

APPLICATION YEAR MANUAL

2017-2018

HOW TO:

- **PREPARE FOR THE MCAT**
- **APPLY TO MEDICAL SCHOOL**
- **PREPARE FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL INTERVIEWS**

**Pre Health Professions Committee
Goucher College**

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I. APPLICATION YEAR SCHEDULE

Review Record with the Pre-Med Advisor	(Fall)
Prepare for MCAT	(All Year)
Take the practice MCAT	(January)
Register for May/June MCAT (on line)	(January)
Take the MCAT	(May/June)
Determine where to apply	(April-May)
Ask faculty members for letters of recommendation	(April)
Work on AMCAS personal essay	(late-Spring)
Fill out AMCAS (on line)	(May-early June)
Request transcripts	(May)
Fill out forms for Pre Med Committee	(April)
Meet with Pre Med Committee	(May-Reading period)
Submit AMCAS application (electronic)	(by 4 th week of June)
Complete Pre Med Internship and Community Service before you apply.	

II. SYNOPSIS and TRAFFIC RULES

To apply to Medical, Dental, or Veterinary School, **you must do the following during the Fall and Spring semesters before you apply.** These rules are set so that you can apply to professional school in an informed and timely fashion. Ignorance of the application process and a lack of understanding of the qualities the professional schools are looking for will only work against you.

1. **Attend the workshops** and talks by medical school admissions officers. The workshops will teach you how to avoid common errors made by students during the application process. We will also help you prepare a good personal essay for your applications. The talks by the admissions representatives are for your benefit. They will tell you exactly what each school is looking for in an applicant.

2. **Take the MCAT or DAT standardized tests.** The MCAT is given on a number of test dates; take the exam in late May or early June. You will need to register for a specific test date and site sometime in January using the aamc.org site. Only under **very, very, very unusual circumstances** should the MCAT be taken for the first time in August. Students applying to veterinary school should take the GRE during the summer or early fall. Students applying to dental school should make an appointment to take the DAT at a testing center during the summer.

3. Return the **Request for Faculty Evaluation and the Reference Request and FERPA Release** sheet to the Pre Med Advisor by April 1st¹. The Pre Med Advisor will contact the faculty members you list and ask them to write a recommendation for you. However, it is always a good idea to ask each faculty member if they would be willing to write in your behalf before placing their name on the list. Include members of the Pre Medical Committee on this list if you want specific comments from them. The Pre Medical Committee is currently composed of Dr. George Delahunty (Chair), Dr. Scott Sibley, and Dr. Rodney Yoder.

Note: Some faculty members may have to wait until the end of the spring semester before submitting their evaluations.

4. Fill out the **Personal Information Form** attached to these instructions. The form should be completed and returned no later than the third week of April. The information you provide for us will help us write a better letter for you, so don't forget to include everything relating to your application. Noting any leadership positions and volunteer work is very important.

5. **Each student who expects to apply for admission to medical, dental, or veterinary school must be interviewed by the Pre Medical Committee.** These interviews usually take place during the last week of classes or during the reading period. You will be notified of the date, time, and place. No letter of evaluation will be written by the Committee without such an interview. **A student who delays the decision to apply beyond the time when the interviews are arranged may have to wait until the following September for an interview and the preparation of the letter of evaluation by the Committee.**

6. During the spring you must also decide on where to apply to medical school. All of the schools subscribe to AMCAS (American Medical College Application Service); with the exception of the Texas schools, which have their own central application service. (See Appendix A) A list of

medical schools commonly applied to by Goucher students is noted in this manual. Use the www.aamc.org website to access the AMCAS application. Note that most dental schools, veterinary schools, and osteopathic medical schools subscribe to their own centralized application service, and we have noted the website addresses for these application services in this manual. **You will need to give your AMCAS application ID# and letter ID# to the premed advisor to put on your letter of recommendation. If you apply to osteopathic medical schools you will need to give the CAS ID# to the pre-med advisor, as well. You will also need to give the premed advisor a copy of your professional school application for our files. A copy of this application is required before your letter from the premedical committee will be released.**

7. The AMCAS application will be followed by secondary applications from the individual medical schools. Most of the secondary applications are online. You will need to complete these and send them back as soon as possible—**that means within a week to 10 days**. Once the schools receive your secondary application, they will determine which applicants to invite for interviews.

8. We will conduct an interview workshop in May, and a MMI Workshop in September for those students who applied in June. You will have the opportunity do a practice interview with a member of the Pre-medical Committee and/or a member of the CDO in the fall.

III. USEFUL RESOURCES

Application strategy is primarily based on your state residency. The Pre Med Advisor will help you with your selection of schools. The following books are very helpful and worth purchasing. They describe the admission requirements and entrance statistics on the previous year's freshman class. Use the Web sites noted below.

Medical School Admission Requirements *

and

AAMC Curriculum Directory (Curriculum data on every United States and Canadian Medical School)

Association of American Medical Colleges
Attention: Membership and Publication Orders
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036

1-202-828-0416

Web site: <http://www.aamc.org>

ADEA Official Guide to Dental Schools

American Dental Education Association
1400 K Street , N.W. Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005

1-202-289-7201 (general)

1-202-289-7204 FAX

<http://www.adea.org>

* Essential reading for premedical students.

For applying to veterinary school, the following book is helpful:

Veterinary Medical School Admission Requirements
in the United States and Canada

Available from:

Purdue University Press
Building E
1532 South Campus Courts
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1532

1-800-933-9637

APPLICATION CHECK LIST

- Fall semester meeting with the premed advisor to discuss strengths and weaknesses of applying to professional school
- Take the practice MCAT offered by the Post-bac TA
- Register for the Spring MCAT, DAT or GRE
- Submit names of faculty members to write in your behalf
- Sign and submit your Authorization and Release forms to Dr. Delahunty
- Fill out the Premedical Committee forms in detail
- Meet with the Premedical Committee
- Review where you are applying with the premedical advisor
- Make official and unofficial transcript requests. Also release a copy of your transcript to the premedical advisor.
- Write your AMCAS/AACOMAS essay
- Prepare and submit your AMCAS/AACOMAS application
- Send a .pdf version of your verified AMCAS/AACOMAS application to the premed advisor, Dr. George Delahunty. Be sure you send your AMCAS ID, AMCAS Letter ID, CAS ID (for DO schools), and the names of the schools to which you are applying.
- Prepare and submit secondary applications within a week to 10 days of receipt.

ON-LINE APPLICATIONS

FOR ALLOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOLS: (AMCAS)

<http://www.aamc.org>

Use this web site to

1. register for the MCAT
2. order practice tests
3. apply using AMCAS
4. national applicant date for the MCAT and AMCAS can be obtained here

Remember:

AAMC = American Association of Medical Colleges

AMCAS = American Medical College Application Service

MCAT = Medical College Admissions Test

FOR DENTAL SCHOOL:

<http://www.ada.org>

Students are expected to apply electronically, but paper applications will be made available from the AADS office.

FOR OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOLS:

www.aacom.org

All materials and instruction can be accessed through this web site.

FOR VETERINARY SCHOOLS:

<http://aavmc.org/vmcas>.

Students apply electronically.

IV. PREPARING FOR THE MCAT

Your success on the MCAT largely depends on whether you have the discipline to study for it. It is important to begin early; if you wait until second semester, you may not have time to prepare adequately for the May MCAT.

