A PROPOSAL OF 4 CRITERIA FOR FUTURE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND JAPAN: SUGGESTIONS FOCUSING ON SEMEY, KOCHI, HIROSHIMA AND SHIMANE

Ken Inoue1, Nailya Zh. Chaizhunussova2, Yoshihiro Nosō3, Nobuo Takeichi4, Sadayuki Hashioka5, Haruo Takeshita5, Yasuyuki Fujita5, Madina M. Apbassova2, Daria M. Shabdarbayeva2, Gulnar A. Berekenova2, Masaharu Hoshì6, Shotai Kobayashi5, Yersin T. Zhunussov2

1 Kochi University, Kochi, Japan; 2 «Semey Medical University» NJSC, Semey city, Republic of Kazakhstan; 3 Hiroshima International University, Hiroshima, Japan; 4 Takeichi Clinic, Hiroshima, Japan; 5 Shimane University, Shimane, Japan; 6 Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan.

Abstract
Collaborative research is based on 4 criteria that will be conducted in the future between Semey Medical University and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University and Shimane University to assess the social contribution of these studies.

The proposed material describes the social contribution made by the authors, both locally and internationally. Four criteria suggest what kind of contribution can be made. Based on these criteria, this material touches on the discussion of future collaborative research, that is, joint research between the "Republic of Kazakhstan and Japan", between the city of Semey and Kochi, Hiroshima, Shimane, also between SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, Shimane University. The four criteria are “1. Collaboration between public health and clinical medicine: testing suicide prevention measures, stress studies, epidemiological and biological studies among primary and secondary school students, and studies based on population diagnostics”, “2. Research from the perspective of clinical medicine: psychiatry, surgery and therapy”, “3. Basic medical research. Collaboration between basic medicine and clinical medicine: Genetic research; research in basic medicine and clinical medicine focused on microglia; subnuclear physics and the influence of radiation (including aspects from the point of view of physics)”, and “4. Social Contribution: Local and International Contribution.” Adhering to this, the level of research work of each university in particular will advance, and at the same time, the level of skills in conducting joint research.

Keywords: new research, criteria, social contribution, Kazakhstan, Japan.

Резюме
4 КРИТЕРИЯ, ПРЕДЛАГАЕМЫЕ ДЛЯ БУДУЩЕЙ КОЛЛАБОРАЦИИ В ОБЛАСТИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ МЕЖДУ КАЗАХСТАНОМ И ЯПОНИЕЙ: ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, СФОКУСИРОВАННЫЕ НА СЕМЕЙ, КОЧИ, ХИРОСИМА И ШИМАНЕ

Кен Иноэ1, Наилжа Ж. Чайжунусова 2, Йошихиро Носо3, Нобуо Такейчи4, Садаюки Хашиока5, Харуо Такешиита5, Ясуоки Фудзита5, Мадина М. Апбасова2, Дарья М. Шабдарбаева2, Гульнар А. Берекенова2, Масахару Хоси6, Шотай Кабаяши5, Ерсин Т. Жунусов2

1 Университет Кочки, г. Кочи, Япония; 2 НАО «Медицинский университет Семей», г. Семей, Республика Казахстан; 3 Хиротосицкий Международный Университет, г. Хиросимы, Япония; 4 Клиника Такеичи, г. Хиросима, Япония; 5 Университет Симане, г. Шимане, Япония; 6 Университет Хиросимы, г. Хиросима, Япония.

Коллаборативные исследования основаны на 4 критериях, которые будут проведены в будущем между Semey Medical University и Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, а также Shimane University, для оценки социального вклада этих исследований.
Предложеный материал описывает социальный вклад внесенный авторами, как в локальном, так и в международном масштабе. Четыре критерия предполагают, какой же вклад может быть внесен.

Основываясь на этих критериях, данный материал затрагивает в обсуждении будущее коллегиативные исследования, то есть совместные исследования, между "Республикой Казахстан и Японией", между городом Семей и Коши, Хирошима, Шимане", также между 'SMU и Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, Shimane University'.

