ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ МЕДИЦИНА УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ С.Д.АСФЕНДИЯРОВА

Medical Education in Great Britain



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Medical education in the United Kingdom includeseducational activities involved in the educationand training of medical doct ors in the UnitedKingdom from entry leve I training to continuouseducation of qualified specialists.

- To enter a medical school in Great Britai ncandidates must pass entrance examinati ons.
- Entrance examinations are both oral and written.



- Students take these examinations at the end of 6-year secondary-school course, generally at the ageof 18-19.
- To enter a faculty of medicine or amedical school, it is s required that such subjects aschemistry, physics and biology or mathematics should be taken at an advance d level.

- Tuition fee is charged.
- Most students receivefinancial assistance in the form of grants, whichcover their expenses wholly or in part The academic year is divided into 3 terms, each ofto-11 weeks' duration.
- The terms run fromOctober to December, from Janua ry to March andfrom April to June.
- Undergraduate educationoccupies five years, consisti ng essentially of twoyears of basic sciences and three y ears of clinicalwork.

- Pre-clinical training consists of the basicsciences such as anatom y, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, pathology.
- Clinical studies consist of teaching in the various areas of clinical medicine such as internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry and surgery.



- Medical students have practical training inteaching hospit als.
- These hospitals consist of in-patient and out-patient departments.
- Thesedepartments are also called units.
- Senior studentsand especially undergraduates spend most of thetime in teaching hospitals.
- daily bedsideinstruction in hospital wards and out-patient departments is given by teachers and doctors.
- Students follow up their patients and attend wardrounds.



- Besides the work in the wards thestudents attend le ctures and demonstrations inclinical pharmacology, pathology andmicrobiology as well as in clinical subj ects.
- Threeyears are spent in clinical studies to obtain the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (B.M.) and Bachelor of Surgery (B.S.).

- At the end of each term and after each specialcourse s tudents take exams.
- These are calledsessionals.
- Most of the exams are written.
- Theyinclude academic and practical problems.
- The finalexaminations or finals are in medicine, surge ry,obstetrics and gynaecology.
- Besides, studentsmust assist in operations.

- Before finals in obstetrics and gynaecology thestudent s must assist during the delivery of at least20 babies.
- These examinations are both writtenand oral.
- A written test includes questions of multiplechoice.
- Oral tests include diagnosing a case.

- After the finals graduates work in hospitals for ayear.
- This period is called internship.
- The newlyqualified doctor must serve for six months as ahouse physician and six months as a housesurgeo n under supervision of his medical shcool.
- House physicians and surgeons are on call everysecon d or third night.
- The work of interns is verydifficult.
- Interns work for a least 8 hours a day.

- After the internship a young doctor obtains a "Certific ate of Experience" from the medical schooland he or s he may work as a medical practitioner.
- Further specialization requires training inresidency.
- It takes from 2 up to 7 years dependingupon the chos en field of medicine.

- After passing the finals the students are given the B.V. and B.S. degrees.
- The degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surg ery give the rightfor the registration as a general practition er.
 - Besides these degrees they have the degree of Doctor of Me dicine (M.D.).
- This degree is apostgraduate qualification obtained by writing athesis based on the original work.
- It is notrequired for practice.
- Such degree in surgery istermed a Mastership (M.S.).