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Survey Report on Medical Institutions in Modern China

Makoto AKASAKA* · Rieko IKENAGA** · Yaping LIU***

Abstract

This paper is a research report on medical institutions in modern China. Since the reform and open-door policy in 1979, China has developed rapidly in all fields, but it has been said that she failed to reform the medical field. In recent years, however, the medical system of China has been rapidly reformed along with economic growth, and since 2010 the speed of reform has further accelerated. We visited hospitals in Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia China from 9th to 15th September 2017 to survey the work situation of nurses in China and conducted a questionnaire survey. At that time, we visited a variety of medical institutions ranging from general hospitals of the highest level to private clinics in Inner Mongolia, and interviewed physicians, nurses, clerical staffs, etc. and got the opportunity to observe the inside of them. We will report the present situation of modern Chinese medical institutions in this paper.

Key words : China · Medical Institution · Nurse

1. Introduction

This paper is a research report on medical institutions in modern China. Since the reform and open-door policy in 1979, China has developed rapidly in all fields, but it has been said that she failed to reform the medical field. There have been many problems in the medical system in China as follows: ①medical insurance system with large disparity in benefit value depending on the type

of family register and occupation,¹⁾ ②millions of rural doctors who trained for a short period and were sent to rural village in the Mao Zedong era,²⁾ ③chronical nurse shortage,³⁾ ④troublesome charge payment system, ⑤expensive medicines, ⑥medical disparity between regions, etc. In recent years, however, the medical system of China has been rapidly reformed along with economic growth, and since 2010 the speed of reform has further accelerated.

* *Kibi International University Department of Social Science
8, Iga-machi Takahashi, Okayama, Japan (716-8508)*

** *Kansai University of Social Welfare School of Education
3-380, Shinden Ako, Hyogo, Japan (678-0255)*

*** *Public Administration College, Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics
185, Beierhuanlu, Hohhot Inner Mongolia China (010070)*

We visited hospitals in Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia China from 9th to 15th September 2017 to make clear the work situation of nurses in China by qualitative and quantitative survey. At that time, we visited a variety of medical institutions ranging from general hospitals of the highest level to private clinics in Inner Mongolia China, and interviewed physicians, nurses, clerical staffs, etc. and got the opportunity to observe the inside of them. There are almost no papers or books that systematically introduced Chinese medical institutions in Japan until now. In view of this situation we will report the present situation of modern Chinese medical institution in this paper.

2. Hospitals to be surveyed and Survey method

Because the investigation period was limited in this survey, medical institutions that we could visit directly, and did interview survey with doctors, nurses, clerical staffs were as follows. ①Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Hospital (Third grade A), ②Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Cancer Hospital (Third Grade B), ③Inner Mongolia International Mongolian Hospital (a branch hospital located in Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics: First grade A), ④Wudazhen clinic.

Concerning other hospitals mentioned in this paper, we handed questionnaire to a doctor or a nurse of those medical institution and collected a few days later. Those hospitals are following four. ⑤Inner Mongolia Medical College Second Hospital (Third grade A), ⑥Hohhot First Hospital (Third grade B), ⑦Hohhot Shincheng Community

Healthcare Service Station, ⑧Zhaoyong Zhongxiyi clinic (private clinic).

This time, with the help of Professor Yaping Liu, former vice dean of the Public Administration College, Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics, the above medical institutions could be investigated.⁴⁾

3. Features of Chinese hospitals

Before showing the overview of the Chinese hospitals visited this time, I will point out several points that are significantly different from Japanese hospitals.

(1) Hospital's grading in China

Hospitals in China are classified into three, based on the number of beds and medical environment standards. The first-grade hospital is a typically township hospital that has less than 100 beds. The second-grade hospital is usually founded in a medium size city, county and district. It has more than 100 beds, but less than 500. The third-grade hospital is the general hospital at the cities and provinces and has more than 500 beds.⁵⁾ Strictly speaking, based on the level of service provision, medical technology, medical equipment, and medical quality, each grade is divided into three subsidiary levels: like the third grade A, the third grade B, the third grade C (9 levels in all). As one special rank (3AAA) is assigned for the most high-grade hospital, they are finally classified into total 10 levels. In addition, in urban areas of China, there are community healthcare service centers and clinics as medical institutions other than hospitals.⁶⁾

(2) Doctors of Western medicine and Chinese medicine

In China, not only Western medicine's doctors but also Chinese medicine's doctors (Chinese medicine, Mongolian doctor, Tibetan doctor, Uighur doctor, etc.) can practice medicine at the hospital as formal doctors. In addition, there are doctors who have license of both Western and Chinese medicine.

