

THE BRODY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT ECU

ACADEMIC SUPPORT AND ENRICHMENT SERVICES
(ASES)

**Help! I Want to Go
to Medical School**

A Step-by-Step Guide through the Medical School Admissions Process

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Foreword

This booklet is designed by the Academic Support and Enrichment Services (ASES) to assist pre-medical students, particularly those at East Carolina University, in the admissions process for medical school. It provides students and pre-medical advisors with information from the beginning to the end of the process with acceptance or reapplication.

For inquiries about the ASES or Brody School of Medicine Admissions you may visit our web sites at <http://www.ecu.edu/bsomadmissions/> or <http://www.ecu.edu/ascc/> or contact:

Academic Support and Enrichment Services

East Carolina University
The Brody School of Medicine
Brody Medical Sciences Building, 2N-64
600 Moye Boulevard, Mail Stop 605
Greenville, North Carolina 27834
Tel: 252.744.2500

or

East Carolina University
The Brody School of Medicine
Office of Admissions
Brody Medical Sciences Building, 2N-49
600 Moye Boulevard
Greenville, North Carolina 27834
Tel: 252.744.2202

ACADEMIC SUPPORT & ENRICHMENT SERVICES

Brody School of Medicine

The Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University provides a complete and challenging medical education designed to prepare physicians for service in the 21st century. The school has a threefold mission mandated by the General Assembly of North Carolina: 1) to educate primary care physicians, 2) to make medical care more readily available to the people of eastern North Carolina, and 3) to increase access to a career in medicine for minority and disadvantaged students.

The Brody School of Medicine provides quality medical education in an environment concerned with the academic, professional and personal success of each student. A class of 78 students facilitates a greater degree of interaction among students and faculty. Opportunities for individualized instruction and development of each student, not only as a physician, but as a person with unique needs, interests and goals are abundant.

Academic Support and Enrichment Services

The Academic Support and Enrichment Services (ASES) is instrumental in facilitating and enhancing the total development of all students. A variety of services and resources are offered for medical students, pre-medical/pre-health students, and students from the public schools. Academic and personal development seminars are also provided.

Medical students are provided a diverse array of academic and personal development services. Academic services include small group and individual academic assessments and interventions such as: time management, effective memorization, learning and test taking strategies, reading skills, learning assistance, and peer facilitators for academic achievement. Personal development services include: stress management, personal counseling, relationship counseling and support services for significant others, anxiety management and communication skills training.

Undergraduate students are able to utilize services beginning in their freshman year. ECU students and undergraduates from other colleges and universities are given assessments and interventions in the areas of reading, learning and study skills. Group programs afford opportunities to gain knowledge in areas such as note-taking, test-taking, and time management.

ASES sponsors the Summer Program for Future Doctors (SPFD), an intensive nine-week academic program. College juniors, seniors, and post baccalaureates are eligible to participate in the Summer Program for Future Doctors. SPFD gives students their first glimpse of the rigors of medical education, and teaches the cognitive and non-cognitive skills necessary for medical school success.

Public school students are provided opportunities to increase their understanding of health science careers, medical education and the Brody School of Medicine. For example, tours of the Brody School of Medicine are conducted on specific dates throughout the year and a variety of programs are presented in middle schools and high schools throughout the region.

The Undergraduate Years

As you prepare for medical school, you must keep in mind that your undergraduate years are the foundation for medical school admission. You should plan to complete the baccalaureate degree with a major in the area in which you are interested and likely to do your best. Contrary to popular belief, you do not have to be a science major to get into medical school. Most medical schools require the same pre-requisite courses that must be successfully completed prior to matriculation. Even though most medical schools have the same pre-requisites, you should check for specific institutional variations in the **Medical School Admission Requirements**, published by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC).

In planning your academic program, you should be aware of and comply with the requirements of your university, your major, and your potential admission to medical school. It is a good idea to take a variety of courses (reading, computational, lab, etc.) within a given term. Consult your academic advisor in selecting appropriate courses.

Courses for The Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University

The applicant must have completed one year of each of the following courses; preferably prior to taking the MCAT and definitely prior to admission:

- General Biology or Zoology with laboratory (a Botany course alone is not satisfactory)
- General Chemistry with Lab (must include both qualitative and quantitative analysis)
- Organic Chemistry with Lab
- Physics with Lab
- English

It is recommended, but not required, that applicants have courses in Genetics, Biostatistics, Humanities, Social Sciences, and an additional year of English.

Taken from East Carolina University, The Brody School of Medicine, Admissions Catalog.