Three approaches to preparing for the MCAT are available:

- A. A review session taught by the postbac assistant once a week reviews the basic science and uses MCAT style mini-tests – this is free.
- B. You can pay for a review course from one of the many commercial courses: Stanley Kaplan, Princeton Review and Exam Crackers. These reviews are usually offered in the spring. Some offer on-line versions, as well.
- C. You can review on your own using one of the many review books available.

At the beginning of the fall semester, treat the MCAT review sessions as another class. Use this time to reinforce your basic knowledge of general chemistry and to develop the habit of reviewing every week. We feel that the MCAT-style mini-tests you will be given in the MCAT review sessions will also help you. **The MCAT is not only a test of your basic knowledge in the sciences, but also a test of how well and quickly you can assimilate new information.** You need to know the sciences well, and you have to understand what is being asked of you and find the correct answer quickly. By taking practice tests, you will improve your ability to recognize patterns in the questioning. This, in turn, will help you deal more effectively with the time constraints imposed by the MCAT.

During the first week of the second semester (in January), we will try to administer a full-length MCAT. This is an actual exam that was administered a few years ago, so it should give you a good idea of what you need to focus on in your preparations – your completed exam will make an excellent study guide. We will mimic actual testing conditions so that you get a feel for what the actual test will be like. The tests will be scored and returned to you. Only you and the Pre Med Advisor will know your scores.

REGISTERING FOR THE MCAT

You must register for the MCAT on the www.aamc.org Website in January. The registration fee for the 2017 MCAT registration fee was \$305. Changing the test center or test date after you register will cost you \$90.00. We recommend applying for a fee waiver if you can demonstrate need. If you are granted a fee waiver for the MCAT, you may also be eligible for reductions in later primary and secondary application fees. (Many medical schools will waive these fees if you have been granted a fee waiver for MCAT registration. Applying for a fee waiver for the application process without a fee waiver for the MCAT will prove more difficult.) *If you need special considerations (e.g., extra time) you will need to apply for these considerations at least 60 days before the exam date.*

We recommend filling out and returning the MCAT registration form as soon as possible because testing sites are assigned on a first-come-first-served basis.

TAKING THE MCAT

Note that the MCAT is a computer-based exam. It is offered at a number of testing sites within a given time frame.

Taking the MCAT will require 8 to 9 hours. You will take the test at a designated testing center with appropriate computer facilities. It is recommended that you arrive at the testing center **at least** a half hour early. Bring a photo ID with you (Driver's License or Passport). You may want to drive down to your testing site a few days early to give yourself an idea of how long the trip will take and where to find parking. Scratch paper will be provided by the test site and will be collected at the end of the test. Noise reducing headsets should also be available at the testing site. You **MAY NOT** use a calculator or your own earplugs, so don't even bother bringing them. You are not allowed to bring anything into the testing lab other than your clothes. If the proctor permits you to wear a sweater or jacket in the testing room, it may not be removed in the testing room. You will be provided with locks and lockers to store your personal items, including electronic devices such as cell phones and a pager (which need to be turned off even in the locker). Testing computers will be assigned to you in advance. Many of the testing facilities are able to accommodate up to 16 workstations, although the number of examinees will vary on a daily basis. Test Center Administrators will be available to ensure a quiet and comfortable environment for all test takers.

You will begin the exam by filling out the answer forms. You will also be fingerprinted onto your photo identification ticket. Before each section begins, the proctor will go around and compare your I.D. picture with your face. Once all the instructions have been read and forms filled, you may begin. If you are an international student please see Dr. Delahunty regarding proper identification for taking the MCAT.

The MCAT consists of the following sections in this order:

SECTION	# of Questions	TIME
Exam Agreement		10 minutes
Tutorial		5 minutes
Chemical & Physical Sciences	59	95 minutes
Break		10 minutes
Critical Analysis & Reasoning	53	90 minutes
Lunch Break		30 minutes
Biological and Biochemical Sciences	5	95 minutes
Break		10 minutes
Psych, Soc, Bio Foundations of Behavior	59	95 minutes
Satisfaction survey		5 minutes

- The total seated time will be approximately 7 hour and 30 minutes

Each section of the MCAT is scored separately on a scale from 118 to 132. A score of 125 will represent the mean score for each section. Since there 4 sections to the exam the total or cumulative score for the test will range from 472 to 528 with the mid-point being a score of 500. To be competitive applicants need to be in the top 20%. Usually a composite score of 510 will enable you to be competitive at allopathic medical schools. With the number of applications to medical schools currently being very high, strong MCAT scores are extremely important.

When you finish the test, you may feel a bit of a letdown, as your scores will not become available for approximately one month. It is not in your best interest to worry too much or to get too excited. If certain portions of the test seemed extremely difficult, the curve will reflect this difficulty by allowing for more mistakes. Similarly, a test which seems particularly easy will probably be graded on a more severe scale. Do your best to relax during the waiting period.

Once you receive your scores, you need to consult with the premedical advisor with regard to retaking the test in August. **You need to consult the premed advisor if:**

1. Your total score is low.
2. You have a low score in any section.

Useful Review Texts:

- 1) *The Berkeley Review Series*
- 2) *Exam Krackers Complete MCAT Study Package*
- 3) *Kaplan Study materials*
- 4) *Princeton Review*

V. APPLICATION PROCESS

PRIMARY APPLICATIONS

The term “primary application” is often used to refer to the AMCAS (MD) or the AACOMAS (DO) application. AMCAS stands for the “American Medical College Application Service.” Almost all American medical schools subscribe to AMCAS, which is operated by the Association of American Medical Colleges (commonly referred to with yet another acronym: AAMC). AACOMAS stands for American Association of Osteopathic Medical School Application Service. Both the AMCAS and AACOMAS application forms require basic personal information, an essay in the form of a “personal statement,” and a listing of all post-secondary courses taken and grades received. Each application service verifies the information you give them regarding your academic credentials, copies your application, and sends it to the schools that you designate as recipients. Be forewarned: unless you get a fee waiver, this can be rather expensive (for the 2017 AMCAS application, the first school costs \$160, and every school after that costs \$38 per school).

Filling out the AMCAS or AACOMAS application, though significantly less stressful than taking science classes, will take time. Allow at least 40 hours. Concentrate on the factors over which you have definite control: in particular, how soon you complete and submit your application, and how you package yourself. It may not sound like much, but you will be surprised how far a little foresight in these two areas will take you.

REQUESTING TRANSCRIPTS

Near the end of the spring semester, you should request both official and unofficial transcripts from all institutions where you have taken undergraduate courses - check the box on the Transcript Request Form marked “hold till end of semester”). You will need the unofficial transcripts to fill out your AMCAS and AACOMAS applications after the spring grades are submitted. Besides having an unofficial transcript sent to yourself, you will need to send along an official AMCAS/AACOMAS transcript request form to each school. The AMCAS/AACOMAS form with an official transcript will then be sent by each school to the respective application service and become part of your application. There is usually a time lag when ordering transcripts toward the end of the academic year, so order them early. Once you’ve written your essay, the only things left to do are fill out the applications and have all your undergraduate and graduate schools send official transcripts to AMCAS/AACOMAS.

WRITING YOUR ESSAY

The major hurdle of this AMCAS/AACOMAS application stage is the personal statement. During the winter break, you may want to start mulling over potential topics for your essay. Aside from the interview, it is the only opportunity to express your personality. Because the essay is restricted to one page, however, it can be difficult to write something satisfying. You will need to

differentiate yourself from thousands of other similarly well-qualified applicants, who profess to have all of the same wonderful characteristics you do. Concrete examples from your experience will make you more credible to your readers, namely, members of admissions committees. We will offer an essay writing workshop during the second semester to help you clarify and condense your ideas. Use these resources, as well as friends and fellow classmates, to get various critiques of your medical school essay.