(3) Doctor's rank

Chinese doctors are ranked such as resident, attending physician, deputy chief, chief. Those who want to become doctors must take the state examination after learning at the medical school for five years. If they pass the exam, they receive training at each medical department for one year. Interns decide their specialty during this training period. After completing the training, they take the state examination for getting qualification of medical practitioners. If they pass it, they engage in medicine at a hospital for four years under the guidance of a senior doctor. After finishing this four years training, they take the exam to be a senior doctor. If they pass it, they will be recognized as a full-fledged doctor and be able to perform medical examination at the outpatient consulting room.

(4) Physicians who can't do medical practice

The way to become a doctor in Japan is only one. Persons who want to be doctors must graduate from the medical school and pass the state examination for medical practitioners. Chinese medicine's doctor is not considered a formal doctor. However, in China, in addition to the

distinction between Western medicine and Chinese medicine, there are doctors of different levels such as doctor, assistant doctor, and rural doctor. The rural doctor is as described above (see footnote 2). Assistant doctor is the license given for person who graduate from the three-year medical college, or five-year middle vocational school's medical course. After graduating from each school, they receive one-year training at medical, prevention, health institution under the guidance of a doctor. After finishing one-year training, they take state examination for the assistant doctor's license. There are four kinds of assistant doctors. Clinical medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, oral cavity, public health. They work as doctors in medical institutions, but there are restrictions on diagnosis. Moreover, public health doctor cannot do medical care.

(5) The number of nurses to doctors is very small.

Small hospitals often have more doctors than nurses. As of the end of 2016, the ratio of Chinese doctors to nurses was 1: 1.14 (Japan=1: 3.6). The reason for the small number of nurses in China is that Chinese nurses do medical practices basically, such as injections, drips, sutures of lacerations, medicine management,⁷⁾ and do not need to care for patients. Those are family member's jobs, and if family cannot attend on patient, they must hire a caregiver. In the urban big hospitals there are nurses with professional qualifications such as surgical specialist nurse, cancer specialist nurse, anesthesia specialized nurse etc. These specialized nurses get higher salaries than general nurses. In recent years, the number of nurses in China

has increased rapidly, 1.71 times in six years from 2010 (2.05 million) to the end of 2016 (3.5 million).⁸⁾

(6) Nurse's ranks

There are two kinds of nurse licenses in Japan: registered nurse and assistant nurse, but in China there are three ranks: nurse practitioner, nurse, assistant nurse. However, the assistant nurse is not the fixed qualification, but a provisional name until a person who graduated from a vocational school / nursing junior college work in a hospital for one year and pass the national nursing examination. After passing the nursing qualification examination, they become a nurse and engage in regular nursing work. A nurse obtains the qualification for candidacy for the nurse practitioner examination after three to five years in the case of a vocational school / nursing junior college graduate, and after working one year in hospital in the case of university graduate.

(7) Recruitment of nurse

There are various routes such as employment office, internet advertisement, introduction from nursing junior college and university, etc. for nurse recruitment method. Although it is often adopted only just by interviewing in the case of private medical office and rural clinics, third-grade hospitals or university hospitals perform severe recruitment tests that cannot be imagined in Japan.⁹⁾

(8) Tiresome charge payment system

In medical institutions in China "pre-payment of medical expense" is common. First, it costs a charge to use an ambulance.¹⁰⁾ When you arrive

at the hospital you pay the registration fee of the department that you would like to receive a medical examination. If you are diagnosed that medical inspection is necessary, you must pay an inspection fee. Then you have the necessary examination, receive the examination result, see a doctor again.

If you are diagnosed that injection or drip is necessary, you pay the fee and go to the treatment room with receipt. If medication is necessary, pay a charge of medicine, submit medicine receipt at hospital's pharmacy and receive medicine. It is very inconvenient charge payment system compared with Japan, but it is a necessary system to collect medical expense from patients surly.

