THE M.D.
Allopathic Medicine
What is a Doctor of Medicine?

- Doctor of Medicine (MD) is a terminal degree for allopathic physicians. In the United States, it is a professional doctorate granted by allopathic medical schools. The DO, or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, is a professional doctorate granted by osteopathic medical schools.
- The first North American medical schools were founded primarily by physicians and surgeons who had been trained in England and Scotland. University medical education in England culminated with the MB qualification. North American medical schools switched to the tradition of the ancient universities of Scotland and began granting the MD rather than the MB beginning in the late 18th century. The Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York (which at the time was referred to as King's College of Medicine) was the first American medical school to grant the MD degree instead of the MB.
- In the United States, allopathic medical schools are accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME), an independent body sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the American Medical Association (AMA).
The Road to the M.D.

I. Childhood through High School (18 years).

II. College (4 years). Four years at a college or university to earn a BS or BA degree, usually with a strong emphasis on basic sciences, such as biology, chemistry, and physics (some students may enter medical school with other areas of emphasis).

III. Gap/Glide Year (s) (1-2 years, optional). Some students opt to take time between undergrad and medical school to gain additional life experience, strengthen their candidacies, and take a mental break from education before embarking on the rigors of medical school.

IV. Medical School (3-8 years). Also known as “undergraduate medical education,” medical training includes classroom learning and clinical experience. Students take the USMLE, or “board exams” and earn the MD degree at the successful completion of medical school. Medical school traditionally takes four years to complete. Increasing numbers of students are pursuing dual degrees (such as the MD/MPH, MD/MBA, or the MD/PhD) which may add time to the degree (usually 0-2 years for a masters and 3-4 years for a PhD). There are a few medical schools that have accelerated and integrated the curriculum so that students complete medical school in three years.

V. Residency (3-7 years). Also known as “graduate medical education.” During medical school, students determine the kind of medicine that they want to practice, and apply for and are matched into their hands-on residency training. Residency lengths vary by field of practice from 3 years (internal medicine, family medicine, pediatrics) to 5 years (general surgery) to 7 years (neurosurgery).

VI. Fellowship (1-3 years, optional). Some MDs choose to pursue specialized training after residency, such as cardiology, hematology/oncology, or geriatrics.

VII. Continuing Medical Education. As a practicing MD, you may be required to participate in continuing training to learn about advances in your field or maintain specific knowledge. CME requirements vary by state.
10 Most Popular Schools receiving the most applications from PU students for 2013-16 matriculation

- NYU School of Medicine
- Weill Cornell Medical College
- Icahn School of Medicine at Mt. Sinai
- Tufts University School of Medicine
- Georgetown University School of Medicine
- Emory University School of Medicine
- Boston University School of Medicine
- Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Pritzker School of Medicine
- Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University
2016 Acceptances to Medical School
Size of Name Corresponds to Number of Princeton Acceptances
## Sample Medical School Curriculum

from Harvard Medical School

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<td><strong>Introduction to the Profession (ITP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>MBB Neuroscience, Psychopathology</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Advanced Clinical and Science Experiences</strong></td>
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<td><strong>POM:</strong> Foundational communication, physical exam, clinical reasoning and presentation skills; includes Foundational Continuity Clinic (FCC)</td>
<td><strong>Transition to the PCE</strong></td>
<td>Essentials II</td>
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<td><strong>Immunity in Defense and Disease</strong></td>
<td><strong>Principal Clinical Experience (PCE)</strong></td>
<td>USMLE Study/Step 1</td>
<td>USMLE Steps 2CS &amp; 2CK</td>
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<td><strong>Practice of Medicine (POM)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Core Clerkships</strong></td>
<td>Advanced Integrated Science Courses</td>
<td>Clinical Capstone (one month)</td>
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<td><strong>Foundations</strong></td>
<td>Medicine, Neurology, OB/GYN, Pediatrics, Primary Care, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery</td>
<td>Essentials II</td>
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<td>Biochemistry, Cell Biology, Genetics, Developmental Biology, and introductions to Anatomy, Histology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Immunology, Microbiology</td>
<td><strong>Advanced Clinical and Science Experiences</strong></td>
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<td>Dermatology, Rheumatology, Allergy, Immunology</td>
<td>Cardiovacular, Respiratory, Hematology</td>
<td>Gastroenterology, Renal, Endocrinology and Reproductive Endocrinology</td>
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### Notes:
- **Scholarly Report due:** The Pathways scholarly project requirement is due March 1st
- **Recess**
- **Comprehensive Exam**

**Step 1:** Study Oct/Nov Year III; take by 12/31 Year III
**Steps 2CS & 2CK:** Take CS by 11/1 and CK by 12/31 Year IV

HMS.Harvard.edu/Departments/Medical-Education/MD-Programs/Pathways
You’re *in*, Now What?