A side benefit of essay writing is that it provides a mental framework to which you can easily refer during interviews. Having written a personal statement, you should be able to recall (and elaborate upon) salient points about yourself more easily. Anything you put in your essay is fair game for an interviewer to ask questions about. **DO NOT put anything in your essay that you do not want to talk about.**

One more note about essays: use many proof-readers. Spelling errors and unwieldy sentences detract from the image that you want to present.

COMPLETING THE AMCAS/AACOMAS APPLICATION

When you have completed inputting all the necessary information onto the AMCAS application web site, make sure you print a copy for yourself and save an electronic version as well.

In fact, it is a good idea to keep a separate file for each school on your list, containing photocopies of all application materials and a list of when each item was sent and received. AMCAS begins accepting applications in early June, and AACOMAS will now accept them in MAY. If you are receiving your MCAT score in June we recommend that you wait to apply until you have received your MCAT scores. As soon as you have received your MCAT scores you can finalize where you are applying, determine whether you will retake the MCAT, check the appropriate box, and submit your application.

Hints for the AMCAS/AACOMAS Application

1. Remember the AMCAS application is online: www.aamc.org . AACOMAS application www.aacom.org
2. You can begin working on your application May 1. The submission date, however, will be in June for AMCAS and in May for AACOMAS.
3. A dynamic status page will be available. This is especially helpful in determining when your transcripts have been received by AMCAS.
4. Your post-secondary experiences are limited to 15, with the three most important experiences listed first and presented in greater detail.
5. You can communicate with AMCAS directly via:
phone: 202-828-0660
email: amcas@aamc.org
6. Fees for the 2017 application were:
\$160 for the first application
\$38 for each additional school
NOTE: When you submit your application, hit the “submit” button only once. Each time you press “submit” you will be charged on your credit card.
7. In preparing your application online you will receive an **AAMC ID#**. PLEASE give this # to the premed advisor. It will be needed on your letter of recommendation. You will receive a **letter ID #** for the electronic version of the letter. Please give this number to the pre-med advisor as well. AACOMAS will also give you a CAS ID# that we will need.
8. If you make changes to your application after you submit it, these are called post-submission changes. Be sure to re-certify and re-submit these changes

PROCESSING THE AMCAS

The processing of your AMCAS/AACOMAS application should take 10 - 14 business days. After verifying your application, AMCAS will send you a *transmittal notification* affirming that they have sent copies of your application to the schools you designated on the application form. Sometimes this process takes longer. Calling AMCAS by phone can be a legitimate hassle, as their lines are often busy. Yet, it may be necessary just to make sure that your application material has all been received.

Most medical schools will request **secondary applications** automatically after they receive your AMCAS application (usually within 2 weeks of your sending it to AMCAS). However, some schools, for example Vanderbilt, Duke, Stanford, Pittsburgh and UCSF, will conduct a detailed review of your primary application before deciding whether to request a secondary application. Along with the secondary application, most schools will ask you to send an “application processing fee” ranging anywhere from \$75 to \$100.

GET YOUR APPLICATIONS IN EARLY—THIS MEANS BY THE END OF JUNE. We cannot over-emphasize the importance of promptness. Most medical schools use a rolling admissions process. You improve your chances by applying early when the schools have fewer applications to deal with. Furthermore, if for some reason there is a problem in processing your application, the time lost in rectifying the mistake will not be as critical as that for a problem detected in August or September. Even for people who retake the MCAT in August, it is still better to have an application on file and ready to go. Waiting until September to submit a complete application places your file at the bottom of the heap.

SECONDARY APPLICATIONS

There are two tasks to accomplish during this stage: to complete the secondary applications and to request that letters of recommendation be sent to each school. In most cases, the secondary application will be a single sheet requesting standard information (permanent address, current address, etc.), possibly with a few short-answer questions. However, some secondary applications can be quite extensive involving several essay questions. Stanford's secondary application, for instance, is eight pages long. See the appendix for a list of schools with particularly long secondary applications. Although essays on a secondary application mean more work for you, they also present an opportunity to express a different aspect of yourself than may have come through in the primary application.

DECIDING WHERE TO APPLY

Deciding where to apply to medical school is one of the most important decisions you will make. Listed below are some factors you may wish to consider when choosing where to apply to medical school. However, your application strategy is primarily based upon your STATE RESIDENCY.

Some factors to consider are:

- a) **Mission of the school:** Is the school more teaching or research oriented? Does it serve a special interest or population?
- b) **Financial:** What is the tuition and availability of financial aid? What is the average debt/student?
- c) **Curriculum:** Is the curriculum traditional or problem based? How much of a student's day is spent in class? Are there specific programs unique to the school?
- d) **Reputation:** How does the school rank overall? Is this important to you? What % of the students pass the USMLE? Where do students do their residencies? What % of students achieve their top three residency choices?
- e) **Students:** What type of students typically attends this school? Is the student body diverse? Is a diverse student body important to you? What do the current medical students say about their school?
- f) **Public or private:** Is the school affiliated with a state system or is it a private institution? This will influence the number of applications they receive from in-state and out-of-state. It will also influence the number of students the school admits from in-state or out-of-state.
- g) **Patient base and hospital affiliation:** From where does the medical school draw patients? Will you see a wide range of medical cases? Is the school affiliated with

private or public hospitals? Does the school run its own hospital? Is it affiliated with a VA hospital?

- h) **Geographic location:** Is the school located in a region where you wish to live? What will life be like there? Is the medical school associated with a larger university?

The general rules for a successful application strategy are as follows:

1. Apply to all medical schools, both public and private within your home state.
2. Apply to a total of 15-20 medical schools in order to cast a wide net and help insure your chances of being accepted.
3. Apply to private medical colleges outside of your home state, as they will typically accept a large percentage of out of state residents.
4. Consider some state supported medical colleges which take a significant number of out of state students (eg. University of Pittsburgh, Penn State).
5. If you are a strong applicant, be sure to include some “reach” schools on your list.
6. You will also want to consider cost. The difference in tuition between a public and private medical college can be substantial. This can dramatically influence the level of debt you will accumulate over four years.
7. Minority applicants should consider applying to the minority medical schools (Howard University and Meharry Medical College).
8. As an example, a Maryland resident may choose to apply to the following medical schools.

University of Maryland (only state medical school)

Hopkins (reach school)

George Washington

Georgetown

Penn State University

Drexel

Jefferson

Hofstra Northwell

New York Medical College

Albany

Rochester

Medical College of Wisconsin

Columbia (reach school)

Tulane

Tufts

Temple

Washington University (reach school)

Virginia Commonwealth Sch. of Medicine
St. Louis University
Chicago Medical Sch. of Rosalind Franklin Univ.
Northwestern
Albert Einstein

9. Check Appendices A through D for a summary of information about U.S. medical schools. Especially look at APPENDIX D, which lists median GPA and MCAT scores for a number of different medical schools.
10. You can also use a website: <http://www.studentdoc.com/medfind.html> to help determine where you might submit a competitive application. You will enter your MCAT scores and GPA into this site and it will compare your profile to last year's entering class at each medical school.

