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The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) has as its purpose the advancement of medical education and the nation’s health. In pursuing this purpose, the Association works with many national and international organizations, institutions, and individuals interested in strengthening the quality of medical education at all levels, searching for biomedical knowledge, and applying these tools to providing effective health care.

As an educational association representing members with similar purposes, the primary role of the AAMC is to assist those members by providing services at the national level that will facilitate the accomplishment of their missions. Such activities include collecting data and conducting studies on issues of major concern, evaluating the quality of educational programs through the accreditation process, providing consultation and technical assistance to institutions as needs are identified, synthesizing the opinions of an informed membership for consideration at the national level, and improving communication among those concerned with medical education and the nation’s health. Other activities of the Association reflect the expressed concerns and priorities of the officers and governing bodies.

The Association of American Medical Colleges is a not-for-profit association representing all 141 accredited U.S. and 17 accredited Canadian medical schools; nearly 400 major teaching hospitals and health systems, including 51 Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers; and nearly 90 academic and scientific societies. Through these institutions and organizations, the AAMC represents 128,000 faculty members, 75,000 medical students, and 110,000 resident physicians.

In addition to the activities listed above, the AAMC is responsible for the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT®) and the American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS®) and provides detailed admissions information to the medical schools and to undergraduate premedical advisors.

### AAMC Commitment to Diversity

Diversity within medical education and the physician workforce is essential to the health of the nation. The benefits of diversity in medicine will continue to increase as the nation ages, becomes more diverse along many dimensions, and experiences inequities in health care. The AAMC’s commitment to diversity in medicine and biomedical research spans more than three decades and is demonstrated by ongoing leadership and engagement in activities that promote diversity through programs, advocacy, and research. This commitment has been reaffirmed in the publication Learn, Serve, Lead: The Mission, Vision, and Strategic Priorities of the AAMC, which states that the AAMC’s mission is to serve and lead the academic medicine community to improve the health of all. To support its mission, AAMC’s vision and that of its members is, in part, to establish “…a healthy nation and world in which… [t]he nation’s medical students, biomedical graduate students, residents, fellows, faculty, and the health care workforce are diverse and culturally competent.” As a result, leading efforts to increase diversity in medicine is among the AAMC’s nine strategic priorities.

To achieve this end, the AAMC works with its members to:

- advance diversity in academic medicine and biomedical research that fully embraces the diversity of the nation;
- generate and coordinate research, collect evidence, and disseminate studies pertinent to diversity in academic medicine and biomedical research;
- lead policy and advocacy efforts for diversity in academic medicine and biomedical research;
- direct pipeline programs and services across the education continuum to increase diversity in academic medicine and biomedical research;
- communicate the relationship of diversity in medicine and biomedical research to ameliorating disparities in health and health access outcomes; and
- supply resources and guidance to educators seeking to maximize the benefits of diversity across the medical education continuum.

### Important Notice

The information in this book is based on the most recent data provided by member medical schools prior to publication at the request of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC).

This material has been edited and in some instances condensed to meet space limitations. In compiling this edition, the AAMC made every reasonable effort to assure the accuracy and timeliness of the information, and, except where noted, the information was updated as of February 2014. All information contained herein, however, especially figures on tuition and expenses, is subject to change and is non-binding for medical schools listed or the AAMC. All medical schools listed in this edition, as with other educational institutions, are also subject to federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin. Such laws include Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended. For the most current and complete information regarding costs, official policies, procedures, and other matters, individual schools should be contacted.

In applying to U.S. or Canadian medical schools, applicants need not go through any commercial agencies. The AAMC does not endorse any organization or entity that purports to assist applicants to achieve admission to medical school other than undergraduate pre-medical advisors and medical school admissions officers.
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Maybe it was the great feeling you had from volunteering, or the profound concern stirred by a family member's illness that made you first think seriously about becoming a doctor. Or, perhaps it was the thrill you experienced solving a complex research problem that inspired you to dream about finding the next “big cure.” Whatever reason led you to consider a career in medicine, you have come to the right place: The Official Guide to Medical School Admissions.

