



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Health Professions Office

College of Natural Sciences

PRE-MEDICAL GUIDE



UT Austin

PAI 5.03

512-471-3172

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Preface

The information presented in this document provides important resources for UT Austin students planning on applying to Medical School.

Additional Pre-Health Professions resources including prerequisites, time lines and application information for the following Health Professions: Dentistry, Physician Assistant Studies, Pharmacy, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Optometry and Veterinary Medicine can be found on the Health Professions website:

<http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions>

Osteopathic Physician (D.O.)

There are two types of fully licensed medical doctors in the United States: M.D.s and D.O.s. While the M.D. degree stands for “Doctor of Medicine,” the D.O. degree stands for “Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine.” D.O.s practice osteopathic medicine, which represents a school of medical thought first introduced by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1874. Osteopathic medicine encompasses a unifying philosophy and approach to patient care, as well as a system of Osteopathic hands-on diagnosis and treatment through the use of manipulative medicine. Like their M.D. counterparts, they are fully licensed to diagnose, treat, prescribe medications, and perform surgery in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Today, more than 20 percent of all U.S. medical students are studying at a college of osteopathic medicine.

http://explorehealthcareers.org/en/Career/18/Osteopathic_Physician_DO

What is a D.O.? Check out the following guide to learn more:

http://www.aacom.org/resources/bookstore/Documents/Brief-Guide-to-OME_Final.pdf

Allopathic Physician (M.D.)

M.D.s examine patients; obtain medical histories; order, perform and interpret diagnostic tests; and prescribe and administer treatment for people suffering from injury or disease. They counsel patients about illness, injuries, health conditions and preventive healthcare (diet/fitness, smoking cessation, etc.). They can also conduct medical research, teach and run medical centers. People with medical education are in demand in many areas. Find out more about becoming an M.D. at:

http://explorehealthcareers.org/en/Career/17/Allopathic_Physician_MD

MD/PhD Dual Degrees

AAMC has great resources that help students interested in MD/PhD programs explore their options. MD/PhD programs provide training in both medicine and research. They are specifically designed for those who want to become research physicians, also known as physician-investigators or physician-scientists. Graduates of MD-PhD programs often go on to become faculty members at medical schools, universities and research institutes.

Regardless of where they eventually work, MD-PhD candidates are being prepared for careers in which they will spend most of their time doing research, in addition to caring for patients. The MD-PhD dual career is busy, challenging, rewarding, and offers opportunities to do good for many people by advancing knowledge, developing new treatments for diseases, and pushing back the boundaries of the unknown.

Find out more about this dual degree option through AAMC:

<https://www.aamc.org/students/research/mdphd/>

Additional MD/PhD Resources:

- MD/PhD Panel - Discussion on the process of applying (video) <http://new.livestream.com/kaptest/pursuing-an-md-phd-panel>
- MD/PhD Is it right for me? https://www.aamc.org/students/download/121086/data/mdphd_isitrightforme.pdf

Selecting a Major

So what should you major in at UT? A common myth is that you have to major in a science degree as a Pre-Med student, however, this is not true. We recommend that you choose a degree based on your interests. It is important to choose a major based on your academic interests rather than one that you think looks good to medical schools. Choose a major that you are passionate about, whether it is a major in Liberal Arts, Business, Public Health, or something else entirely, completing the prerequisites for Medical School can be accomplished.

Certain degrees may cover the pre-med prerequisites; however, medical schools also accept students who show broad interests in their academic coursework through a non-science major. Major in any subject you want! Choose a major that may serve as an alternate career path in case you change your mind about medical school.

Explore Majors/Health Professions further at one or more of the following resources:

- Wayfinder <http://www.utexas.edu/ugs/wayfinder/explore/path/index>
- My Next Move <http://www.mynextmove.org/>
- Occupational Outlook Handbook <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/home.htm>
- Explore Health Careers: <http://explorehealthcareers.org/en/home>

Pre-Med Self-Assessment

The assessment below is designed to assess Medical School application strengths, if you are a new Pre-Med student use this assessment as a planning guide for your Pre-Med Pathway. (Please check out the New-Pre Health Longhorn Information page at the Health Professions website: <http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions>).

Are you working towards submitting a well-rounded application?

Start by Developing Your Personal Qualities

Individuals who are successful in their pursuit of a health care career possess qualities that they develop as young adults. These include: Good Judgment, Self-Discipline, Leadership/Accountability, Reliability, Motivation/Persistence, Honesty, Maturity, Compassion/Empathy, Integrity, Intellectual Curiosity, Strong Work Ethic, and Cultural Competency. Develop these qualities through the experiences and activities you choose to get involved with.

I want to develop my following qualities:

How are you going to develop these qualities (be specific)?

Here are some ideas to get you started:

Get Involved & Gain Experience

There are several ways you can get involved. Get involved in what you are interested in. This is key! There are many things you can do to build your application that include but are not limited to: Volunteering, Shadowing, Studying Abroad, and/or participating in a summer program. Get involved on campus, Tutor, Mentor, Teach, participate in Rec Sports. The list goes on and on. If you are considering adding studying abroad to your list, check out the study abroad section in this guide. Always remember to be yourself and do what you enjoy.

Volunteering

Experience giving back to the community will be looked upon favorably by professional school admissions committees. If some of your volunteering is in a healthcare setting, you can combine volunteering with exposure to the field. A community service activity in which you are directly helping people face-to-face is of the most value, and making an ongoing commitment to that community service gives you time to grow and gain real value from the experience.

Volunteer Experience	Dates (can list time period or individual dates)	Hours	Responsibilities

What have I learned about myself through these experiences?

Have I involved myself in a diverse set of experiences? What skills have I enhanced/gained through these experiences? (For example: I have become a better communicator through my volunteering experiences at the local hospital – explain how you have done this)

I want to explore the following volunteer activities:

Quick Tip:

Experience giving back to the community will be looked upon favorably by professional school admissions committees. It is a good idea to balance your volunteering and make sure to have some of your volunteering in a healthcare setting. Track your volunteer hours, as most professional school applications will ask for details of the time you spent volunteering. Keep a record of your volunteer supervisor(s), including name(s) and title(s).

Shadowing

Shadowing means working directly with a healthcare provider in their professional environment. You have the opportunity to observe how they plan their day, how they interact with their patients, how they chose their career, and how they feel about current events!

Doctors Name or Name of Experience	Specialty	Hours	Type of Experience: Shadow/Volunteer/Paid

What have I learned from these experiences?

I want to reach out to the following physicians to see about shadowing:

Quick Tip

Finding a healthcare provider who is willing to allow you to shadow can be a challenge, but it is worth the effort. Many students start with their own health care providers. You may also network with other pre-health students to see where they have shadowed.

Direct Patient Care Experience – Get Hands On Experience!

It can be good to gain some hands on experience to add to your application. You can do so in many different ways. You can get a phlebotomy certification, train for EMT Basic certification, become a Certified Nursing Assistant, or become a scribe. Find one that you are interested in by doing informational interviews. Speak to a Pre- Health Professions Coach about these different ways to gain experience.

