# **COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**

# RESIDENCY PLANNING CLASS OF 2013

# CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT CAREER EVENTS

YEAR ONE EVENTS

All Semesters Participate in community/medical school events

Spring Semester Attend career and specialty conferences

Sign up for summer research or summer clinical experiences

YEAR TWO

All Semesters Attend career and specialty conferences, organizations and group meetings

Participate in community/medical school events

January Note importance of USMLE Step 1 - begin reviewing course material now

March/April Introduction to the Third Year

Selection of Third Year Schedules

June USMLE Step 1 (You must pass Step 1 in order to continue in the third year)

YEAR THREE

All Semesters Review clinical evaluations regularly

Discuss career interests with specialty advisors and faculty in specialty Class meeting to discuss overall residency and clinical years timetable

January Class meeting to discuss overall residency and clinical years timetable March General class meeting to discuss fourth year schedule and electives

April Fourth Year Program of Study form due with projected fourth year course schedule

April Selection of fourth year electives

April-July 15 Meet with one of the clinical assistant deans to discuss programs, develop the Medical

Student Performance Evaluation (also known as the Dean's Letter), and other residency

planning strategies

April Begin signing up for Step 2 USMLE if you are taking the exam in the summer

of the MS 4 year

June General class meeting to discuss residency planning, NRMP and non-NRMP matches

June Changes to fourth year program through drop/add procedure

August Register for NRMP Match on the web

YEAR FOUR

July 15 Deadline to meet with one of the clinical assistant deans for MSPE (formerly the Dean's

Letter) for October 1 release date

June - January Step 2 and Step 2CS (Clinical Skills) of USMLE

November-January Interview for residency programs (But not during subinternships)

December/January Order caps and gowns for Commencement

January Early Match results announced
January Last time for interviews for NRMP
February NRMP Rank Order computer entry begins

March MATCH DAY (usually the third week of the month)

April Sign contract for residency programs

Take ACLS course if your residency program requires it

May Commencement

mid-late June Most programs schedule an orientation program for first year residents

July Most residencies begin

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#### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### INTRODUCTION

As you begin your clinical years, it is important to begin thinking about your clinical courses and your eventual career choice. During your third year, you will be exposed to a broad-based educational program, which will give you a "taste" of many different possible career choices.

You may have a particular career which you are leaning towards. Or you may have no idea of what career you will select. You should go through your third year open to all possible choices, with the understanding that you may change your mind many different times. This is all quite normal and nothing to be overly concerned about. By the same token, don't let one negative experience or incident ruin your otherwise positive impressions of a career choice.

What should you do now? You should concentrate on doing your very best in <u>each</u> of your clerkships. You are writing your own Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE), also known as the "Dean's Letter," by your performance in your clerkships and the narratives from the clerkships. By doing well in your clerkships, you are creating the greatest number of options for yourself in your residency selection process. The clerkship year is still one of the most important variables in the residency selection process. If you have a good third year with positive clinical evaluations, you will increase your residency program options.

To do well in your clerkships, you will need to earn **good clinical evaluations** from your faculty preceptors, residents and attendings; and to **do well in the written and oral exams** for the clerkship (this means good time management to budget study time in the evening to prepare for the clerkship exam). **You must do well in all three components, and in your professional conduct**. There is more information on this topic in the general section of the <u>Course Selection Book</u>, which you should read carefully.

