



## Physician/Surgeon Overview

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### Overview

Physicians and surgeons serve a fundamental role in our society and have an effect upon all our lives. They diagnose illnesses and prescribe and administer treatment for people suffering from injury or disease. Physicians examine patients, obtain medical histories, and order, perform, and interpret diagnostic tests. They counsel patients on diet, hygiene, and preventive health care.



There are two types of physicians: M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) and D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine). M.D.s also are known as allopathic physicians. While both M.D.s and D.O.s may use all accepted methods of treatment, including drugs and surgery, D.O.s place special emphasis on the body's musculoskeletal system, preventive medicine, and holistic patient care. D.O.s are more likely than M.D.s to be primary care specialists although they can be found in all specialties. About half of D.O.s practice general or family medicine, general internal medicine, or general pediatrics.

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### Preparation

Formal education and training requirements for physicians are among the most demanding of any occupation -- 4 years of undergraduate school, 4 years of medical school, and 3 to 8 years of internship and residency, depending on the specialty selected. A few medical schools offer combined undergraduate and medical school programs that last 6 rather than the customary 8 years.



Premedical students must complete undergraduate work in physics, biology, mathematics, English, and inorganic and organic chemistry. Students also take courses in the humanities and the social sciences. Some students volunteer at local hospitals or clinics to gain practical experience in the health professions.

The minimum educational requirement for entry into a medical school is 3 years of college; most applicants, however, have at least a bachelor's degree, and many have advanced degrees.

There are 146 medical schools in the United States -- 126 teach allopathic medicine and award a Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) degree; 20 teach osteopathic medicine and award the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) degree. Acceptance to medical school is highly competitive. Applicants must submit transcripts, scores from the Medical College Admission Test, and letters of recommendation. Schools also consider an applicant's character, personality, leadership qualities, and participation in extracurricular activities. Most schools require an interview with members of the admissions committee.



Students spend most of the first 2 years of medical school in laboratories and classrooms, taking courses such as anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, psychology, microbiology, pathology, medical ethics, and laws governing medicine. They also learn to take medical histories, examine patients, and diagnose illnesses. During their last 2 years, students work with patients under the supervision of experienced physicians in hospitals and clinics, learning acute, chronic, preventive, and rehabilitative care. Through rotations in internal medicine, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, psychiatry, and surgery, they gain experience in the diagnosis and treatment of illness.

Following medical school, almost all M.D.s enter a residency -- graduate medical education in a specialty that takes the form of paid on-the-job training, usually in a hospital. Most D.O.s serve a 12-month rotating internship after graduation and before entering a residency, which may last 2 to 6 years.

All States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories license physicians. To be licensed, physicians must graduate from an accredited medical school, pass a licensing examination, and complete 1 to 7 years of graduate medical education. Although physicians licensed in one State usually can get a license to practice in another without further examination, some States limit reciprocity. Graduates of foreign medical schools generally can qualify for licensure after passing an examination and completing a U.S. residency.



M.D.s and D.O.s seeking board certification in a specialty may spend up to 7 years in residency training, depending on the specialty. A final examination immediately after residency or after 1 or 2 years of practice also is necessary for certification by a member board of the American Board of Medical Specialists (ABMS) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA). The ABMS represents 24 specialty boards, ranging from allergy and immunology to urology. The AOA has approved 18 specialty boards, ranging from anesthesiology to surgery. For certification in a subspecialty, physicians usually need another 1 to 2 years of residency.

A physician's training is costly. According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, up to 80 percent of medical school graduates are in debt for educational expenses.

### **"Physician/Surgeon Overview"**

People who wish to become physicians must have a desire to serve patients, be self-motivated, and be able to survive the pressures and long hours of medical education and practice. Physicians also must have a good bedside manner, emotional stability, and the ability to make decisions in emergencies. Prospective physicians must be willing to study throughout their career in order to keep up with medical advances.

### ► Accredited Programs

The Liaison Committee on Medical Education is the nationally recognized accrediting authority for medical education programs leading to the M.D. degree in U.S. and Canadian medical schools. The LCME is sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association.