Leadership

Leadership which can be developed in many different ways, needs to be demonstrated. Think about how you are developing leadership qualities and skills. Here are some ideas to get you started:

- Tutoring
- Mentoring
- Teaching / TA a course
- Get involved in Student Organizational leadership

Name of Organization	Position/Title (ex. Communication Director, President, Member, etc.)	Total participation time (ex. 2 years, 3 semesters, etc.)	Duties/Activities participated in with this organization/group

What is the most important thing I have learned about myself from these experiences?

Brainstorm some specific ways you can develop your leadership skills:

Student Org Involvement

Extracurricular activities help you become a well-rounded student because you develop not only knowledge and thinking skills but also social skills, group work, empathy, team building, organizational and motivational skills relevant when participating in an organization.

I am a part of the following student orgs:

I want to join the following student orgs:

Quick Tip:

There are over 1000 registered student organizations on campus, so there are lots to choose from. There are close to 30 health-related organizations. Check the Office of the Dean of Students HornsLink website (<https://utexas.collegiatelink.net/Organizations>) for a searchable database of student orgs

Academics

Academics include your overall and science GPA's and MCAT Scores. How well are you doing? Are you taking between 14-17 credit hours per semester? Are you keeping your grades up? Use the GPA calculator in your UT Direct account to figure out your GPA.

Overall GPA _____

*This includes all course taken at UT and other institutions

BCPM GPA (Biology/Chemistry/Physics/Math *also includes Statistics*) _____

Quick Tip

To be competitive for medical school, you will need average overall and science GPA's of at least 3.6 to 3.8 and above, depending on the schools you plan on applying to. This means you need to be making A's and B's with more As than B's. If you are behind in your classes, don't wait until you get your first poor test score to ask for help. See the academic assistance section of this guide.

My MCAT Score _____

Biological Sciences _____ Physical Sciences _____ Verbal Reasoning _____

Quick Tip

On the current 2014 MCAT you will want to aim for a score 30-31 with at least 10's in all of the categories. Check out the MCAT 2015 section of this guide for more information on how the MCAT 2015 will be scored. It will be scored substantially different. Please see a Pre-Health Professions Coach if you have further MCAT 2015 questions, and check out the MCAT system on page 22 of this guide.

Get in the habit of personal reflection

Your insights about who you are as a person and how your experiences have shaped you will be of tremendous benefit when it is time to write your personal statement (a required part of your professional school application). Keep a journal handy so you can jot down your thoughts and observations!

Track Your Progress

Why do I want to be a Physician?

What characteristics do you have that you feel will help you be an excellent doctor?

Have you had experience working with people from backgrounds different from your own? What impact has it had on you?

Evaluation

Mark Yes or No for each question. This will allow you to identify areas in which you feel strongest and areas in which you wish to grow.

Can you explain to someone why you want to be a Physician?	Y	N
Is your GPA above a 3.5?	Y	N
Have your grades improved over time?	Y	N
Have you shadowed more than one type of Physician?	Y	N
Does your application reflect a diverse set of extracurricular activities over time?	Y	N
Have you shown consistency with your volunteer activities/community service?	Y	N

Get to know your faculty

This can be challenging at UT Austin—the campus is huge and most of the classes in your first year have large numbers of participants. Even though the professors can sometimes seem tough or intimidating, most of them are very approachable one-on-one. Visit your professors during office hours, even if you are doing well in their class. It will make your request for a future letter of evaluation much easier! Get to know your faculty, check out this quick video for some tips: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O7cPw8BUdpk>

Who are your letter writers?

I would like to ask the following faculty for letters of evaluation:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

I would like to ask the following third letter writer for a letter of evaluation; this letter will add a different dimension to my application:

- 1) _____

****Once you have completed this self-assessment, if you have not spoken with a Pre-Health Professions Coach either through attending drop in's or during an appointment, we recommend that you do so in order to discuss these topics as well as your application strengths as a whole. Make sure to track your progress!*

Notes:

MEDICAL SCHOOL PREREQUISITES TIME LINE

A Note From Your HP Coaches:

This is a recommended time line. There are many different pathways to Medical School and many students are not ready to apply after the third year of undergraduate school. Many take an additional year to prepare for medical school, applying in the summer after the fourth year, and then have a year in between undergraduate and medical school. Whether you are prepared to apply following your 3rd year or you are going to wait to apply after your 4th year, there are some things you can do as a Pre-Med Student, including:

[Completion of these courses prepares you for Texas and most out-of-state U.S. medical schools.]

This time line serves as an example of how students interested in a career in medicine may complete the minimum premedical requirements at The University of Texas at Austin.

[Requirements can change at any time. Check often for updates and review application service and school web sites for changes that may occur between updates.]

FIRST YEAR

Fall

Calculus or Statistics
Chemistry I
Biology I
Rhetoric

Spring

Biology II
Chemistry II
Chemistry or Biology lab
Statistics or Calculus

SECOND YEAR

Fall

Chemistry or Biology lab
Genetics
Organic Chemistry I
English

Spring

Upper-division Biology 3hrs
Organic Chemistry II
Organic Chemistry lab

THIRD YEAR

Fall

Physics I
Physics I lab
Biochemistry

Spring

Physic II
Physic II lab

FOURTH YEAR

Any additional courses you would find beneficial can be taken.

Important Notes:

M 305G or SDS 302 or one semester of calculus will satisfy the co-requisite for CH 301 and CH 302. If you take SDS 302, you will have also satisfied the statistics requirement for the Texas medical schools. See page 14 for details of the medical school requirements and other statistics courses that satisfy this prerequisite. See page 14 for lab course options. See page 14 for course options for majors. The biochemistry course can be used to satisfy both the biochem prerequisite and 3 hours of upper-division biology. PHY 317 sequence is designed to include all topics that may appear on the MCAT. See course schedule for calculus co-requisite for the calculus-based physics sequences. See the page 14 for UT Austin physics sequences that satisfy the premed requirement.

Premedical Activities and Application Time Line

First and Second Years

- + Subscribe to **HPOinfo**: <http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions>
- + Take an average to heavy course load: 14-16 hours is considered a normal pre-med course load. It is okay to take 12-13 hours your first semester at UT Austin.
- + **Get to know your professors.** You will need faculty evaluations when you apply to medical schools. Two from science faculty are recommended.
- + Meet with a pre-health professions coach in the Health Professions Office to explore health professions and to discuss your goals and preparation, especially how to make the most out of your first two years.
- + Declare a major by your second year on campus.
- + Get involved in extracurricular activities (e.g., student organizations, volunteering, and shadowing in medical settings, community service).
- + Attend the Health Professions Fair each year, generally held in February or March, to visit with representatives from medical schools and other health professions programs.
- + Attend the medical school presentations. All nine Texas medical schools visit the UT campus during the academic year. Check the Health Professions Office web site for details.
- + Keep viable career alternatives open.