Четырьмя критериями стали "1. Коллаборация между сферой общественного здоровья и клинической медициной: тестирование мер по предотвращению суицида, исследования касающиеся стресса, эпидемиологические и биологические исследования среди учащихся младшей и средней ступени школы, и исследования, базирующиеся на диагностике населения", "2. Исследования с перспективы клинической медицины: психиатрия, хирургия и терапия", "3. Базисное медицинское исследование. Коллаборация между базовой медициной и клинической медициной: Генетические исследования; исследования в базовой медицине и клинической медицине, сфокусированные на микротипи; субъективная физика и виеäche радиации (включая аспекты с точки зрения физики)". и "4. Социальный вклад: локальный и международный вклад".

Придерживаюсь этого, продвивается уровень исследовательских работ каждого университета в частиности, а вместе с тем, и уровень умений ведения совместных исследований.

Құрылық нұсқаулығы: новое исследования, критерии, социальный вклад, Казахстан, Япония.

Тұжырымдама

ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ЖАПОНИЯ ЕЛДЕРІ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ЗЕРТТЕУЕРДІ 4 КРИТЕРИЙ БОЙЫНША БОЛАШАҚ КОЛЛАБОРАЦИЯСЫ ҰСЫНАЛДЫ: ТОҒЫСТЫРЫЛГАН СЕМЕЙ, КОЧІ, ХИРОСИМА ЖӘНЕ ШИМАНЕ

Кен Инуюэ1, Наиля Ж. Чайжунусова2, Йошихиро Носо3, Нобуо Такейчи4, Садаюки Хашюка5, Харуо Такешита5, Ясуюки Фудэиза5, Мадина М. Албасова2, Дарья М. Шабдарбаева2, Гульнар А. Берекенова2, Масахару Хоши6, Шотай Кабаяши6, Журсун Т. Жунусов2

1 Кочи университететі, Кочи к., Жапония;
2 КеАК «Семей медициналық университететі», Семей к., Қазақстан Республикасы;
3 Хирошима Халыкаралық университететі, Хирошима к., Япония;
4 Такейчи клиникасы, Хирошима к., Япония;
5 Симане университететі, Шимане к., Япония;
6 Хирошима университететі, Хирошима к., Япония;

Болашақта Семей медицина университететі, Кочи университететі, Хирошима университететі, Хирошима халыкаралық университететі және сыманды университетет арасында ететін зерттеулердің апелументін көрсік беру үшін колаборативті зерттеулер 4 кретериерге негізделген.

Ұсынылған материал авторларымен өңірліген апелументін көрді, сонымен қатар халыкаралық келемде сипаттайды.

Тәртіп кретері аңдау қор өңірлігінін болуы. Осы кретериерге негізделе отырғыз Қазақстан Республикасы және Жапония елінен өңірлі үшін Семей және Кочи, Хирошима қалауды арасында берілген материал болашақ зерттеулердің тапырылады. Тәртіп кретеріге: 1. Қoram дескаулығы мен клиникалық медицина арасындағы колабрация, сүйіктітін алын алу зерттеу, сүйікті дайынды көрсету, зерттеулер, мектептің теменге және орта бұғын арасындағы өкіштік және эпидемиологиялық және биологиялық зерттеулер, тұрғындардың диагностикаға қарсы келтірілген зерттеулер. 2. Клиникалық медициналық перспективалық зерттеулер. Психиатрия, хирургия, терапия. 3. Негізі медициналық зерттеу. Клиникалық медицина арасындағы колабрация, Генетикалық зерттеу, Негізі медицина және клиникалық медицина зерттеулері, әр түрлі физика, радиация қызметі, (жұмыс істеу аспектілері). 4. Апелументің қор, әр түрлі және халыкаралық қор.