### ► Programs

The following is a list of the 125 accredited M.D.-granting U.S. medical schools.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albany Medical College</li> <li>• Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University</li> <li>• Baylor College of Medicine</li> <li>• Boston University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Brown Medical School</li> <li>• Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Chicago Medical School at Rosalind Franklin U-Med &amp; Science</li> <li>• Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons</li> <li>• Creighton University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Dartmouth Medical School</li> <li>• Drexel University College of Medicine</li> <li>• Duke University School of Medicine</li> <li>• East Tennessee State University James H. Quillen College of Medicine</li> <li>• Eastern Virginia Medical School</li> <li>• Emory University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Florida State U College of Medicine</li> <li>• George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences</li> <li>• Georgetown University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Harvard Medical School</li> <li>• Howard University College of Medicine</li> <li>• Indiana University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University</li> <li>• Joan &amp; Sanford I. Weill Medical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University at Buffalo State University of New York School of Medicine &amp; Biomedical Sciences</li> <li>• University of Alabama School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Arizona College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of California Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of California San Diego School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of California, Davis, School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Chicago - Pritzker School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Cincinnati College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Colorado School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Connecticut School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Florida College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Illinois College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Iowa - Carver College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Kansas School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Kentucky College of Medicine</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• College of Cornell University</li> <li>• Joan C. Edwards School of Medicine at Marshall University</li> <li>• Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California</li> <li>• Loma Linda University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans</li> <li>• Louisiana State University School of Medicine, Shreveport</li> <li>• Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine</li> <li>• Mayo Medical School</li> <li>• Medical College of Georgia School of Medicine</li> <li>• Medical College of Wisconsin</li> <li>• Medical University of South Carolina College of Medicine</li> <li>• Meharry Medical College</li> <li>• Mercer University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Michigan State University College of Human Medicine</li> <li>• Morehouse School of Medicine</li> <li>• Mount Sinai School of Medicine of New York University</li> <li>• New York Medical College</li> <li>• New York University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine</li> <li>• Northwestern University The Feinberg School of Medicine</li> <li>• Ohio State University College of Medicine</li> <li>• Oregon Health &amp; Science University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine</li> <li>• Ponce School of Medicine</li> <li>• Rush Medical College of Rush University Medical Center</li> <li>• Saint Louis University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Sanford School of Medicine of the University of South Dakota</li> <li>• Southern Illinois University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Stanford University School of Medicine</li> <li>• State University of New York Downstate Medical Center College of Medicine</li> <li>• State University of New York Upstate Medical University</li> <li>• Stony Brook University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Louisville School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Maryland School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Massachusetts Medical School</li> <li>• University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey - New Jersey Medical School</li> <li>• University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School</li> <li>• University of Miami Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Michigan Medical School</li> <li>• University of Minnesota Medical School</li> <li>• University of Mississippi School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Nebraska College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Nevada School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of New Mexico School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences</li> <li>• University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry</li> <li>• University of South Alabama College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of South Carolina School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of South Florida College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston</li> <li>• University of Texas Medical School at Houston</li> <li>• University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio</li> <li>• University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas Southwestern Medical School</li> <li>• University of Utah School of Medicine</li> </ul>
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**"Physician/Surgeon Overview"**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temple University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine</li> <li>• The Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University</li> <li>• The Texas A &amp; M University System</li> <li>• The University of Oklahoma College of Medicine</li> <li>• The University of Toledo College of Medicine</li> <li>• Tufts University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Tulane University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences - Hebert School of Medicine</li> <li>• Universidad Central del Caribe School of Medicine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Vermont College of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Virginia School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Washington School of Medicine</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health</li> <li>• Vanderbilt University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Wake Forest University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine</li> <li>• Wayne State University School of Medicine</li> <li>• West Virginia University School of Medicine</li> <li>• Wright State University Boonshoft School of Medicine</li> <li>• Yale University School of Medicine</li> </ul>
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## Specialty Areas

Physicians work in one or more of several specialties, including, but not limited to, anesthesiology, family and general medicine, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, and surgery.

### ► Anesthesiologists

Anesthesiologists focus on the care of surgical patients and pain relief. Like other physicians, they evaluate and treat patients and direct the efforts of those on their staffs.

Anesthesiologists confer with other physicians and surgeons about appropriate treatments and procedures before, during, and after operations. These critical care specialists are responsible for maintenance of the patient's vital life functions -- heart rate, body temperature, blood pressure, breathing -- through continual monitoring and assessment during surgery. They often work outside of the operating room, providing pain relief in the intensive care unit, during labor and delivery, and for those who suffer from chronic pain.