(9) Health insurance card with credit card function

According to Chinese abroad student (graduate school), the electric payment system is spreading rapidly in China. The Chinese medical insurance card has a credit card function, and if there is money in the individual account you can pay medical expenses with it. If your personal account's money runs out, you must pay it by yourself. In case of hospitalization, you pay the deposit at the inpatient ward or outpatient reception. The money paid is deposited to your patient registration ticket, and hospitalization expenses are deducted therefrom every day. If the money deposited to your registration ticket get fewer, the hospital advises you to deposit the necessary medical expense until leaving the hospital.

(10) Doctor nomination system

In China's hospital, you have to pay a registration fee called a "guahaofei" first. The charge varies depending on the area and the hospital grade, and it also depends on the doctor's rank whom you want to have a medical examination. For example, in the case of Beijing, which is one of the regions with the highest medical expenses, the physician's nomination fee is 50 yuan, but 60 yuan for the deputy chief, 80 yuan for the chief, and 100 yuan for medical specialists. In nighttime 70 yuan will be added to the doctor's bill, and in case of emergency more 70 yuan will be added.¹¹⁾

In China, it is considered a matter of course to pay the charge for every special service such as transport by ambulance, skilled doctor's examination, emergency medical care, etc. Even at a clinic without a hospitalization facility such as a community healthcare service center, a registration fee is necessary, but the fee is considerably cheaper compared with a general hospital. Although the registration fee is the one for medical record creation and registration originally, at the same time, it is also a system to prevent the patients from concentrating on a popular (skilled) doctor.

(11) Designation of a hospital

In Japan, if you have a health insurance card, you can visit any hospital, but in China some hospitals to be consulted are designated for residents beforehand. Of course, you can be received examination at a famous hospital in a big city, but in that case the fee will be quite expensive. Also, if you have a medical treatment

at a hospital outside the jurisdiction of the health insurance, you must prepay the medical expenses, and after completing the treatment you must return to your hometown and proceed the insurance refund. Although it is a very troublesome compared with Japan, it is a system not to concentrate patients on famous hospitals in urban areas.

4. Outline of various medical institutions

Next, we will introduce the outline of the hospital which visited and made the interview in this survey.

(I) People's Hospital of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (Third grade A)



Photo 1. People's Hospital of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

1) Outline of hospital

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Hospital is the highest level national hospital in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region established in 1974. According to Mr. W. L, the Director of Secretariat, this hospital is the highest-level hospital in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

and has the dedicated ward to executives of the Inner Mongolia Communist Party. The hospital's reception method and medical charts are all informatized and automated, and other basic medical service, such as facilities, medical technology, medical treatment systems, etc., are at the same level as the major hospitals in Japan.



Photo 2. Automated receptionist

Normally, famous hospitals in China are crowded and outpatients are kept waiting for several hours to be examined. However, there is a system called special outpatient in China, if you pay a high registration fee (guahaofei), you can see a doctor immediately. According to the director of the secretariat, to receive an examination of the famous chief physician at this hospital immediately, you have to pay about 20 thousand yen. Of course, consultation fee, treatment fee is extra. It is quite expensive, but if you will pay for it, you can get those special service. It seems to be a preferential treatment for the wealthy, but it is normal for Chinese.

①Number of physicians: 1,200 ②Number of nurses: 2000 ③Number of assistant nurses: 600 ④Number of pharmacists: 200 ⑤Clinical departments: 70 ⑥Number of beds: 3000 ⑦Bed using ratio: 100% ⑧Average hospital stay:10days ⑨Number of outpatients: 810 / day

Figure 1. Outline of hospital



Photo 3. Doctor and nurse

2) Nurse's working environment

In Japan, the working form of nurse is rapidly changing to a two-shift system, but in China the three-shift system is common. The holidays are two days a week. Six months maternity leave is guaranteed. The starting salary is 1,856 yuan. Even if various allowances are added to this, the salary of young nurse in the early 20s is around 3,000 to 3,500 yuan. According to a nationwide survey of nurses held in December 2016, the average monthly salary of nurses in first-tier cities (19 cities) like Beijing and Shanghai is 6,700 yuan, second-tier cities such as Wuxi and Changchun (30 cities) are 5,600 yuan, which seems to be slightly lower than the average monthly income of urban workers. Incidentally Hohhot is a third-tier city (70 cities). Once this hospital equipped a nursery school, but now it is closed,

and childcare allowance is being paid instead. Because of authoritative hospital, various nurse's training systems have been developed and practiced. Each nurse station faces the aisle where medicines, infusions, etc. are kept.