Жоқардағы айтылуын ұстаны отырғыз ербір университеттің зерттеу жұмыстары сонымен қатар бірлескен зерттеулердің жұмысады білу қорғауға қатысты ұсынылғандықтан артады.
Introduction
Semey State Medical University (denoted here as Semey Medical University; SMU) concluded an agreement with several Japanese universities (Kochi University, Hiroshima University, and Shimane University) [1]. Independent studies at SMU several years prior were related to radiation [1-2]. Over a 3-year-period, studies examined aspects of radiation [5,6] and they examined radiation from the perspective of clinical medicine [7-9] and basic medicine and public health [5,11]. SMU needs to endeavor to conduct regional studies of the Republic of Kazakhstan (like Semey), studies of Kazakhstan as a whole, and global studies on its own or jointly with other institutions. SMU also needs to conduct further studies in basic medicine and clinical medicine on its own or jointly with other institutions. The Japanese authors of this work previously reported on collaboration with SMU [1,3,6,12-9]. Research into areas in which the Japanese authors of this work specialize could be conducted jointly with SMU. That could contribute to academic advancement in Semey and other parts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, staff of SMU could lecture at and conduct joint research with Japanese universities. This could further enhance joint research conducted between Japanese universities and SMU.

Research in which the Japanese authors of this work specialize is described here, along with its local and international contributions. This work also examines future collaborative research between Semey and Japan and future collaborative research between SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, and Shimane University.

Methods
This was a descriptive study.

Method of selection of study participants
This work systematically summarized research that the Japanese authors of this work are conducting or have conducted. Local and international contributions made by the authors are also summarized. This work describes new forms of collaboration between ‘the Republic of Kazakhstan and Japan’, between ‘Semey and Kochi, Hiroshima, and Shimane’, and between ‘SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, and Shimane University’. This work also describes further collaborative social contributions.

Data collection
Research that is or has been conducted by the Japanese authors of this work has been identified, and reports of social efforts have been collected.

Data presentation
1. The Introduction describes previous studies that have been conducted mainly with SMU.

2. Research that is being or has been conducted by the Japanese authors of this work and social efforts have been described in terms of 4 criteria: “1. Collaboration between public health and clinical medicine”; “2. Studies from the perspective of clinical medicine”, “3. Basic medical research. Collaboration between basic medicine and clinical medicine”, and “4. Social contributions: Local and international contributions”.

3. Based on the implications of (1) and (2), new forms of collaborative research between ‘Semey and Japan’ and between ‘SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, and Shimane University’ have been examined. Various contributions related to that research have also been examined.

Data analysis
A descriptive study was conducted with a focus on (1) and (2) described in 4. Data presentation in the Methods. (1) and (2) were analyzed in detail, and (3) was performed.

Ethical considerations
There is no personal information in this study or paper.

Results
1. Collaboration between public health and clinical medicine

1-1 Examining suicide prevention measures
Research on suicide in Japan by the current authors provided insights from several perspectives. Specific suicide prevention measures have been proposed based on a study of motives for suicide in light of suicide statistics for Japan as a whole [16]. Proposed suicide prevention measures have been examined in several Japanese prefectures [17,18]. Factors related to suicide have been examined economically, socially, and biologically [19-24].
Stress-related research
A collaborative study examined psychological measures and salivary cortisol and amylase in order to promptly detect and prevent anxiety and stress in medical personnel [25]. A study on leave from work for mental reasons suggested the need to further enhance return to work programs [26].

Epidemiological and biological studies of elementary and middle school students
An epidemiological study of elementary and middle school students reported their mood upon waking and electronic device use [18]. Another study suggested that lifestyle and serum cortisol were related [20]. Yet another study offered a view of “gaming disorder”, which has become an international issue [21].

Studies based on screening and studies of local residents
A study conducted eye screening over a set period in an area of a prefecture, and it detected glaucoma early on [3]. The burden of caring for the elderly is a social issue in Japan. A study suggested that family caregivers need a respite [22].

Studies from the perspective of clinical medicine
2-1 Psychiatry
One study of panic disorder discussed the condition in light of whether or not agoraphobia was also present [23], another examined the relationship between the age of onset of panic attacks and the number of symptoms and a family history of a psychiatric disorder among first-degree relatives [24], and yet another examined potential characteristics of being at risk of suicide [25].