Preparation Timeline

You should complete the MCAT the year in which you apply for medical school. Seek the four year “plan” for your major and begin now to schedule those additional pre-requisite courses.

First year

First Term

- General Biology I with lab
- General Chemistry I with lab
- Math (Calculus I, if required)
- English
- Electives (few easy required general education courses)

Second Term

- General Biology II with lab
- General Chemistry II with lab
- Math (Calculus II, if required)
- Electives

All Year

- Be Active
- Join clubs and organizations
 - i.e., Alpha Epsilon Delta
 - Pre-professional Health Alliance
 - Minority Association of Pre-med Students
- Volunteer in medical and non-medical activities

Second Year

First Term

- Organic Chemistry I with lab
- Physics with lab
- Classes for Your Major

Second Term

- Organic Chemistry II with lab
- Physics II with lab
- Classes for your major
- Gather information about medical school

Third Year

First Term

- Classes for your major
- Electives (Genetics, Biostatistics, Social Sciences, Humanities, Music, etc.): Courses in This field, particularly those with an emphasis on reading, will prepare you for reasoning section of the MCAT.

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- Math (Calculus, if required)
- English
- Electives (few easy required general education courses)

Second Term

- Classes for major
- Electives
- Take MCAT (Mid April)
- Secure Letters of Evaluation
- Schedule appointment with pre-medical committees for letter of evaluation

Summer

- Complete and mail your AMCAS Application
- Participate in Summer Program (i.e., SPFD at the BSOM and MED at UNC-CH)

Fourth Year

All Year

- Complete requirements for your major
- More electives
- Mail in Supplemental Applications
- Interview

Adapted from *Charting a Course to Medical School: The AMSA Map for Success*, by The American Medical Student Association

Extracurricular Activities

Just as academic success is important so are activities outside the classroom. Extracurricular activities enhance your educational experience and broaden your horizon and scope.

Admissions committees look at students holistically. Not only do they want you to have good grades and high MCAT scores, but they also want to see other qualities which are assets in practicing medicine, such as: interpersonal skills, communication skills, commitment, leadership, community involvement, maturity, and a demonstrated interest and knowledge of medical school and the medical profession.

Extracurricular activities such as “shadowing” afford you the opportunity to observe firsthand the lifestyle and required energy level of a physician. There are many benefits for participating in health career related experiences. You become involved in the community and the “real world” of work; hence, you may witness the business aspect of medicine.

Medical school admissions committees encourage applicants to shadow physicians so that they have an understanding of what is in store for them. Since you have to balance extracurricular activities with course work and other obligations, you learn to manage time effectively and to become organized. These are essential skills for medical school as well as for practicing medicine. Getting involved also allows you to gain leadership, improve communication skills, and gives you an outlet to interests other than academics.

Becoming actively involved in activities outside the classroom is a positive endeavor. However, it should not be done to make your application “look good.” You should choose an activity because of your interest and willingness to help out and to learn. Besides, isn’t that one of the reasons why you want to be a doctor . . . “to help people?”

Many participate in a variety of activities and have gained valuable experience as a result. Investigate those that are on your campus and get involved. Some of the possible choices include: service clubs, athletics, honor societies, sororities and fraternities, social/political action groups, student government, special interest organizations, religious organizations, music, pre-medical groups, volunteer agencies, etc. Your time is valuable so select activities in which you have a genuine interest.

In addition to extracurricular activities, attention needs to be given to the continued development of reading skills. Strength in this area is essential for earning competitive MCAT scores as well as managing the reading requirements of the medical school curriculum.

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The Test

Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) scores are important credentials used in medical school admissions. This standardized test measures your mastery of basic science concepts and principles and skills, such as verbal reasoning and problem solving. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of all medical schools require the MCAT. The cost of the exam is \$225.00 (as of 2009).

The AAMC Fee Assistance Program is available to students with extreme financial limitations. Visit www.aamc.org/students/applying/fap for complete information or the Fee Assistance Program. For an application and information about MCAT itself, you may also contact:

For an application and information about the MCAT itself, you may also contact:

www.aamc.org/mcat
MCAT Program Office
Association of American Medical Colleges
2450 N. St, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
P : (202) 828-0690
F: (202) 828-4799
mcat@aamc.org

The MCAT includes four subtests: Verbal Reasoning, Physical Sciences, a Writing Sample consisting of two essays, and Biological Sciences. It is a 5-hour and 20 minute, multiple choice test with the exception of the Writing Sample. The actual schedule is as follows:

Section	Number of Questions	Time (in Minutes)
Tutorial (optional)		10
Non-Disclosure Agreement		5
Physical Sciences	52	70
Break (optional)		10
Verbal Reasoning	40	60
Break (optional)		10
Writing Sample	2	60
Break (optional)		10
Biological Sciences	52	70
Void Question		5
Survey		10
Total Content Time		4 hours, 20 minutes
Total "Seat" Time		5 hours, 20 minutes

*Total time does not include check-in time on arrival at the test center.