Published annually by the AAMC (Association of American Medical Colleges)—the national association representing all 141 accredited U.S. and 17 accredited Canadian medical schools—the Medical School Admission Requirements guides are the only medical school application resources authorized by medical schools themselves. The comprehensive Medical School Admission Requirements website will tell you about each school’s focus, mission, and curriculum, as well as its entrance requirements and selection factors. The Official Guide to Medical School Admissions guidebook and ebook explains how medical schools increasingly are taking a holistic approach to admissions decisions by evaluating candidates’ experiences and personal attributes in addition to their academic credentials and metrics, such as MCAT® exam scores.

On the Medical School Admissions Requirements website, you will find details about financial aid and costs, and see the degree of diversity represented by 2013 matriculants. In what I think is one of the Medical School Admission Requirements website’s best features, you will see that diversity reflected in the number of accepted applicants at each school who took certain premed courses, performed community service, or worked in research or other medically-related positions.

In other words, you will read about students who, like you, went through the same decision-making process you are undertaking now.

We have made a special effort to further clarify the medical school application and acceptance process. For example, the book provides a more detailed description of the American Medical College Application Service® (which you will use to apply to medical school) and includes a chapter on choosing the right school for you. We also have drawn from a wealth of data gathered by the AAMC and other sources to provide a more in-depth profile of today’s medical students. Examples range from at what age these students decided to become a doctor, to the specialties they considered at the time of matriculation, to the ways they prepared for medical school.

Should you decide to apply to medical school, I think you will find it is an extraordinary time to be a doctor. You will be entering medicine at a time when the country needs your services most, given predicted physician shortages in coming years, and when national attention is focused like never before on the need to improve health care delivery. Our profession is undergoing an exciting period of transformative change, with clinical care becoming increasingly patient-centered and team-based, biomedical research more technically sophisticated and collaborative, and medical education itself evolving into a continuum of lifelong learning.

Whatever career you decide to pursue, please accept my best wishes for success. And, if being a doctor is the path you choose, please know that the AAMC stands ready to help you. It would be a special pleasure for me if—during your education and training—our paths should cross and we have the opportunity to meet.

Darrell G. Kirch, M.D.
President and CEO, Association of American Medical Colleges
Dear Medical School Applicant,

Congratulations on your pursuit of a career in medicine! You have embarked on a challenging but rewarding lifelong journey. In your future career as a physician, you will balance many roles to improve the health and well-being of the communities you serve, locally and abroad. You will develop and cultivate clinical skills and expertise to heal and comfort patients. You will be a lifelong learner and participate in the development of advanced technologies and treatment regimens. You will be an advocate, facilitator, and leader of interdisciplinary and interprofessional healthcare teams. You will touch the lives of your patients and their families; and at the same time, you too will be touched as you share in the very private and personal experience of illness.

The process of applying to medical school is overwhelming. Searching for the appropriate school that provides the opportunities you desire to meet your career goals is time-consuming, expensive, and challenging. To help demystify the process and guide you through the steps necessary to successfully complete the application process, the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) has created this resource to help you along the way. The Medical School Admission Requirements guides will provide you with the most up-to-date information about U.S. and Canadian medical schools so that you can make a well-informed decision about how and where to pursue your medical studies.

As you navigate this process, you will find there is no one path to becoming a physician. Medical schools are searching for applicants with integrity, compassion, and altruistic ideals combined with a diverse set of experiences and backgrounds. Sir William Osler, a world-renowned physician, remarked to his students, “Live neither in the past nor in the future, but let each day absorb all your interest, energy and enthusiasm. The best preparation for tomorrow is to live today superbly well.” If your goal is to become a physician, stay focused, become as informed as possible, and persevere.

As Chair of the AAMC Organization of Student Representatives (OSR), and on behalf of the 75,000 medical students and 110,000 resident physicians, we look forward to welcoming you into the profession as a future colleague. We hope you will join us as we commit ourselves to learn, serve, and lead in the healthcare of humanity.

Jessica G. Fried
Fourth Year Medical Student
Dartmouth Geisel School of Medicine
2013-2014 Chair, AAMC Organization of Student Representatives
CHAPTER 1:
So...You Want to be a Doctor

Maybe it was the day you won the science fair. Maybe it was the time your family physician made a lifesaving call during your brother’s illness. Maybe it was the summer you volunteered in an underserved area and realized how the lack of access to healthcare impacted a community.

At some point, you just knew. You wanted to be a doctor.

Now you face a major step in the journey: getting into medical school. It involves everything from completing your undergraduate preparation to taking the MCAT® exam…from selecting appropriate schools to navigating the application process…from arranging for financing to performing well on the interview. Big challenges lie ahead.