### ► Family and General Practitioners

Family and general practitioners are often the first point of contact for people seeking health care, acting as the traditional family doctor. They assess and treat a wide range of conditions, ailments, and injuries, from sinus and respiratory infections to broken bones and scrapes. Family and general practitioners typically have a patient base of regular, long-term visitors. Patients with more serious conditions are referred to specialists or other health care facilities for more intensive care.



## "Physician/Surgeon Overview"

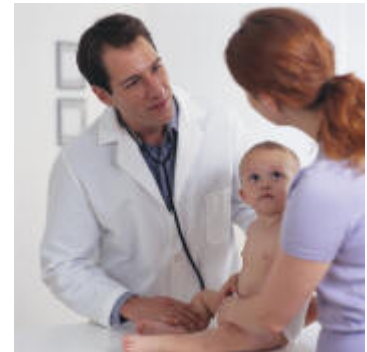
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### ► General Internists

General internists diagnose and provide nonsurgical treatment for diseases and injuries of internal organ systems. They provide care mainly for adults who have a wide range of problems associated with the internal organs, such as the stomach, kidneys, liver, and digestive tract. Internists use a variety of diagnostic techniques to treat patients through medication or hospitalization. Like general practitioners, general internists are commonly looked upon as primary care specialists. They have patients referred to them by other specialists, in turn referring patients to those and yet other specialists when more complex care is required.

### ► General Pediatricians

Providing care from birth to early adulthood, pediatricians are concerned with the health of infants, children, and teenagers. They specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of ailments specific to young people and track their patients' growth to adulthood. Like most physicians, pediatricians work with different health care workers, such as nurses and other physicians, to assess and treat children with various ailments, such as muscular dystrophy. Most of the work of pediatricians, however, involves treating day-to-day illnesses that are common to children -- minor injuries, infectious diseases, and immunizations -- much as a general practitioner treats adults. Some pediatricians specialize in serious medical conditions and pediatric surgery, treating autoimmune disorders or serious chronic ailments.



### ► Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Obstetricians and gynecologists (ob/gyns) are specialists whose focus is women's health. They are responsible for general medical care for women, but also provide care related to pregnancy and the reproductive system. Like general practitioners, ob/gyns are concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of general health problems, but they focus on ailments specific to the female anatomy, such as breast and cervical cancer, urinary tract and pelvic disorders, and hormonal disorders. Ob/gyns also specialize in childbirth, treating and counseling women throughout their pregnancy, from giving prenatal diagnoses to delivery and postpartum care. Ob/gyns track the health of, and treat, both mother and fetus as the pregnancy progresses.

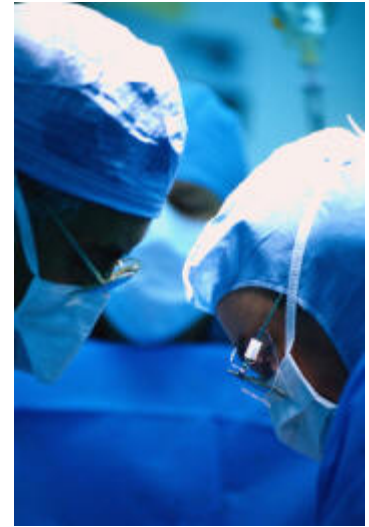


### ► Psychiatrists

Psychiatrists are the primary caregivers in the area of mental health. They assess and treat mental illnesses through a combination of psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, hospitalization, and medication. Psychotherapy involves regular discussions with patients about their problems; the psychiatrist helps them find solutions through changes in their behavioral patterns, the exploration of their past experiences, and group and family therapy sessions. Psychoanalysis involves long-term psychotherapy and counseling for patients. In many cases, medications are administered to correct chemical imbalances that may be causing emotional problems. Psychiatrists may also administer electroconvulsive therapy to those of their patients who do not respond to, or who cannot take, medications.

