

GME Enrollment 2009-10 Graduates

In the 2009-10 academic year 3,631 students graduated from 20 osteopathic medical schools and three branch campuses. After graduating from an osteopathic medical school, students generally continue training in a graduate training program called a “residency,” the first year of which may be called an “internship.” Historically, osteopathic physicians were required to complete a general rotating internship¹ as their first year of graduate medical education (GME) prior to choosing a specialty field. This traditional rotating internship, also called an osteopathic internship, provides broad training in family medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, internal medicine, pediatrics, and other fields of medicine as determined by the program or the trainee’s interests. These osteopathic internships are still available but are not as prevalent today; although 27 percent of 2002 graduates completed an osteopathic traditional rotating internship immediately after medical school, only 10 percent of 2009 graduates completed the osteopathic internship.

The following chart outlines the first-year graduate medical education options of 4th- year osteopathic medical school students². Osteopathic medical school graduates who decide to complete an American Osteopathic Association (AOA) internship may then go on to either pursue a PGY-2 AOA residency or an Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) residency. The ACGME residency following the AOA internship will be either PGY-1 or PGY-2, depending on the field of medicine which is being pursued. Students may match into osteopathic graduate medical education programs that grant residency credit for the first year of postdoctoral training. The first postdoctoral year of these programs will be considered the first year of residency training. Details of the different osteopathic graduate medical education (OGME) 1 training year options can be found at

http://www.do-online.org/pdf/acc_postdocogmefirstyeartoptions.pdf

¹ At different times, this internship has been called a traditional rotating internship, a general rotating internship, an osteopathic internship, an AOA internship, or some combination of these titles. All refer to the same graduate medical education experience.

² Future policy changes may influence some of the scenarios outlined in this paper.