# WHAT DO YOU DO IF YOU'RE UNDECIDED ABOUT A SPECIALTY?

- 1. Make an appointment with specialty advisors, clerkship course directors, faculty preceptors, or faculty mentors to discuss career options.
- 2. Visit several practitioners in the specialties in which you have an interest to see their practices. (There is an Alumni observation program to assist you. Contact the College of Medicine's Dean's Office to make arrangements.)
- 3. Take an elective to "test" out your interest. A list of non-credit "Career Exposure" electives is listed at the following URL (<a href="http://sls.downstate.edu/registrar/com/index.html">http://sls.downstate.edu/registrar/com/index.html</a>) You can also sign up for a 2-4 week credit elective (see Office of the Registrar procedures for registering for a credit elective or a "tailor made" elective.)
- 4. Read:
  - a) <u>How to Choose a Medical Specialty</u>, by Anita D. Taylor; or
  - b) Getting into a Residency; A Guide to Medical Students, by Kenneth Iserson, MD.
- 5. Also see "Careers in Medicine" (<a href="https://www.aamc.org/students/medstudents/cim/">https://www.aamc.org/students/medstudents/cim/</a>) Careers in Medicine is an on-line program designed to assist medical students in understanding options for choosing a specialty and applying to residency programs.

There are four stages in the program –self-assessment, career exploration, decision-making, and implementation. You may find some of the resource links useful.

If you lost your password for the site, there are instructions on the site on how to obtain it.

No one can make your career decision for you. You have to choose. Take the time you need to make the correct choice for you. This is a life decision. It is better to take the time to decide than regret your decision later in life.

# SPECIALTIES AND FELLOWSHIPS

Ninety percent of all graduates enter residency training in one of 23 specialties; and/or in one of almost 90 permutations of those specialties, if you include all the subspecialties. (See chart below)

Specialty training leads to eligibility for certification; and eventually certification in that specialty (by a combination of experience and passing the specialty examination). The requirements for specialty certification are outlined in the Directory of Graduate Medical Education Programs (also known as the "green book"). A reference copy is available in the Library and in the Office of Student Affairs. The on-line computer version of the Directory of Graduate Medical Education Programs is known as AMA-FREIDA. (http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/education-careers/graduate-medical-education/freida-online.page)

The following list of specialties and subspecialties are from the Graduate Medical Education Directory inside front cover, to give you an idea of the myriad of options available to you. More detailed information regarding the length and educational content of fellowship programs is outlined in the directory.

Specialty (Residency Program)	Fellowship (if available)
Allergy and Immunology	Clinical and Laboratory Immunology
Anesthesiology	Critical Care Medicine
<u> </u>	Pain Management
	Pediatric Anesthesiology
Colon and Rectal Surgery	
Dermatology	Dermatopathology
Emergency Medicine	Pediatric Emergency Medicine
	Medical Toxicology
	Sports Medicine
	Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine
Family Practice	Family Practice Geriatric Medicine
	Family Practice Sports Medicine
Internal Medicine	Cardiovascular Disease
	Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology
	Critical Care Medicine
	Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism
	Gastroenterology
	Geriatric Medicine
	Hematology
	Hematology and Oncology
	Infectious Disease
	Interventional Cardiology
	Nephrology
	Oncology
	Pulmonary Disease
	Pulmonary Disease and Critical Care Medicine
	Rheumatology
	Sports Medicine
Internal Medicine/Dermatology	
Internal Medicine/Emergency Medicine	
Internal Medicine/Emergency Medicine/Critical Care Medicine	
Internal Medicine/Family Practice	
Internal Medicine/Nuclear Medicine	
Internal Medicine/Neurology	
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics	