*Taken from, *AAMC 2009 MCAT Essentials*

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MCAT Subtests

The Physical Sciences section of the MCAT assesses problem-solving ability in general chemistry and physics.

The Biological Sciences section evaluates these abilities in the areas of biology and organic chemistry.

The Verbal Reasoning section evaluates your ability to understand, evaluate, and apply information and arguments presented in prose style.

The Writing Sample requires the student to compose two 30-minute essays based on given statements. It assesses the following areas:

- Developing a central idea,
- Synthesizing concepts and ideas,
- Presenting ideas cohesively and logically, and
- Writing clearly, with the ability to follow accepted rules of grammar, syntax, and punctuation consistent with the level of a timed, first draft composition.

Pre-requisites for the MCAT

The best time to take the MCAT is the spring prior to the year of application. However, the test should be taken *after* you have finished the following basic science subjects: 1) Biology, 2) General Chemistry, 3) Organic Chemistry, and 4) Physics. Therefore, it is best to schedule these courses in your first two years of college. To enhance reading and critical thinking skills, you should also take courses in Humanities, Social and Natural sciences, and Arts.

Re-taking the MCAT

If you are not satisfied with your scores, you can take the test again. Bear in mind that admissions officers would expect your scores to increase on subsequent re-takes. Talk with your advisor before deciding to re-take. Consider these questions in your decision-making:

- Are your scores borderline?
- What more can you do to prepare and how can you prepare differently (in terms of coursework and review)?
- Were there any circumstances or distractions during the test day that might have contributed to a poor score (ie, headache, broken glasses, broken heart, etc.?)
- Did you get “out of sync” on the answer sheet (accidentally making your response to a question under the item number of a different question)?
- Is there a discrepancy between your college grades and MCAT scores?
- Are you typically a poor standardized test taker?
- Are your scores so low that you have no choice but to repeat?
- How much will any improvement contribute to the total picture of your candidacy?
- In which sections did you achieve the lowest score? Why?
- What is the average number of points that test repeaters raise their scores?
- National figures? Figures for your undergraduate institution?
- If you were to raise your scores by the average number of points of test repeaters, would it be significant for your scores?

Taken from *The Pre-medical Planning Guide*, Jane D. Crawford

The Application Process

Applying for medical school is an expensive process. It is very important for you to have a clear idea of which schools truly interest you and which ones are realistically within your grasp. Refer to the **AAMC Medical School Admissions Requirements** to determine qualifications, competitiveness, and residency requirements. Some schools do not consider out-of-state residents, in which case, there is no need for you to apply. Also, do not apply to a school that you would not attend if accepted.

Here are a few things to consider as you select which schools to pursue:

State of Residence

- Does the school accept out-of-state residents?
- If they do, is there a limit of out-of-state students which reduces your chances to unrealistic levels?

Competitiveness

- Pay close attention to the number of applicants per positions available
- What are the mean GPA and MCAT scores?

Cost

- How much are tuition, fees, books and housing?
- What financial aid programs are available?
- What was the average indebtedness of your graduates last year?
- What is the average price for apartment rental and other housing?
- What are typical costs for food, clothing, utilities, taxes, etc.?

Class Size and Composition

- Number of people in class
- Student/Teacher ratio
- Percentage of men, women, and minorities
- Check for special programs for minority students
- Note the percentage of women matriculating in each class

Location

- What kinds of climate do you like or want?
- How close are family, friends, and other support systems?

Financial Aid

- Is there enough financial aid available?
- Does the school have strong loan and grant programs?

Reputation

- Has the school received national recognition for outstanding work in a particular area of medicine, minority statistics, academic retention and graduation rate, etc.?

The ECU Pre-Health Professional School Recommendation Committee

East Carolina University, like many institutions, provides assistance with preparation for the health professional school admissions process. This assistance is available through the Pre-Professional Advising Services as well as the Pre-Health Professional School Recommendation Committee. The committee is made up of faculty from varying disciplines across campus.