But so too, does the ultimate reward: a career in medicine.

When Did You Decide to Study Medicine?

Most applicants knew early on that they wanted to be a doctor. According to an AAMC survey, half of all entering medical students made their decision to study medicine before they even started college:

- 19.9% before high school
- 30.8% during high school or before college
- 22.4% during first two years of college
- 10.7% during junior year of college
- 4.0% during senior year of college
- 9.8% after receiving bachelor’s degree
- 2.5% after receiving advanced degree

Source: AAMC’s 2013 Matriculating Student Questionnaire (MSQ)

An Exciting and Gratifying Career

It’s something that many of you knew from an early age. In fact, a recent AAMC survey shows that almost half of all entering medical students had decided upon a medical career before they even set foot in undergraduate school—and one in five had made the decision before they even started high school.

Nowhere else can you find a career that offers as many opportunities to make a real difference in the lives of thousands of people.

You’ll have job security, of course, knowing that your services will always be in demand. You’ll earn an excellent living. You’ll seldom experience the tedium of a nine-to-five desk job.

There’s so much more than that, of course. As a doctor, you’re likely to see new life come into the world, or provide comfort to those about to leave it. Or maybe you’ll choose to help build the future of medicine by educating the next generation of physicians. Perhaps you’ll dedicate yourself to discovering new cures for diseases that devastate millions of people and their families.

Whichever direction you follow, you will—either directly or indirectly—reduce or eliminate people’s pain and suffering, improve their quality of life, and, provide invaluable service to your local community or the country as a whole.

How many careers can even come close?
Dozens of Options from Which to Choose

The fact that you have so many options is another benefit of a career in medicine. From clinical practice to biomedical research, from public health to medical education—the choices are almost limitless. Beyond that, you’ll also enjoy the flexibility that a medical career provides. If your interests change with time and experience, medicine—because of its emphasis on lifelong learning—will provide you with ample opportunity to refine your skills and reorient your practice. A number of possible career options are listed below:

- The satisfaction of long-term patient relationships is one attraction of family medicine or internal medicine, where the bulk of time is spent in direct contact with patients. Physicians in this area—which comes under the umbrella term of “primary care”—often care for entire families and enjoy the challenge that comes from treating a diverse population with varied backgrounds and conditions.

- Other physicians may prefer to pursue detailed knowledge about the intricacies of a single organ or system, such as that required of cardiologists, ophthalmologists, dermatologists, and endocrinologists.

- Interested in scientific exploration and the desire to break new ground in medical knowledge? Physicians with these interests are found in the nation’s private and public laboratories and research institutions.

- Those with a commitment to social justice and an interest in fulfilling the health care needs of the underserved and disadvantaged can meet those challenges in urban and rural clinics, in public health, or as medical missionaries.

- Careers in general surgery often suit those with a desire to see immediate results of their interventions. Plastic and reconstructive surgery draws others with artistic skills and aesthetic interests.

- Those interested in mind-body interactions and the emotional lives of their patients might find a home in neurology or psychiatry.

- The fast pace of medicine draw some to work as emergency physicians or trauma surgeons.

- Others motivated in the interest of national defense may use their skills as flight surgeons or in military medicine.

- The economic and public policy aspects of health care guide some physicians to think-tanks and health-related organizations, as well as to serve in the legislative and executive branches of government.

- For those fascinated by the issues facing groups of patients with age-defined illnesses and problems—from the risks of infancy and early childhood to the challenges of older life—fulfillment can come in careers as pediatricians and geriatricians.

- Assisting patients in overcoming complex fertility and gestational problems is the hallmark of the specialists in reproductive endocrinology and obstetrics and gynecology.

- Those dedicated to reducing the incidence of birth defects and inherited diseases might find their calling in the field of medical genetics.

- The detection, prevention, and eradication of injury and disease draw people to the fields of preventive medicine and epidemiology.

Clearly, the possibilities in medicine are almost endless. No matter what your personal interests, skills, or needs may be, medicine encourages you to find your niche.
How to Decide Which Path Is “Best”

Which path is right for you? With the ever-changing world of medicine and a myriad of options and practice settings, figuring out where you belong as a physician can be one of the hardest decisions of your career.

Fortunately, you won’t have to make this decision alone.