Photo 4. Nurse station

- ① Work form: Three-shift system
- ② The ratio of patients to nurse: 7: 1
- ③ Weekly holiday: 2 days
- ④ Initial salary: 1,856 yuan
- ⑤ Number of nurses: not enough
- ⑥ maternity leave: about half a year
- ⑦ Turnover rate: Approximately 3%
- ⑧ Recruitment method: referral from junior college and university, public subscription
- ⑨ Training system: training for new nurses, in-hospital workshops, guidance by senior nurses, training on the Internet, dispatch to outside training session, etc.

Figure 2. Nurse's working environment

(2) Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Tumor Hospital (Third grade B)

1) Outline of hospital

In 1921, this hospital is established as Guisui Railway Hospital. It got under the jurisdiction of Inner Mongolia Medical College in 2004, renamed Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Tumor Hospital in 2012. Although it is a general hospital, the cancer specialty hospital as can be seen from its name. It is the nurse of this hospital that answered our interview. Unfortunately, photography inside the hospital was not permitted.

- ① Number of physicians: 300
- ② Number of nurses: 300
- ③ Number of assistant nurses: 200
- ④ Number of pharmacists: 40
- ⑤ Clinical departments: 13
- ⑥ Number of beds: 900
- ⑦ Bed using ratio: 70%
- ⑧ Average hospital stay: 14days
- ⑨ Number of outpatients: 65 / day

Figure 3. Outline of hospital



Photo 5. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Cancer Hospital

2) Nurse's working environment

Nurse's working form is a two-shift system unusual in China. Weekly holiday is secured, but the monthly income is rather small. The starting salary of nurse who graduated from a vocational school is 1,500 yuan, and a university graduate is 2,500 yuan. There is no bonus. Nurses are quite insufficient, and in busy time, the number of patients taking charge of are increased to 10. Generally, in China, the turnover rate of nurse is low. According to the nurse who answered the interview, the cause is ① it is difficult to find a job

in China, ②students who feel themselves aren't suitable for the nurse will not select nurse career after graduation.

① Work form: Tow-shift system ②The ratio of patients to nurse: 7: 1 ③Weekly holiday: 2 days ④Initial salary: 1,856 yuan ⑤Number of nurses: rather deficient ⑥Turnover rate: Approximately 3% ⑦Recruitment method: referral from junior college and university, internet advertisement ⑧Training system: Training for new nurses, In-hospital workshops, Guidance by senior nurses, Training on the internet, Dispatch to outside training session, etc.¹²⁾

Figure 4. Nurse's working environment

(3) Inner Mongolia International Mongolian Hospital (a branch hospital in I.M.U.F.E: First grade A)



Photo 6. Inner Mongolia International Mongolian Hospital

1) Outline of hospital

This hospital is a branch hospital (First grade A) of Inner Mongolia International Mongolian Hospital and located in Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics. This hospital mainly treats patients by Mongolian medicine derived

from Tibetan medicine, but there are also doctors of Chinese medicine and Western medicine. Most of the patients are students because it's located in university campuses, but it accepts patients other than students. The hospital director, director of nursing department, and five nurses participated in the interview survey.

①Number of physicians: 16 ②Number of nurses: 6 ③Number of assistant nurses:6 ④Number of pharmacists: 4 ⑤Clinical departments: 8 ⑥Number of beds: 40 ⑦No hospitalization facilities ⑧Number of outpatients: 90 / day

Figure 5. Outline of hospital



Photo 7. Interview survey in the hospital

2) Nurse's working environment

All nurses are Mongolian people because this is the specialized hospital of Mongolia medicine. Working form is three-shift system and the ratio of patients to nurses is 20: 1. This hospital has 16 doctors and 12 nurses. A weekly holiday is one day. When we visited here, few outpatients because of the day of college student physical examination, but usually very busy, sometimes the staffs can't take a weekly holiday. According to the hospital director, they also examine

outpatients other than university students, but the insurance system is different, so the numbers of them is small. The director of nursing department affirmed that the starting salary of the nurse is 4,000 yuan, but we suppose it's 3,000 yuan or so.



