MEDICINE DOCUMENT

**Introduction to MBBS:**

Medicine is one of the most sought out and rewarding career for those interested in Science and dealing with sick people. Over the years, the field of medical studies have undergone various stages of development, it has become so vast that specializations within are increasing day by day. There is great scope for medicine as a professional career. This profession requires a lot of hard work and gives the satisfaction of curing patients from sickness. Giving hours of one’s life to serve to someone they haven't seen or met before takes something special.

A recent study by KPMG India shows that in India there are only 6 doctors for every 10,000 people. This is a remarkably low number and the country needs well educated and energetic healthcare professionals. If one has fondness for subjects like Biology, Physics and Chemistry, the medical field is an ideal career. Not only is medicine and surgery a lucrative career choice, it also brings along a position of reverence in the society. To become a doctor, one needs to first graduate with an M.B.B.S. (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery) degree.

Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, are the two first professional degrees in medicine and surgery awarded upon graduation from medical school by universities in countries that follow the tradition of the United Kingdom. The naming suggests that they are two separate undergraduate degrees, however, in practice, they are usually treated as one and conferred together, and may also be awarded at graduate-level medical schools. In countries that follow the tradition of the United States, the equivalent medical degree is awarded as Doctor of Medicine (MD).

The career in MBBS and higher grades is very rewarding career for those who are interested in Science and dealing with sick people. MBBS is one course which requires you to be patient with time. The intent is not to scare you from taking this course but to inform you about the challenges associated with choosing this line of study. By the time you complete your MBBS, it is possible that your non MBBS friends might already be working in various multinational firms. If this thought doesn't deter you, then you are meant to be in this profession.

**Goals and objectives of undergraduate course (MBBS):**

At the end of the MBBS course, the learner shall be able to:

1. Diagnose and manage common health problems of the individual and the community appropriate to his/her position as a member of the health team at primary, secondary and tertiary levels;

2. Be competent to practice preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems;

3. Practice Evidence Based Medicine, appreciating the rationale for different therapeutic modalities and be familiar with the administration of “essential drugs” and their common side effects;

4. Appreciate the psycho-social, cultural, economic, and environmental factors affecting health, and develop humane attitude towards the patients/relatives, in discharging one’s professional responsibilities;

5. Be familiar with the various National Health Programs, and the ways in which they are being implemented;

6. Acquire basic management skills in the area of materials, financial and human resources;

7. Demonstrate communication skills, both verbal and written to establish effective communication with the clients (patients, relatives, and general public), health team partners, and scientific community;

8. Practice medical ethics in patient care, service delivery, and research.

9. Develop attitude for self learning and acquire necessary skills including the use of appropriate technologies, for pursuing self directed learning for a life time.

**Course Duration (M.B.B.S.) :**

The course duration is 5½ years (4½ years of classroom study followed by a year of rotating internship). The 4½ years of class room study is broken into 3 phases of 18 months each. Each phase of 18 months is known as Professional and is further divided into 3 semesters of 6 months each. There is a semester exam at the end of each semester and a Professional exam at the end of each professional.

The third professional is devoted to monthly clinical work in the wards and departments of the hospital. In all there are 3 professional examinations, followed by practical and clinical examinations. Pass percentage required is 50 per cent.

**The following are the phases under the M.B.B.S. course**

* **Phase-I:** The pre-clinical course consists of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry, and these are the basic subjects of medical students and it lasts for a year. Prior to 1997 the I MBBS consisted of 1½ years, but this was trimmed to one year to make more time available for clinical exposure. Passing the Phase-I final examination is mandatory to proceed with the course. A candidate failing the first MBBS examination is detained until all the phase-I subjects are cleared. This is considered a major drawback of the Indian medical education system. However the MCI has changed this in regulations on graduate medical education 2012. At present, if one does not clear a subject in phase-1 he can get into an intermediate batch i.e., phase-II.
* **Phase-II:** Pathology, Pharmacology, Microbiology, and Forensic Medicine for one and half years. After clearing all the four subjects a student advances to III MBBS. The lecture classes and lab work of these subjects are usually held in the afternoons to enable students to attend the clinical wards and outpatient departments in the mornings. These are followed by Short postings (15days duration) in Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Forensic medicine, Skin & Leprosy, & Respiratory medicine & TB. This may be followed directly by major postings or a clinical posting in Community Medicine may intervene.
* **Phase III– Part I:** Part I consists of one year, where Social and Preventive Medicine (Community Medicine), Ear Nose and Throat and Ophthalmology form the core subjects.
* **Phase III– Part II**: One year of focused training in the four basic clinical subjects, namely: Medicine, Surgery (incl. Orthopedics), Pediatrics, Obstetrics & Gynecology. On passing the final MBBS examination, a candidate is awarded provisional registration by the MCI or the State medical council and can start the internship. Permanent registration (license to practice) and the final Medical degree (i.e., MBBS) is given only after successful and satisfactory completion of the Compulsory Rotatory Resident Internship, also called the CRRI.
* **Internship:** After successful completion of the MBBS course, one has to compulsorily work in the hospital attached to the medical college or in any other approved hospital allowed in some medical colleges, for a period of one year. This posting is called the Compulsory Rotatory Residential Internship or the House Surgeon in Tamil Nadu. The student gets the degree only after satisfactory completion of the CRRI. An Intern (also called an Internee or a CRRI) is posted in all the clinical departments of the hospital on a rotation basis. This gives him or her the basic clinical and practical knowledge about all the disciplines of medicine and makes the medical graduate fit to work in the community as a General Physician.