VI. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

All Medical schools require a letter of evaluation from the college's pre medical committee. This letter will summarize your academic qualifications, comment on your personal qualities and note your experience and motivation for a career in medicine. The letter is actually a composite letter consisting of input from numerous faculty evaluations. You will be asked to supply the names of faculty members who are willing to write in your behalf. You must first ask the faculty members if they are willing to write for you; then turn in a list of faculty members who are writing in your behalf to the pre-med advisor. The premedical advisor will send along a special form to each faculty member. Recommendations from coaches, employers, or other pertinent individuals should also be included. You must also fill out a series of forms to help us write a detailed letter. In addition you will need to meet with the pre medical committee before we can construct your letter of evaluation.

Before leaving for the summer, be sure to leave your list of schools with your premedical advisor. It is the **student's responsibility** to ensure that the application is complete. You can call the medical school a few weeks after submitting your secondary application in order to find out whether your application is complete.

The premedical committee letters are usually ready for submission by mid-July. We will submit your letter electronically to the appropriate site for distribution to the medical schools.

VII. INTERVIEWS

An interview request indicates that your academic record is acceptable; the admissions committee members would like to see if you present yourself as well in person as you have on paper. It provides you with opportunities to improve the good impression you have made on the committee and to learn more about the school. Interviewing candidates takes time, and scheduling can be tight, so make your appointment as soon as you receive notice. If you cannot make it to an interview, call and cancel. Depending on the school, you may be able to reschedule. Under no circumstances should you simply ignore an interview appointment (or request); this will reflect badly not only on you but also on Goucher students in general. Medical school staff members are going to be your colleagues some day; start treating them courteously now.

REMEMBER the COMPETENCIES medical Schools are now trying to assess:

Interpersonal Competencies:

service orientation,
social and interpersonal skills,
cultural competence,
team work and oral communication.

Intrapersonal Competencies:

integrity and ethics,
reliability dependability,
resilience and adaptability,
and capacity for improvement.

A. Interview Types

There are several different types of interviews that you may encounter. The “**open file**” interview is by far the most common. In this type of interview, the interviewer has read your file (and may even have it sitting open on the desk in front of him or her). Since both you and the interviewer are familiar with your exploits, you will probably be asked to expand upon some specific point in your application.

In a “**blind interview**,” the interviewer knows nothing about you. You must convey your motivation and aptitude for medicine without the “head start” provided by your application file. Time can be an important factor in blind interviews. Be concise – your life story will not fit in a 30 minute interview, nor is it germane to why you are there. Interviewers are looking for motivation and informed decision-making. If you know that you are going to a blind interview, it is a good idea to review a photocopy of your application to that school. This will refresh your credentials in your memory. You will be able to answer requests, like “tell me about yourself” in an organized and self-assured fashion.

Group interviews can have several different formats. You may find yourself sitting in a circle with some admissions representatives and 10 or 15 other applicants. You may have to answer the

same question as all the other applicants, or you may receive a different question. Some schools also arrange interviews, where a group of faculty members all question one student.

Some medical schools have moved to a format of six short interviews (ten minutes each) called **Multiple Mini Interviews (MMI)**. With this type of interview the student reads a statement posted on the door of the interview room, then enters the room and talks with the interviewer about what they have read. The statements usually describe a situation that calls for an ethical evaluation of a situation and good judgment. After ten minutes, the student moves to the next interview room with a different reading on the door. This process continues for 6 interviews. More on Multiple Minis later in the Interview workshop.

Most medical schools have abolished the practice of “stress interviews.” Some interviewers, however, still use the technique of trying to unnerve an applicant in order to evaluate his or her suitability for medicine. Even in an “open file” interview, an aggressively pursued line of questioning can be difficult to handle diplomatically. Female applicants, for instance, may find themselves subject to questions concerning their family expectations and their ability to handle simultaneously the roles of mother and physician. Although such questions may have some validity, there may be some interviewers who pursue their inquiries beyond what is appropriate. Do not become defensive or flippant if this happens; answer the question as best you can.

In the unlikely event that a situation arises in which you feel you have been treated unfairly during an interview, let the medical school admissions director know immediately. Please consult with the pre-med advisor as well. If the director of admissions agrees with you and scheduling permits, you may be offered another interview.

B. Preparation

In preparing for interviews, there are four main things to consider: your attitude, your appearance, the schedule of events for your interview day, and the interview itself.

Attitude. Regardless of the type of interview you encounter, your attitude is extremely important. You want to leave your interviewer with the impression that you ought to be a doctor. You should be pleasant and courteous, confident in your abilities without being arrogant. Do not take anything personally, whether it is the nature of a question or the attitude of an interviewer.

Appearance. Your appearance should be conservative yet elegant. For women, a suit, or a blazer with either a dress or a skirt and blouse conveys an appropriately polished image (no cleavage). For men, a well cut suit in darker grays or charcoal is a good choice. A splash of color is not a bad thing, however - you do not need to look corporate. **NO TENNIS SHOES.** Your hair should be well-groomed (including mustaches and beards, if you have one). Make sure that you like your interview clothing. Interviewers are looking, in part, to see how comfortable you are with strangers and whether you can set them at ease around you. It is difficult to do this if you feel that you like a buffoon.

The Interview Day. A week or two before your interview, most schools will send you an itinerary for your interview day. A typical interview day might begin with a welcome/information session,

followed by a financial aid presentation, a tour, a luncheon with current students, and one or two interviews. Prepare yourself for the prospect of spending the day with ten or fifteen applicants who are just as nervous as you, so as not to be distracted by their jitters as well as your own.

The Interview. Although it is difficult to anticipate what an interviewer will ask you, it is a good idea to go over frequently asked types of questions before the interview. Most questions fall into two broad categories: conversation starters and agenda questions. You may be required to answer questions on difficult issues facing medicine at any point during the interview. Although there are no simple, uncontroversial, “correct” answers to such questions, you should be prepared to give a reasonable and well-informed opinion. **You need to be informed about the Health Care Reform Act of 2010 (the ACA or Obama care).** Read the newspaper and/or national magazines.

It is customary for interviewers to end the interview by asking if you have any questions. Schools that invite you to interview will generally send you a prodigious amount of information. Asking a few pertinent questions is a means of demonstrating your interest in the school, so familiarize yourself with this information before you go.

Some students also find it helpful to have a mock interview with a member of the pre medical committee. Do this before your first interview. Practicing with an experienced interviewer can help you feel more confident when you do actually interview.

Your “interviewer” will also be able to provide you with an objective viewpoint on your delivery. The medical schools will not sympathize with you at all if you are a bit rusty at your first interview, so prepare yourself thoroughly.

Most people who interview applicants for medical schools do so because they enjoy it. The questions they ask are simply a means for them to determine if you would fit it at their school. At some point you might encounter an interviewer with whom you have a personality conflict - this is the luck of the draw. We feel that if you approach each interview as an opportunity to converse with a fascinating person about a fascinating subject (yourself) you will be able to keep a healthy perspective. Whether you have a good interview has as much to do with your interviewer as with you. Turn on the charm, accentuate the positive; and when the interview is over, move on.

Follow-up Notes. Before you leave the medical school, make sure to get the name and work address of each of your interviewers. You should send a short thank-you note, making reference to interview conversations if possible, to each of them as soon as you return home. By doing this, you not only show common courtesy, but also make your final impression a little more lasting.