Specialty (Residency Program)	Fellowship (if available)
Internal Medicine/Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	
Internal Medicine/Preventive Medicine	
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	
Medical Genetics	
Molecular Genetic Pathology	
Wolectular Genetic Fathology	
Neurological Surgery	Endovascular Surgical Neuroradiology
	•
Neurology	Child Neurology
	Clinical Neurophysiology
	Neurodevelopmental Disabilities
Neurology/Diagnostic Radiology/Neuroradiology	Vascular Neurology
Neurology/Nuclear Medicine	
Neurology/Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	
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Nuclear Medicine	
Obstetrics & Gynecology	
Ophthalmology	
Orthopedic Surgery	Adult Reconstructive Orthopedics
Orthopedic Surgery	Foot and Ankle Orthopedics
	Hand Surgery
	Musculoskeletal Oncology
	Orthopedic Sports Medicine
	Orthopedic Surgery of the Spine
	Orthopedic Trauma
	Pediatric Orthopedics
Otolaryngology	Otology-Neurotology
Otoraryngology	Pediatric Otolaryngology
	reductive Otolaryngology
Pathology (Anatomic and Clinical)	Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine
	Chemical Pathology
	Cytopathology
	Dermatopathology
	Forensic Pathology
	Hematology Immunopathology
	Medical Microbiology
	Neuropathology  Neuropathology
	Pediatric Pathology
	Selective Pathology
Pediatrics	Adolescent Medicine
	Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics
	Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Pediatrics (continued)	Pediatric Cardiology Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
1 continued)	Pediatric Emergency Medicine
	Pediatric Endocrinology
	Pediatric Gastroenterology
	Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
	Pediatric Infectious Diseases
	Pediatric Nephrology

Specialty (Residency Program)	Fellowship (if available)
	Pediatric Pulmonology
	Pediatric Rheumatology
	Pediatric Sports Medicine
Pediatrics/Dermatology	
Pediatrics/Emergency Medicine	
Pediatrics/Medical Genetics	
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/Child & Adolescent Psychiatry	
Pediatrics/Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	
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Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Pain Management
	Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine
	Spinal Cord Injury Medicine
Plastic Surgery	Crainofacial Surgery
1 lastic Surgery	Hand Surgery
	Hand Surgery
Preventive Medicine	Aerospace Medicine
	Medical Toxicology
	Occupational Medicine
	Public Health & General Preventive Medicine
	Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine
Psychiatry	Addiction Psychiatry
	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
	Forensic Psychiatry
	Geriatric Psychiatry
	Pain Management
Psychiatry/Family Practice	
Psychiatry/Neurology	
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Radiology - Diagnostic	Abdominal Radiology
	Cardiothoracic Radiology
	Endovascular Surgical Neuroradiology  Musculoskeletal Radiology
	Neuroradiology Neuroradiology
	Nuclear Radiology  Nuclear Radiology
	Pediatric Radiology
	Vascular and Interventional Radiology
Diagnostic Radiology/Nuclear Medicine/Nuclear Radiology	- 1.00 -
Radiation Oncology	
Surgery - General	Surgical Critical Care
	Hand Surgery
	Pediatric Surgery
Surgery (continued)	Vascular Surgery
Thoracic Surgery	
Thoracic Surgery	
Urology	Pediatric Urology
Transitional Year	

#### GETTING MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALTIES

Once you have narrowed down your choices to one, two or three, you can obtain more information about the specialty from the specialty itself (many have web sites), from a faculty specialty advisor (see the 2010-2011 list on our website at http://sls.downstate.edu/student\_affairs/residency/index.html. You should also do a Medline search for articles pertaining to the specialty, its future and its competitiveness. Many of the medical specialty boards have web sites or email addresses.

#### WHAT DO RESIDENCY PROGRAM DIRECTORS LOOK FOR

Competitiveness to enter a particular specialty program varies by the specialty, the geographic area you decide to apply in, your overall academic record and how you handle the application process. Remember, this is a job application process and all factors pertaining to a job application apply (how you treat support staff, how you dress for the interview, how you handle the interview, etc., etc.). The Wagoner and Suriano article is a good overview of what residency directors look for in 14 specialties. You can also do your own research in the specialty journals and speak with your faculty specialty advisor or other faculty in the department regarding the specifics pertaining to your specialty choice. A survey of internal medicine program directors is reported in the Adams, et. al. article.

Wagoner, Norma E. and J. Robert Suriano, "Program Directors' Responses to a Survey on Variables Used to Select Residents in a Time of Change," <u>Academic Medicine</u>, Vol. 74., No. 1, January, 1999, pp. 51-58.