Photo 8. Examination table

- ① Work form: Three-shift system
- ② The ratio of patients to nurse: 20: 1
- ③ Weekly holiday: 1 day
- ④ Initial salary: 3,000 yuan
- ⑤ Number of nurses: rather deficient
- ⑥ Maternity leave: 178 days
- ⑦ Turnover rate: Approximately 0%
- ⑧ Recruitment method: Referral from junior college and university, Internet advertisement
- ⑨ Training system: Guidance by senior nurses, Training on the Internet.

Figure 6. Nurse's working environment

(4) Hohhot Shincheng Community Healthcare Service Station

In urban areas of China there is a residential area called "shequ". Although the scale is 100 to 600 households, there are also some districts consisting of thousands of households. In many cases, "shequ" is surrounded by high fences or iron fences. Security guards are stationed at all entrances of "shequ". There are small supermarkets, convenience stores and various shops in those districts, and the residence

committee which is the smallest administrative organization is placed. In addition, in the large "shequ", community healthcare service centers are located. They have no surgery or hospitalization facility, mainly are performing primary care. As of June 2016, there are 34,285 community healthcare centers (and service stations).¹³⁾



Photo 9. Hohhot Shincheng Community Healthcare Service station

Community healthcare center's medical level is not high, but there are some merits for the inhabitants as follows. ① They can see a doctor immediately. ② The medical expense is cheap. ③ If they have the letters of introduction, written by community healthcare center's doctor, they are able to have medical examination without waiting



Photo 10. Service station's consultation Room

for a long time in a hospital.

1) Outline of the community healthcare service station

As can be seen by looking at the photo 10, the Shincheng community healthcare service station's building is considerably deteriorated. It is controlled by a residents' committee, but its management is entrusted to a freelance doctor. Two doctors are seeing patients. One doctor is the doctor of western medicine, and another is the doctor of Chinese medicine. Other staffs are three nurses and a pharmacist. There are eight beds but a hospitalization is impossible. The consultation hours are 8: 00-12: 00 am and 14: 30-18: 00 pm. The average number of patients per day is about 30 people.

- ① Number of physicians: 2
- ② Number of nurses: 3
- ③ Number of pharmacists: 4
- ④ Clinical departments: 2
- ⑤ Number of beds: 8
- ⑥ No hospitalization facilities
- ⑦ Number of outpatients: 30 / day

Figure 7. Outline of Service Station



Photo 11. Service station's treatment room

2) Nurse's working environment

A weekly holiday is one day. The salary is 2,300 yuan. Nurses are somewhat deficient. In some case, they hire a person who applies for Internet advertisements, but usually hire a nurse introduced from acquaintances. According to a nurse of this service station, "There is only one reason for a nurse to quit. In short, salary is too cheap". No training like an in-hospital workshop. Because of no night shift, work is not so painful. Although sometimes she gets violent remarks from patients, in such cases, she persuades them to calm.



Photo 12. Service station's pharmacy

- ① Work form: Day-shift(8:00-12:00 am and 14:30-18:00 pm)
- ② Weekly holiday: 1 day
- ③ Monthly salary: 2,300 yuan
- ④ Number of nurses: not enough
- ⑤ Turnover: often
- ⑥ Recruitment method: Introduction from acquaintance. Internet advertisement
- ⑦ Training system: not particularly

Figure 8. Nurse's working environment

(5) Zhaoyong Zhongxiyi clinic (private clinic)



Photo 13. Zhaoyong Zhongxiyi clinic

1) Outline of the clinic

A clinic operated by an individual. Although the number of medical institutions in China is decreasing, the number of private hospitals is increasing (206, 849 at the end of June 2017). Zhaoyong Zhongxiyi Clinic is a private clinic in Chifeng city. The staffs are two physicians, a nurse and a pharmacist. The clinical departments are Western medicine and Chinese medicine. There are 6 medical treatment beds but no hospitalization facilities. The average number of outpatients per day is about 10 people.

