in the front row, second from right, and TMDU's first Director General, Takeo Kikukawa, is third from right in the back row.

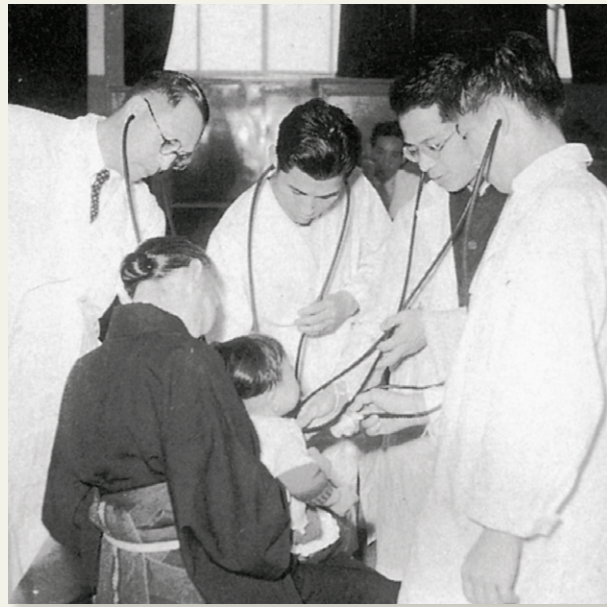


### 医学部附属看護学校 戴帽式

看護学校発足当時の1951年、1952年、1953年は、入学予科期間(6カ月)が無事終了し、看護学生としての適性が認められた結果として戴帽式が行われた。

### Capping Ceremony, School of Nursing

Capping ceremonies, as depicted above, were held in the early days of the School of Nursing, specifically in 1951, 1952, and 1953. These ceremonies marked the successful completion of the students' six-month preparatory period, and acknowledged their suitability to be nurses.



### 小児科学外来実習

1952年頃の東京医科歯科大学医学部での実習。第3代学長の太田敬三教授(写真左)。

### Pediatric Outpatient Training

The photograph above shows practical training being carried out at the TMDU Faculty of Medicine, circa 1952. The trainees are being instructed by Professor Keizo Ota, TMDU's third Principal, who appears on the far left.



### 歯学部附属歯科衛生士学校の実習

1955年、基礎実習の中に初めて取り入れたマネキン実習の様子(現在のマネキンとは違い、顔はなくスタンド式であった)。この実習では、歯科衛生士の主要業務であるスケーリングの技術訓練を行った。スケーラーの操作および患者との位置関係を身につけるために、必須の実習となっていた。

### Mannequin Practice, School for Dental Hygienists

The photograph above shows students in the School for Dental Hygienists practicing on mannequins. These mannequins, which were introduced into basic training at TMDU, differ from those used today in that they were simple stands without faces. The students above are practicing tooth scaling, an important part of a dental hygienist's work. The training was especially designed to help the students learn how to use scalers and position themselves relative to the patient.



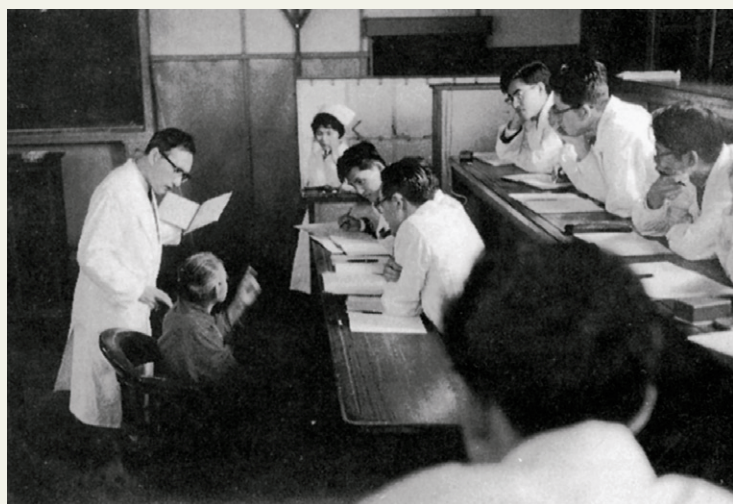
### メタセコイア植樹

医学部附属病院前のメタセコイアは、1956年医学部7回生が古畑種基教授の文化勲章受章を記念して植樹したものである。下の写真は2012年現在の様子で、左にM&Dタワー、右に医学部附属病院がある。

### Metasequoia Tree Planting Ceremony

The photograph above shows the planting of a metasequoia tree in front of the Faculty of Medicine by 7th-year students in 1956. The students are commemorating the award of the Order of Culture by the Emperor to Professor Tanemoto Furuhashi of the Faculty of Medicine, who appears in the center of the photograph, for his contributions to medical research. The photograph below shows the tree 56 years after it was planted, with M&D Tower to the left of the Medical Hospital.





### 神経精神医学臨床講義(島崎敏樹教授)

昭和30年代の東京医科歯科大学医学部での講義。島崎敏樹教授は文豪島崎藤村の姪の子息。兄弟に作家の西丸震哉がいる。『心の風物誌』『生きるとは何か』(岩波新書)など著作も多い。

### Clinical Neuropsychiatry Lecture by Professor Toshiki Shimazaki

Professor Toshiki Shimazaki is shown lecturing at the TMDU Faculty of Medicine circa 1955. Professor Shimazaki's great uncle was the literary giant Toson Shimazaki, and his brother was the writer Shinya Nishimaru. Professor Shimazaki was himself the author of many works, such as *Verses of the Heart* and *What is Life?* (Iwanami Shoten).

### 歯学部附属歯科技工士学校の実習

1979年の臨床実習。歯学部附属病院歯科技工部の技工室に隣接する形で歯科技工士学校の臨床実習室があり、学生は2号館から登院して歯科技工部の職員と一緒に臨床実習を行っていた。

### Clinical Training, School for Dental Technicians

The students in the School for Dental Technicians in this photo are undergoing clinical training in 1979. Their classroom was adjacent to the dental laboratory of the Dental Hospital. The students arrived from Building No. 2 and practiced alongside dental laboratory staff.





