Exploring a medical career questionnaire

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1. What things should you consider about your personality to know if the medical career is for you?

Answer

The things that I should consider to know if the medical career is for me are:

* If I care deeply about other people, their problems and their pain.
* If I enjoy helping people with my skills and knowledge
* If I enjoy learning, gaining new understanding
* If I often dig deeper into a subject that my teacher requires
* If I understand the value of learning beyond just making good grades
* If I am interested in how the human body functions
* If I am intrigued by the ways medicine can be used to improve life.
1. What does it take to become a physician?

Answer

To become a physician takes a serious educational commitment from 11 to 16 years to complete your education, including 4 years of undergraduate school, 4 years of medical school; and from 3 to 8 years of residency training in a desired specialty. Doctors also required to maintain licensure and certification; and to undergo continuing education in order to keep up with advancements in the field.

1. What are the characteristics of the medical career?

Answer

The characteristics of the medical career are:

* Service: Allows you to help people and advance knowledge
* Action: Doesn´t tie you to desk all the time
* Respect: Your work and contributions are an important part of your community.
* Security: Enables you to earn a good living with a secure future.
* Mobility: Your skills and knowledge are in demand wherever you choose to live.
* Flexibility: Offers you lots of career options.
1. What is the main job of a physician?

Answer

The main job of a physician is diagnose illnesses and treats people who suffer from injury or disease. Their professional lives are filled with caring for people, keeping up with advances in medicine and working as a part of a health care team.

1. What is the difference between a primary care physician and a specialist physician?

Answer

A primary physician are doctors who provides lifelong medical services for the entire family, they are the first doctors people consult for medical care, and they are trained to provide the wide range of services children and adults need; for example: general internists, family physician, and general pediatricians.

The specialist physicians treat a particular system or part of the body; they work with primary care physicians to ensure that patients receive treatment for specific medical problems as well as complete and comprehensive care throughout life, for example: neurologist, cardiologist, and ophthalmologist.

1. What else besides caring for people´s health can physicians do?

Answer

Physicians do besides caring for people´s health many other things; physician researchers are at work today developing new treatment for cancer, genetic disorders and infectious diseases like AIDS. Academic physicians share their skills and wisdom by teaching medical students and residents. Others work with health maintenance organizations, pharmaceutical companies, medical device manufacturers, health insurance companies or in corporations directing health and safety programs.

1. What are some of the rewards of being a physician?

Answer

Some of the rewards of being a physician are in the way personally, intellectually and financially.

1. What is the average salary for physicians in the US and what does that salary depend on?

Answer

The average salary for physicians in the US is making about 160000 a year, but this amount can vary depending on where physicians live and what type of medical specialty they practice.

1. How many hours may physicians work a week?

Answer

Many physicians work a week more than 60 hours.

1. Why is medical school a challenge?

Answer

Medical school is challenging for a reason: If you plan to take responsibility for people´s health and well being, you´ve got to be committed to learning. However once you´re accepted your medical school faculty and staff will do everything they can to help you succeed.

1. Describe the medical school in the US

Answer

 During the first two years you will study the basic sciences: anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology as well; introductory patient interviewing and examination techniques; and an introduction to health care. In the third year you gain experience with patients in hospital, clinic, and office settings in the fields of internal medicine, family medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery and psychiatry. The 4 years is a mix of required and elective courses where you gain additional experience caring for patients. Your final years are spent continuing your contact with patients and doctors in a clinical setting taking elective courses.

1. Why is medical school tough?

Answer

Medical school is tough because a lot will be demanded of you both in the volume of information you will be expected to master and the rate at which you will be expected to learn. You will need good study habits and time management skills as well as a strong academic background you also will need to be aware of and tap into the tremendous support guidance, and mentorship that medical school faculty and staff provide to help you succeed.