The consultation hours are 8:00–12:00 am and 14:30–18:00 pm. Because it is a regional private clinic, it will examine emergent patients even if on holiday. As can be seen in Photo 13, Chinese clinics often treat by intravenous drip injection. According to Chinese student(graduate school), antibiotics were once abused in Chinese hospital, but in recent years the danger has been pointed out and restricted in use. In China anyone could buy antibiotics at the drug store around 2011 when the author stayed. According to the above Chinese student, anyone is still (illegally) able to

purchase easily at there.¹⁴⁾



Photo 14. Patients who are put on a drip in the treatment

① Number of physicians: 2 ② Number of nurse: 1 ③ Number of pharmacist: 1 ④ Clinical departments: 2 ⑤ Number of beds: 6 ⑥ No hospitalization facilities ⑧ Number of outpatients: 10 / day

Figure 9. Outline of Zhaoyong Zhongxiyi Clinic

2) Nurse's working environment

Day shift only. Working hours are 8:00–12:00 am and 14:30–18:00 pm. Although consultation hour is decided, since it is a local private clinic, it will also examine patients who are out of time. As the weekly holidays are not decided, she takes two or three holidays a month when patients are few. Though the monthly salary is only 1,800 yuan, it cannot be helped because of rural clinic. As the number of patients is so small that the work is not busy. No particular training like a workshop. As she was born here and knows almost of patients, no violence or insults from them. Dissatisfactions on this work are few holidays and monotonousness.

- ①Work form: Day-shift (8:00-12:00 am and 14:30-18:00 pm) ②Holiday: 2 ~ 3 days /month ③Monthly salary: 1,800 yuan ④Number of nurses: enough ⑤Turnover: occasionally ⑥Recruitment method: Introduction from acquaintance internet advertisement ⑦Training system: not particularly

Figure 10. Nurse's working environment

(6) Wudazhen clinic (private clinic)

Individual clinic in Houqiaobao Town in suburb of Hohhot City. Doctor W is seventy-four years old. According to him, he has been working fifty years as a doctor. He opened this clinic by himself three years ago because the company went bankrupt. We guess he is a village doctor, called "Chijiaoyisheng (barefoot doctor)" trained in the era of Cultural Revolution. He didn't tell me how he became a doctor.



Photo 15. Condominium where this clinic is in practice.

Because photographing of the clinic was forbidden, we asked the acquaintance took pictures of the clinic. The clinic is on the first floor of the residential condominium. According to above Chinese graduate student (from Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province), "It is illegal to open a



Photo 16. Wudanzhen clinic

clinic in a condominium room in China," but the situation in Hohhot is unknown.

The medical consultation is started from 8:00 in the morning, but a consultation is available 24 hours. Patients are only inhabitants of the condominium, 2-3 a day. Though red labels of western medicine, Chinese medicine and acupuncture are putted on the window of the clinic, he says he is a general internist. 4 medical treatment beds are in the consultation room and used for a intravenous drip injection to patients.

The nurse is a son's wife (forty-five years old), and he gives her 2,000 yuan as living expenses every month. A large amount of medicines was lined up in the examination room shelf. We guess from his word of "selling medicines", he is making money through sales of medicine. According to him, "the people of the apartment residents is very pleased to his clinic". However, medical care systems in China are rapidly improving, and doctor like him trained during the Cultural Revolution era will disappear before long.



Photo 17. The Entrance of Wudazhen clinic

①Number of physician: 1 ②Number of nurse: 1
 ③Number of pharmacist: 0 ④Number of beds:
 4 ⑤No hospitalization facilities ⑧Number of
 outpatients: 2 ~ 3 / day

Figure 11 Outline of Wudazhen clinic

5. Closing remarks

Modern Chinese medical institutions are being rapidly modernized. In this survey report, we introduced various medical institutions from the highest level of hospitals to individual clinics that seems to be illegal. If I can visit China in future we would like to investigate and report on the present situation of the clinics in the rural areas.