Medical schools realize how daunting this decision can be. They have a program in place to help you assess your personal values and interests, identify specialty options, determine personal “fit,” and make a well-informed choice about your career path. This program, called Careers in Medicine® (CiM) was developed by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) in collaboration with its 141 member medical schools, to guide you through the decision-making process.

The Careers in Medicine program is completely free-of-charge to students attending AAMC-member medical schools. For more information, go to www.aamc.org/cim.

What About the Future?

As long as we’re looking ahead, let’s look way ahead. Five years. Ten years. Fifteen years. What will medicine look like then?

Recent Advances and Future Trends

One thing is for certain. The face of medicine changes continually*. Take a look back just a single generation, and you’ll discover an abundance of fields that weren’t even in the embryonic stage a few decades ago.

• An obvious example made its entrance in the early 1980s. Back then, a new—and fatal—illness was taking hold that nobody could identify. Now, though, it has a well-known name—AIDS—and infectious disease is currently a large medical subspecialty. As a result, significant advances have been made in extending the lives of those infected with HIV.

• Other advances are more recent. Minimally invasive surgery, in which surgeons carry out precise procedures with the assistance of a robot, is becoming increasingly popular. It is currently used for a variety of surgeries, including those involving the lungs, esophagus, prostate, uterus, and kidneys. Through robotic-assisted surgery, patients are likely to benefit from smaller incisions, lower risk of complications, shorter hospital stays, less pain, and a speedier recovery.

• What about the exciting advances in personalized medicine? A nonexistent career path for the previous generation, the technology in this field allows physicians to identify mutated genes and alert patients of their predisposition to a specific disease. (The next step—to actually treat disease with genes—is on the horizon.)

• Then there are more established fields that have evolved to take on new parameters.

Take radiology, for example, which is no longer about just reading an X-ray. The radiologist can now do the actual surgery as part of interventional radiology.

* In the 1976–77 academic year, women comprised just 24.7 percent of all medical school matriculants. Compare that to 2013–2014, in which they made up almost half—or 47.2 percent—of the entering class.

Source: AAMC Data Book.
Even more exciting, though, is what lies ahead. Genetics therapy. Portable medical records. Distance surgery. Focused medication. And more.

- Right now, physicians can diagnose predisposition to certain illnesses by identifying mutated genes. Currently in the research and development stage is the next step—gene therapy—in which physicians will actually replace defective genes by giving patients copies of the correct gene (which, in turn, “overtakes” the mutant gene). Early tests have been especially favorable for cystic fibrosis, in which the correct CFTR gene is transported via a harmless virus or liposome.

- Similarly, research is underway in the field of pharmogenetics—in which a patient’s treatment is tailored according to the specific genetic code in question. For example, if a patient’s genes fit a certain type of cancer code, the physician will prescribe the “matching” pharmaceutical that has been developed to destroy them—and will know, rather than hope, that the treatment is likely to work. Most forms of focused medication care involve oncology, but studies are progressing in areas of cardiology, diabetes, psychiatric disorders, and more.

- Also in development is focused preventive care, which, using genetic diagnosis, identifies to a very specific degree how likely a patient is to develop a certain disease or condition—and then usurps that development before it has a chance to begin.

- Other advances will be administrative in nature: The days of hunting down medical records may come to an end. One possibility being explored is a portable medical records system, or a national online database of individual health records. Everyone will carry a smart card (or have a microchip inserted under his or her skin!), allowing physicians to access medical records. The benefit? Errors are reduced; files can no longer be lost; delays are minimized; and the experience of having repeated—i.e., unnecessary—tests is eliminated.

- And what about the robotics-assisted surgery we mentioned earlier? It provides the foundation for the next step forward—that of distance surgery. One day, surgeons will operate via a computerized system that will be located hundreds, even thousands, of miles away from patients. This, of course, opens up a “world” of possibilities and opportunities, in which specialists in one country can perform surgery on patients located in another.

Workforce Issues

Above all, know this: Whatever specialty you choose, your services as a physician will be needed—a need that will only increase as the years move forward.

According to the AAMC’s Center for Workforce Studies, there will be 45,000 too few primary care physicians—and a shortage of 46,000 surgeons and medical specialists—in the next decade. The passage of health care reform, while setting in motion long-overdue efforts to insure an additional 32 million Americans, will increase the need for doctors and exacerbate a physician shortage driven by the rapid expansion of the number of Americans over age 65. Our doctors are getting older, too. Nearly one-third of all physicians will retire in the next decade just as more Americans need care. Continued demand for physicians and other medical professionals is obvious.