- **Join a study group early.** Study groups are essential. Not only do they help you study, but they also provide support and encouragement when things get rough.

- **Forget about “everyone for themselves.”** Medical school is a team effort. Think of it as being in a lifeboat. In general, the better each person in the lifeboat does, the better everyone does. The same goes for a medical school class.

- **Learn to ask for help.** It doesn’t matter what undergraduate school you went to, how high your grades or MCAT scores were, or what your major was. Everyone starts medical school on even footing—and nearly everyone needs help somewhere along the way.

- **The very basic rules:** Listen carefully and accept all the help and support offered to you. Those medical students with good attitudes who are willing to be taught eventually succeed—no matter what.

- **Find a mentor early.** It is very important to find a mentor during medical school. Use the same technique of asking students in their junior and senior (clinical) years about the best clinical teachers. Once you have potential mentors’ names, contact them to see if they are interested, compatible, and have the time to help you. It will be well worth your effort.

- **Prepare for residency/fellowship.** Now that you are a medical student, you need to think about the next step. Making the decision to go into medicine was the easy part. Medicine offers practitioners a myriad of opportunities, some well-known and some quite obscure. You need to begin investigating these early, so that you can make a reasonable career choice based on solid information and your own wants and needs.
Where are MDs Practicing?

As of 2015, there were 860,939 active physicians in over 40 specialties.

aamc.org/data/workforce/reports/458480/1-1-chart.html
Allopathic Medical School Applicants by Sex, Race, & Ethnicity 2015

[Graph showing the percentage of applicants by sex for different racial and ethnic categories.]
Inspiring Stories

There’s a story behind every application. Read about some of the inspiring journeys others have made from applicant to medical student to physician!

Topics include…

Overcoming Illness

Ariel Dempsey
After a brain injury and terminal diagnosis, Ariel decided to still go to medical school. Now she’s in her second year.

Career Changers

Carl Allamby
Carl started medical school after owning an automotive repair business for twenty-five years. He says it’s never too late to do something you’re passionate about!

Breaking Through Barriers

Yasaman Ataei
Yasaman, an immigrant with English as her second language, struggled with the verbal section of the MCAT exam, but kept a positive attitude and strengthened other parts of her application.

Creative Background

Andrew Zureick
As a first year medical student, Andrew co-authored a guidebook for high school and college students in STEM majors and careers. Now he’s taking a gap year during medical school to pursue full-time research.

...and more!

students-residents.aamc.org/choosing-medical-career/medical-careers/inspiring-stories/
Points to Ponder

- **It’s okay to wait.** The average age of entering medical students is now 24, with a considerable number of students applying later. Not only do medical schools appreciate mature applicants who learned from their mistakes, but if you take time off you will have more time to prepare a more competitive application.

- **You may change your mind.** It’s important to enter medical school with an open mind, ready to gain exposure to as many specialties as possible in order to make an informed decision about your career path. Having an inkling is one thing, but it can be detrimental to be rooted in one specialty from the start.

- **Stay on top of your finances.** Medical School is an exercise in delayed gratification. When your college friends are out of school buying cars and houses in their mid-20s, the typical medical student is living off student loans. Having good credit is necessary as a medical student. Good money habits start early, and how you spend while in medical school is a reflection of how you’ll spend when you finally get that first job following your residency or fellowship. The goal should always be wealth creation.

- **Plan ahead to reduce medical school stress.** Dedication to a medical career is not enough to protect against the intense stress of medical school. Students who have tripped at some point in the past are those who need to plan ahead. If you have ever been recommended for counseling, psychotherapy or any kind of medical treatment for emotional concerns, please consider this carefully as you enter medical school. Rather than trying to hide these experiences, seek out support services at your new medical school. Even if you believe that your symptoms will never return, most medical school deans can provide examples of students for whom they did. The wise student will get the name of a good professional and contact them before needing help.
For More Information

- [AAMC.org/Students/Aspiring/](http://AAMC.org/Students/Aspiring/) for basic information about all aspects of being premed
- [AAMC.org/Data/Facts/](http://AAMC.org/Data/Facts/) for facts and figures about entering medical students
- [AAMC.org/Students/Applying/Requirements/MSAR](http://AAMC.org/Students/Applying/Requirements/MSAR) to order your online copy of the Medical Schools Admissions Requirements (MSAR)
- [AAMC.org/Students/Applying/MCAT](http://AAMC.org/Students/Applying/MCAT) for information on how to get started with the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT)
- [AAMC.org/Students/Applying/AMCAS](http://AAMC.org/Students/Applying/AMCAS) to begin your American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS) application
- [AMSA.org](http://AMSA.org) The American Medical Student Association (AMSA) is the oldest and largest independent association of physicians-in-training in the United States.
- [AMSA.org/Publications/The-New-Physician/](http://AMSA.org/Publications/The-New-Physician/) The New Physician Magazine may be of particular interest.