Attached is a list of sample interview questions, a list of character traits most interviewers would likely assess, and a list of questions medical students would have liked to have asked on their interviews.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL INTERVIEW

A. Preparing for the Med School Interview

1. Find out all you can about the school prior to the interview. Get catalogues, read curriculum guides, and (if possible) talk with students who are attending the school.
2. Find out about the structure of the interview -- one-on one, group, panel, etc. How long is the interview? Does it include a tour? If the medical school's letter does not give this information, call the school to find out.
3. Dress neatly and conservatively, but not necessarily dull. Coats and ties for men, dresses or skirts and jackets or a pants suit for women. Don't forget a firm handshake.
4. Relax and be yourself! Exhibit confidence, poise, and thoughtfulness.
5. Take a self-inventory. Areas relating to leadership, levels of responsibility in various activities, resolution of difficult or stressful problems, resourcefulness, and your perception of quality and richness of experiences will be important.
6. Career and motivational aspects will most assuredly be covered. It is important not to come up with a canned statement on "why I want to be a doctor." If you are asked this question, be prepared to talk about your definition of success, your values, your experiences and insights into these, the influence of family, and your understanding of society's values and definition of success as it may affect you.

B. Managing the Interview

1. When you arrive at the medical school, treat the people that you meet with courtesy. Clerical staff often have input into the selection process.
2. If you are unable to make an interview, DON'T JUST FORGET TO SHOW UP. As an aspiring professional student, it is your responsibility to call the institution and tell them that you would either like to arrange a new time, or tell them that you have taken another position and will not be coming for an interview. That bit of courtesy will be a lasting opinion not only for you, but for other students from your school.
3. Be prepared to have some of your answers challenged. A good interviewer is looking for depth of character and breadth of life experiences. Most will probe for

detail if superficial answers are given. A good problem solver is able to draw upon a variety of experiences to give substantive responses.

4. If you don't understand a question that is being asked, ask for clarification. Don't try to bluff an answer if you don't understand. It is better to take a moment and restate what was asked and proceed with that statement. Students should be aware, however, that interviewers will deliberately ask ambiguous questions to discern the student's ability to structure a response. Part of the interviewer's aim is to determine if the student can think on his/her feet.
5. If you are asked a question which puts you on the spot or makes you feel very uncomfortable, you might tell your interviewer that and state why -- then answer the question to the best of your ability. Interviewers will respect feelings and will appreciate the student's honesty in sharing that with the interviewer. Where subjects are of a controversial nature, don't get into an argument with your interviewer. You will be the loser on that one!
6. Try to convey what it is that makes you unique. Most students will be asked about things which are important to them, and this is an opportunity to discuss values, beliefs, and accomplishments in the context of these.
7. Maintain good eye contact. There is no need to burn a hole through your interviewer with a constant stare, but when responding to questions, it is important to converse directly with the person.
8. Be aware of your body language at all times, but especially when you sit. Sitting on the edge of the chair while gripping the upholstery will make any interviewer wonder if you can cope. Remember that 65% of communication comes in the way of non-verbal clues.
9. Do not make disparaging comments about yourself. Be positive.

C. Factors Frequently Assessed

Communication Skills
Personality -- Ability to Relate
Maturity/Stability
Interpersonal Relations/Empathy/Listening Skills/Courtesy/Tact
Motivations for Medicine (most important)
Humanistic Concerns
Leadership Qualities
Depth and Breadth of Knowledge and Interests (Health-related/General)
Intellectual Curiosity
Knowledge of Medicine
Achievement of Goals
Altruism
Integrity/Responsibility/Forthrightness/Truthfulness/Sincerity

Interest in the World
Collegiality (Team Player)
Coping Ability/Emotional Stability
Obstacles Overcome
Dealing with Change
Perseverance/Energy/Stamina
Good Judgment
Problem Solving Skills
Decision Making Skills
Evolution of Medicine as a Career Choice

Interviewers attempt to measure an applicant's self assessment or ability to realistically evaluate medicine as a career in relation to his or her own:

strengths and weaknesses,
interpersonal skills, including the ability to communicate with peers, faculty, patients and other members of the health care team,
academic ability to withstand the rigors of medical education,
common sense (the lack of which is more readily noted than the presence),
experience which provides a broad perspective,
perseverance or the ability to endure the stresses inherent in medical school, residency, etc.

Negative Factors:

Pomposity
Arrogance
Compulsiveness
Anger
Insensitivity to Others
Dishonesty

Applicants should be prepared for questions regarding:
(From Assistant Dean of Admissions and Records at
South Illinois University School of Medicine)

The positives and negatives of a medical career
Social and ethical questions related to medicine
Hypothetical situations
Medical practice terminology
Awareness of current events
Study habits
Leisure activities
Reading tastes
Time utilization
Personal and professional goals and expectations

Coping with stressful situations
Dealing with difficult people or those with different lifestyles and values
Essential characteristics of a good physician
Applicant's own strengths and weaknesses

D. Sample Interview Questions

1. Why do you want to be a doctor or why do you want to go to medical school?
2. When did you first decide on medicine as a profession?
3. What first stimulated your interest in medicine?
4. How does your family feel about your decision to go to medical school? Did they influence your decision?
5. Describe yourself. Do you have a large or small group of friends?
6. What are your positive and negative qualities or strengths or weaknesses?
7. What qualities, attributes, or competencies do you think a physician should possess? What qualities do you have which will make a good physician? Describe adversity you have faced and how you have dealt with it. Are you flexible?
8. Are you planning to specialize? In what specialty?
9. Where do you see yourself in 20 years -- what will you be doing?
10. What will you do if you don't get into medical school?
11. How do you plan to finance your education?
12. There are many qualified applicants and we cannot accept everyone. Why accept you above the others?
13. Have you done any volunteer work in a hospital?
14. How do you spend your leisure time -- what are your interests?
15. What books and magazines do you read? What was the last book you read; tell me about it.
16. How did you choose your undergraduate school?
17. Explain the discrepancy between your MCAT scores and GPA or vice versa.
18. Why did you drop, fail, withdraw or get a certain grade in this course?
19. How much did you study as an undergraduate?
20. Tell me about your work experience.

21. What or who has been the greatest influence upon your life?
22. Do you think that MCAT scores are an accurate yardstick in one's aptitude for medicine?
23. What do you think the major issue is in medicine today?
24. What is your opinion of managed care?
25. What do you think about the medical care HMO's are giving?
26. What changes would you like to see in the current health care system?
27. How can doctors educate patients about healthy habits?
28. What is your opinion on the malpractice situation?
29. What is your opinion on abortion?
30. What is your opinion on euthanasia?
31. If you were the interviewer, what qualities would you look for in the interviewee? What questions would you ask?
32. Why do you want to go to this medical school? What can you offer the school?
33. What do you know about the school?
34. Where else have you applied?
35. Have you been accepted to any other schools?
36. What are your long-range goals?
37. Do you have any questions for me?
38. What is the latest book you have read?

Suggested questions for interviews. Try to get information from catalogues. Don't ask redundant questions.

1. What is the course load like?
2. Is there clinical experience in the first two years?
3. How many hours are spent in class and lab?
4. Is school more research or more clinically oriented?
5. Are there tutoring and retention programs?
6. Are there opportunities for elective work and/or research?
7. How available are the professors for conferences and discussions?
8. What percentage of students pass the National Boards?
9. What is the grading system?
10. What is the housing situation on campus, in the area?
11. What are tuition fees? Do you foresee a raise in tuition within the next four years?
12. How available is financial aid? How do I apply?
13. How soon can I expect to hear from the admissions committee?