## ► Surgeons

Surgeons are physicians who specialize in the treatment of injury, disease, and deformity through operations. Using a variety of instruments, and with patients under general or local anesthesia, a surgeon corrects physical deformities, repairs bone and tissue after injuries, or performs preventive surgeries on patients with debilitating diseases or disorders. Although a large number perform general surgery, many surgeons choose to specialize in a specific area. One of the most prevalent specialties is orthopedic surgery: the treatment of the musculoskeletal system. Others include neurological surgery (treatment of the brain and nervous system), cardiovascular surgery, otolaryngology (treatment of the ear, nose, and throat), and plastic or reconstructive surgery. Like primary care and other specialist physicians, surgeons also examine patients, perform and interpret diagnostic tests, and counsel patients on preventive health care.



A number of other medical specialists, including allergists, cardiologists, dermatologists, emergency physicians, gastroenterologists, ophthalmologists, pathologists, and radiologists, also work in clinics, hospitals, and private offices. The American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) represents 24 medical specialty boards which provide resources for additional specialty details.

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## Day in the Life

Many physicians -- primarily general and family practitioners, general internists, pediatricians, ob/gyns, and psychiatrists -- work in small private offices or clinics, often assisted by a small staff of nurses and other administrative personnel. Increasingly, physicians are practicing in groups or health care organizations that provide backup coverage and allow for more time off. These physicians often work as part of a team coordinating care for a population of patients; they are less independent than solo practitioners of the past.



Surgeons and anesthesiologists typically work in well-lighted, sterile environments while performing surgery and often stand for long periods. Most work in hospitals or in surgical outpatient centers. Many physicians and surgeons work long, irregular hours. Over one-third of full-time physicians and surgeons worked 60 hours or more a week in 2004. Only 8 percent of all physicians and surgeons worked part-time, compared with 16 percent for all occupations. Physicians and surgeons must travel frequently between office and hospital to care for their patients. Those who are on call deal with many patients' concerns over the phone and may make emergency visits to hospitals or nursing homes.



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## Earnings

Earnings of physicians and surgeons are among the highest of any occupation. The Medical Group Management Association's Physician Compensation and Production Survey, reports that median total compensation for physicians in 2005 varied by specialty, as shown in table 2. Total compensation for physicians reflects the amount reported as direct compensation for tax purposes, plus all voluntary salary reductions. Salary, bonus and incentive payments, research stipends, honoraria, and distribution of profits were included in total compensation.



Median compensation for physicians, 2005.

Specialty	Less than two years in specialty	Over one year in specialty
Anesthesiology	\$259,948	\$321,686
Surgery: General	228,839	282,504
Obstetrics/gynecology: General	203,270	247,348
Psychiatry: General	173,922	180,000
Internal medicine: General	141,912	166,420
Pediatrics: General	132,953	161,331
Family practice (without obstetrics)	137,119	156,010

Footnotes: (NOTE) Source: Medical Group Management Association, Physician Compensation and Production Report, 2005.

Self-employed physicians -- those who own or are part owners of their medical practice -- generally have higher median incomes than salaried physicians. Earnings vary according to number of years in practice, geographic region, hours worked, skill, personality, and professional reputation. Self-employed physicians and surgeons must provide for their own health insurance and retirement.

According to the Medical Group Management Association (MGMA) Physician Compensation and Production Survey, median compensation for all primary care physicians rose just 2 percent to \$171,519 in 2006 -- less than the 3.2 percent inflation increase that same year. Specialists reported even a lower rate of median compensation gains, with a 1.7 percent overall increase to \$322,259.

Among specialists, cardiologists experienced flat or declining compensation in 2006. Invasive cardiologists reported a 1.3 percent decrease in compensation; noninvasive cardiologists reported a decrease of slightly less than 1 percent. Similarly, ophthalmologists encountered a 1.6 percent loss in pay in 2006. Among specialists who fared better were pulmonary physicians, with an almost 9.2 percent increase in compensation, and urologists, posting a gain of 6.3 percent -- possibly compensating for stagnation and loss in compensation in previous years.

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## Starting Salaries

In terms of starting salaries, according to the Medical Group Management Association (MGMA) Physician Compensation and Production Survey, the starting median compensation level for all new primary care physicians in 2006 was \$145,285 annually, compared with \$171,519 for all primary care physicians, the survey report shows. For specialty physicians, the median compensation levels were \$275,000 for new specialists and \$322,149 for all specialists. Reported median signing bonuses for new physicians range from \$10,000 up to \$42,500; relocation packages range from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

## Salary Impacts of Working Environment

MGMA says that physician-owned medical group practices are closing the gap with hospital-owned and integrated delivery systems (IDSs) when it comes to starting compensation rates they offer physicians in some specialties. For example, physician-owned practices offered comparable salaries to hospital/IDS salaries for family practice without OB (\$130,000 vs.. \$135,000), general internal medicine (\$150,000 vs.. \$145,000) and noninvasive diagnostic radiology (\$350,000 vs. \$345,000).