The graph to the left illustrates the growing physician shortages between now and 2020. Still, the shortage will be experienced unevenly, and some areas will feel the effect more strongly than others. With that in mind, you may wish to consider the trends as you think about the direction you’d like your career to take.
• **Primary Care:** Although the nation is facing an overall shortage of physicians, many are particularly concerned about the growing deficit of primary care doctors. To encourage more U.S. medical school graduates to pursue a career in primary care, the government is exploring ways to more fairly value primary care efforts and lessen administrative burdens associated with general medicine. You might want to explore the rewards this specialty offers, including the satisfaction that comes from the delivery of comprehensive care and the continuity of patient relationships.

• **Underserved Areas:** In addition, the impact of this shortage is expected to be greatest on underserved areas—the urban and rural areas where health care is already scarce. If you choose to serve in a community designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area, you may be able to take advantage of a federal program—the National Health Services Corps—that offers scholarships and loan repayment. *(Learn more about this program in Chapter 11, How to Finance Your Medical Education.)*

**A More Collaborative Approach**

As Congress explores various scenarios as it moves toward instituting health care reform, one thing is all but certain: Given the projected shortage of physicians, we’ll need to develop new models of health care delivery that make better and more efficient use of all health care professionals—not just doctors. That means you can expect to work within a more collaborative, “shared” environment, in which a team of health care providers—including physician’s assistants and nurse practitioners, for example—work more in tandem. Exactly how that will play out is still in the development stages, but the goal is to create a more efficient system, increase patient satisfaction, and, ultimately, improve health outcomes.

*This collaborative approach to health care delivery is instilled beginning in the early years of medical education. Read more about the use of small group discussions, problem-based learning, and other educational models in Chapter 3, From Here to There: The Medical Education Process.*

**The Immediate Steps that Lie Ahead**

That’s the long-range future, or at least what we anticipate it is likely to entail. Right now, though, you’re undoubtedly more fixated on the short term—getting into medical school.

So what’s the process like? What lies ahead?

First, let’s be candid. Getting into medical school isn’t easy. (But it’s definitely doable, a fact to which the more than 76,000 students currently there can testify!) You’ll need to prepare for and do well on the MCAT® exam, select appropriate schools to apply to complete the application process, write a personal statement, gather letters of evaluation, and the interview. And then you’ll need to wait for notices of acceptance and make your final decision. On the other hand, if you’re not accepted, you will need to evaluate options and determine a course of action.

All this we review in the following chapters.

But first, there are many steps you can take while still in college to make yourself a more attractive candidate to admissions committees. From taking the necessary courses, to working effectively with your pre-health advisor, to participating in extracurricular and volunteer activities that demonstrate your true interest in medicine, there’s much you can do.

In the next chapter, we take a look at your undergraduate preparation.
Countdown to Medical School

The Timeline for Application and Admission, included at the front of this guide, outlines in detail the steps you should take at various stages during your undergraduate years. Major components include:

- Taking the MCAT® exam
- Selecting schools to which to apply
- Investigating medical school application services
- Completing the application process
- Learning about the financial aid system
- Applying for financial aid, if necessary
- Preparing a personal statement
- Participating in interviews
- Waiting for notification(s) of acceptance
- Making a final acceptance decision
Up until this point, we’ve touched upon a wide range of topics related to acceptance to medical school—including undergraduate preparation, the MCAT® exam, choosing a school, the application process, and the factors that enter into the admissions decision. We now turn to two additional questions that are likely at the very top of your mind:

Who applies to medical school…and who gets in?

We realize, of course, that the question you’re really asking is “based on my numbers, will I get in?” Although we can’t tell you that, we can provide you with data related to last year’s applicants—both those who were accepted and those who were not—so that you can determine your relative standing on a variety of admissions-related factors. With your advisor’s help, this information will enable you to make appropriate decisions related to your application to medical school. Extensive information about medical school applicants and matriculants can also be found at www.aamc.org/facts.

A Quick Look at the 2013 Entering Class

- In 2012–13, 48,014 people applied to the 2013 entering class at all M.D.-granting medical schools in the United States.
- By the fall of 2013, 21,070 applicants had been offered an acceptance to at least one medical school, and 20,055 accepted applicants had matriculated.