Third Year


- + Complete premedical requirements by May of your third year.
- + Prepare for and take the MCAT, ideally no later than the end of your third year.
- + Visit medical school web sites; decide where you will apply.
- + Ask faculty who know you well if they will write evaluations in support of your medical school application; you will need two faculty evaluations. Science faculty letters are recommended.
- + Attend the Medical School Speaker Series. All nine Texas medical schools visit the UT campus during the academic year.
- + Attend the Health Professions Fair, generally held in February or March, to visit with representatives from medical schools and other health professions programs.
- + Attend medical/dental school application Q&A sessions offered by the Health Professions Office.
- + Complete and submit medical school primary and secondary applications early in the summer, after your 3rd year.

Fourth Year

- + Attend one of the medical/dental school interview Q&A sessions offered by the Health Professions Office early in the fall semester.
- + Most medical school interviews take place during the late summer and the fall semester.
- + Acceptance offers to medical school begin during the fall semester.
- + Complete UT Austin degree requirements necessary for graduation.
- + Throughout your fourth year, continue in premedical activities and additional courses to prepare for medical school and to strengthen your application in case you need to apply again.

[Completion of these courses prepares you for Texas and most out-of-state U.S. medical schools.]

Undergraduate Course Requirements from TMDSAS web site: http://www.tmdsas.com/medical/education_Requirements.html		UT AUSTIN COURSE NUMBERS	
Courses for non-science majors or for health career majors (nursing, pharmacy, allied health sciences, etc.) will NOT satisfy the required coursework. All required coursework must be applicable towards a traditional science degree.		Information provided by UT Austin - Health Professions Office	
		UT Courses	Alternate UT Courses
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	14 semester hours (12 semester hours of lecture & 2 semester hours of formal lab) Includes all Biological Science courses applied toward Baccalaureate degree in traditional science fields, such as General Biology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Genetics, Ecology, Immunology, Parasitology and Anatomy & Physiology.	BIO 311C & 311D & 325 & 3 hrs BIO elective <u>AND</u> BIO 206L (lab) <u>NOTE:</u> May use <u>upper division 2-hour</u> BIO lab (not plant / environment); Some out-of-state schools require 2 semesters of lab; some may require general biology lab.	BIO 315H & 325H & 6 hrs BIO electives <u>AND</u> BIO 206L (lab) <u>NOTE:</u> May use <u>upper division 2-hour</u> BIO lab (not plant/environment);
GENERAL CHEMISTRY	8 semester hours of General Chemistry, including the corresponding laboratory experience are required. (8 semester hours = 6 hours of lecture & 2 hours of lab). Should include familiarity with analytic and volumetric techniques. Inorganic courses include General Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Quantitative Analysis.	CH 301 & CH 302 <u>AND</u> CH 204 (lab)	CH 301H & CH 302H <u>AND</u> CH 317 (lab/lecture)
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	8 semester hours of Organic Chemistry, including the corresponding laboratory experience are required. (8 semester hours = 6 hours of lecture & 2 hours of lab).	CH 320M & CH 320N <u>AND</u> CH220C (lab)	CH 328M & CH128K (lab) <u>AND</u> CH 328N & CH128L (lab)
BIOCHEMISTRY	3 semester hours of Biochemistry is required ONLY by UT School of Medicine at San Antonio, Texas Tech University HSC School of Medicine, and Texas A&M University College of Medicine . However, it is strongly recommended by all other TMDSAS schools. The course may be taught in the Biology, Biochemistry or Chemistry department. UT School of Medicine at San Antonio and Texas Tech University HSC School of Medicine: May be used towards fulfilling the Biological Science or Chemistry requirement. Texas A&M University College of Medicine: May be used towards fulfilling part of the 6 semester credit hours of advanced Biological Sciences.	CH 369 (Course number will change to BCH 369 in Fall 2014) <u>NOTE:</u> This course covers fundamentals of biochemistry in one semester.	For Majors Requiring 2+ Sem of Biochem: CH 339K <u>OR</u> BCH 339F (called BIO 337 in Spring 2014) <u>NOTE:</u> CH 339K or BCH 339F satisfy requirement, but should take 2 nd sem of sequence for medical school prep.
PHYSICS	8 semester hours, as required for college science majors, including the corresponding laboratory experience are required. (8 semester hours = 6 hours of lecture & 2 hours of lab) Includes all physics courses applied toward a baccalaureate degree in any traditional science field.	PHY 317K & PHY 117M (lab) <u>AND</u> PHY 317L & PHY 117N (lab) <u>NOTE:</u> This	PHY 302K/102M & PHY 302L/102N <u>OR</u> PHY 303K/103M & PHY 303L/103N

PHYSICS Cont.		sequence is designed to cover topics for MCAT.	<u>OR</u> PHY 301/101L & PHY 316/116L
ENGLISH	6 semester hours of college English are required. Any course accredited by the English Department that fulfills a general education English requirement of a baccalaureate degree will be accepted. Remedial or developmental courses or "English As a Second Language" courses ARE NOT ACCEPTED . The UT Medical Branch at Galveston WILL NOT ACCEPT writing intensive courses taught in departments other than English to satisfy the requirement.	E 316L, E 316M, E 316N, or E 316P <u>AND</u> RHE 306 <u>NOTE:</u> E 316K counts but is not offered starting Fall 2014	Plan II students: E 603A or TC 603A <u>AND</u> E 603B or TC 603B <u>NOTE:</u> Can use other literature and rhetoric courses taught in English or RHE Depts.
CALCULUS	Schools Requiring 3 Sem. hrs. Calculus OR Statistics: UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston Texas Tech University HSC Paul L. Foster School of Medicine at El Paso The calculus course can be any calculus course taught by a Math or Physics Department. Business Calculus or any Pre-Calculus courses ARE NOT ACCEPTED .	Calculus courses approved by TMDAS: M 408N, M 408K, or M 408C <u>OR</u> Statistics (see next section)	NOTE: Some out-of-state schools specifically require calculus.
STATISTICS	Schools Requiring 3 Sem. hrs. Statistics: The University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio Texas A&M University College of Medicine Texas Tech University HSC School of Medicine UNT HSC – Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine The Statistics course should be taught in a Math or Statistics Department. Individual medical schools may consider statistics courses taught in other departments on an individual basis with appropriate documentation from faculty. Refer to the Approved Statistics Courses List for a complete list. To seek approval for any course not on the list, submit a course syllabus, course listing and course description to TMDAS for review.	Statistics courses approved by TMDAS: All TMDAS medical schools have agreed to accept many of the UT Austin statistics courses that are not taught in math or science departments.  See the most current list for all statistics courses approved by TMDAS schools.	NOTE: Check with out-of-state schools for acceptance of any statistics course not taught in a math or statistics department.

All prerequisite courses must be taken for a letter grade and must be passed with a grade of C or better. Pass/Fail is equal to a D or better and will not satisfy these requirements. For additional details about educational requirements, please see this informative TMDAS web site.

http://www.tmdsas.com/medical/education_Requirements.html

Read admissions web sites of out-of-state schools for possible additional requirements.

Can I take Courses Away From UT?