## 教養部

教養部のある国府台キャンパスでは、学部・学科の別なく全学生がともに学ぶ。2011年から医歯学融合教育を導入したことに伴い、現在では、全学科の学生が緑豊かな国府台キャンパスで1年間を過ごす(写真は2002年現在)。

## College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

(Kounodai Campus)

These photographs show the Kounodai Campus, where TMDU’s College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is located. During their time at the College, TMDU students learn together, regardless of their faculty or school. After the introduction of the Interprofessional Medical and Dental Education curriculum in 2011, TMDU students now spend a year together at the lush Kounodai Campus.

## 医歯学融合教育

2011年4月入学生から医歯学融合教育を開始。医歯学融合教育の講義を行うため、3号館3階を改修し、講義室を設置した。写真は、ハーバード大学臨床実習に参加した学生による報告会の様子。

## Interprofessional Medical and Dental Education

The photograph at right shows students who had Harvard University clinical clerkships presenting about their experiences, and also shows the newly remodeled lecture rooms on the 3rd floor of Building No. 3. These rooms were readied as part of the introduction of the new Interprofessional Medical and Dental Education curriculum, which students who matriculated in April 2011 first experienced.





**初代校長 島峰徹先生** 1928(昭和3)年10月13日～1945(昭和20)年2月9日

1905年東京帝国大学医科大学卒業。東京高等歯科医学校(東京医科歯科大学の前身)の創立者。1907年よりドイツ・ベルリン大学、ブレスラウ大学に8年間留学。歯科医術教育・試験制度ならびに称号認可制度の調査のためヨーロッパ各国を視察。1914年10月に米国の歯科学状況・教育・試験制度調査のためフィラデルフィア、ボルチモア、ワシントン、ニューヨーク、ボストン、シカゴ、サンフランシスコ等の歯科学校ならびに歯科大学を見学。1915年医術開業試験附属病院歯科医長、1928年東京高等歯科医学校校長、1944年東京医学歯学専門学校校長となり医学科を設置。1930年ドイツ・ブレスラウ大学よりDr. Medicina Dentariae Honoris Cause(名誉歯学博士)の学位を授与される。写真は、1937年頃の撮影と思われる。大礼服を着用し、ドイツ国最高表賞ローテルクロイツ勳一等、および日本国勲三等を佩用している。

**The First Principal, Professor Toru Shimamine** October 13, 1928 to February 9, 1945

Dr. Toru Shimamine, the founder of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry (predecessor school of Tokyo Medical and Dental University) graduated from the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1905. From 1907, Dr. Shimamine studied at the University of Berlin and the University of Breslau in Germany, for a total of eight years. Dr. Shimamine visited various European countries to investigate their systems for dental education, including academic examination methods and qualification for university degrees. In October 1914, he left Europe to visit dental schools and universities in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington D.C., New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco to study the state of dentistry, including dental education and academic examination methods, in America. In 1915 Dr. Shimamine became the Head of the Dental Faculty at the Medical License Examination Center Hospital. In 1928 he was named the Principal of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry, and in 1944 he was appointed the Principal of the Tokyo Medical and Dental College, where he established the School of Medicine. Dr. Shimamine was awarded the Dr. Medicina Dentariae Honoris Cause degree (honorary Doctor of Medical Dentistry) in 1930 by the University of Breslau, Germany. The photograph above seems to have been taken in 1937 and shows Dr. Shimamine in full dress wear, decorated with Germany's highest honor, the Red Cross Medal Grand Cordon of the Order, and the Japanese Third Order of Merit.

A STORY IN PICTURES  
Tokyo Medical and Dental University



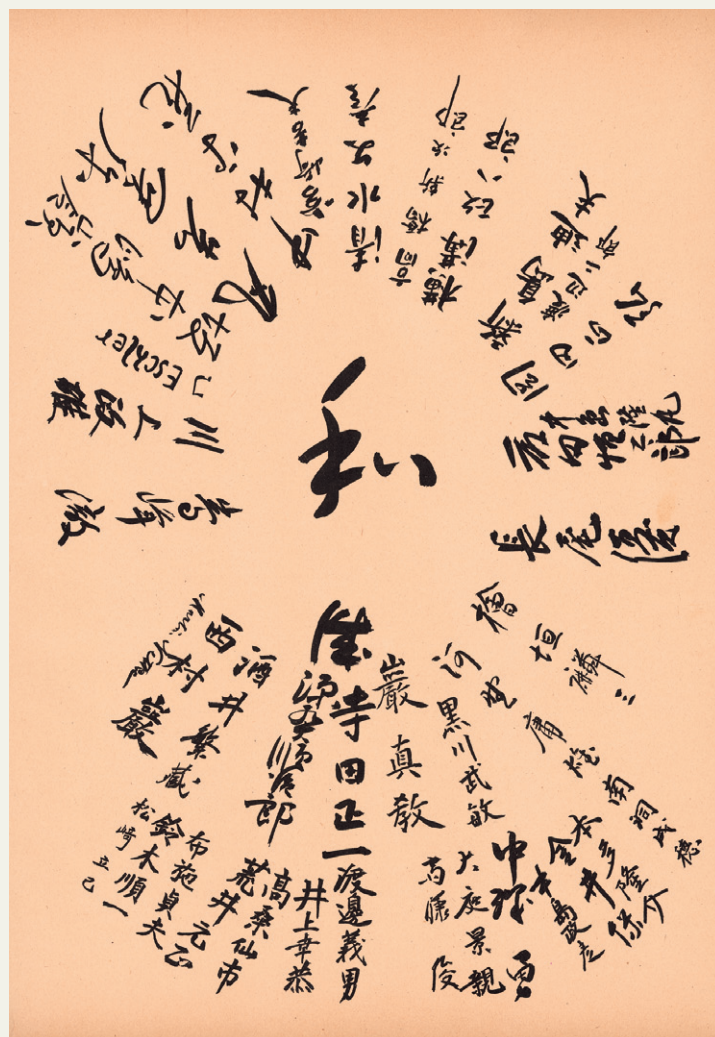


### 文部省歯科病院講習会

東京高等歯科医学校の母体となった文部省歯科医術開業試験附属病院(文部省歯科病院)で行われた歯科講習会終了後の記念撮影、1926年3月頃。前列、右より高橋新次郎、檜垣麟三、島峰徹病院長、長尾優、川上政雄の諸先生。後列は受講者と思われる。1923年頃より開業医向けに行われたこの講習会は、当時としては画期的なものでとても人気があった。