Adams, Lorraine J., Suzanne Brandenburg, and Marcia Blake, "Factors Influencing Internal Medicine Program Directors' Decisions about Applicants, <u>Academic Medicine</u>, Vol. 75, No. 5, May, 2000, pp. 542-43.

The National Residency Matching Program (NRMP) has also conducted two surveys of residency program directors and what they look for (2008 & 2010). You may read these reports on the NRMP website or at our Student Affairs website (http://sls.downstate.edu/student affairs/residency/index.html)

# CLINICAL ASSISTANT DEANS AND SPECIALTY ADVISORS

#### **CLINICAL ASSISTANT DEANS**

One of five clinical assistant deans are assigned to each student during your third year of medical school (during the spring semester). Assignments to the clinical assistant deans are made through the Office of Student Affairs. You will schedule a meeting in late spring of your third year, with your clinical assistant dean, to begin discussing your career interests/goals and to ask any individual questions which you might have about the fourth year. The clinical assistant deans also draft your "Medical Student Performance Evaluation" (MSPE – also known as the Dean's Letter) for your residency application.

# **SPECIALTY ADVISORS**

Each department chair has identified a list of specialty advisors (departmental advisors). A current list is on the web under the Office of Student Affairs, Residency Information and Guidance tab, under the heading of "departmental advisors" (http://sls.downstate.edu/student\_affairs/residency/index.html). You may meet with a specialty advisor at any time during your medical school education. These individuals will assist you with what program of study you should follow in your fourth year in order to strengthen your credentials for your desired career field; they will advise you on residency programs which you should consider applying to; and they will answer any other questions you might have regarding your career choice.

#### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

#### ALUMNI/FACULTY OBSERVATION PROGRAM

Contact the College of Medicine Dean's Office (by email or by telephone) to make arrangements for observation visits in specialties you are interested in. Your contact person is Ms. Dionne Davis-Lowe.

#### **EXPOSURE OPPORTUNITIES**

Take an elective to "test" out your interest. A list of non-credit "Career Exposure" electives is listed at the following URL (http://sls.downstate.edu/registrar/com/index.html) You can also sign up for a 2-4 week credit elective (see Office of the Registrar procedures for registering for a credit elective.)

#### RESIDENCY PLACEMENT LISTS

The Downstate seniors residency placements (last 16 years) are posted on the institutional web site in the Student Affairs section, Student Services.

http://sls.downstate.edu/student\_affairs/residency/placement.html

#### **ALUMNI LISTS**

A list of Downstate graduates (College of Medicine Academic Faculty Alumni) who hold faculty positions at medical schools outside of New York State is also available in the Student Affairs section of the SUNY Downstate website. These individuals should be a good resource if you are looking at residency programs outside of New York City. (http://sls.downstate.edu/student\_affairs/residency/search.html)

#### **DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS**

In Spring of your third year, we will notify you of departmental meetings sponsored by each department to discuss the residency application process and how to apply in the particular specialty. You will be able to attend more than one departmental meeting, if you desire.

#### FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

The Department of Health and Human Services offers, through the Financial Aid Office, low interest Primary Care Loans (PCL) for medical students entering a primary care field. The loan must be obtained before you graduate from Medical School. Inquire at the Financial Aid Office if you are interested.

For the purpose of these financial aid programs, primary health care has been defined by law as:

General Internal Medicine, Family Practice, Pediatrics, Preventive Medicine

The Department of Health and Human Services also offers a number of Primary Care and Community Service Scholarships, as well as Loan Repayment Programs. Students who are interested should call or write the Department of Health and Human Services. If you are interested, you should file your application as soon as possible as some of the application deadlines are early.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration Call Center 12530 Parklawn Drive, Suite 350 Rockville, MD 20852 (800) 221-9393

Another program run by the Dept. of Health and Human Services is the Indian Health Service. This program also offers a Loan Repayment Program. For more information contact:

The Indian Health Service Loan Repayment Program 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120 Rockville, MD 20852 (301) 443-2486

# **CHECKING EMAIL REGULARLY**

You need to check your school email account on a regular basis (at least once a week) throughout the third year as we will be sending you information about any career opportunities, announcements pertaining to clerkships, and notices about any class meetings or materials which you should be aware of. It is medical school policy that you must check your school email account at least once a week. So make sure your inbox is not full. Your clerkship director and administrators will also be sending you information by email.