Completing your coursework at UT (your home institution) is considered best preparation for health professions schools. For students who find it necessary to take courses away from UT, we offer the following recommendations.

KEY: UT: Take classes at UT Austin
 4YR: If necessary, okay to take class at other 4 year institution
 CC: If necessary, okay to take class at community college

	Pre-Medical	Pre-Dental	Pre-Veterinary	Pre-Optometry	Pre-Pharmacy	Pre-Physician Asst	Pre-Physical Therapy	Pre-Occupational Therapy
Biology & Chemistry	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT	UT
Physics	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR or CC	Not Required	4YR or CC	4YR or CC
Statistics, Calculus	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR or CC	4YR or CC	4YR or CC	4YR or CC
English & Rhetoric	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR	4YR or CC	4YR or CC	4YR or CC
Other Pre-requisites	Generally, it seems to be okay to take other prereqs away from UT Austin, if needed; however, students should contact individual professional schools' admission offices for questions about specific courses.							

General Recommendations:

1. Taking courses away from UT can give the impression that the student is avoiding UT Austin's rigorous courses; therefore, it is important to earn excellent grades at both community colleges and other four-year institutions.
2. It generally appears to be okay with professional schools to take government and history requirements at other four-year institutions or community colleges.
3. For other general requirements students can check with professional schools' admission offices.

Studying Abroad?

Most health professions schools require that prerequisites be taken at U.S. accredited schools, and some will accept credits from Canadian accredited schools.

Although exchange program courses and some affiliated program courses are counted as in-residence credit by UT Austin, according to Texas state law, foreign course work cannot be counted in the GPAs for application to graduate and post-baccalaureate professional schools. The rules and policies can vary among the professional schools. Students who plan to study abroad should research this carefully for the schools and application services they plan to apply to. Look in the education requirements, transcripts, and FAQ sections of their web sites for information about foreign course work and study abroad. [See example at bottom of page.]

UT Austin faculty-led courses are "in-residence" courses as well as U.S. credits, and so courses like Organic Chemistry II (CH 320N) taught in Spain by UT Austin faculty can be used to satisfy a prerequisite; however, for many students taking these rigorous courses in only 5 weeks may not be recommended. It is important that pre-health professions students master these courses and retain this knowledge for success in entrance exams and in advanced studies.

The UT Austin Health Professions Office very strongly recommends that our students satisfy their health professions prerequisites at UT Austin. Use the study abroad opportunity to study the culture and language of that country and to satisfy general education requirements if approved by your academic advisor. Science courses that are not considered direct preparation for the health professions can be considered as well. (Examples: research, ecology, environmental science; but NOT cell, molecular, micro,

anatomy, physiology which figure heavily into your preparation and readiness for professional school and the admissions committee's assessment of your application)

EXAMPLE: from TMDSAS (Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service)

FAQ - Foreign Applicants, Coursework from Foreign Schools and Study Abroad

Do you accept foreign coursework?

No! State law requires that academic work taken at foreign colleges, universities or preparatory schools shall be excluded from the calculation of the grade point average for students seeking admission to graduate or post-baccalaureate professional school.

Foreign coursework will not count towards satisfying any of the required coursework.

Undergraduate foreign coursework that appears as transfer credit on the transcript of a regionally accredited US college will count towards the 90 hour requirement. Each individual transfer course credit granted by the US school must be listed on the transcript. Lump sum credit with no specific course and hour identification will not be accepted.

For full content on the TMDSAS web site see:

http://www.tmdsas.com/medical/foreign_Coursework.html

What about Claiming AP/IB Credit for Prerequisites?

While we generally recommend that as a Pre-Health Professions student you not “claim” AP/IB credit for prerequisite courses such as Biology, Chemistry, English, Physics, and Mathematics, these are important decisions that you must make and that require your careful consideration.

It may seem like a convenient way to eliminate hours from your degree plan and accelerate your path to professional school, but claiming credit can actually be detrimental to your preparation for success on entrance exams and in professional studies. Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses vary in rigor, and they are generally not equivalent to the rigor of UT Austin courses. However, your AP/IB courses can be very good preparation for taking these courses at UT Austin, providing the opportunity to master that material, become better prepared, enhance your GPA, and demonstrate your academic ability and readiness for advanced study in health professions schools.

Unless you are academically very well prepared, it is best to start with the introductory courses. Please consult with your academic advisor for help in determining your readiness for higher level science courses. Most schools that accept AP/IB credit will expect you to take additional upper-division course work in that area of study.

Here are some specific recommendations:

Science Courses

Biology and Chemistry

If you claim credit in courses like BIO 311D and BIO 311C you may not be adequately prepared for the rigorous next course here at UT Austin, BIO 325 (Genetics). If you claim credit for CH 301 and CH 302, your first college level chemistry course at UT Austin will be CH 310M (Organic Chemistry I).

Honors students in Biology and Chemistry may claim test credit, register in the honors sequence for Biology or Chemistry, and will take additional upper-division credits in those areas, making up for the lack of first-year hours in those disciplines.

Your UT Austin faculty will expect you to be prepared to learn and understand the material conceptually and theoretically in order to understand test questions well enough to earn As on your exams. They will teach material beyond the textbook that was not presented in your high school courses. You will be in second year courses with many students who took General Biology and General Chemistry here and are well prepared to handle the exams in the more advanced courses. They will set the standard for the grade scale or curve in your classes.

Physics

Physics is required to prepare for some health professions schools. In some cases, you will be tested on Physics in your professional school entrance exam. We strongly recommend taking physics at the college level if you are preparing for a professional school that requires physics.

Calculus and Statistics

For the Texas medical schools, if you take statistics in the classroom here at UT Austin, you can use statistics to satisfy the math prerequisite. Then if your degree plan or any of your science courses require calculus, you can decide with your academic advisor whether to use credit-by-exam or take the course(s) in the classroom.

For all health professions schools, both in Texas and out-of-state, it is important to check their admissions web sites for any restrictions and preferences on credit-by-exam.

Non-Science Courses

It is usually acceptable to claim credit-by-exam for general education or core curriculum requirements such as history and government. Claiming this type of credit may give you time to take the courses that will prepare you for professional school and school entrance exams. On the other hand, critical thinking skills and an understanding of ethics, society, community, cultures, history, and human behavior are important for your success now and throughout your professional and personal life. Taking college level courses is a good way to develop these areas of knowledge.

English Literature, Rhetoric, Writing

If you claim credit for freshman writing and literature courses, we recommend taking additional courses in the classroom at the college level. Even if your high school verbal skills were strong, this type of academic skill weakens over time if you do not use it.

Verbal skills are extremely important to your success in your undergraduate course work, your entrance exams, in professional school, and as a health care professional. You must be able to read efficiently, at a good rate, with high comprehension and critical thinking skills. You must develop and maintain a good vocabulary, not just for the sciences but also for social and behavioral sciences, ethics, policies and regulations, and procedural information. Many admissions deans recommend reading well-written novels in addition to your textbook material.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Although the **Texas medical and dental schools** accept AP credit for admission, **some out-of-state schools** do not. These schools vary in their policies and perspectives on credit-by-exam. For example, Texas medical and dental schools recommend taking additional upper-division courses in the same subject area to make up for using AP credits for prerequisite courses. The credit-by-exam policies vary among the **health profession disciplines** and from school to school within each professional area.