### Dentistry Course at the Ministry of Education Dental Hospital

This commemorative photo was taken after completion of a dentistry course in March 1926 that was held at the Ministry of Education Medical License Examination Center Hospital (known as the Ministry of Education Dental Hospital), the institution that became the parent organization of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry. In the front row from the right are Professor Shinjiro Takahashi, Professor Rinzo Higaki, Principal Toru Shimamine, Professor Masaru Nagao, and Professor Masao Kawakami. Those in the rows behind appear to be practicing dentists who participated in the course. This innovative course was held for private clinicians from 1923, and was highly popular.



### 東京高等歯科医学校教官の寄せ書き

1943年頃に書かれた東京高等歯科医学校教官の寄せ書き。中央に島峰徹校長の筆による『和』の文字がある。

### Autographs of the Professors of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry

Principal Toru Shimamine drew the character “和” (“wa,” which stands for “harmony”) on a piece of paper, and the professors of the Tokyo National School of Dentistry then affixed their autographs so that they radiated from the center, as shown in the photograph above, which was taken in 1943.

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藤田恒太郎教授

系統解剖学、系統組織学、  
歯牙組織学

**Professor  
Tsunetaro Fujita**

Systematic Anatomy,  
Systematic Histology,  
Dental Histology



宮崎吉夫教授

病理学、病理組織学

**Professor  
Yoshio Miyazaki**

Pathology,  
Histopathology



中村平蔵教授

歯科外科学、口腔病理学、  
外科の補綴学

**Professor  
Heizo Nakamura**

Dental Surgery,  
Oral Pathology,  
Surgical Prosthetics



川上政雄教授

歯牙解剖学、補綴学

**Professor  
Masao Kawakami**

Dental Anatomy,  
Prosthetics



高橋新次郎教授

歯科矯正学

**Professor  
Shinjiro Takahashi**

Orthodontics



金森虎男教授

口腔外科学、のち東京帝国大学  
医学部口腔外科学講座教授

**Professor  
Torao Kanamori**

Oral Surgery; later,  
Professor of Oral Surgery  
at the Tokyo Imperial  
University School of  
Medicine

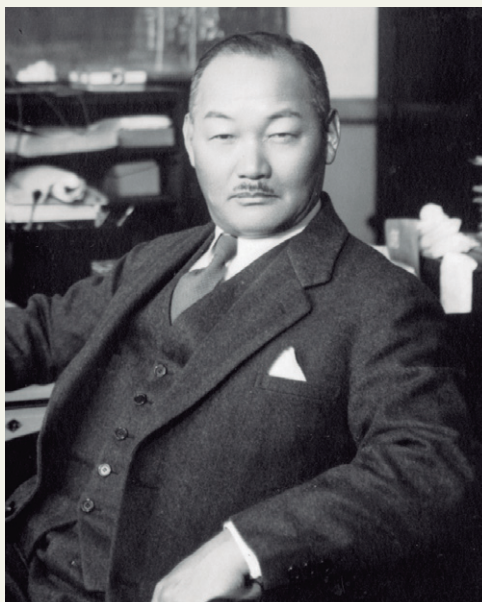


檜垣麟三教授

保存学、口腔衛生学

**Professor  
Rinzo Higaki**

Conservative Dentistry,  
Oral Hygiene



### 2代校長・初代学長 長尾優先生

1945(昭和20)年2月10日～1961(昭和36)年6月30日

1913年東京帝国大学医科大学卒業。島峰徹先生のもとで東京高等歯科医学校の設立に貢献。島峰先生に次いで東京医学歯学専門学校校長。戦後、歯科専門学校の大学昇格設立に尽力。1946年東京医科歯科大学の初代学長となる。専門は歯科補綴学。日本歯科医学会初代会長。歯科材料に造詣が深く、我が国初の歯科材料研究所(現・生体材料工学研究所)の設立に寄与した。

### The Second Principal and First President, Professor Masaru Nagao

February 10, 1945 to June 30, 1961

Dr. Masaru Nagao graduated from the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1913. Dr. Nagao helped Professor Toru Shimamine establish the Tokyo National School of Dentistry, and in 1945 became the second Principal of Tokyo Medical and Dental College. After the war, Dr. Nagao strove to establish the specialized medical and dental school as a fully-fledged university. In 1946, he became the first President of Tokyo Medical and Dental University. Dr. Nagao specialized in prosthodontics, and was the founding president of the Japanese Association for Dental Science. Dr. Nagao had a profound knowledge of dental materials, and contributed to the establishment of Japan's first research institute for dental materials, which is presently TMDU's Institute of Biomaterials and Bioengineering.



## 2代学長 岡田正弘先生

1961(昭和36)年7月1日～1968(昭和43)年2月29日

1925年東京帝国大学医学部医学科卒業。専門は薬理学。1959年に「硬組織の生理と薬理の研究」で第49回日本学士院賞受賞。学生にとっても人気があり、森鷗外の研究者、エッセイストとしても知られ著書に『忙裡雑筆集』がある。

### **The Second President, Professor Masahiro Okada**

**July 1, 1961 to February 29, 1968**

Dr. Masahiro Okada graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925. In 1959, Dr. Okada was awarded the 49th Japan Academy Prize for his research on the physiology and pharmacology of hard tissue. Highly popular with students, he is known both as Ogai Mori's researcher and as an essayist. A published author, his best-known book is *A Miscellany of Busy Times*.