If you experience difficulties with your email account, see if your questions are answered by the helpful documentation on the StudentHelp FAQ (Frequently Asked Question) server at http://studenthelp.downstate.edu, or by one of the help links on the Welcome tab page that is available when you log into email using a web browser. If you still require assistance, contact the campus HelpDesk at 718-270-HELP (4357). QUICK TIP: Once you have reached your email storage limit, deleting messages and then emptying the trash folder will not actually free up the storage space until the next day, after the mail server has run the nightly 'compaction' event. So be sure to keep up with reading and deleting, and don't use your Downstate email to store file attachments for long periods of time.

# HOW DO YOU OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIFIC RESIDENCY PROGRAMS?

# **AMA-FREIDA** (the "official" directory)

The information in <u>The Directory of Graduate Medical Education Programs</u> is provided electronically and is known as AMA-FREIDA (American Medical Association's Fellowship and Residency Electronic Interactive Database Access). The web address is http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/education-careers/graduate-medical-education/freida-online.shtml

AMA-FREIDA contains detailed educational and demographic information. Included are as many as 116 pieces of information on each program and 164 facts about each teaching institution. Many programs now have websites which are also listed.

Program Information includes:

- Program Director Name and Address
- Length of Program and Number of Positions
- Educational Environment
- Work Environment
- Compensation and Benefits

#### Institutional Information includes:

- Teaching Staff
- Clinical Resources
- Patient Population
- Institutional Features
- Community Characteristics

A paper copy of the <u>Directory of Graduate Medical Education Programs</u> will be available for review in the Library, one on reserve and one at the reference desk, later this summer.

#### Private Resources

There are private services such as the IRIS (Internship & Residency Information Site at www.i-r-i-s.com) web site, and CareerMD.com (www.careermd.com) also available. The primary difficulty with these services is that residency programs have to pay for their listing so there is some concern about the completeness or accuracy of the information, and who is featured.

#### **Specialty Resources**

Some specialties provide resource materials or enhanced information about their residency programs.

- 1. The Directory of Family Practice Residency Programs published by the American Academy of Physicians is available at http://www.aafp.org/residencies/
- 2. A copy of the Directory of Pathology Training Programs is available on line at http://www.pathologytraining.org/
- 3. A copy of the Directory of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Residency Training Programs is available at http://www.physiatry.org/Education\_Medical\_Students.cfm
- 4. A copy of the Directory of Preventive Medicine Residency Programs is available on-line at <a href="http://www.acpm.org/education/ge-resources1.htm">http://www.acpm.org/education/ge-resources1.htm</a>
- 5. The Association of Academic Women's Health Programs has developed a Directory of Women's Health Residencies and Fellowships as a resource for medical students. A copy is available on line at http://www.womenshealth.gov/pub/directory.cfm
- 6. The Transitional Year Programs Directory (purple book) is from the Council of Transitional Year Program Directors (http://www.ahme.org/councils/ctypd/student-information/)
- "The Transitional Year may provide an important financial advantage for the specialty program you will enter. A portion of Medicare's payments to hospitals sponsoring residency training (called DME) is based on each resident's "initial residency period". The initial residency period is defined as the minimum number of years of training required to be board-eligible in the specialty a resident first enters. Once established, the initial residency period does not change, even if the resident changes specialties. Hospitals are reimbursed a full DME payment for each resident in their initial residency period, but receive only half this amount for residents training beyond this period. Because Medicare recognizes the TY as a unique preparatory program, TY interns are assigned the initial residency period of the specialty they enter after the internship year. In contrast, because Medicare does not recognize Preliminary Medicine internships as distinct from their categorical Internal Medicine sponsors, these interns are assigned an initial residency period of 3 years, regardless of the specialty they subsequently enter. This is an important difference between TY and Preliminary Medicine internships, especially since most of the specialty residencies requiring preparatory training are 4-year programs. This same difference also applies to Preliminary Surgery internships and Transitional Year training.
- $7. \quad AUA \quad Net: \quad American \quad Urological \quad Association \quad \underline{http://www.auanet.org/content/residency/what-is-urology.cfm?CFID=2514219\&CFTOKEN=38462852\&jsessionid=843037f5a2b79718a473761b18442749e125$
- 8. Surgery:

OnLine Guide to Choosing a Surgical Residency <a href="http://www.facs.org/medicalstudents/welcome.html">http://www.facs.org/medicalstudents/welcome.html</a>
So You Want to be a Surgeon <a href="http://www.facs.org/residencysearch/contents.html">http://www.facs.org/residencysearch/contents.html</a>

9. Emergency Medicine: Society for Academic Emergency Medicine http://www.saem.org/saemdnn/Home/Communities/MedicalStudents/tabid/62/Default.aspx

#### AWAY OR "AUDITION" ELECTIVES

The common convention is that in support of your specialty choice, you will do one elective or subinternship in that specialty area at your home school (here) and one elective away at the program you rate most highly. The "away" or "audition" elective is a double edge sword. Highly competitive specialties and programs use the audition elective as the way to decide how they will rank applicants on their rank order lists.

SUNY Downstate has an academic policy that limits the number of away (extramural) electives to a maximum of 8 weeks (8 credits) if you are doing the minimum number of electives for graduation. For most specialties, doing more than two electives in that specialty is not beneficial to your education or to getting a residency.

You are generally not eligible to sign up for an elective as a "visiting student" until the students at the home institution have registered for their senior year courses. This means that you probably not be able to sign up for an "away" or "extramural" elective until mid Spring, 2011. To sign up for an elective at another medical school, contact the other medical school for their procedures.

The AAMC has a Extramural Electives Compendium at http://www.aamc.org/students/medstudents/electives/start.htm in the "Medical Student" section of the AAMC website. This lists the contact person, name and mailing address, for away electives at other medical schools.

Read the "extramural elective" section in the Course Selection Book (Office of the Registrar section of the website). Remember that most medical schools require malpractice insurance coverage (we provide it to you free of charge with the appropriate paperwork in place) and proof of health insurance. Some schools also require a "school" or "dean's letter" of good standing. These letters are available via form letter from the Office of the Registrar.

VSAS: The Visiting Student Application Service (VSAS) is an AAMC application designed to streamline the application process for senior "away" electives at other U.S. LCME medical schools. This service requires students to submit just one application for all schools, effectively reducing paperwork, miscommunication, and time. VSAS also provides a centralized location for managing offers and tracking decisions. For a list of participating schools and for more information, see http://www.aamc.org/programs/vsas/start.htm

# TYPES OF RESIDENCY PROGRAM MATCHES

Figure out if you are interested in a specialty, which is an "early" Match or a "regular" Match since this will affect your task list and timetable.

**Early Matches** (non-NRMP Programs) Only 2 left:

# Ophthalmology (PGY-2), Urology

These are called the "early" matches because the specialties in these matches interview in November and December. Rank order lists are completed in January. Applicants are notified of the results in mid to late January. Even though these are "early" matches, the national release date for the Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE) is still November 1.

# SF (San Francisco-Colenbrander) Specialty Match

There is a separate matching program for subspecialty program in Ophthalmology. Information regarding the San Francisco Specialty match is available from the clinical department and from the web site (www.sfmatch.org).