For students that wish to participate in the committee process, you will first be required to register with the Pre-Professional Advising Services and read the “Step by Step” handout regarding the process. We will complete a file for you and serve as the central contact throughout the process. Once your file is completed, you will be asked to submit three (3) faculty evaluations. These evaluations forms are available online at www.ecu.edu/ppac.

Along with the three faculty evaluations, you will need to read and sign the “Statement of Understanding”, also available on our website. This document explains the process and how best to complete it successfully. Once we have received the faculty evaluations and a completed centralized application (AMCAS, AADASAS, etc.) and you have submitted your application to the professional school association of your choice, call 252-328-6313 to schedule an interview. Currently interviews are conducted mainly in the fall and mid to late summer.

The committee letter is a summation of the following items:

- 3 Faculty Evaluations
- Centralized Application Information
- Personal Interview

Once the committee letter is completed your letter will be sent to the centralized application service or individual school of your choice. Please complete the “Request to Send file” handout that is available on our website as well.

Students are not required to participate in the committee process; however some professional schools strongly encourage this process if it is available at your home institution. For questions regarding the committee process, please contact the Pre-Professional Advising Services Office at (252) 328-6001 or via the web at www.ecu.edu/ppac.

Letters of Evaluation / Recommendation

These letters are very important since they reveal a different perspective of you. It is wise to select people who know you well enough to write your letters. Students should check with individual medical schools to see what is required.

As mentioned earlier, ECU has a Pre-Health Professional School Recommendation Committee that can write letters of evaluation. However, you may opt to secure individual letters from others. These letters may be in addition to or in lieu of the Pre-medical Advisory Committee's letter.

The evaluators should send the letters directly to the medical school(s) to which you are applying. Be sure to provide addressed and stamped envelopes. Most medical schools accept electronic copies of evaluations through AMCAS. Check with your school of interest beforehand.

Waiving your right to review reference letters will generally provide more honest evaluations which are taken more seriously.

It is your responsibility to be sure that the letters are sent to the committee and medical schools. If they are not, then follow-up with your evaluators and remind them of the deadline(s).

As a common courtesy, send a "thank you" note to the letter writers for their time and effort. It is a good idea to inform them of your eventual acceptance or rejection.

The following are examples of persons from whom you may want to request letters:

- Professors in science and non-science disciplines*
- Employers, club advisors, supervisors of a volunteer activity, etc.
- A supervisor of a research project
- Summer program faculty
- Physicians shadowed
- Your faculty advisor (**Get these letters soon after completing the course or activity.*)

To ensure accuracy, a resume, a statement of the development of your interest in medicine, and post-secondary transcript(s) may be provided to references. The enclosed "Applicant Questionnaire Form" includes a sample of information you may wish to provide your references.

Note: *Letters from Congress members or other politicians are not of much value unless that individual knows enough about you to compare you with your peers.*

The Application and AMCAS

About AMCAS

The American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS) is a non-profit, centralized application processing service for applicants to the first-year entering classes at participating U.S. medical schools. For the 2010 entering class, most [medical schools](#) will be participating in AMCAS. Applicants to medical schools that do not participate in AMCAS, as well as all advanced standing and transfer applicants, should contact schools directly for application instructions. You should also contact schools directly for application information regarding joint or special programs, such as BA/MD, MD/Ph.D., MD/JD and so forth.

AMCAS does not render any admission decisions and does not advise applicants where to apply. Each participating school is completely autonomous in reaching its admissions decisions. AMCAS provides only the application processing service. The AAMC and AMCAS neither endorse, nor have any relationship to, commercial counseling services concerned with admission to either U.S. or foreign medical schools.

Regardless of the number of AMCAS schools to which you apply, you submit just one application to AMCAS via the Web. You must also request an official transcript from each college of registration in the United States and Canada. AMCAS then assembles your application file, verifies it and forwards the application to your designated medical schools. AMCAS also sends your MCAT scores for tests taken since April 1991, provided you have released them to AMCAS.

Fees

The fee for applications for the 2010 entering class is \$160 for the first designated school and \$31 for each additional school, regardless of the point at which you add school designations. Those unable to pay this fee may apply for a waiver through the AAMC [Fee Assistance Program \(FAP\)](#).

Contact the AAMC for More Information:

The Association of American Medical Colleges
2450 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1126
Phone: 202-828-0400
Fax: 202-828-1125
Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ET, Monday–Friday

The AMCAS Process

The sooner you get your completed application and letters in, along with transcripts, the sooner medical schools can evaluate your application. After AMCAS has sent copies of your application to your chosen schools, they will send you an exact copy of what the schools will receive. Check for errors and notify AMCAS in writing immediately if there are errors.