**3代学長 太田敬三先生**

1968(昭和43)年3月1日～1969(昭和44)年10月8日

1926年東京帝国大学医学部医学科卒業。専門は小児科。1949年6月より初代東京医学歯学専門学校附属医院国府台分院長。1956年4月より医学部附属病院長。

**The Third President, Professor Keizo Ota**

March 1, 1968 to October 8, 1969

Dr. Keizo Ota graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Imperial University in 1926. Dr. Ota specialized in pediatrics, and in June 1949 he was appointed the first Principal of the Faculty of Medicine, University Hospital, Kounodai Branch. From April 1956, he served as Director of the Medical Hospital.



**4代学長 清水文彦先生**

1969(昭和44)年10月9日～1974(昭和49)年9月17日

1932年東京帝国大学医学部医学科卒業。専門は細菌学。1961年7月より医学部長。宮本璋、北博正両教授とともに医学部附属衛生検査技師学校の設置を発案し、1962年4月初代学校長を併任。1963年4月医学部附属遺伝病研究施設長を併任。

**The Fourth President, Professor Fumihiko Shimizu**

October 9, 1969 to September 17, 1974

Dr. Fumihiko Shimizu graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Imperial University in 1932. Dr. Shimizu specialized in bacteriology, and served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from July 1961. With Professors Akira Miyamoto and Hiromasa Kita, he proposed the establishment of the School of Medical Technology, and, in April 1962, he was appointed its first Principal. In April 1963 he was concurrently appointed Director of the Institute of Medical Genetics.



### 5代学長 勝木保次先生

1974(昭和49)年9月18日～1977(昭和52)年7月31日

1931年東京帝国大学医学部医学科卒業。当初は耳鼻科を専攻していたが、生理学教室に移る。1949年東京医科歯科大学教授、1974年学長に就任。研究は、聴覚の中樞神経機構を究明したもので、脳内の聴覚経路の電気活動を微小電極で追跡し、内側膝状体に至る中継核で音周波数および音強度の弁別が完成し、大脳聴覚領ではより高次の統合が行われることを明らかにした。その業績に対し、朝日文化賞(1962年)、第53回日本学士院賞(1963年)、文化勲章(1973年)および勲一等瑞宝章(1979年)が授与された。

### The Fifth President, Professor Yasuji Katsuki

September 18, 1974 to July 31, 1977

Dr. Yasuji Katsuki graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Imperial University in 1931. At first Dr. Katsuki specialized in otolaryngology, but he then switched to physiology. In 1949, he became a professor at Tokyo Medical and Dental University, and was appointed President in 1974. Dr. Katsuki researched the central nervous mechanisms of hearing, tracking electrical activity in the auditive pathway of the brain using microelectrodes. He discovered that sound frequencies and sound intensity are identified in the relay nuclei reaching the medial geniculate body, and that higher level integration takes place in the cerebral auditory region. For this discovery he received the Asahi Prize (1962), the 53rd Japan Academy Prize (1963), the Order of Cultural Merit (1973), and the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure (1979).





### 6代学長 吉田久先生

1977(昭和52)年8月1日～1985(昭和60)年7月31日

1941年東京帝国大学医学部医学科卒業。専門は小児科。信州大学教授を経て、1968年9月太田敬三前教授の後を引き継ぎ、本学小児科学教室教授に就任。1977年8月学長に就任。1978年6月14日、創立50周年を記念し、シンボルマークを制定。本学の発展の歴史とその将来のあるべき姿を、本学の所在地である湯島にちなんで、湯島天神「学問の神」の象徴である梅の花になぞらえて図案化した。花の芯にあたる中央の輪は、旧東京高等歯科医学校の校章であり、これを基盤として現在の本学があることを示している。5枚の花弁は、医学部、歯学部、教養部、生体材料工学研究所、難治疾患研究所の5部局を表し、それらが、がっちりトスクラムを組んで花を咲かせているという本学の姿を表現している。

### The Sixth President, Professor Hisashi Yoshida

August 1, 1977 to July 31, 1985

Dr. Hisashi Yoshida graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Imperial University in 1941. Dr. Yoshida specialized in pediatrics. After a professorship at Shinshu University, he succeeded Professor Keizo Ota as Professor of Pediatrics at Tokyo Medical and Dental University, in September 1968. In August 1977, he was appointed President. On June 14, 1978, he selected the university's logo to mark TMDU's 50th anniversary. The logo represents the history of the development of the university and a vision of its future. It is based on a plum blossom, symbolizing Yushima Tenjin, the shrine dedicated to scholarship, which is located near TMDU. The circle at the center of the blossom is the emblem of the original Tokyo National School of Dentistry, indicating the institution's role as the base of today's university. The five petals represent the five departments of TMDU — the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dentistry, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the Institute of Biomaterials and Bioengineering, and the Medical Research Institute — which are tightly integrated as are the petals of a flower, reflecting the composition and vision of the university.

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### 7代学長 加納六郎先生

1985(昭和60)年8月1日～1991(平成3)年7月31日

1945年千葉医科大学医学部医学科卒業。1956年4月初代公衆衛生学教室助教授。1957年1月教授に昇任。1963年4月医動物学教室の設置とともに初代教授となる。1961年頃からは本格的にハエの研究を開始し、1972年までに『Fauna Japonica』(日本動物誌)のニクバエ科、クロバエ科、イエバエ科(Ⅰ)の3冊を刊行した。1977年8月より医学部長。

### The Seventh President, Professor Rokuro Kano

August 1, 1985 to July 31, 1991

Dr. Rokuro Kano graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Chiba Medical University in 1945. In April 1956, he became the first Associate Professor of Public Hygiene at TMDU, and he was promoted to Professor in January of the following year. In April 1963, he established a medical zoology course and became its founding Professor. In the early 1960s he began systematic research into flies, and had three articles published in *Fauna Japonica* before 1972 on the flesh fly, the blowfly and the house fly (I). Dr. Kano served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from August 1977.