Match Options of Fourth-Year Osteopathic Medical School Students

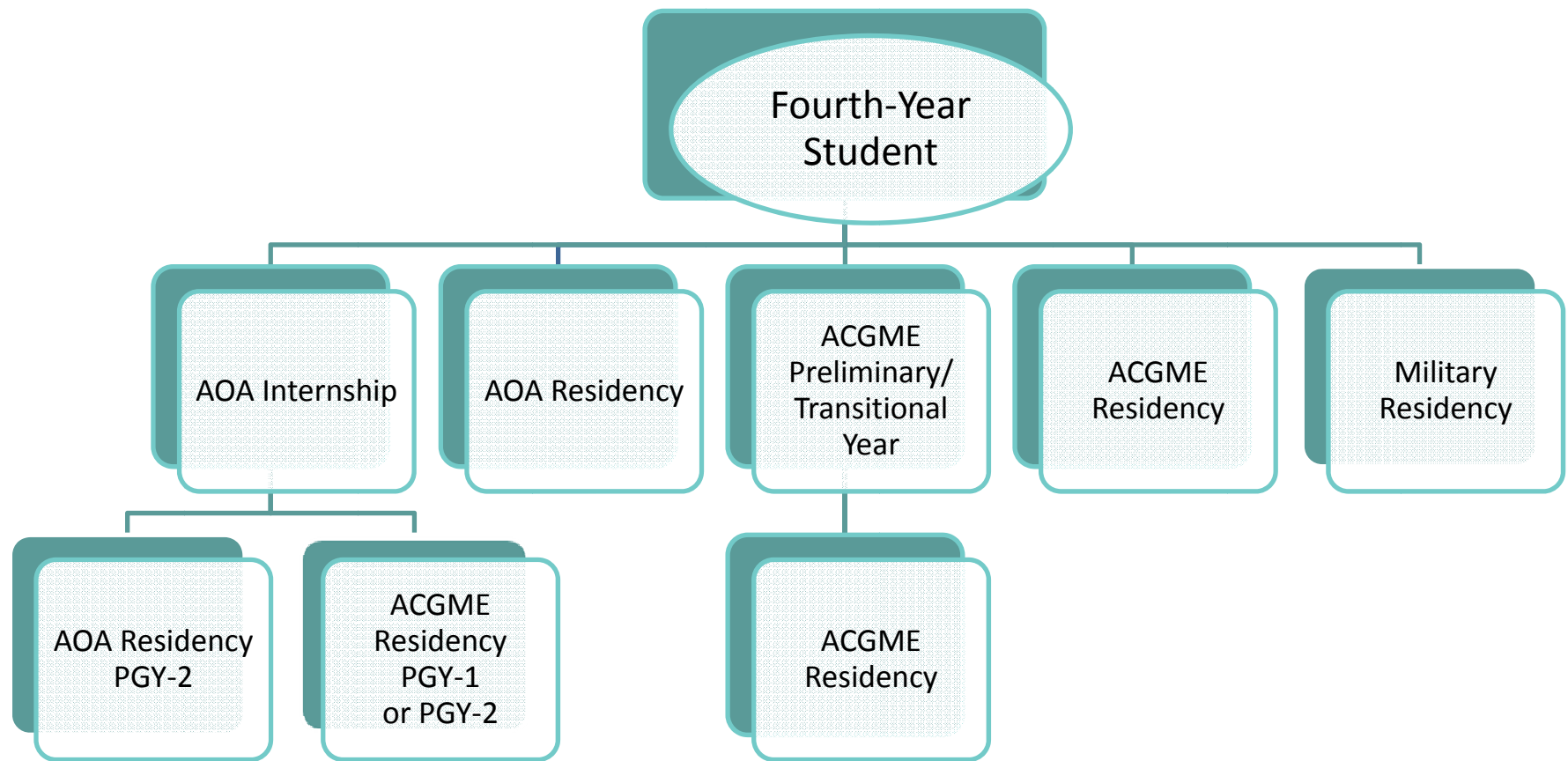


Chart adapted from presentation given by Mark Cummings, PhD, 2/26/2009, Match Programs: Basic Introduction to Your Future.

Alternatively, osteopathic medical students can pursue an ACGME residency immediately after graduating from medical school. They can either complete an ACGME transitional or preliminary year followed by an ACGME PGY-2 residency, or they can directly start an ACGME residency. DO graduates who complete an ACGME program, and who meet established criteria, may apply for AOA approval of that training.³ This is of particular importance in the four states that require a traditional rotating osteopathic internship for licensure: Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma.

Students with an Armed Forces Health Professions (AFHP) scholarship will generally complete military GME; usually, an internship followed by a residency.

The standard path to GME is through a matching program. The AOA Intern/Resident Registration Program (the “Match”), administered by the National Matching Services Inc., (NMS) is a matching program that places students into OGME-1 positions. The NMS Match provides an orderly process to help students obtain positions of their choice, and to help programs obtain students of their choice. With the Match, students must still apply directly to the programs in which they are interested, and students and programs interview and evaluate each other independently of the Match. However, no offers are made by programs before or during the interview period. Students and programs can evaluate each other fully before the programs must decide on their preferences for students, and before students must decide on their preferences for programs. After all interviews are completed, each student submits a Rank Order List on which the student lists the desired programs in order of the student's preference (first choice, second choice, etc.). Similarly, each program submits a Rank Order List on which the program lists the desirable students, in order of the program's preference. Each program also indicates the number of positions it has available.

³ <http://www.osteopathic.org/inside-aoa/Education/postdoctoral-training/Pages/trainee-forms-and-applications.aspx>

The Match then places individuals into positions based on their Rank Order Lists. The result of the Match is that each student is placed with the student's most preferred program that ranks the student and does not fill all its positions with more preferred students. Similarly, each program is matched with the most preferred students on its list, up to the number of positions available, who rank the program and do not receive positions at programs they rank higher.⁴

Osteopathic medical school students can also participate in the National Residency Matching Program (NRMP), which, similar to how NMS operates, matches students to ACGME approved residency programs. In addition to filling spots through the match, some specialties accept osteopathic medical school applicants and other "independent" applicants to fill some spots outside the NRMP match. Osteopathic medical students who accept a pre-match position must then withdraw from the NRMP match. The NRMP match takes place after the AOA match, and any student who has found a position through the NMS must remove her/himself from the NRMP, as agreed to when signing up for the matching process.⁵

Students who are unsuccessful in finding a graduate position through either the NMS or the NRMP can "scramble" for a position post-match. The scramble for ACGME positions is coordinated through the NRMP and is completed within two days of the match. Students looking to obtain an OGME position post-match can do so outside of any organized program and must contact each program independently.

Table 1 below distributes all 2009 osteopathic medical school graduates among the different formal and other match programs according to how they found their PGY-1 appointment. Data were collected from the COMs through the 2009-10 AACOM Annual Osteopathic Medical School Questionnaire. Data in this table are self-reported by the COMs and may differ from other published data. Specifically, data in this table may differ from data published by the AOA Intern/Resident Registration Program in that the

⁴ <http://www.natmatch.com/aoairp/index.htm>

⁵ <http://www.nrmp.org/>

AOA data do not include post-match position placements and do include students who do not graduate by the end of the academic year (June 30). Note that data in the columns labeled AOA and NRMP include both graduates who found positions through the match and those who found positions post-match.