These accepted applicants possessed a broad range of MCAT® scores and undergraduate grade point averages, and a wide variety of personal characteristics and life experiences. Both male and female applicants were distributed across numerous racial and ethnic groups. A small number applied through the Early Decision Program, but the majority used the regular application process. A small number of accepted applicants chose not to matriculate in 2013.

This chapter contains graphic representations of relevant data for the entire applicant pool, as well as for accepted and not accepted applicants, for the 2013 entering class. All data presented in this chapter are accurate as of October 15, 2013*. In the following charts:

- “All applicants” refers to all applicants to the 2013 entering class
- “Accepted applicants” refers to those applicants accepted to at least one medical school
- “Not accepted applicants” refers to those applicants not accepted to any medical school

In the following pages, we provide data related to performance on the MCAT® exam, undergraduate grade point average, MCAT® scores and undergraduate GPA combined, undergraduate major, gender, age, type of application, and race and ethnicity.

*Source: AAMC DataWarehouse; Applicant Matriculant File
Performance on the MCAT exam

Charts 10-A—10-E present information about the performance of applicants on the MCAT® exam:

- **Chart 10-A** shows that applicants achieved Verbal Reasoning (VR) scores at each score from 1 to 15; the largest number achieved a VR score of 10. Accepted applicants’ scores ranged from 1 to 15, although very few had VR scores below 5 (just under 70). At a VR score of 10, the number of accepted applicants exceeded the number not accepted.

- **Chart 10-B** shows that applicants achieved Physical Sciences (PS) scores at each score from 1 to 15; the largest number achieved a PS score of 10. Accepted applicants’ scores ranged from 4 to 15; about 50 accepted applicants achieved a score of 5 or below. Accepted applicants exceeded not accepted applicants at a PS score of 11.
CHAPTER 14: Information About U.S. Medical Schools Accredited by the LCME

Medical School Admissions Requirements website – Complete U.S. Medical School Profiles

For complete, detailed information on each United States medical school, including MCAT and GPA data, school-specific admission requirements and policies, applicant and acceptee statistics, and side-by-side medical school comparisons, purchase the Medical School Admissions Requirements. For more information about the Medical School Admissions Requirements website, a preview of the site and complete list of site features, data, and information, visit www.aamc.org/msar.

U.S. Medical Schools

**Alabama**
- University of Alabama School of Medicine
- University of South Alabama
- College of Medicine

**Arizona**
- University of Arizona College of Medicine - Phoenix
- University of Arizona College of Medicine - Tucson

**Arkansas**
- University of Arkansas College of Medicine

**California**
- Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California
- Loma Linda University School of Medicine
- Stanford University School of Medicine
- University of California, Davis, School of Medicine
- University of California, Irvine, School of Medicine
- University of California, Los Angeles
- David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA
- University of California, Riverside, School of Medicine
- University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine
- University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine

**Colorado**
- University of Colorado School of Medicine

**Connecticut**
- Frank H. Netter MD School of Medicine at Quinnipiac University
- University of Connecticut School of Medicine
- Yale School of Medicine

**District of Columbia**
- The George Washington University
- School of Medicine and Health Sciences
- Georgetown University School of Medicine
- Howard University College of Medicine

**Florida**
- Florida Atlantic University Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine
- Florida International University
- Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine
- Florida State University
- College of Medicine
- University of Central Florida
- College of Medicine
- University of Florida College of Medicine
- University of Miami Miller School of Medicine
- University of South Florida
- Morsani College of Medicine
Georgia
Emory University School of Medicine
Medical College of Georgia at Georgia Regents University
Mercer University School of Medicine
Morehouse School of Medicine

Hawaii
University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine

Illinois
Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine
Northwestern University The Feinberg School of Medicine
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science Chicago Medical School
Rush Medical College of Rush University
Southern Illinois University School of Medicine
University of Chicago Division of the Biological Sciences, The Pritzker School of Medicine
University of Illinois at Chicago College of Medicine

Indiana
Indiana University School of Medicine

Iowa
University of Iowa Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine

Kansas
University of Kansas School of Medicine

Kentucky
University of Kentucky College of Medicine
University of Louisville School of Medicine

Louisiana
Louisiana State University School of Medicine in New Orleans
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine in Shreveport
Tulane University School of Medicine