Review the information on our prerequisite courses lists and check individual school admissions web sites or contact their admissions offices to be sure about each school's expectations. Taking courses in the college classroom will help you to compete for admission and to succeed in professional school. We strongly recommend that you use these courses as building blocks that will be the foundation for your future career.

To Q or Not to Q (or to switch to pass/fail)

No admissions committee for any health professional school likes to see "Q drops" on a transcript. This is an indication that something became too much for you to handle and that you chose to drop the course rather than see it through. There are times when the Q-drop is the best course of action, however, keep reading to see how your choice may affect your competitiveness for professional school.

More of a problem if:

1. **Q-dropping is a pattern on your transcript.** Two Q-drops can signal a possible pattern; three Q-drops create a definite pattern.
2. **It occurs in a context of inconsistent grades.** To be competitive for professional school, you should be making A's and B's with more A's than B's. If you have semesters which include B's and C's – even one or two C's, your grades are inconsistent by a professional school's standard.
3. **It's one of your prerequisite courses for professional school.** In this case, you might consider sticking with the class on a pass/fail basis. Then you only need to earn a D to earn credit. **Check with your academic advisor** about whether you can use the pass/fail option.
4. **It's any science-based course,** since the bulk of professional school curriculum will be science based.

Less of a problem if:

1. **It's the only Q-drop on your transcript at time of application to professional school.** You will want to choose wisely however, depending on the course. If you are taking a lower division or introductory course, keep in mind that upper division courses will be more challenging. You may want to hold on to that "one and only Q-drop" for later.
2. **It's a non-science course.** While professional schools want you to do well in all classes, they are likely to be less concerned if you dropped a sociology or business class.

What if there are non-academic reasons for needing to Q-drop?

Sometimes personal or family emergencies and other special circumstances make it difficult to find time for and focus on your studies. Sometimes for new students it is difficult to make the transition to UT. If you are dealing with something that is getting in the way of your school work, it is very important that you get help.

1. Talk to your academic advisor and/or an advisor in your college student division office.
2. Check out the support services at the Counseling and Mental Health Center.

When is switching to pass/fail a better option?

This should really only be undertaken when you are reasonably certain that you can pass the class, in other words, earn at least a D. An F from a pass/fail course is just the same as an F from a letter grade course. If you are taking a pre-requisite course that you must repeat (and you meet the above criteria of being reasonably sure you can pass), you should consider the pass/fail option. This will allow you to continue your exposure to the material for the entire semester. This will create a much stronger foundation when you repeat the course.

What if I keep the class and then I make a C or lower?

No one wants to explain a poor grade in a class, but there is actually much to be learned about being responsible for your grades (see exercise below) Talking about how you might change your strategy going forward can be not only a sign of maturity and integrity, it can also demonstrate your resilience. All of these qualities are important to future health professionals.

What did you learn from this experience?

While it can be tempting to blame others for the need to Q drop a class, you must understand that the responsibility is 100% yours. To help you identify your responsibility, ask yourself these questions.

1. Could I have met with the professor to see what I could do to improve my understanding?
2. (If my professor was difficult to understand or hard for me to follow) Did I look for other sections of the courses to sit in on so that I could learn the material in a different way?
3. Could I have identified that I needed assistance earlier in the semester? (In time to have possibly salvaged my grade)
4. Could I have managed my time better so that I had appropriate time to devote to the class?
5. Could I have checked out resources for tutoring through the Sanger Learning Center?
6. Could I have adjusted my priorities (lowering especially those which are non-academic) to allow focus on my studies?

Preparing for the possible professional school interview question

You will want to spend some time reflecting on what you could have done differently so that you did not have to drop the class (see above). If you are asked about the Q-drop, you should be able to explain where things went wrong, what you learned from the experience, and how you might choose differently in the future. Remember the Health Professions Office does mock interviews and can help you practice your response

Academic Assistance

Academic Support

Sanger Learning Center's resources can help you achieve your academic goals. You can get help with course content. You can make an appointment to meet one-on-one with a tutor for an hour-long session. Together, you and your tutor will tackle difficult homework problems and review course concepts. You can also receive coaching on how to understand and work those science exam questions that you need to earn an A. Visit JES A315A for drop-in tutoring for mathematics, physics, and chemistry courses. It is a great way to study alone or in groups and is especially good for completing homework assignments. Attend free classes for calculus refreshers and exam reviews.

Utilize Faculty Office Hours

Your grades in a given course will ultimately be determined by the professor who is teaching it. If you are struggling in a course, your first request for help should go to the professor. Not only are they experts in the content being taught, but they also have established the method by which you will be evaluated. Be prepared to explain to the professor what you have been doing to grasp and retain the content and where you believe you are falling short. This not only communicates your commitment to learning, it also gives the professor a starting point for your discussion.

Visit With Your Teaching Assistants (TAs)

These students are hired to help expand the reach of the professor, providing another source of assistance. While they don't have the expertise of a professor, they have mastered the course previously, often with the same professor. TAs are great for quick questions and – depending on their skill level and availability – can be great “tutors”, explaining concepts in a way that may be easier for you to grasp.

Improve Your Study Skills

Visit the Sanger Learning Center in JES A332 to speak with a learning specialist about your study-related questions and concerns. Meet weekly with a peer academic coach to develop and implement study strategies to help you succeed at UT Austin. Attend monthly workshops on study strategies and time management.

Attend Course-specific Study Groups

The Sanger Learning Center is housed in undergraduate studies and is main resource for academic support. Supplemental Instruction offers optional weekly discussion sections for students enrolled in some historically difficult, large-format courses, including calculus. The PLUS program provides peer-led study groups for a number of difficult, upper-division courses. Visit the Sanger Learning Center website for additional Academic Support Resources: <http://www.utexas.edu/ugs/slc/support>

The Vick Center for Strategic Advising and Career Counseling is housed in undergraduate studies and serves students across campus who are exploring majors and careers, as well as undeclared students enrolled in the School of Undergraduate Studies. If you need help finding a major connect, with the Vick Center: <http://www.utexas.edu/ugs/csacc>

MCAT 2015 INFORMATION

There will be a major change in structure and content of the MCAT in Spring 2015. Information as of this date is that MCAT2015 will be used starting in April of 2015.

Applicants for the Entering Year 2016 and Later

The Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service (TMDAS) have informed us that the eight public medical schools in Texas will accept earlier MCAT scores even after the new MCAT is in use. Baylor College of Medicine has told us that they will do the same. MCATs taken no longer than 5 years before the date of your application will be accepted.

We have heard verbally from the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) that they expect the AMCAS schools to honor their normal grace period for older exams as well. Take note that out-of-state medical schools vary in their MCAT grace periods which are generally from two to four years. Check school admissions web sites or the Medical School Admissions Requirements (MSAR) online www.aamc.org/msar for information about individual schools.