Individual schools may send you a supplemental or secondary application. The supplemental application requests letters of evaluation, more personal information, and more money. Complete and return the Supplementary Application as soon as possible being meticulous about deadlines. *There are no exceptions or extensions for missed deadlines at most schools.*

The Interview

The interview is important in the admission and decision-making process. It is an opportunity for the applicant and the medical school to get to know each other. The interview, along with college grades, MCAT scores, personal statement, and letters of evaluation provide the medical school with a complete picture of you as an applicant.

There are two types of interviews; “blind” file and “open” file. As the name implies, in a “blind” interview, the interviewer has not reviewed your application packet. An advantage of this type of interview is that the interviewer does not prejudge you based on the given information. Hence, you may have the chance to describe your assets, accomplishments, strengths and weaknesses. Be prepared to answer very specific questions about your credentials. The Brody School of Medicine typically conducts “blind” file interviews. Other schools may differ in their interview process. Please check with the individual school.

A typical interview team consists of medical faculty, basic science instructors who teach at the medical school, medical students, and admissions administrators. The duration of an interview varies from thirty minutes to an hour. Questions and types of discussion can also vary greatly. There are at least five areas that an interviewer may evaluate: communication skills, personality, motivation for choosing a career in medicine, extracurricular interests, and suitability to that particular medical school program.

Points for a Strong Interview

PLAN YOUR TRAVEL

1. If possible, schedule your interviews within a certain region at the same time to save money.
2. Arrive at your destination with sufficient time to find your way around the city and campus. Never be late for your interview...ever! Also, do not be angry towards your interviewer if (s)he is late. There is probably a good reason for the tardiness, but (s)he does not owe you an explanation.

DRESS APPROPRIATELY

1. You want the interviewer to pay attention to you and not be distracted by what you are wearing. Use cologne or perfume sparingly.
2. Dress as conservatively as possible (navy, black or other dark colors). Avoid overpowering colors, such as bright reds and oranges that might put off an interviewer.
3. Men: wear a dark suit if you can. If money is a problem, then a simple (dark blue) sport coat and tie are appropriate. You should not wear an earring or other jewelry except a wristwatch and a ring. Your hairstyle should be conservative as well.

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4. Women: a simple dark skirt or a conservative dress is recommended. You should not wear excessive makeup or numerous bracelets, necklaces, or earrings.

THE THREE P'S (PREPARATION, PLANNING, AND PRACTICE)

1. Expect to respond to all kinds of questions (especially regarding your essay, grades, MCATs, why you want to attend this school, what you will be doing in ten years, or even what you will do if you do not get into medical school). You should re-familiarize yourself with your essay, application, and review all of your extracurricular activities. List past experiences and accomplishments and describe them in a way that demonstrates how they relate to some of the responsibilities of a physician or to your motivations for medicine.
2. Be prepared to be challenged on your answers and opinions. Respectfully hold true to your convictions.
3. If you have deficiencies in your academic records, have a well planned, logical explanation without excuses or rationalizations.
4. Practice your interview with a pre-medical advisor or some other experienced person. Videotape yourself or participate in mock interviews if available.
5. Ask other students at your school about their interviews at the school where you will be interviewed, and review any brochures which the school has prepared for you.

ASK QUESTIONS

1. If you do not understand a question or did not hear it fully, ask for it to be repeated.
2. Prepare a list of questions about the school that can be asked during the interview, such as questions about the basic science curriculum, clinical clerkships, and research opportunities. Certain questions should be directed to students, such as those pertaining to housing and free time. Questions pertaining to the philosophy of the school may be directed to the faculty. Financial aid questions can be directed to the admissions officer, the minority affairs officer, the financial aid officer, or the medical students.
3. Most interviewers are impressed with questions but not standard questions. Do not ask questions about information that you could have read in printed materials, such as brochures and pamphlets.

DO NOT LIE

Be honest but diplomatic. Exhibit your uniqueness and sincere desire for a career in medicine. Do not fabricate achievements, awards, or goals to impress. This is called “lying” and is a sure way to be rejected from medical school if and when it’s discovered.