### 8代学長 山本肇先生

1991(平成3)年8月1日～1995(平成7)年7月31日

1953年東京医科歯科大学歯学部卒業。初の本学出身学長。東北大学歯学部の設置にあたりその創設に尽力、東北大学教授、東北大学歯学部長を経て、1983年石川梧朗教授の後任として本学歯学部口腔病理学教授に就任。我が国歯科界におけるレーザー研究の草分けでありかつ第一人者。1988年国際歯科レーザー学会初代会長、第1回国際学会大会会長。日本レーザー歯学会初代理事長。「レーザー照射による齲蝕予防その他歯科応用に関する研究」で1993年に第83回日本学士院賞受賞。

### The Eighth President, Professor Hajime Yamamoto

August 1, 1991 to July 31, 1995

Dr. Hajime Yamamoto graduated from the Tokyo Medical and Dental University Faculty of Dentistry in 1953. Dr. Yamamoto thus became the first President of TMDU to have graduated from the university. Dr. Yamamoto helped establish the Tohoku University Faculty of Dentistry, where he became Professor, and, later, Dean. In 1983 he succeeded Professor Goro Ishikawa as Professor of Oral Pathology in the Faculty of Dentistry at TMDU. Dr. Yamamoto was a pioneering laser researcher in the world of Japanese dentistry. In 1988 he became the first Chairman of the International Society for Laser Dentistry and Chairman of the Society's first International Conference. He served as the first Director-General of the Japanese Society for Laser Dentistry. Dr. Yamamoto was awarded the 83rd Japan Academy Prize in 1993 for his research into the prevention of dental caries via the use of laser radiation and other applications of laser technology in dentistry.

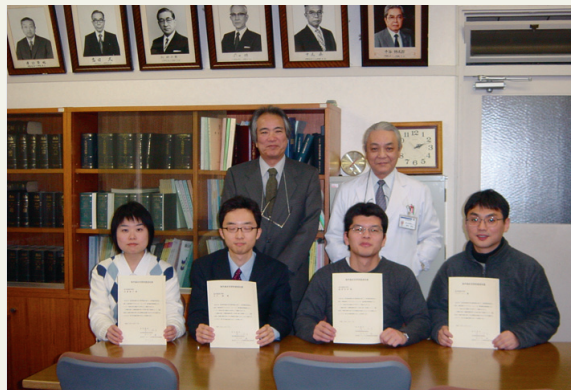


### 9代学長 鈴木章夫先生 1995(平成7)年8月1日～2008(平成20)年3月31日

1956年東京医科歯科大学医学部医学科卒業。専門は心臓外科学。医学部卒業後に東京米国陸軍でインターンを務めた後、1957年7月米国にわたり、ニューヨーク州アルバニー医科大学、オハイオ州クリーブランド市セントヴィンセントチャリティ病院胸部外科チーフレジデント、ミシシッピ大学医学部外科準教授、同大学附属病院心臓血管外科部長などを経て帰国。1974年9月、順天堂大学に招聘され、同大学医学部胸部外科教授に就任。1983年2月から東京医科歯科大学医学部胸部外科学講座初代教授として教育・研究・診療に従事した。その後、医学部附属病院長、医学部長、評議員を歴任し、1995年3月に停年退官。同年8月1日には学長に就任した。心臓外科分野では、1960年、米国にて自作の人工弁を用いて、重症弁膜症の患者の手術に人類史上初めて成功した。「後天性心疾患の外科治療の開発と確立」により1996年11月に日本医師会医学賞を受賞。1997年11月紫綬褒章を受賞。長年にわたり心臓血管外科学の臨床と研究に努め、新たな術式・治療法を開発。2007年文化功労者に選ばれた。

### The Ninth President, Professor Akio Suzuki August 1, 1995 to March 31, 2008

Dr. Akio Suzuki graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo Medical and Dental University in 1956. Dr. Suzuki specialized in cardiac surgery. After graduating from the TMDU Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Suzuki served as an intern with the U.S. Army in Tokyo. In July 1957, he went to America to work at Albany Medical College in New York. He then joined St. Vincent Charity Medical Center in Cleveland, Ohio, as chief resident for thoracic surgery. Upon completing that assignment, he joined the University of Mississippi Medical Center as an associate professor of surgery, eventually becoming Director of Cardiovascular Surgery at that university's hospital before returning to Japan. In September 1974, he was invited to join Juntendo University as Professor of Thoracic Surgery in the School of Medicine. In February 1983, he brought his skills in education, research and treatment to TMDU as the founding Professor of Thoracic Surgery at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University Faculty of Medicine. Thereafter, he served successively as Director of the Medical Hospital, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Councilor, before retiring in March 1995. On August 1 of that year he took office as President. In the field of heart surgery, Dr. Suzuki was the first person in history to successfully implant a wholly man-made valve in a patient with serious valvular disease, when he performed that surgery in America in 1960. In 1996 Dr. Suzuki was awarded the Japan Medical Association Prize for his work on the development and implementation of surgery for acquired heart disease. Dr. Suzuki was awarded the Purple Ribbon Medal in 1997, and he worked for many years in clinical practice and research in cardiovascular surgery, developing new operative procedures and methods of treatment. In 2007, he was chosen as a "Person of Cultural Merit" by the Japanese government.