MCAT 2015 Preparation

Keep in mind that if you take an earlier MCAT and need to retake after January 2015, your retake will be the new MCAT2015 version. It will be important for you to be prepared for it. These are two very different exams. The current MCAT Exam is knowledge based and the MCAT2015 exam is analysis based; answers will be within the question and you will need to think through the question to get the answer. The new exam will be 7hrs and 30 minutes (including completing demographics, etc). Actual test time will be 6hrs, 15 min. Essentially, they've added more questions to make the exam more reliable as well as more time per item.

The MCAT web site has a lot of very helpful information about preparation and planning for which MCAT to take. Even those applicants, who are taking the 2013 or 2014 MCAT, would be wise to be prepared in the new content and topics listed in the Preview Guide for the MCAT2015 Exam on the [MCAT web site](#). The Official Guide to the MCAT® Exam, Fourth Edition is now out and can be bought through AAMC's MCAT [exam prep](#) page. The guide includes:

- The first and only official comprehensive overview about the new MCAT exam
- 120 practice questions and solutions (30 questions in each of the four sections of the MCAT exam) written by the developers of the MCAT exam at the AAMC
- Everything you need to know about the exam sections
- Tips on how to prepare for the exam
- Details on how the exam is scored, information on holistic admissions, and more

They expect full length practice tests to be available Fall 2014. The KHAN Academy (www.khanacademy.org/mcat) already provides some assistance to prepare students.

2015 MCAT Implications for Medical School Preparation

Although medical school prerequisites have not yet changed, it is important to recognize that medical schools consider the new content to be essential in your preparation for the medical profession and may look for evidence of it in other ways; for example: in your transcripts and in your interviews.

We recommend PSY 301, SOC 302, introductory ethics, and other courses that help you to develop critical analysis and reasoning skills. Strong reading skill will be more important than ever. For a complete description of the areas and topics that may show up on the new exam, check out the [MCAT2015 for Students page](#) periodically; these will be updated whenever new information is available.

MCAT 2015 scoring:

Each of the four subsections will be scored on a scale of 118-132 with 125 being at the center of the bell curve. The overall scale is 472-528, with 500 at the center of the bell curve. They chose to center the scale at 500 since their national data with the current exam shows that students at the center succeed in medical school.

The score report will include total score, section scores, percentile ranks, confidence band, and score profile showing strengths and weaknesses. They will be emailing the percentile rank tables and posting on the website as scores start to come in and updating that annually. There will be no direct comparison of MCAT2015 scores to current MCAT scores.

Need a GPA Booster?

A post-baccalaureate program is for students who have already completed an undergraduate degree, and are interested in a health professions career. They need either to finish pre-requisite courses and/or need to improve their academic standing for a more competitive professional school application.

What Different Post-Bacc Programs are Available?

Essentially there are two different types of programs for students hoping to attend med or dent school:

Basic Sciences: This type of program is for students who have not completed the basic requirements for medical school. Generally this is for “career changers” who have decided to pursue medicine. The coursework can be done in a formal post-bacc program or individually at a local university.

Advanced Sciences/GPA Boosters: This type of program is designed for students who were science majors or have completed the basic science requirements. These are for students who:

- Want to stay academically engaged during a gap year while applying to medical or dental schools.
- Need to raise their GPA to become a more competitive medical school applicant.

How Do I Get In?

Selection criteria vary around the country. Most programs require at least a 3.0 GPA and either an MCAT score of 20 or a DAT score of 16. Applications for the fall semester are usually due by March of that year. Check with individual programs so as not to miss deadlines

Follow this link for a list of programs around Texas: <http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions/post-bacc-information>

Follow this link for a list of programs around the United States: <https://services.aamc.org/postbac/>

Research Schools Before You Apply!

Thinking about what type of medical school you are looking for? Not sure what you want in a school? Check out the following possible criteria for evaluating a medical school's fit for you!

1. Size of your cohort
2. Prestige of the institution
3. Training facilities / Hospital affiliation
4. Opportunity to do research
5. Support programs –tutoring, counseling, student health services, childcare
6. Community building – student organizations
7. Options for financial aid/scholarship
8. Outreach/Service to Community

Examples:

- Shriners Hospital for Children (UTMB)
 - Memorial Hermann Hospital (Hou)
 - Parkland Memorial Hospital (UTSW)
 - Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital (SA)
 - Ben Taub General Hospital (BCM)
9. Combined degree programs (MD + MPH, MBA, or JD)
 10. Family/Friends (Support in close proximity)
 11. Lifestyle - outdoorsy, athletic, cultural arts, etc.
 12. Centers/ Institutes /Programs that align with your Medical School Goals

Examples:

- Walkin' the Talk Initiative (PLF)
 - The Monday Clinic (UTSW)
 - Health Care for the Homeless Program (BCM)
 - Hart School-Based Pediatric Clinic (TT)
 - Health For All (A&M)
- Neuroscience Research Center (Hou)
 - Greehey Children's Cancer Research Institute (SA)
 - Huffines Institute for Sports Medicine and Human Performance (A&M)
 - Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health (TT)
 - The Center for Training in International Health (UTMB)
 - Cardiovascular Research Institute (TCOM)
 - Center of Excellence in Infectious Disease (PLF)

Other Resources to explore:

Medical School Admissions Requirements (MSAR) <https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/requirements/msar/>

Written and published by the Association of American Medical Colleges. This guide is packed with crucial information on applying about how to make yourself a better prepared and more attractive applicant, and everything about the entire admissions process. You get details about the MCAT exam, how admissions decisions are made, and information on diversity in medical schools, financing, applicant and matriculant data, and more. Order your copy today in print or e-book.

Osteopathic Medical College Information Book <http://www.aacom.org/resources/bookstore/cib/Pages/default.aspx>

A brief description of all of the osteopathic medical colleges, admissions criteria, minimum entrance requirements, supplementary application materials required, class size or enrollment, application deadlines, and tuition. Also includes information about choosing a career in osteopathic medicine.