A study compared the characteristics of salivary amylase in relation to schizophrenia and control [26].

2-2 Surgery
Several studies in clinical medicine have reported on cancer due to the effects of radiation and surgical options [27,28].

2-3 Internal medicine
A study reported on the importance of screening for early detection of cancer due to the effects of radiation (thyroid cancer in particular) [29]. A neurological study of conditions such as stroke has also been reported [30].

Basic medical research. Collaboration between basic medicine and clinical medicine
3-1 Genetic research
Numerous studies have reported on deoxyribonuclease (DNase) [31,32,42,33,44,45,34]. Several studies have reported on the relationship between levels of zinc and iron in the blood and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) [35,6].

3-2 Research in basic medicine and clinical medicine focusing on microglia
Studies in basic medicine and clinical medicine have examined microglia [7-40,36,38]. Although some studies emphasized basic medicine [47,50,51,53,10,11,12], others provided strong implications for clinical medicine [13,14,15,16,17].

3-3 Particle science and the effects of radiation (including aspects of physics)
A study at HIMAC microdosimetrically evaluated secondary particles in a phantom produced by carbon 290 MeV/nucleon ions [55]. A study also reported on contamination at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant [6]. Yet another study yielded suggestions regarding radioactive cesium as a result of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident [52,61].

Social contributions
4-1 Local contributions
The Japanese authors of this work have engaged in several efforts related to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Exchange students from Kochi University to the Republic of Kazakhstan and their faculty advisor (one of the authors of this work) visited the deputy mayor of Kochi City in Kochi City Hall to describe the purpose and background of the exchange [62,47]. Studies recommended concluding agreements on exchanges between Kochi University and Kazakhstan universities (academic exchanges and student exchanges) [57,39]. Efforts by the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private organizations and collaborative efforts in relevant areas by relevant agencies truly represent community-wide efforts. [50-56].

The Japanese authors of this work are also lecturing on the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4-2 International contributions
The Japanese authors of this work have visited the Kazakh embassy in Japan, the Japanese embassy in Kazakhstan, and the international program center in Astana. The authors have promoted agreements on exchanges and sought cooperation from Kazakh universities and agencies to conduct joint research [58-65].

Discussion
This work has described studies conducted by the authors and social efforts with an eye toward future collaboration with the Republic of Kazakhstan (mainly with Semey and SMU). SMU has endeavored to conduct further research in public health over the past few years. The current authors have previously studied “collaboration between public health and clinical medicine” from several perspectives. The most prominent characteristics of public health research conducted by the current authors are that it benefits society and that it discusses public health in terms of social medicine and clinical medicine. SMU previously emphasized clinical medicine, though the current authors have approaches in multiple areas, i.e. psychiatry, surgery, and internal medicine. Various courses in basic medicine at SMU continue to conduct experiments as part of basic medical research. The current authors conduct basic medical research but focus on collaborative studies in basic medicine and clinical medicine. Social contributions made by the current authors are both local and international contributions.

Studies over the past few years have suggested the importance of collaborative research and social contributions [45-46].

Conclusion
The current work has suggested 4 criteria for future collaborative research between Semey and Kochi, Hiroshima, and Shimane, i.e. between SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, and Shimane University. In specific terms, these criteria are:

1. Collaboration between public health and clinical medicine;
“2. Studies from the perspective of clinical medicine: Psychiatry, surgery, and internal medicine”,
“3. Basic medical research. Collaboration between basic medicine and clinical medicine: Genetic research, research in basic medicine and clinical medicine focusing on microglia, and particle science and the effects of radiation (including aspects of physics)”, and
“4. Social contributions”.

That research can be conducted at SMU or its affiliated hospitals, and novel studies will be conducted. SMU and Kochi University, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International University, and Shimane University can conduct joint research, implement social efforts, and continue conducting studies in accordance with the 4 criteria.

Doing so should improve the level of research at each university and improve research capabilities through joint research.

That research could be extended within the framework of Semey, Kochi, Hiroshima, and Shimane, and that could lead to advances in research in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Japan.

Conflict of interest: None.

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