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Notes

- 1) Makoto Akasaka.2017. "Historical Transition of China Medical Insurance System." *Journal of KIBI International University*.Vol.9.1-13.
- 2) "They are beginner level sanitarians who are called "barefoot doctor" and are not regular medical education, but have been engaged in medicine as a village doctor with sanitary knowledge and skills acquired by technical training for a certain period. Although it was officially denied after the Cultural Revolution, in order to satisfy the medical needs in rural areas, if they pass the qualification exam after retraining they were called a rural doctor and allowed to practice medicine in the village hygiene room." kaori Mitsuhashi, 2004. "Training village doctors in China and medical education - rehabilitation of barefoot doctors." *Journal of the Japanese Society for the History of Medicine*. 50(1) 100-1.
- 3) Nursing education was deemed unnecessary due to the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution and the nursing college was closed from 1966 to 1997. (Dedong Meitian. 2013. "Chūgoku no iryō seido to kango mondai ni tsuite (On China's medical system and nursing problem)." The doctoral dissertation Osaka University of Economics.
- 4) Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in China is a remote region of China but blessed with natural resources, GDP per capita is fifth among the 31 Chinese provinces, autonomous regions and special cities, and disposable income of urban residents is the tenth highest. Therefore as far as urban areas 'hospital investigation is concerned, it can be considered that there is little bias in data.
- 5) The Japan Institute for Labor and Training http://www.jil.go.jp/foreign/jihou/2013_7/china_04.html.
- 6) As of June 2017, there are third grade hospitals 2,286, second grade hospitals 8,118, primary grade hospitals 9,461. www.jri.co.jp/file/report/shanghai/pdf/201706_shisetsu.pdf
- 7) Zhōngguó hùshì qúntǐ fāzhǎn xiànzhuàng diàochá bàogào (Investigation report on the status quo of Chinese nurse). : http://news.xinhuanet.com/gongyi/2017-05/11/c_129601688_2.htm.
- 8) Chinese nurse net: <http://hushi512.com/guonei/3081.html>
- 9) We introduce the nurse recruitment examination of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Hospital, the largest hospital visited this time (November 2016: Recruitment examination. December: announcement of successful applicants). Procedure: ①Send a resume with a digital photo in online registration (November 17th ~ 19th). ②If registration is accepted, pay written exam fee 70 yuan (nonrefundable: November 18 ~ 20). ③

Download and print entrance ticket to the examination hall. If you don't have an admission ticket, you cannot enter the examination hall (November 24-25). ④Written exam (100 minutes / 100 full marks: November 26). 1/4 is dropped by written exam. In fiscal 2016, 60 of the 241 candidates failed the written exam. All candidate's written exam result · The pass / fail will be posted on the Internet. ⑤Candidates who passed the written exam proceed to qualification screening. At that time, submit ID card, diploma, degree certificate, nurse qualification (or certification to pass the 2016 qualification exam) etc. and pay the examination fee 50 yuan (nonrefundable). ⑥If qualification screening is over, you will have an oral exam (100 minutes · 100 points). In the interview examination, appearance, language expression, communication skill, expertise, comprehensive knowledge etc. are scored by multiple interviewers. ⑦The total score will be calculated with written exam (40%) and oral exam (60%), the top 60 will be adopted, provisionally. In 2016, among the 181 candidates who proceeded to qualification screening and oral exam, the top 60 passed. The results will be published on the Internet under the title "Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Hospital 2016 nurse recruitment total result and physical examination related matters". All candidate name, gender, total score, pass / fail will be published on the internet. ⑧Applicants who passed the examination will work at the hospital for 6 months as trial employments. After the trial period, if they pass the examination they are officially adopted.

10) For example, in the case of Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province, pay 120 yuan if it is within 5 km. After that the fee is added every 1 km. Doctors and nurses are on board the ambulance, but treatment and medication in the ambulance are of course chargeable. (December 6, 2017. Student of Kibi International University Graduate School of Sociology: Jing Yifan).

11) Baidu baike : <https://baike.baidu.com/item>

12) Nurses recommended in each medical department participate in training. Not all nurses can receive training. All expenses will be borne by the hospital.

13) Guójiā wèishēng hé jìhuà shēngyù wěiyuánhùi biān, 2016, *zhōngguó wèishēng hé jì huà yùchéng tǒngjì niánjiàn 2016*. (China Health and Family Planning Statistics Yearbook 2017). Zhōngguó xiéhé yīkē dàxué chūbǎn shè.

14) December 6, 2017, Jing Yifan