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## Employment

Physicians and surgeons hold about 633,000 jobs in the United States; approximately 15 percent were self-employed. About half of wage-and-salary physicians and surgeons worked in offices of physicians, and 18 percent were employed by hospitals. Others practiced in Federal, State, and local governments, including colleges, universities, and professional schools; private colleges, universities, and professional schools; and outpatient care centers.

Percent distribution of active physicians in patient care by specialty, 2005

	Percent
Total	100.0
Primary care	40.4
Family medicine and general practice	12.3
Internal medicine	15.0
Obstetrics & gynecology	5.5
Pediatrics	7.5
Specialties	59.6
Anesthesiology	5.2
Psychiatry	5.1
Surgical specialties, selected	10.8
All other specialties	38.5

Source: American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 2007.

A growing number of physicians are partners or wage-and-salary employees of group practices. Organized as clinics or as associations of physicians, medical groups can more easily afford expensive medical equipment, can share support staff, and benefit from other business advantages.

According to the AMA, the New England and Middle Atlantic States have the highest ratio of physicians to population; the South Central and Mountain States have the lowest. D.O.s are more likely than M.D.s to practice in small cities and towns and in rural areas. M.D.s tend to locate in urban areas, close to hospitals and education centers.

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## Career Path Forecast

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment of physicians and surgeons is projected to grow 14 percent from 2006 to 2016, faster than the average for all occupations. Job growth will occur because of continued expansion of health care related industries. The growing and aging population will drive overall growth in the demand for physician services, as consumers continue to demand high levels of care using the latest technologies, diagnostic tests, and therapies.



Demand for physicians' services is highly sensitive to changes in consumer preferences, health care reimbursement policies, and legislation. For example, if changes to health coverage result in consumers facing higher out-of-pocket costs, they may demand fewer physician services. Patients relying more on other health care providers -- such as physician assistants, nurse practitioners, optometrists, and nurse anesthetists -- also may temper demand for physician services. In addition, new technologies will increase physician productivity. These technologies include electronic medical records, test and prescription orders, billing, and scheduling.



Opportunities for individuals interested in becoming physicians and surgeons are expected to be very good. In addition to job openings from employment growth, numerous openings will result from the need to replace physicians and surgeons who retire over the 2006-16 decade.

Unlike their predecessors, newly trained physicians face radically different choices of where and how to practice. New physicians are much less likely to enter solo practice and more likely to take salaried jobs in group medical practices, clinics, and health networks.



Reports of shortages in some specialties, such as general or family practice, internal medicine, and OB/GYN, or in rural or low-income areas should attract new entrants, encouraging schools to expand programs and hospitals to increase available residency slots. However, because physician training is so lengthy, employment change happens gradually. In the short term, to meet increased demand, experienced physicians may work longer hours, delay retirement, or take measures to increase productivity, such as using more support staff to provide services. Opportunities should be particularly good in rural and low-income areas, as some physicians find these areas unattractive because of less control over work hours, isolation from medical colleagues, or other reasons.

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## Professional Organizations

Professional organizations and associations provide a wide range of resources for planning and navigating a career in medicine. These groups can play a key role in your development and keep you abreast of what is happening in your industry. Associations promote the interests of their members and provide a network of contacts that can help you find jobs and move your career forward. They can offer a variety of services including job referral services, continuing education courses, insurance, travel benefits, periodicals, and meeting and conference opportunities. The following is a sampling of medical related professional associations:



- ▶ American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology ([www.aaaai.org](http://www.aaaai.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Dermatology ([www.aad.org](http://www.aad.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Family Physicians ([www.aafp.org](http://www.aafp.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Neurology ([www.aan.com](http://www.aan.com))
- ▶ American Academy of Ophthalmology ([www.aao.org](http://www.aao.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons ([www.aaos.org](http://www.aaos.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery ([www.entnet.org](http://www.entnet.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Pediatrics ([www.aap.org](http://www.aap.org))
- ▶ American Academy of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation ([www.aapmr.org](http://www.aapmr.org))
- ▶ American Board of Allergy & Immunology ([www.abai.org](http://www.abai.org))
- ▶ American Board of Anesthesiology ([www.abanes.org](http://www.abanes.org))
- ▶ American Board of Colon and Rectal Surgery ([http://abcrs.org](http://www.abcrs.org))
- ▶ American Board of Dermatology ([www.abderm.org](http://www.abderm.org))
- ▶ American Board of Emergency Medicine ([www.abem.org](http://www.abem.org))
- ▶ American Board of Family Medicine ([www.theabfm.org](http://www.theabfm.org))
- ▶ American Board of Internal Medicine ([www.abim.org](http://www.abim.org))
- ▶ American Board of Medical Genetics ([www.abmg.org](http://www.abmg.org))
- ▶ American Board of Medical Specialties ([www.abms.org](http://www.abms.org))
- ▶ American Board of Neurological Surgery ([www.abns.org](http://www.abns.org))
- ▶ American Board of Nuclear Medicine ([www.abnm.org](http://www.abnm.org))
- ▶ American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology ([www.abog.org](http://www.abog.org))
- ▶ American Board of Ophthalmology ([www.abop.org](http://www.abop.org))
- ▶ American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery ([www.abos.org](http://www.abos.org))
- ▶ American Board of Otolaryngology ([www.aboto.org](http://www.aboto.org))
- ▶ American Board of Pathology ([www.abpath.org](http://www.abpath.org))
- ▶ American Board of Pediatrics ([www.abp.org](http://www.abp.org))
- ▶ American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation ([www.abpmr.org](http://www.abpmr.org))
- ▶ American Board of Plastic Surgery ([www.abplsurg.org](http://www.abplsurg.org))
- ▶ American Board of Preventive Medicine ([www.abprevmed.org](http://www.abprevmed.org))
- ▶ American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology ([www.abpn.com](http://www.abpn.com))
- ▶ American Board of Radiology ([www.theabr.org](http://www.theabr.org))
- ▶ American Board of Surgery ([www.absurgery.org](http://www.absurgery.org))
- ▶ American Board of Thoracic Surgery ([www.abts.org](http://www.abts.org))
- ▶ American Board of Urology ([www.abu.org](http://www.abu.org))
- ▶ American College of Emergency Physicians ([www.acep.org](http://www.acep.org))
- ▶ American College of Medical Genetics ([www.acmg.net](http://www.acmg.net))
- ▶ American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists ([www.acog.org](http://www.acog.org))
- ▶ American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine ([www.acoem.org](http://www.acoem.org))
- ▶ American College of Physicians ([www.acponline.org](http://www.acponline.org))
- ▶ American College of Preventive Medicine ([www.acpm.org](http://www.acpm.org))
- ▶ American College of Radiology ([www.acr.org](http://www.acr.org))
- ▶ American College of Surgeons ([www.facs.org](http://www.facs.org))
- ▶ American Medical Association ([www.ama-assn.org](http://www.ama-assn.org))
- ▶ American Psychiatric Association ([www.psych.org](http://www.psych.org))
- ▶ American Society for Clinical Pathology ([www.ascp.org](http://www.ascp.org))
- ▶ American Society of Anesthesiologists ([www.asahq.org](http://www.asahq.org))
- ▶ American Society of Plastic Surgeons ([www.plasticsurgery.org](http://www.plasticsurgery.org))
- ▶ American Urological Association ([www.auanet.org](http://www.auanet.org))
- ▶ Association of American Medical Colleges ([www.aamc.org](http://www.aamc.org))
- ▶ Medical Group Management Association ([www.mgma.com](http://www.mgma.com))
- ▶ Society of Critical Care Medicine ([www.sccm.org](http://www.sccm.org))
- ▶ Society of Neurological Surgeons ([www.societyyns.org](http://www.societyyns.org))
- ▶ Society of Nuclear Medicine ([www.snm.org](http://www.snm.org))
- ▶ Society of Thoracic Surgeons ([www.sts.org](http://www.sts.org))

### "Physician/Surgeon Overview"

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