E. 31 Questions I Wish I Had Asked

Medical schools, like individuals, are very different -- in their philosophies, faculties, curricula, and the type of students they attract. Consequently, selecting the “best” medical school for you can be very challenging. The following set of questions was compiled by medical students from across the country to assist you in evaluating the schools you will visit. This list is by no means complete; it was designed to serve as a base for your own questions. Keep in mind that the interview represents a wonderful time for you to learn, so don't be shy about asking anyone your questions. Congratulations on your career choice and good luck with your interviews!

1. Are there any special programs for which this medical school is noted?

Curriculum

2. Describe this school's curriculum in the pre-clinical and clinical years. Are there any innovations, like Problem-Based Learning?
3. Are there opportunities for students to design, conduct, and publish their own research?
4. Is there a note-taking service? If so, is it University-run or student-run?
5. Is there flexibility in the coursework (the number of electives) and the timing of the courses (accelerating, decelerating, and time off) during the pre-clinical and clinical years?
6. Has this medical school, or any of its clinical departments, been on probation or had its accreditation revoked?
7. How do students from this medical school perform on the National Board Examinations? How does the school assist students who do not pass?

Evaluations

8. How are students evaluated academically? How are clinical evaluations performed?
9. Is there a formal mechanism in place for students to evaluate their professors and attending physicians? What changes have been made recently as a result of this feedback?

Counseling/Student Support

10. What kind of academic, personal, financial, and career counseling is available to students? Are these services also offered to their spouses and dependents/children?
11. Is there a mentor/advisor system? Who are the advisors -- faculty member, other students, or both?
12. How diverse is the student body? Are there support services or organizations for ethnic minorities and women?

Facilities

13. Tell me about the library and extra-curricular facilities (e.g., housing and athletic/recreational facilities).
14. Are there computer facilities available to students? Are they integrated into the curriculum/learning?
15. What type of clinical sites -- ambulatory, private prospectors, private hospitals, rural settings -- are available or required for clerkships? Does this school allow for students to do rotations at other institutions or internationally?
16. Is a car necessary for clinical rotations? Is parking a problem?

Financial Aid

17. What is the current tuition and fees? Is this expected to increase yearly? If so, at what rate?
18. Are there stable levels of federal financial aid and substantial amounts of university/medical school endowment aid available to students?
19. Are there students who have an "unmet need" factor in their budget? If so, where do these students come up with the extra funds?
20. Are spouses and dependents/children covered in a student's budget?
21. Is someone available to assist students with budgeting and financial planning?
22. Does this school provide guidance to its students, and to its graduates/alumni, on debt management?

Student Involvement

23. What medical school committees (e.g., curriculum committee) have student representation?
24. Are students involved in (required or voluntary) community service?
25. How active is the Student Council/Government? Are there other student organizations?

Policies

26. Is there an established protocol for dealing with student exposure to infectious diseases? Is there disability insurance provided to cover this exposure?
27. Does this school provide, or does the student pay for, vaccinations against Hepatitis B or prophylactic AZT treatment in case of a needle-stick or accident?
28. Is there a school Honor Code? Is there a grievance process/procedure? Are the students involved?

Residency

29. May I see a list of residency programs to which this school's recent students were accepted?

Questions to Ask Yourself

30. Does this school have strengths in the type of medicine (primary versus specialized care, urban versus rural practice environment, academic medicine versus private practice) that I will want to practice?
31. Would I be happy at this school (for at least the next four years)?

CASPer Information:

CASPer is an on-line exam that assesses your personal qualities for a career in medicine using different scenarios. It is offered by Altius Testing, a private company, which constructs and grades these exams. Some medical schools feel that the traditional venues of personal statements, letters of recommendation and traditional interviews do not provide enough information in assessing an applicant’s fit for medicine,; and thus they use this exam to provide additional information. If the school requires you to take this exam you will schedule a time to take the test on-line; it will done on your own computer.

The format of the exam will include 12 sections. Some of the sections involve watching a two to three minute video. You will then have 5 minutes to answer three open ended questions regarding the scenario you have just witnessed. Other sections will have read through a scenario and answer three opened ended questions about the reading.

Yes there is a fee for this test. At present the general fee is \$10.00 with a \$10.00 fee per school. Learn more about CASPer from the following website.

Web site: <https://takecasper.com/aboutcasper/#aboutcasper>

Medical Schools using CASPer

Central Michigan University College of Medicine	Florida Atlantic University College of Medicine	Medical College of Wisconsin	New York Medical College	Quillen College of Medicine	Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Rutgers RWJ School of Medicine	Texas A&M College of Medicine	Tulane University School of Medicine	University of Illinois Chicago College of Medicine	University of Vermont College of Medicine	West Virginia University School of Medicine

Ross Medical school in the Caribbean also uses CASPer.

VETERINARY SCHOOL INTERVIEWS

Although some veterinary schools do not interview applicants, you will need to prepare well for your interviews at veterinary schools, as these interview sessions are often shorter than interviews at other professional schools. You will need to make a good impression right from the beginning, as you will not have time to make up for lost ground.

Aside from being able to articulate your motivation and reasons for pursuing veterinary medicine, you will find that questions from your interviewer will focus in two areas: a) ethical situations and b) practical knowledge from your work with animals.

A. Examples of Ethical Questions:

1. A Good Samaritan brings you a dog that has been injured by a hit and run driver. The dog has no identification and the person bringing you the animal cannot afford to pay for the required treatment. As a veterinarian how do you respond? Do you treat the dog? Do you euthanize the animal? What do you do?
2. The owner of an exceptional quality show dog brings you the animal and asks that you clip the nails extremely short for the upcoming competition. The dog has rarely had its nails clipped in the past and never so short. Do you carry out the owner's request?
3. A husband and wife bring you their twelve-year-old golden retriever and are in a dilemma about what to do with their pet. The wife says the dog is now very old, weak, in pain and should be put to sleep. The husband disagrees and states that the dog still has a reasonable quality of life and should be allowed to live. As their veterinarian how do you handle this situation?
4. The owner of a healthy dog or cat brings you the animal and asks you to put the animal to sleep. Do you carry out the request?
5. The owner of a horse brings the animal to you because the horse has gone lame. The owner asks you, as the veterinarian who has treated the horse previously, to euthanize the horse as the upkeep of the animal is getting too expensive and he/she has a son starting college next year. What do you do?

B. Practical Knowledge

Given that you have had experience with companion animals, either in a veterinary practice, or as a family pet, you can expect the following questions:

1. What options are available to you in order to anesthetize dogs and cats for surgical procedures? Is there a preferred anesthetic?
2. At what age can you remove a puppy or a kitten from its mother?
3. What is the earliest age that you can spay or neuter a dog or cat?

If you have worked with horses you can expect the following questions:

1. Can you name six breeds of horses?
2. How much does a horse eat per day?
3. How much does a bale of hay weigh?
4. A cow has a gestation period of 282 days and will wean its calf in 60 to 75 days. So how often can a cow become pregnant?
5. What is BSE? How is it transmitted?
6. What is zoonotic disease? Can you give an example of recent importance?

A student who recently interviewed at Washington State University Medical School was asked the following questions: check out the web site at www.vetmed.wsu.edu

- Tell us about a time you were in a difficult situation and how you reacted to that situation. How did you overcome the difficulty?
- Was there ever a time that you had to complete a task that was entirely new to you? How did you go about completing that task? How did you know what steps to take and how to do them?
- Have you ever missed a deadline? What was it and what did you do?
- Tell us about a time that you were in a group where there was tension and how you personally helped to achieve the goals of the group.