Remember, even if you enter the Colenbrander Match, you still need to also enter the NRMP Match. You may match to your PGY-2 position through the Colenbrander Match and may still need a PGY-1 position through the NRMP Match. You may need to plan on a back-up in case you don't match in the Colenbrander Match.

# AUA Residency Matching Program for Urology

You apply through the ERAS but you are notified of your match results in January, from the AUA. If you match to a Urology program, you will be informed if you are to rank the preliminary surgery year(s) for Urology through the NRMP match. To register for the AUA match, you will have to register via the internet with a credit card. At the web site, you will find a list of accredited urology training programs as well as a list of the programs participating in the AUA Match.

The internet address is **http://www.auanet.org.** Select the option "Students & Residents" when you get to the web site.

# NATIONAL RESIDENCY MATCHING PROGRAM (NRMP)

This is the match program used by 98% of the class. All students are included in the NRMP Match, unless they are eligible to formally withdraw from the match. (i.e. receive a residency program which is outside the Match or through the Armed Forces, or the Canadian Match.)

Interviews for NRMP (regular) residency programs take place in November, December, and January. This makes July through January viable for elective choices applicable to your residency plans.

# **Helpful NRMP Information**

The NRMP has helpful information on the web at <a href="http://www.nrmp.org">http://www.nrmp.org</a>. There are tables describing the historical trends in the number of programs and applicants participating in the Match over the years. Remember that not all programs in all specialties listed participate in the NRMP Match. You may be interested in a residency program which does not participate in the NRMP Match. The NRMP Directory of Residency Programs is available on the web beginning September 15, 2010.

# ARMY and NAVY MILITARY MATCH

100% of all United States Army and Navy residency PGY-1 programs for all specialties participate in ERAS. Applicants should consult their military advisor for specific additional instructions.

#### **OTHER MATCHES**

# **Armed Services Residency**

Military programs not in ERAS all have an early match (December). However, the deadlines for release of the Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE) is the same as programs in the NRMP Match. Consult your military advisor for specifics.

# **Canadian Match**

Students who wish to enter into the Canadian Matching Program, or select a program in Canadian hospitals at the appropriate time may do so. You should check with the Dean's Office for specific information. The Canadian Match takes place <u>prior</u> to the NRMP match. If you are selected by a Canadian hospital, you will be removed from the list of participants in the NRMP match.

This is another example of when you would enroll in two Matches. You would enter the Canadian Match and the NRMP Match as a back-up.

# RESIDENCY PROGRAM TERMINOLOGY

C - Categorical

P - Preliminary

**A- Advanced Student Programs** 

An explanation of these terms is on the NRMP website.

- **C Categorical**: Programs in a specialty which meet all the specific requirements for that specialty. Although the residency contracts or agreements are renewed annually, a categorical program provides the appropriate number of years of training to satisfy certification requirements (for example, 3 years of Medicine, 3 years of Pediatrics, 5 years of Surgery). A categorical Radiology program would be one which would include the first (PGY-1) year in addition to the Radiology training (PGY 2 through 4).
- **P Preliminary**: Offers one or two years in a general specialty prior to your taking an advanced specialty. For example: 2 years of general surgery [preliminary] then 3 years of ENT; or 1 year of medicine [preliminary] followed by ophthalmology. Sometimes a preliminary year can be obtained by special arrangement with specialties not listed as preliminary options in the NRMP Directory (Pathology, Pediatrics and OB/GYN). Transition Year programs (formerly known as rotating internships) are also listed as preliminary programs.
- **A Advanced Student Programs**: Programs that have arranged positions through NRMP for the second year of training (PGY-2) only, rather than the first post-graduate year (PGY-1). The specialty's first year of training begins in the second year residency or later. For these programs, you will need a PGY-1, preliminary year position in addition to your specialty position (advanced position) which won't begin until two years after graduation. This means that you will have to file two types of applications to separate programs -- to preliminary programs and to advanced/specialty programs. For example, Anesthesiology is an Advanced Program which begins in the PGY-2 year. A preliminary year of medicine is required for the first year.