My Top Ten Schools Are:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Follow the Time Line for Applying to Medical School

Fall Semester

- Begin compiling list of experiences; include details such as dates, hours, tasks and responsibilities
- Attend personal statement workshop presented by a Pre-Health Professions Coach
- Begin drafting personal statement and optional essays
- Attend peer mentor panel discussions about application process
- Ask evaluators for letters of evaluation
- Set up an Interfolio account
- Medical applicants: Purchase Medical School Admissions Requirements guide online through www.aamc.org/ Click on "Publications"
- Research schools to determine where to apply

January

- For those that are ready, take MCAT; We recommend taking these exams no later than April

February/March

- Attend application and personal statement Q&A sessions presented by a Pre-Health Professions Coach; several Q&A sessions offered throughout Spring semester
- Attend Health Professions Fair, usually held in February or March to visit with professional schools and have a professional headshot taken for your application
- Create TMDAS ID

April

- Send friendly reminder to recommenders at the end of the month if haven't already submitted letters of evaluation

May

- **Applications open about May 1**
- Obtain official transcripts from all institutions attended. Review for accuracy of information and use as reference for completing application
- Print and read application service instructions; Make a plan or "to do" checklist
- Be sure to read instructions about score reporting; these vary year-to-year and by schools
- Request transcripts from all institutions attended to be sent to application services
- Schedule a personal statement review
- Finish personal statement and write optional essays
- Submit when application is complete (this includes your Spring grades) and you are confident you've done your best! (**Earlier is better**)

June/July

- Submit when application is complete (this includes Spring grades) and you're confident you've done your best! (**Earlier is better - ideally end of June**)
- Complete and submit secondary applications; applications are not complete until secondary applications are submitted

August/September

- Schedule mock interview with Health Professions Office
- Interviews begin in early August
- Attend interview workshop presented by a Pre-Health Professions Coach

October

- Interviewing continues until December, maybe January in some cases
- **Deadline to submit TMDAS is October 1 (Earlier is better - we encourage submitting by end of June)**
- **Deadlines vary by schools for AMCAS**

Application Services

There are three application services that you will use to apply to Medical School in the United States.

- Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service (TMDSAS)
- American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS)
- American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Application Services (AACOMAS)

For more tips watch this quick application video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uaDlookWUMA>

Texas Medical and Dental Schools Application Service

([TMDSAS](#)) is the only application for the state of Texas. It is the application service you will use to apply to the 8 public medical schools in Texas. They are not listed in the AMCAS application.

Texas Medical Schools (Public) - Allopathic

[The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center](#) (Dallas)

[The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston](#)

[The University of Texas Medical School at Houston](#)

[The University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio](#)

[Texas A&M University College of Medicine](#) (Bryan-College Station, Temple)

[Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine](#) (Lubbock)

[TTUHSC Paul L. Foster School of Medicine at El Paso](#)

Texas Medical School (Public) – Osteopathic

[Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine at the University of North Texas HSC](#) - (Ft. Worth)

American Medical College Application Service

([AMCAS](#)) is the application service you will use to apply to Baylor College of Medicine and all out-of-state allopathic schools. ACMAS [FAQ's](#) have great information for you to check into.

Texas Medical Schools (Private) - Allopathic

[Baylor College of Medicine](#) (Houston)

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Application Service

([AACOMAS](#)) is the application service you will use to apply to all out-of-state osteopathic schools. If you are applying to Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine you will complete the TMDSAS application.

MD/PhD Applicants

If you are applying to Texas schools and MD/PhD programs you will complete both the TMDSAS application and the AMCAS application.

For lists of accredited programs in the United States

Allopathic Medical Schools

American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC)

https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/amcas/participating_schools/

Osteopathic Medical Schools

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM)

<http://www.aacom.org/about/colleges/Pages/default.aspx>

Considering International Medical School?

Things to consider...

- Why International Medical School? What strengths/attributes do you possess that will enable you to overcome additional difficulties such as difficult living conditions, less extensive learning resources, more limited teaching and clinical facilities, etc?
- International Medical School Graduate must prepare to apply for residencies through the National Resident Matching Program <http://www.nrmp.org/>
- Learn about living costs: Create a ScienceWorks account for access to explore 'Going Global' Resource
- Make sure you are knowledgeable about any post graduate/post residency requirements (For example, Duke has a medical school in Singapore and they require 1 year of work in Singapore after residency called paying their bond)
- Does the University accept UT Pre-Med Prerequisites?

Make sure the school...

- Is accredited and respected: The World Directory of Medical Schools provides accreditation data, university affiliations, etc. <http://www.wdoms.org/>
- Has not been banned from the medical licensing board in the state you would want to practice in (e.g. California has banned some schools) http://www.mbc.ca.gov/applicant/schools_unapproved.html
- Follows Ethical Guidelines: http://www.cfhi.org/web/fckeditor/uploaded/File/Press%20Room/HealthProgramsOverseas%20CFHI_Chronicle.pdf
- Is the School listed on the (FAIMER) Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research's International Medical Education Directory? <http://www.faimer.org/resources/imed.html>
- Students must graduate from an International Medical School listed in this directory to be eligible for ECFMG certification. ECFMG certification is required to be eligible for the (ACGME) Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education's accredited residency programs in the U.S., and for licensure in many states. <http://www.ecfm.org/certification/>
- Prepares you to take the (USMLE) United States Medical Licensing Exam <http://www.usmle.org/>

Consider the Pros and Cons...

- Of Applying to Foreign Medical Schools: <http://tinyurl.com/Applying-to-Foreign-Medical-Sc>
- Of International Medical Schools: <http://tinyurl.com/InternationalMedSchool>

Quick Links

- **Search their International Health Opportunities Directory** <http://www.amsa.org/AMSA/Homepage/EducationCareerDevelopment/IntlHealthOpps.aspx>
- **AAMC MSAR:** <https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/requirements/msar/>
- **UT CNS International Study resources:** <http://cns.utexas.edu/international-study>
- **The Medical School Application Guide:** http://www.themsag.com/medical-school-abroad/cat_4.html
- **Foreign Caribbean Schools :** http://web.jhu.edu/prepro/health/Applicants/international_schools.html

Letters of Evaluation

Letters are key pieces to your professional school application. Each application has its own way of collecting letters and number and type of letters vary from school to school. Check with the application service you are using for additional details and guidelines. Check out these tips for getting to know your faculty ([video](#)) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O7cPw8BUdpk&feature=youtu.be>

- UT Student Guide to Interfolio: <http://tinyurl.com/UTStudentGuideInterfolio>
- How to Request Letters using Interfolio <http://tinyurl.com/RequestingLettersInterfolio>
- Interfolio's Help FAQ for Letter Writers <http://tinyurl.com/LetterWritersGuideInterfolio>
- Interfolio Instructions for AMCAS <http://tinyurl.com/AMCASInterfoliInstructions>
- Letter Writers Guide by AAMC <http://tinyurl.com/LetterWritersGuide>
- Review resources on HPO's Application Resources webpage: <http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions/pre-health-profession-services/application-resources>

Writing Your Personal Statement

Please watch the Personal Statement Video and then you are welcome meet with a Pre-Health Professions Coach to discuss your ideas before starting your personal statement. We will help you brainstorm ideas and help you stay on track. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=go1C7G6zlyU>

Essay Prompts & Word Counts from NAAHP

http://cns.utexas.edu/images/CNS/Health_Professions/NAAHP_essay_prompts_12.pdf

Personal Statement Brainstorming Worksheet

http://cns.utexas.edu/images/CNS/Health_Professions/PDFs/PS_Brainstorm_Worksheet.pdf

Action Verbs: http://cns.utexas.edu/images/CNS/Health_Professions/PDFs/Action_Verbs.pdf

Identify your Strengths Skills with this Word List

http://cns.utexas.edu/images/CNS/Health_Professions/PDFs/Strengths_Skills_Word_List.pdf

Interview Tips and Preparation

It is important to professionally and properly represent yourself to an admissions committee. From what to wear, to anticipating what questions you might be asked, our Pre-Health Professions Coaches are here to help you prepare for your professional school interview. Find valuable information by visiting the Interviewing Tab on the HPO Application Resources Page:

<http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions/pre-health-profession-services/application-resources>

The Medical School Interview Guide

<http://tinyurl.com/TheMedicalSchoolInterviewGuide>

Interview Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zY7s4zxJGq8>

Dress Professionally:

- View our Dressing Guide <http://tinyurl.com/InterviewDressGuide>

Practice Improving Your Interview Skills:

- Schedule a 1 hour Medical School Mock Interview/Feedback session with a Pre-Health Professions Coach by using the online scheduling system or calling our front desk 512-471-3172.