### ハーバード大学との医学教育提携

2002年「世界トップレベルの医師、歯科医師、コ・メディカル・スタッフを育成するとともに世界をリードする医学・歯学研究者の養成」を目的として、ハーバード・メディカル・インターナショナル(HMI)との医学教育提携契約を締結した。この医学教育提携は、ハーバード大学医学部での研修を目的とした教員派遣、ハーバード大学医学部からの教員招聘、ハーバード大学医学部での臨床実習を目的とした学生派遣を3つの大きな柱として、着実に成果を上げている。写真左は2002年12月第1回リーダーシップコースの派遣時に学長室で行われた結団式。写真右は2004年に第1回臨床実習に派遣した学生。

### Collaboration with Harvard Medical International

In 2002, with the aim of fostering world-leading doctors, dentists, and co-medical staff, as well as world-class medical and dental researchers, TMDU concluded a medical education partnership agreement with Harvard Medical International (HMI). The three main features of this medical education alliance are the appointment of faculty for study at Harvard Medical School, the invitation of faculty from Harvard to visit TMDU, and the availability of externships for TMDU students to have clinical clerkships at Harvard. The partnership has continually delivered results, including a revised curriculum at TMDU that is more satisfying to TMDU students. The photograph on the left was taken at the President's Office at Harvard University in 2002, and shows the inauguration ceremony for the 1st Leadership Course. The photograph on the right shows the TMDU students who were selected to have the first clinical clerkships, in 2004.

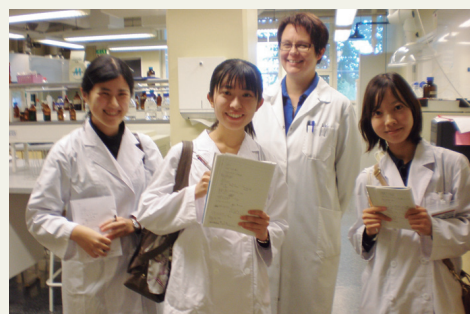


### 10代学長 大山喬史先生 2008(平成20)年4月1日～2014(平成26)年3月31日

1966年東京医科歯科大学歯学部卒業。専門分野は歯科補綴学、スポーツ歯学。タイ国無歯科医村住民への歯科治療を行う「タイ国王様プロジェクト」に長年にわたり参加している国際医療人。本学のミッションを『知と癒しの匠を創造する』と掲げ、医療人としての知識のみならず豊かな教養と深い洞察力、高い倫理観を兼ね備えた人間性の涵養、そして、自ら学び、自ら問いかける創造的人間の養成を目標とし、臨床面、研究面における国際社会のリーダーとして活躍できる医療人、研究者の養成を目指す。ガーナ、チリ、タイに海外研究拠点を設置し本学職員である医師・研究者を常駐し各々の国で問題となっている感染症、大腸癌等の研究に関する学術交流を行っている。また、本学のリーダーシップのもと、チュラロンコン大学、インドネシア大学およびホーチミン医科薬科大学と連携してコンソーシアムを形成し、我が国が有する先端的な機器や材料、最新の技術を基盤として、東南アジアに医療・歯科医療ネットワークを構築することを目的として世界展開力強化事業を立ち上げた。さらに、高齢者医療において診療に当たる医師・歯科医師は、専門分野のみならず、ともに深い基礎医学・病態生理の理解のもと、双方の診療に精通した上で協調的包括的な医療の提供を求められているため、学科・講座の区分を超えた総合的・統括的教育カリキュラムを学士教育から導入した「医歯学融合教育」によるカリキュラムを2011年度から開始した。

### The Tenth President, Professor Takashi Ohyama April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2014

Dr. Takashi Ohyama graduated from the Faculty of Dentistry of Tokyo Medical and Dental University in 1966. Dr. Ohyama specializes in prosthodontics and sports dentistry, and is an international medical professional who has been involved for many years in the King of Thailand's project to provide dental treatment for Thai villagers who do not have access to dentists. "Cultivating Professionals with Knowledge and Humanity" was set as the mission for the university with the aim of fostering medical professionals and researchers who have knowledge, deep learning and insight, and high ethical standards. TMDU seeks to cultivate creative professionals who have a passion for study and enquiry, and who will become international leaders in clinical practice and research. In accord with this vision, overseas research centers have been established in Ghana, Chile, and Thailand. Clinicians and researchers from the university are posted to these centers to carry out academic exchanges concerning research into infectious diseases, colon cancer and other issues that these countries face. In addition, TMDU took the initiative to form a consortium with Chulalongkorn University, the University of Indonesia and Ho Chi Minh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, via its Re-Inventing Japan Project, with the aim of creating a medical and dental network in Southeast Asia based on Japan's leading-edge devices, materials and technologies. Furthermore, because doctors and dentists involved in geriatric care are required to have not only specialized knowledge but also a deep understanding of basic medicine and pathology, and thus be able to provide comprehensive care that combines both fields, TMDU has, from 2011, offered an interprofessional medical and dental education curriculum starting from the bachelor's level. This innovative program fosters truly comprehensive learning, which goes beyond that which is constrained by traditional departmental boundaries.



### 海外派遣制度の整備

若手研究者を育成するため、東京医科歯科大学基金により海外へ研修派遣するための奨励制度を整備し、各学部学科、研究科で成績・修学態度の優秀な者を毎年20名程度、数ヶ月にわたり、イリノイ大学メディカルセンター(米国)、セイナヨキ応用科学大学(フィンランド)、シドニー大学(オーストラリア)、インペリアルカレッジ(英国)等、国際交流協定を締結している海外の大学および機関へ研修派遣している。

(写真左)海外研修奨励制度で2013年度に海外へ派遣される学生たち。(写真右上)フィンランドのプログラムで派遣先の教員と一緒にの様子。(写真右下)CLC(チリ)で内視鏡手術を観察する学生。

### International Exchange Agreements

In order to cultivate young researchers, the Tokyo Medical and Dental University Fund established a system to encourage students to study abroad. Every year, about 20 students with outstanding achievements and approaches to learning, from all of the undergraduate and graduate schools, are sent to the University of Illinois Medical Center (America), Seinajoki University of Applied Sciences (Finland), the University of Sydney (Australia), Imperial College London (United Kingdom) and other universities and institutions with whom TMDU has international exchange agreements.

Photographs (clockwise, from the left): President Ohyama with TMDU students who received support from the university for overseas training in 2013; TMDU students with members of the teaching staff at Seinajoki University of Applied Sciences in Finland; A TMDU student observing endoscopic surgery at CLC in Chile.