**Syllabus covered during different phases of M.B.B.S.:**

**Phase I (Pre-Clinical subjects)**

1. Human Anatomy

2. Human Physiology

3. Biochemistry

4. Introduction to Humanities and Community Medicine

**Phase II (Para-Clinical subjects)**

1. Pathology

2. Microbiology

3. Pharmacology

4. Forensic Medicine including Toxicology

5. Community Medicine

**Phase II & III (Clinical subjects)**

**1. Medicine and its allied specialties**

a) Medicine

b) Pediatrics

c) Psychiatry

d) Dermatology & STD

e) Tuberculosis and Respiratory diseases

***2*. Surgery and its allied specialties**

a) Surgery

b) Orthopedics

c) Radio diagnosis and Radiotherapy

d) Oto-Rhino-Laryngology

e) Ophthalmology

***3****.***Obstetrics & Gynecology**

4*.***Family Planning** (Training in Family Planning should be emphasized in all the three

Phases and during internship)

***5.* Community Medicine**

***6.* Emergency Medicine** (This must be a general department. Till such time a full fledged department is created this may be under the control of the department of anesthesia.)

**What after M.B.B.S?**

The demand for medical professionals is tremendously increasing with the unfortunate upsurge of diseases and ailments day by day. At the same time super specialty hospitals are mushrooming both within the country and abroad offering employment opportunities. These along with liberalization of economy could bring better opportunities for these professionals in terms of remuneration, research and working facilities.

**Following are choices that you can make career after MBBS:-**

* **Post-graduation:** Post graduation after MBBS involves 3 main PG courses that you may select. These are as follows:-

***A. PG- Specialty***: Post graduation courses after MBBS in India are the most pronounced MD (Doctor of Medicine) and MS (Master of Surgery). These are some of the toughest PG exams in India and even after a lot of tries, many MBBS graduates fail to get success. The simple reason behind this is very limited number of seats. Even after you get the college of your choice, you may not get the course of choice or vice-versa. Although many private colleges provide PG seats, but the price of private institutions outweighs that of merit quota. The duration of this course is 3 years.

***B. PG- Diploma:*** A postgraduate diploma (PGDip, PGDip, PG Dip., PGD, PGD, PDE) is a postgraduate qualification awarded typically after a bachelor's degree. It can be contrasted with a graduate diploma. This is a two years course.

***C. DNB:***  Diplomate of National Board (DNB) is the title awarded by the National Board of Examinations (NBE), an autonomous academic body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to candidates who successfully complete their postgraduate or postdoctoral medical education under it. This is a three-year postgraduate residency programme is available in broad and super specialties.

* **Research:** Clinical research options for MBBS students rely on your will to learn and to invent. The most renowned research institute in India is the ICMR (Indian council for medical research) which is also renowned for its studentship to graduating MBBS students, though the 5000 INR is too low for 2 months, but the experience adds wonders to your resume. The duration of this course is 3 years.
* **Hospital management:** Hospital management is another very fast developing sector which is one trending option available for MBBS students. IIM (Indian institute of Management) is one worthy but toughest choice. The duration of this course is 2years.
* **Foreign studies:** Further, you can go abroad for further studies i.e., post graduation.
* **Clinical practice:** An MBBS graduate student may plan to study while going for job after MBBS, or start clinical practice immediately after completing MBBS. It can be done in following ways:

-Government hospitals: You can either go for Full time job or even do contract basis part time job.

-Private Hospitals- Corporate sectors always welcome worthy students.

-Owned clinic- Owned clinic, nursing home or hospitals are always the best choice for some.

**Occupational Fields:**

The qualified doctors have the employment opportunities in various public or private health facilities, such as:

* National Health Service
* Municipal Offices
* Hospitals Regional
* University Hospital
* Armed Forces Hospital
* Private Clinics
* Clinics
* Freelance profession
* Teaching and research in universities and research center
* Health administration management
* Corporate advisor.

**Best Wishes**

***Univariety Team***

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