Maryland
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine

Massachusetts
Boston University School of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Tufts University School of Medicine
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Michigan
Central Michigan University College of Medicine
Michigan State University College of Human Medicine
Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine
University of Michigan Medical School
Wayne State University School of Medicine
Western Michigan University School of Medicine

Minnesota
Mayo Medical School
University of Minnesota Medical School

Mississippi
University of Mississippi School of Medicine

Missouri
Saint Louis University School of Medicine
University of Missouri Columbia School of Medicine
University of Missouri — Kansas City School of Medicine
Washington University School of Medicine

Nebraska
Creighton University School of Medicine
University of Nebraska College of Medicine

Nevada
University of Nevada School of Medicine

New Hampshire
Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth
New Jersey
Cooper Medical School of Rowan University
Rutgers New Jersey Medical School
Rutgers, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

New Mexico
University of New Mexico School of Medicine

New York
Albany Medical College
Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons
Hofstra North Shore — LIJ School of Medicine at Hofstra University
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
New York Medical College
New York University School of Medicine
State University of New York Downstate Medical Center College of Medicine
State University of New York Upstate Medical Center College of Medicine
Stony Brook University School of Medicine
University at Buffalo School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry
Weill Cornell Medical College

North Carolina
The Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University
Duke University School of Medicine
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine
Wake Forest University School of Medicine of Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center

North Dakota
University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences

Ohio
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine
Northeastern Ohio Medical University
The Ohio State University College of Medicine
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine
The University of Toledo College of Medicine
Wright State University Boonshoft School of Medicine

Oklahoma
University of Oklahoma College of Medicine

Oregon
Oregon Health & Science University School of Medicine

Pennsylvania
The Commonwealth Medical College
Drexel University College of Medicine
Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University
Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine
Raymond and Ruth Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania
Temple University School of Medicine
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Puerto Rico
Ponce School of Medicine
San Juan Bautista School of Medicine
Universidad Central del Caribe School of Medicine
University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine

Rhode Island
The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University

South Carolina
Medical University of South Carolina College of Medicine
University of South Carolina School of Medicine
University of South Carolina School of Medicine—Greenville
South Dakota
University of South Dakota Sanford School of Medicine

Tennessee
East Tennessee State University
James H. Quillen College of Medicine
Meharry Medical College
School of Medicine
University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Medicine
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

Texas
Baylor College of Medicine
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center College of Medicine
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center College of Medicine
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
University of Texas Medical School at Houston
University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas Southwestern Medical School

Utah
University of Utah School of Medicine

Vermont
University of Vermont College of Medicine

Virginia
Eastern Virginia Medical School
University of Virginia School of Medicine
Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine
Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine

Washington
University of Washington School of Medicine

West Virginia
Marshall University Joan C. Edwards School of Medicine
West Virginia University School of Medicine

Wisconsin
Medical College of Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
Guides to Help you to Prepare for and Apply to Medical School

Medical School Admission Requirements

The Medical School Admission Requirements guides are the preeminent and most reliable resources on medical schools. They are the #1 source for applicants and the only resources fully authorized by medical schools.

Medical School Admission Requirements Website features

- Summary page for each profile with the most-searched information and data
- Expanded Diversity contact and web information in the “Student Life” section
- With “My Notes” users can write, save, edit, and print notes about each school
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Student Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan Type</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Years to Repay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perkins Loan</td>
<td>5.000%</td>
<td>10yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grad PLUS</td>
<td>7.900%</td>
<td>10yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest Rate: 6.8% +

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www.aamc.org/first
Which MCAT® Prep Resources are Right for You?

If you are taking the current MCAT® exam in 2014 or January 2015, go to aamc.org/mcat

- The Official Guide to the MCAT® Exam, Third Edition
  aamc.org/officialmcatguide
- The Official MCAT® Self-Assessment Package
  aamc.org/mcatsapbundle
- e-MCAT Practice Tests
  aamc.org/mcatpracticetests

If you are taking the new MCAT® exam in spring 2015 or later, go to aamc.org/mcat2015

- FREE guide on the MCAT2015 exam
  aamc.org/mcat2015exam
- FREE study resources including Khan Academy videos in the Pre-health Collection within MedEdPORTAL’s iCollaborative
  mededportal.org/icollaborative/pre-health
- The Official Guide to the MCAT® Exam, Fourth Edition + Online Practice Questions
  aamc.org/officialmcatguide2015
- More resources coming in Fall 2014
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