# 第3回『知と癒しの匠の創造者たち』

## 沿革 Highlights from TMDU's History

1928	昭和3年10月	東京高等歯科医学学校を設置(創立記念日10月12日)	October 12, 1928 Tokyo National School of Dentistry is founded (Foundation Day)	P.24
1944	昭和19年4月	東京医学歯学専門学校となり医学科を設置	April 1944 Tokyo Medical and Dental College established, as the School of Medicine is founded	P.24
1946	昭和21年8月	東京医科歯科大学(旧制)設置	August 1946 Tokyo Medical and Dental University established (under the former education system)	P.28
1950	昭和25年4月	医学部附属厚生女学部設置	April 1950 Faculty of Medicine Women's School of Public Welfare established	P.28
1951	昭和26年4月	国立学校設置法により東京医科歯科大学(新制)となり医学部医学科、歯学部歯学科を設置、歯科材料研究所を附置、医学部附属厚生女学部を医学部附属看護学校と改称、歯学部附属歯科衛生士学校を設置	April 1951 Tokyo Medical and Dental University (under the newly-adopted National School Establishment Law) inaugurated with the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dentistry, the Research Institute for Dental Materials, the School of Nursing (formerly the Faculty of Medicine Women's School of Public Welfare), and the School for Dental Hygienists	P.28
1952	昭和27年4月	歯学部附属歯科技工士学校を設置	April 1952 School for Dental Technicians established	P.28
1955	昭和30年4月	大学院(医学研究科・歯学研究科)を設置、医学および歯学進学課程を千葉大学文理学部内に設置	April 1955 Graduate School (Medical Research Division and Dental Research Division) established, and pre-medical and pre-dental courses in the Faculty of Humanities and Sciences, University of Chiba, are established	P.28
1958	昭和33年4月	国府台分校(医学および歯学進学課程)を設置	April 1958 Pre-medical and pre-dental courses at the Kounodai Annex are established	P.28
1962	昭和37年4月	医学部附属衛生検査技師学校を設置	April 1962 School of Medical Technology established	P.29
1965	昭和40年4月	国府台分校を廃止し、教養部を設置	April 1965 College of Liberal Arts and Sciences established, and the Kounodai Annex is closed	P.29
1966	昭和41年4月	歯科材料研究所を医用器材研究所に改称	April 1966 Institute for Medical and Dental Engineering founded as the successor to the Research Institute for Dental Materials	P.29
1967	昭和42年2月 3月 6月	医用器材研究所の建物新営工事完成、医学部附属病院外来中央診療棟竣工 教養部体育館完成 歯学部にて顎口腔総合研究施設を設置	February 1967 Construction of the Institute for Medical and Dental Engineering's new building and the Outpatient Central Building of the Medical Hospital is completed. Construction of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences gymnasium is completed in March, and the Institute of Stomatognathic Science in the Faculty of Dentistry is established in June	P.29
1968	昭和43年5月 10月	大学紛争のさなか医学部長室および医学部附属病院外来が封鎖(5月27日) 外来封鎖を解除(10月5日)、14日全面的に授業を再開	On May 27, 1968, the Faculty of Medicine Dean's Office and the Medical Hospital Outpatient Central Building were blockaded during campus strife. On October 5, the blockade was lifted and, on the 14th, all classes resumed	P.30
1969	昭和44年4月	医学部に内分泌腫瘍研究施設設置、医学部附属病院に放射線部と集中治療部を設置	April 1969 Institute of Endocrine Diseases and the Radiological Center and Intensive Care Unit in the Medical Hospital are established	P.30
1970	昭和45年4月	保健管理センター設置	April 1970 Health Service Center established	P.31
1971	昭和46年3月	戸田艇庫敷地購入	March 1971 Toda Boathouse site purchased	P.31
1972	昭和47年4月 5月	衛生検査技師学校を改組して医学部附属臨床検査技師学校を設置 医学部動物実験施設設置	April 1972 School of Medical Technology reorganized, In May, Faculty of Medicine Animal Research Center established	P.31
1973	昭和48年9月	医学部の7研究施設(農村厚生医学研究施設、難聴研究施設、総合法医学研究施設、硬組織生理研究施設、遺伝病研究施設、心臓血管病研究施設、内分泌腫瘍研究施設)を改組して難治疾患研究所を設置	September 1973 Medical Research Institute established; Institute for Medical Research on Rural Welfare, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for Forensic Sciences, Institute for Hard Tissue Research, Institute of Medical Genetics, Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Institute of Endocrine Diseases—all sections of the Faculty of Medicine, are reorganized	P.31
1975	昭和50年10月	医学部附属病院に分娩部、歯学部附属病院に検査部を設置	October 1975 Maternity Ward in the Medical Hospital, and Clinical Laboratory in the Dental Hospital, are established	P.32
1977	昭和52年10月	医学部附属病院に救急部を設置	October 1977 Emergency Department in the Medical Hospital established	P.33
1979	昭和54年10月	医学部附属病院に病理部を設置	October 1979 Department of Pathology in the Medical Hospital established	P.33
1980	昭和55年5月	5号館(厚生棟)が落成し講堂、保健管理センター、体育館、柔剣道場、生協購買部、食堂などの厚生施設が利用できることとなった	May 1980 Construction of Building No. 5 (Welfare Building) completed and welfare facilities such as the auditorium, Health Service Center, gymnasium, judo and kendo hall, Coop, and cafeteria became available for use	P.33