*Note: they are looking for specific stories that use the pronouns "I, me" not "you, someone" etc.

Other possible questions:

- Environmentalism is a big concern recently- how are veterinarians keeping tabs on this in both large and small animal medicine?
- What is your response to someone who presents you with a healthy but feral cat and wants to know about euthanasia? Follow up: What is your response to the concern that a feral cat colony causes damage to the local bird population or that vaccination of these animals happens only once in their lives, if that?

C. Spontaneous Response Interviews –MULTIPLE MINI

Some veterinary schools (e.g., Va/MD) have moved to a Multiple Mini format as well. Usually of six short interviews (ten minutes each) are conducted. With this type of interview the student reads a statement posted on the door of the interview room, then enters the room and talks with the interviewer about what they have read. After ten minutes, the student moves to the next interview room with a different reading on the door. This process continues for 6 interviews. More on Multiple Minis later in the interview workshop.

VIII. PREPARING TO ATTEND MEDICAL SCHOOL

In general, it is reasonable to anticipate a response from the medical schools within six to eight weeks after your interviews. Some schools, however, have only one or two dates of acceptance (for example, Cornell Medical School lets all applicants know the admissions committee's decision around March 1).

A. Hearing from Medical Schools

Your notification from the medical schools will probably take one of four forms. You may be accepted or rejected outright, or you may be placed on a *wait list* or a *hold list*. The admissions officers must take into account that not all accepted students will attend, but they cannot give out more acceptances than there are places in the entering class. *Wait lists* and *hold lists* are means to get around this problem. The major difference between the two is that applicants on the *wait list* have been interviewed. If the admissions officers find that there are not enough acceptances to fill their school's entering class, they will begin to reevaluate people on the *wait list*. Once the *wait list* is exhausted, they will begin to call people from the *hold list* to come in for interviews. Whether you receive acceptance, *hold*, or *wait list* notifications, please let the pre-med advisor know how things are progressing for you. We will be able to advise you better if you keep us informed (for instance, about whether you should inquire about your application status, when to do so, whom to write, etc.).

B. Applying for Financial Aid

Medical schools begin sending out financial aid applications to accepted applicants in January or February. In most cases, you will need a completed income tax form to fill out the various applications they send you (some schools do allow estimated figures, but this is uncommon), so file early. Most schools suggest that you apply if you have been accepted or placed on the wait list. Check with the financial aid office to learn their policy. The financial aid people are aware that expense is an important consideration. If you get your financial aid application in early, they can generally give you a tentative award schedule before the deadline for making a decision.

C. Deciding Where To Go

If you are accepted by more than one school and have difficulty deciding, we suggest that you call the admission offices of the medical schools. They will usually be able to give you the names of students and/or faculty at the school who would be willing to answer your questions. Get as much information as possible, and weigh your choices methodically. It is a big decision, so take some time, but keep in mind that there are other people waiting. We urge you to notify, in writing, as soon as possible, those schools which you know you will not attend. There are many deserving applicants on the wait and hold lists who would be overjoyed to receive a place in the class. It is inconsiderate to them and to the medical school to hold on to a slot that you have no intention of using. **On March 15th Medical Schools will share their acceptance lists with each other, so a school will know if you are holding a spot somewhere else. You must make your final decision by May 15.**

Please let the premedical advisor know whether or not you have been accepted and where you have decided to enroll. This helps us in advising other medical school applicants. Remember the e-mail address is: *gdelahun@goucher.edu*

IX. IF YOU ARE NOT ACCEPTED

It is not unusual to be rejected with your first application to medical school. In fact, a significant number of people currently in medical school have applied more than once. If you do not gain acceptance to medical school you need to carefully reassess your application. The Premedical Committee will help you assess the strong and weak points of your application and plot a course to improve your application if you decide to try again. You will really need to strengthen the weak parts of your application rather than strengthen those parts which are already strong. Some examples of how to improve weak parts of an application are listed below.

a) Low G.P.A.

If your G.P.A. is not strong enough you may find that a strong senior year will improve your overall G.P.A. enough to make you a more competitive applicant. However, if more coursework is still needed after graduation you may wish to consider applying to a Master's Degree Program that often acts as a feeder program for medical school. These programs are offered at a number of different institutions. See the premedical advisor for further information concerning these programs.

b) Low MCAT Scores.

Although many people find it difficult to improve upon their first set of scores, we have found that some applicants can improve significantly with rigorous preparation. The privately offered MCAT preparation courses (e.g. Kaplan, Princeton Review) may prove helpful, but it will depend on how well a student applies himself or herself during this course. The key is to allow enough time to thoroughly review and sharpen your test taking skills.

c) Improving the Qualitative Aspects.

In reviewing your application be sure to go over the essay on your medical school application. Is it well written? Did you make clear your motivation for pursuing medicine? Do you have enough evidence that you are interested in medicine? **If you reapply be sure to write a new essay.** Medical schools usually keep files on previous applicants for at least two to three years.

Also ask yourself whether you can provide any other information to the Premedical Committee for your letter. Are there any other faculty who can write in your behalf? Can a former or current employer or supervisor write a letter supporting your personal qualities? Do you need to provide more evidence of your interest in medicine by doing more volunteer work? Have you done community service?

d) Reassess any medical school interviews.

If you interviewed at one or more medical schools and were not accepted, you need to review carefully what went on at the interview. Getting an interview means that the medical school admissions committee believes you have the academic ability to do the work in medical school. Now they want to know what kind of person you are. If you were not accepted your interviewer(s) either did not recommend your acceptance or did not argue strongly in your

behalf in front of the admissions committee. You need to review how you presented yourself in the interview, including what was asked, what you said, how you said it, and your body language. Often times it is helpful to talk in detail with other students about their interviews. In addition, if you had any hostile interviews or were asked inappropriate questions, tell your premed advisor about them.

X. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Schools not using AMCAS

TX Texas A & M University College of Medicine
Texas Tech University School of Medicine

UT - Dallas

UT - Galveston

UT - Houston

UT - San Antonio

Appendix B: Schools requiring Biochemistry & 4 Chem course options

State	Medical School	Biochemistry Req	Chemistry/ 4course option
CA	University of California, Irvine School of Medicine	Y	
FL	Florida State University	Y	
FL	University of Florida College of Medicine	Y	
HI	University of Hawaii at Manoa, John A. Burns School of Medicine	Y	
MD	Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine	Y	4 Chem course (2 GenCh)
MA	Harvard Medical School (new)	Y	4 Chem course (2 gen Ch)
MA	Tufts Medical School	Y	4 Chem course
MI	University of Michigan Medical School	Y	
MN	Mayo Medical School	Y	
MO	University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine	Y	
NE	University of Nebraska College of Medicine	Y	
NV	University of Nevada School of Medicine	Y	
NH	Dartmouth Medical School	Y	
NM	University of New Mexico School of Medicine	Y	
NY	New York Medical College	Y	
NY	State Univ of New York-Stoney brook	Y	4 Chem course
NY	New York Univ	Y	4 Chem course
NY	Weill Cornell Medical College	Y	4 Chem course
NY	State University of New York-Upstate Medical University	Y	
NC	Duke University School of Medicine	Y	
OH	Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine	Y/N	4 Chem course
OH	Ohio State University College of Medicine and Public Health	Y	
OR	Oregon Health and Science University	Y	
TX	University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio	Y	
UT	University of Utah School of Medicine	Y	
WI	University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health	Y	

Appendix C:

ALTERNATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOLS

If you are qualified to attend medical school, but are not competitive enough to be accepted to a U.S. medical school, either allopathic or osteopathic, you may wish to consider the offshore medical schools listed below. The schools listed below have large classes and the general criteria for admission are noted below. Upon graduation from these medical schools your chance of being accepted into a residency in the U.S. is very good. There are approximately 15,000 graduates from U.S. medical schools every year and well over 20,000 first-year residency slots. The extra residency slots must be filled by graduates of foreign medical schools.