College	AOA	NRMP	Military	Other	Did Not Match	Total Graduates
ATSU-KCOM	49%	41%	10%	0%	0%	165
AZCOM/MWU	33%	54%	11%	1%	1%	137
CCOM/MWU	41%	58%	1%	0%	1%	171
DMU-COM	30%	63%	4%	0%	3%	207
GA-PCOM	42%	45%	11%	0%	2%	66
KCUMB-COM	37%	56%	7%	0%	0%	239
LECOM	62%	32%	6%	0%	0%	215
LECOM Bradenton	56%	39%	6%	0%	0%	142
MSUCOM	75%	16%	5%	0%	4%	187
NSU-COM	55%	34%	7%	0%	4%	215
NYCOM/NYIT	51%	45%	3%	0%	1%	269
OSU-COM	66%	33%	1%	0%	0%	82
OU-COM	57%	41%	2%	0%	0%	110
PCOM	56%	31%	8%	3%	1%	235
PCSOM	61%	36%	3%	0%	0%	66
TUCOM-CA	36%	52%	9%	0%	3%	129
TUNCOM	53%	34%	8%	0%	5%	120
UMDNJ-SOM	52%	37%	1%	9%	1%	100
UNECOM	28%	48%	9%	11%	4%	112
UNTHSC/TCOM	29%	68%	2%	1%	0%	151
VCOM	38%	48%	9%	5%	0%	149
Western U/COMP	38%	53%	6%	2%	0%	203
WVSOM	60%	29%	8%	0%	3%	161
TOTAL	48%	43%	6%	1%	1%	3,631

The osteopathic medical colleges report in the Annual Osteopathic Medical School Questionnaire on the PGY-1 appointments accepted by graduates. Table 2 breaks down AOA and ACGME appointments by primary care and non-primary care specialties. Some GME programs are dually accredited. A dual program is an AOA program in which an osteopathic graduate is registered in a residency program that is accredited by both the AOA and ACGME. Graduates who complete dual-accredited programs have the option to become board certified by either AOA or the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS), or both. Students enrolled in dual-accredited programs are reported in the osteopathic program for the purposes of this report.

Table 2 - 2009-10 GME Enrollment

College	AOA Primary Care	AOA Other	ACGME Primary Care	ACGME Other	Percent Primary Care	Military	No GME/ Other	Total Graduates
ATSU-KCOM	33	47	40	28	44%	17	0	165
AZCOM/MWU	11	33	33	42	32%	15	3	137
CCOM/MWU	31	41	55	44	50%	0	0	171
DMU-COM	18	44	56	75	36%	8	6	207
GA-PCOM	13	15	23	7	55%	7	1	66
KCUMB-COM	24	64	78	56	43%	16	1	239
LECOM	59	79	40	25	46%	12	0	215
LECOM Bradenton	28	51	29	26	40%	8	0	142
MSUCOM	67	79	13	12	43%	11	5	187
NSU-COM	63	56	42	32	49%	14	8	215
NYCOM/NYIT	50	88	68	53	44%	7	3	269
OSU-COM	22	32	16	10	46%	2	0	82
OU-COM	27	41	22	18	45%	2	0	110
PCOM	72	67	57	17	55%	19	3	235
PCSOM	23	17	16	8	59%	2	0	66
TUCOM-CA	12	35	52	15	50%	11	4	129
TUNCOM	20	43	31	10	43%	10	6	120
UMDNJ-SOM	19	33	22	24	41%	1	1	100
UNECOM	20	11	33	33	47%	10	5	112
UNTHSC/TCOM	20	24	63	40	55%	4	0	151
VCOM	28	29	40	31	46%	14	7	149
Western U/COMP	30	48	73	40	51%	12	0	203
WVSOM	63	43	30	12	58%	13	0	161
TOTAL	753	1,020	932	658	46%	215	53	3,631

Primary care is defined as Family Practice, Family Practice and OMT, Family Practice Integrated NMM, Internal Medicine, Internal Medicine/Pediatrics and Pediatrics. Note that students may complete a primary care residency and then continue to specialize in a subspecialty such as gastroenterology, cardiology, rheumatology, endocrinology, etc.

Click the link below to see the full list of OGME-1 specialties for 2009-10 osteopathic medical school graduates.

http://www.aacom.org/data/studentenrollment/documents/GME_Enrollment.xls