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BE RELAXED BUT ALERT

1. Be positive and confident about your own abilities. Try not to display signs of nervousness. Speak in a forceful voice; you will not appear confident if you are continually asked to speak up.
2. Some interviews are designed to see how you respond to stressful situations (e.g., the interviewer may seem to be continually distracted from you by the telephone, your ethical values may be challenged, or certain elements of your application may be harshly attacked at some schools). Physicians must be able to deal with stress while remaining composed, and your interviewer may want to test your skills. In a stressful interview, try to remain calm, be yourself, and answer the questions as intelligently as possible. You must never lose your temper in an interview, nor should you ever respond defensively to your interviewer.

FOLLOW-UP AND FOLLOW-THROUGH

Take your fate into your own hands. Even after you have submitted your application, you may still submit additional information about relevant changes in your academic record and accomplishments. Also, additional letters of evaluation may be sent to your chosen medical school. However, letters that do not contain helpful information are not beneficial and may even hurt you.

You, as an applicant, are responsible for being sure that all your application packets are complete at each school. You can call or write the admissions office(s) to see if all your letters of evaluation have been received and that your folder is in order.

-Taken from *Getting Into Medical School*.

**WAIT FOR ACCEPTANCE LETTERS!
CELEBRATE!!!**

Not Accepted? Now What?

If you are not accepted (like many applicants who are not accepted the first time), examine your options. Why didn't I get in? . . . grades, MCAT scores, interview, etc.? What is my next step? Graduate school? Research? Work? Change my career goals?

Before making any decisions, try to get a post-rejection interview with the Dean of Admissions to identify your weak area(s). (The ECU-Brody School of Medicine does conduct such interviews, although not all schools do.)

If your academic record needs strengthening, you may consider taking non-degree courses at the undergraduate or graduate level. You can also obtain an advanced degree such as a Masters, realizing that most Medical Schools require that you complete a degree program prior to matriculation. Other options to improve your academic status are: participation in a post-baccalaureate program, or participation in a summer enrichment program.

If your MCAT scores were below the average of accepted applicants, you may want to re-take the test. See information under *Re-taking the MCAT*. Continue to participate in career related experiences, such as working in a hospital setting or research.

Consider Alternative Careers

It is always good to have a back-up plan or a second choice . . . which does not mean second rate. Since everyone will not get into medical school, you need to be prepared to investigate alternative health careers.

There are many other careers that require interests and aptitudes comparable to those exhibited by medical students. Listed below are other health careers to consider:

1. Physician
 - (a) Osteopathic
 - (b) Podiatric
 - (c) Naturopathic
2. Dentist
3. Optometrist
4. Veterinarian
5. Physician Assistant
6. Nurse
7. Nurse Practitioner
8. Nurse Midwife
9. Rehabilitation Therapist
 - (a) Physical
 - (b) Occupational, etc
10. Speech Pathologist
11. Audiologist
12. Pharmacist

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13. Pharmacologist
14. Social Worker
 - (a) Medical
 - (b) Psychiatric
15. Medical Technologist
16. Public Health worker
17. Health Administrator
18. Health Educator / Counselor
19. Bioengineer
20. Health Information Specialist
 - (a) Librarian
 - (b) Writer
 - (c) Artist
21. Clinical Psychologist
22. Nutritionist
23. Toxicologist
24. Medical Scientist

Other Considerations:

1. Post-Baccalaureate Pre-medical Programs
2. Foreign Medical Schools
3. Research

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Applicant Questionnaire Form

To be submitted to writers of Letters of Recommendation

Full Name: _____

Local Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Home Address: _____

Telephone: _____

College Name: _____

Entered college in _____ (month / year)

Degree / Major _____

Anticipated Graduation: _____

College Activities (*athletics, publications, fraternity, etc., with average number of hours per week*)

Freshman year: _____

Sophomore year: _____

Junior year: _____

Senior year: _____

Outside work during school year (*state nature of work, with average number of hours per week*)

Freshman year: _____

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Sophomore year: _____

Junior year: _____

Senior year: _____

Health care related experience (*give the nature of position, the organization and location, hours per week and length of time for each one listed*)

Research Experience:

Work, Travel or Other Experiences (*during the past two summers*).

Under Graduate Grade Point Average (GPA):

	Fall	Spring	Cumulative
Freshman			
Sophomore			
Junior			
Senior			
Cumulative			

GPA (*pre-requisite science courses*)

Introductory Biology: _____

Introductory Chemistry: _____

Introductory Physics: _____

Organic Chemistry: _____

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Other: _____

I expect to apply to medical school for admission in _____.

Other comments (*you may use additional sheets*)

Taken from, *The Pre-medical Planning Guide*, Jane D. Crawford