Most NRMP programs use the ERAS (Electronic Residency Application System)
Additional information for your class will be provided in the MS 3 class meeting in Spring, 2012

# **LETTERS**

# **MEDICAL STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (MSPE)**

The Medical Student Performance Evaluation (formerly known as the Dean's Letter) is drafted by your Clinical Assistant Dean. The letter includes a summary of your academic performance from the first two years of medical school; the narratives from your third year clerkships; and information from any elective evaluations received by September 15 of vour senior year. To see format of the MSPE. go to http://www.aamc.org/members/gsa/mspeguide.htm for the template

#### **Content**

The majority of the letter is based on the information from your third year clerkships. Your third year clerkship information included in the Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE) is the narrative submitted by the departments on your grade evaluation form in your academic file, not the notes from your preceptors and residents which are collected by the departments as part of your clerkship clinical evaluations, unless these comments are also included in the official clerkship evaluation narrative submitted to the Office of the Registrar. The MSPE is an **EVALUATIVE** summary, not a promotional letter. Therefore, positive AND negative comments are included in the letter.

The MSPE focuses on <u>your</u> clinical performance and in this sense, by the end of your third year, you will have already written the Medical Student Performance Evaluation yourself.

# FACULTY LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Generally, residency programs require an average of three faculty letters, at least two from faculty in the department of your specialty choice. Sometimes an additional letter is needed if you are applying to a preliminary (PGY 1) program as well as your career specialty (example: PGY-1 Medicine, PGY-2 Ophthalmology).

Students generally request faculty letters from a subinternship attending, or a senior year elective preceptor, or a department chair. It is advisable to ask for a letter from a faculty member who has observed you in the clinical setting and who can comment on your performance in that setting. Letters from residents or fellows are not acceptable. Because letters of recommendation from subinternship or "audition" electives are preferred, students should not request letters from clerkship preceptors or attendings during the third year rotations.

Letters of recommendation will be discussed in more detail during the MS 3 meeting in Spring, 2012.

# WHAT IF YOU DON'T WANT TO GO INTO A RESIDENCY RIGHT AWAY?

Not everyone goes directly into a residency program. Some graduates may opt for the following -- taking a year off (e.g. starting a family, doing a research year, doing a one year Master's program in Public Health, doing a Masters in Business Administration, etc.)

If you are interested in exploring a non-traditional career path or not going into a residency immediately, you should schedule an individual appointment with Associate Dean of Student Affairs Sophie Christoforou or Dr. Lorraine Terracina (Dean of Students) to discuss your future plans.

#### **How to Contact Us**

Lorraine Terracina Lorraine.Terracina@downstate.edu Sophie Christoforou Sophie.Christoforou@downstate.edu

#### MS 3 SCHEDULE CONSIDERATIONS

# INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

If you are interested in taking the "Health Care in Developing Countries" elective (see Course Selection Book) during your MS 4 year, the application process occurs during the fall semester of your MS 3 year. Application materials are generally mailed to your student mailbox in October. An email announcement is made regarding the application period.

To arrange for an international elective other than "Health Care in Developing Countries," see the information in the Course Selection Book.

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE ROTATIONS

If you are interested in applying for an elective rotation in Alaska, this is a separate application process which is done through the Alaskan Indian Health Service. Application is generally started in the spring semester of your MS 3 year for a rotation to be done in the MS 4 year. It is competitive.

If you are interested in applying for a rotation through the Indian Health Service (this is separate from the Alaskan Health Service), you must apply to the Indian Health Service.

# QUESTIONS

If you have any questions or feel that you have a specific problem not covered in this booklet, please contact the Dean of Students (Lorraine Terracina) or the Associate Dean of Student Affairs (Sophie Christoforou). We are available by email or by appointment.

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