## PART 3 “Cultivating Professionals with Knowledge and Humanity”

1982	昭和57年 3月	歯科新棟が竣工	March 1982 New Dental Building construction completed	P.33
1984	昭和59年 8月	歯学部校舎棟が竣工	August 1984 New Faculty of Dentistry Building construction completed	P.33
1989	平成元年 4月	医学部保健衛生学科(看護学専攻・検査技術学専攻)設置	April 1989 Faculty of Medicine School of Health Care Sciences (Nursing Science and Medical Technology) established	P.34
1992	平成 4年 4月	大学院歯学研究科生体機能制御歯科学専攻(博士)を設置	April 1992 Doctorate in Biological Function Control Dentistry in the Graduate School of Dentistry established	P.35
1993	平成 5年 4月	大学院医学系研究科(保健衛生学専攻(修士))を設置、疾患遺伝子実験センターを設置	April 1993 Graduate School of Medicine (Master's in Healthcare Science) and the Human Gene Sciences Center established	P.35
1994	平成 6年 6月 7月	医学部附属病院に光学医療診療部設置 医学部附属病院が特定機能病院となる	June 1994 Department of Endoscopy in the Medical Hospital established In July, Medical Hospital certified as an advanced treatment hospital	P.35
1995	平成 7年 1月 4月	情報処理センターを設置 大学院医学系研究科保健衛生学専攻(博士)を設置、博士(前期・後期)課程に改称	January 1995 Information Center for Medical Sciences established In April, Graduate School of Medicine Doctorate in Health and Hygiene established	P.35
1999	平成11年 4月	大学院医歯学総合研究科(3専攻)を設置	April 1999 Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences established, with three courses of study	P.36
2000	平成12年 4月	留学生センターを設置	April 2000 International Student Center established	P.36
2001	平成13年 3月 4月	21世紀を迎え真に国際競争に堪えうる研究教育体制を確立することを基本的理念とし、学生、教官および研究者の交流を図り、各大学の研究教育の水準を一層向上させることを目的とし、東京医科歯科大学・東京外国語大学・東京工業大学・一橋大学で『四大学連合』を結成(3月15日) 大学院医歯学総合研究科医歯科学専攻(修士課程)を設置	On March 15, 2001, in order to establish a truly internationally competitive research and education system for the 21st century, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo Institute of Technology, and Hitotsubashi University formed the Four-University Confederation for exchanges between their students, instructors and researchers and to raise the level of each university's research and education In April, Master's Course in the Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences established	P.36
2002	平成14年 4月	医歯学教育システム研究センターを設置	April 2002 Center for Education Research in Medicine and Dentistry established	P.36
2003	平成15年 9月	知的財産本部を設置	September 2003 Intellectual Property Division established	P.36
2004	平成16年 4月	歯学部口腔保健学科を設置	April 2004 Faculty of Dentistry School of Oral Health Care Sciences established	P.36
2007	平成19年 4月	脳統合機能研究センターを設置	April 2007 Center for Brain Integration Research established	P.36
2009	平成21年 3月 4月 12月	ガーナに東京医科歯科大学ーガーナ大学・野口記念医学研究所共同研究センターを設置 国際交流センターを設置 スチューデントセンターを設置	March 2009 Overseas research center in Ghana established by Tokyo Medical and Dental University, the University of Ghana, and the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research In April, International Exchange Center established In December, Student Center established	P.38
2010	平成22年 4月 11月	図書館情報メディア機構を設置、医歯学研究支援センターを設置、実験動物センターを設置、医歯学融合教育支援センターを設置、チリに東京医科歯科大学ラテンアメリカ共同研究センター(LACRC)を設置 タイにチュラロンコン大学ー東京医科歯科大学研究教育協力センター(CU-TMDU Research and Education Collaboration Center)を設置	April 2010 Established the Institute for Library and Media Information Technology, the Research Center for Medical and Dental Sciences, the Center for Experimental Animal, the Center for Interprofessional Education, the Tokyo Medical and Dental University Latin American Collaborative Research Center (LACRC) in Chile, and in November, the CU -TMDU Research and Education Collaboration Center in Thailand	P.38
2011	平成23年 4月 8月	医歯学融合教育を開始、歯学部口腔保健学科(2専攻)を設置(口腔保健衛生学専攻・口腔保健工学専攻)、研究・産学連携推進機構を設置 東京医科歯科大学基金を設置	April 2011 Interprofessional Medical and Dental Education, the Faculty of Dentistry School of Oral Health Care Sciences (Oral Health Care Sciences and Oral Health Engineering courses), TMDU Research Organization all established In August, The Tokyo Medical and Dental University Fund established	P.38
2012	平成24年 5月 11月	疾患バイオリソースセンターを設置 グローバルキャリア支援室を設置	May 2012 TMDU Bioresource Research Center established In November, Global Education and Career Development Section established	P.38
2013	平成25年 4月	再生医療研究センター、学生支援・保健管理機構および広報部を設置	April 2013 Regenerative Medicine Research Center, the Student Support and Health Center, and the Public Relations Office established	P.38

※この沿革は歴代学長の在任期間の主な出来事をまとめたものです。 ※This history covers the main events during the tenure of each president.

# TMDU キャンパスライフ

## Campus Life Photo Library

### 1. 入学式 Entrance Ceremony



### 3. 教養部 College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

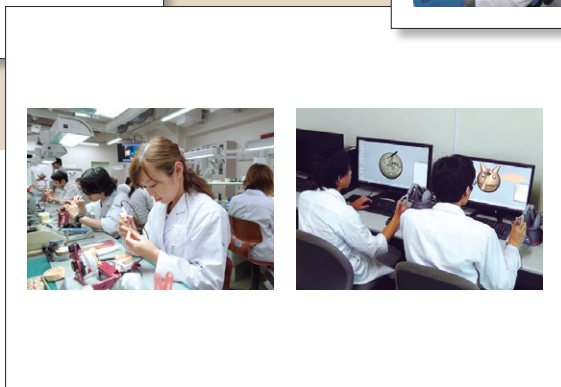


### 2. 新入生オリエンテーション Orientation for New Students

### 7. 口腔疾患予防学実習 Practical Training for Oral Health Care Sciences Students



### 9. 海外研修 Scenes from Overseas Training



### 8. 歯冠修復工学実習 Practical Training for Oral Health Engineering Students

4. サークル活動 Student Circle Activities



6. 病原体検査学実習

Practical Training for Medical Technology Students



5. 成人看護学演習

Practical Training for  
Nursing Science Students

10. スキルラボ Skills Laboratory



12. 卒業式 Graduation Ceremony



11. 臨床実習

Clinical Training



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