

Practice of Being a Medical Practitioner, Including the Initial Training

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Description

Medical education is education associated with the practice of being a medical man, including the initial training to become a physician (i.e., grad school and internship) and extra training thereafter (e.g., residency, fellowship and continuing medical education). Medical education and training varies considerably across the globe. Various teaching methodologies are utilized in medical education, which is an energetic area of educational research. Medical education is additionally the subject-didactic academic field of teaching medical doctors the least bit levels, including entry-level, post-graduate, and continuing medical education. Medical education applies theories of pedagogy specifically within the context of medical education.

Entry-level medical teaching programs are tertiary-level courses undertaken at a school of medicine. Looking on jurisdiction and university, these could also be either undergraduate-entry (most of Europe, Asia, South America and Oceania), or graduate-entry programs (mainly Australia, Philippines and North America). Some jurisdictions and universities provide both undergraduate entry programs and graduate entry programs (Australia, South Korea). There has been a proliferation of programs that combine medical training with research (M.D./Ph.D.) or management programs (M.D./MBA), although this has been criticized because extended interruption to clinical study has been shown to possess a detrimental effect on ultimate clinical knowledge. EPAs are supported the integrated core competencies developed over the course of grad school training. Each EPA lists its key feature, associated competencies, and observed behaviors required for completion of that activity. The student's progress through levels of understanding and capability, developing with decreasing need for direct supervision.

Each residency and fellowship program is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), a non-profit organization led by physicians with the goal of enhancing educational standards among physicians. The ACGME oversees all MD and DO residency programs within the US. As of 2019, there have been approximately 11,700 ACGME accredited residencies and fellowship programs in 181 specialties and subspecialties. Compared to no intervention, simulation in medical education training is related to positive effects on knowledge, skills, and behaviors and moderate effects for patient outcomes. However, data is inconsistent on the effectiveness of asynchronous online learning in comparison to traditional in-person lectures.

In the US and Canada, a possible medico must first complete an undergraduate degree in any subject before applying to a graduate school of medicine to pursue an (M.D. or D.O.) program. U.S. medical schools are most four-year programs. Some students go for the research-focused M.D. /Ph.D. dual course of study, which is typically completed in 7–10 years. There are certain courses that are pre-requisite for being accepted to grad school, like general chemistry, chemical science, physics, mathematics, biology, English, lab work, etc. The particular requirements vary by school. So as to actually integrate health policy matters into physician and medical education, training should begin as early as possible – ideally during grad school or premedical coursework – to make “foundational knowledge and analytical skills” continued during residency and reinforced throughout clinical practice, like all other core skill or competency.