CARIBBEAN

Ross University (NY office) (medical and veterinary)
460 West 34th Street
New York, NY 10001

Phone: 212-279-5500

E-mail: drross@rossmed.edu

Internet: www.rossmed.edu
www.rossvet.edu

Med STATS:

GPA: 50% of entering class has 3.0-3.4

MCAT: 26-27

Interview required

Accepts three (3) classes per year: January, May, September

American University of the Caribbean
901 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Suite 201
Coral Gables, FL 33134-46

Phone: 305-446-0600

Internet: www.aucmed.edu

Med STATS:

GPA: 3.08 overall, 2.94 sciences

MCAT: 23

Interview not required

Accepts three (3) classes per year: January, May, September

St. Georges University (medical and veterinary)
Office of Admissions

c/o The North American Correspondent
University Services, Ltd.
One East Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706-8399

Phone: 631-665-8500 (1-800-899-6337)

Fax: 631-665-5590

E-mail: sguinfo@sgu.edu

Internet: <http://www.sgu.edu>

Med STATS:

GPA: 3.3

MCAT: 8-9

Interview required

Accepts two(2) classes per year: August, January

UNITED KINGDOM and IRELAND

The Atlantic Bridge Program
10044 Adams Avenue, Suite 302
Huntington Beach, CA 92646

Phone 714-723-6318

ISRAEL

Sackler School of Medicine
Office of Admissions
17 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021

Phone: 212-688-8811

Fax: 212-980-4463

Med STATS:

GPA: 3.0 minimum MCAT: 27 lowest

Interview required

APPENDIX D: MEDIAN GPA and MCAT scores for selected medical schools (2017)

HIGHEST METRICS

Yale	518	3.87
Penn/Perelman	518	3.87
Pritzker	520	3.9
Vanderbilt	520	3.9
Wash U (St Louis)	521	3.89
Johns Hopkins	519	3.92
Northwestern/Feinberg	519	3.9
Harvard	518	3.92
UVA	518	3.9

NEXT TIER METRICS

Emory	515	3.79
Dartmouth	515	3.78
Duke	516	3.85
Case Western	517	3.81
Univ of Michigan	516	3.86
Univ of Pittsburgh	515	3.85
Mayo	513	3.85
Brown/Warren Alpert	515	3.79
BU	517	3.81

NEW YORK SCHOOLS

Mt Sinai Icahn	519	3.84
Columbia	519	3.87
Columbia Bassett		
NYU	520	3.9
Cornell	519	3.87
Einstein	516	3.83
Hofstra	516	3.78
SUNY Downstate	514	3.78
Stony Brook	514	3.8
NYMC	512	3.65

SAFETIES (w/ Goucher alums)

Vermont	512	3.82
Tulane	511	3.62
Rush (Chicago)	512	3.73
Temple/Lewis Katz	512	3.79
Georgetown	512	3.74

GW	511	3.72
Drexel	511	3.73
Penn State	509	3.82
Wake Forest (NC)	511	3.69
University of Maryland	512	3.82
Jefferson/Kimmel (Phila.)	512	3.75
University of Rochester (NY)	515	3.79

Tufts	513	3.74
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MARYLAND

U of Maryland	512	3.82
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OTHERS (occasional success out-of-state)

U Washington	507	3.71
Oregon OHSU	510	3.73
Colorado	512	3.79
UNC	512	3.75
Wisconsin	512	3.81
Michigan State	507	3.71
Western Michigan	514	3.7
Central Michigan	504	3.7

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

USC Keck	515	3.76
UCSF	516	3.84
UCSD	517	3.84
UC Riverside	508	3.74
UC Irvine	512	3.82
UC Davis	509	3.72
Cal Northstate (private)	513	3.58
UCLA	508	3.79
Stanford	518	3.89

XI. PREMEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMS

**GOUCHER COLLEGE
UNDERGRADUATE PREMEDICAL PROGRAM**

**MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICATION
AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM**

I. I authorize the staff of the Goucher College Undergraduate Premedical Program (“the Premedical Program”) to act as coordinator for all materials related to my application to medical school. As such, I authorize the Premedical Program Committee to gather, create, and copy such materials as appropriate, and to provide them to the medical school(s) to which I am applying.

II. The materials related to my application include, but are not limited to, transcripts from any course work taken at a Goucher or other undergraduate or graduate institution, and letters of recommendation sent in support of my application to the Premedical Program. I agree that these materials may be forwarded to the medical school(s) to which I am applying.

III. The materials related to my application also include, but are not limited to, the Premedical Committee Letter prepared by the Premedical Program. I authorize staff of the premedical Program to request and collect evaluations from individual faculty members in order to prepare the Premedical Committee Letter. Under the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (FERPA), I hereby (check one):

_____ retain my right of access to the individual faculty evaluations, or

_____ waive my right of access to the individual faculty evaluations.

IV. I understand that the Premedical Committee Letter includes narrative, biographical, evaluative, and other information in addition to evaluations from the Goucher faculty. I authorize the Premedical Committee to provide the Premedical Committee Letter to the medical school(s) to which I am applying. Under the provisions of FERPA I hereby (check one):

_____ retain my right of access to the Premedical Committee Letter, or

_____ waive my right of access to the Premedical Committee Letter.

Name (please print) _____

Signature _____

Date _____

PREMEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

GOUCHER COLLEGE

Request for Faculty Evaluation

Faculty Member

Department

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Return to George Delahunty, Chairman, Premedical Advisory Committee, by April 25th.

GOUCHER COLLEGE

PREMEDICAL/PREDENTAL INFORMATION FORM - UNDERGRADUATE

To be returned to George Delahunty, HS G48
By April 25th,2018

1. Name: _____ Age _____
2. Graduating Class of 20____. Major: _____
Non-Candidate ____ (If N/C, attach transcript of previous academic work)
3. E-mail Address: _____
4. Home Address: _____
5. Indicate grades in the following courses: (Leave blank if course has not been taken.
Indicate with IP (in progress) if this is this case.)

Bio. Sci. 104 ___ Chem. 111 ___ Math. 114 ___ Physics 115 ____

Bio. Sci. 105 ___ Chem. 112 ___ Math. 117 ___ Physics 116 ____

Bio. Sci. 210 ___ Chem. 151 ___ Math. 118 ___ Physics 125____

Bio. Sci. 214 ___ Chem. 152 ___ Physics 126 ____

Bio. Sci. 220 ___ Chem. 230 ___

Bio. Sci. 260 ___ Chem. 235 ____

Other science courses in progress _____
6. Grades in addition courses in the above subjects completed at the time returning this form: _____
7. At end of 1st Semester of Junior Year: Total Sem. hours _____
G.P.A. (overall) _____

G.P.A. (science: includes all Biology, Chemistry, Math, Physics courses) _____