Prepare & Practice

Be prepared to discuss your strengths and weaknesses, obstacles and inspirations, current events and personal attributes. The following sample questions are meant to provide you with a better understanding of why the interviewer might be asking the questions that they do. By asking you certain questions, interviewers are attempting to gain a better understanding of your personality.

- What kind of community/volunteer work have you done?
- What is the most rewarding experience of your life?
- Who is your favorite author?
- Have you worked while you have been in school?
- Have you had the opportunity to travel abroad?
- What accomplishment are you most proud of?
- Tell me about the most difficult period of your life. How did you deal with this?
- What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses?
- What is the most difficult decision that you've had to make?
- How do you plan to finance your medical school education?
- How are you going to decide which medical/dental school to attend?
- How do you handle adversity?
- Why should we pick you instead of someone else?
- Why do you want to be a physician/dentist?
- What will you do if you are not accepted to medical/dental school?
- When did you first decide that you wanted to pursue a medical or dental career? Was there a specific cause for your decision? Has anything happened since that time to strengthen or weaken your decision?
- Can you see other careers in which you could achieve the same goals or meet the same needs?
- What steps have you taken to find out more about medicine/dentistry as a career?
- If accepted to medical/dental school, what field of medicine/dentistry would you prefer?
- Where would you like to start practicing?
- How do you study? How do you manage your time?
- What courses do you find most enjoyable, most difficult? Why?
- Describe your hobbies and interests.
- Describe your best/least favorite course at UT and why it falls into that category.
- Why did you choose _____ as your major?
- Are there any questions you would like to ask me?
- Describe a situation where you've worked with people from different backgrounds.
- What type of person do you enjoy being with? What type of person irritates you most and how have you dealt with these types of people?
- What about yourself would you most like the interviewer to know?
- Do you have any particular populations you would like to work with? Have you worked with this type of population in the past?
- How do you handle stress?
- How would you keep health care costs down?
- What is an HMO? / What do you know about managed care?
- What characteristics does a good doctor/dentist possess?
- What current event in medicine/dentistry have you heard about or been following?
- What are the advantages and limitations that you see going into medicine/dentistry? (Be specific)
- What problems do you predict that medicine/dentistry will face in the next decade?

Research Current Events

AMERICAN MEDICAL NEWS: www.ama-assn.org/amednews/

Published by the AMA

ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CARE REFORM LEGISLATION PROVISIONS: <https://www.aamc.org/advocacy/>

Published by the American Assn of Medical Colleges

KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION: <http://healthreform.kff.org/>

A non-profit foundation focusing on health policy and communications

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT: <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/health-system-reform/index.shtml>

News & resources from the American Medical Assn

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BIOETHICS: www.bioethics.net

Published by MIT Press and Bioethics Education Network

THE HASTINGS CENTER: www.thehastingscenter.org/

Publications Section - Promoting thoughtful, balanced reflection on the ethical and social issues of medicine and medical science

HEALTH RESEARCH FINDINGS www.healthlibrary.stanford.edu

Stanford Medical Health Library

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO ARCHIVES www.npr.org

WALL STREET JOURNAL <http://online.wsj.com/home-page>

Financing Your Medical Education

For more information about the cost of medical school and financing a medical education, visit

[FIRST for Medical Education](#).

To find out about tuition and fees at specific medical schools, consult the [Medical School Admissions Requirements \(MSAR®\)](#).

Financial Aid Fact Sheets:

https://www.aamc.org/services/first/first_factsheets/

FAFSA: <https://fafsa.ed.gov/>

Armed Forces Health Scholarships:

<http://www.goarmy.com/amedd/education/hpsp.html>

National Health Service Corps: <http://nhsc.hrsa.gov/>

National Medical Fellowships: <http://www.nmfonline.org/>

Add It Up!

Tuition:	
Rent:	
Food:	
Entertainment:	
Health Insurance:	
Laboratory Fees:	
Car Insurance:	
Gas:	
Other Travel:	
Other Expenses:	

Applying to Professional School? We are here to guide you!

Our Pre-Health Professions Coaches will meet with any UT student, alumni or prospective interested in applying to dental, medical, occupational therapy, optometry, pharmacy, physician assistant, physical therapy, veterinary schools or other related health professions programs. We are more than happy to help you explore other health profession that you are interested in. Check out our application process resources <http://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions/pre-health-profession-services/application-resources>

Schedule an Appointment using our online scheduling system:

<http://cns.utexas.edu/careers/health-professions>

Specific services provided by the Health Professions Office include:

Pre-Health Professions Coaching

Schedule a Pre-Health Professions Coaching session to meet with a Pre-Health Professions Coach. These appointments cover: school admission requirements, professional school application processes, speak about health career options and alternatives, and how to find up-to-date information about professional schools in Texas, across the country, and around the world. Come to Drop In's if you have a non-confidential question. Drop in times can be found on our website each semester. <https://cns.utexas.edu/health-professions/pre-health-profession-services>

Progress Checks

Check in with a Pre-Health Professions Coach and review your progress towards a successful application to professional school. Discuss and review what makes up your application. It is most beneficial to check in about 1x per school year

TO Q or NOT TO Q Discussions

Not sure what to do? Thinking of dropping a course? Then you can schedule an appointment with a Pre-Health Professions Coach about deciding on Q dropping or the pass/fail option. Check out our TO Q or NOT TO Q guide on page 21 before your appointment.

Personal Statement Brainstorming & Development

Come speak to a Pre-Health Professions Coach to discuss your ideas before starting your personal statement. We will help you brainstorm ideas for the content of your essays. Check out our personal statement video and resources on page 28.

Essays & Personal Statement Reviews

Have you been reading your application essays over and over and need a new pair of eyes? A Pre-Health Professions Coach can provide you with that second set of eyes. They can give you feedback on content, tone, and how well your message is getting across to a reader. The [Undergraduate Writing Center](#) is also an excellent resource to utilize when writing application essays. Their consultants can provide help with structure, punctuation, grammar, and other technical matters.

Interview Practice

Practice your interview skills with us! You will practice one-one with a Pre-Health Professions Coach and receive feedback to help you in your professional school interview. Dressing for your HP Mock Interview is optional, if you would like feedback on your clothing choice and you want to test whether it will be comfortable, or you may just want to discuss appropriate attire with your Pre-Health Professions Coach.