



EDURIZON PVT LTD

STUDY ABROAD

MD (Medicine) Program in UK Without PLAB



[Overview](#)

**STUDY & SETTLE IN UK | 100% PLACEMENT | EXCELLENT
CAREER**

PLAB vs MRCP training in UK – Which is better

PLAB and MRCP are the professional qualifications and licensing exams to practice in UK or to proceed to further speciality training in UK. PLAB is an examination for International Medical Graduates to gain license to practice as a doctor in UK. PLAB VS MRCP Training in UK is a common confusion for most of the medical graduates looking forward to get trained in UK. They are unable to decide which route to opt for. Discussion about PLAB or MRCP – Which is Better



PLAB vs MRCP – Which is Better

PLAB

Professional and Linguistic Assessments Board test is the primary eligibility for International Medical Graduates to practice in UK. PLAB aimed to test the necessary skills and knowledge of the medical graduate to practice medicine in United Kingdom. PLAB is conducted by General Medical Council and constitute two part assessment. Medical Graduates are required to pass the test in order to gain licence to practice in UK.

The test is designed to assess the depth of knowledge and level of medical and communication skills possessed by the international medical graduates. The PLAB blueprint sets out what candidates are expected to demonstrate in the test and beyond.

The PLAB test has 2 parts:

Part 1: Consists of a multiple choice format examination paper with 180 Single Best Answer Questions

Part 2: Consists of an objective structured clinical examination (OSCE). It consists of 18 clinical stations. All the stations are eight minutes long, plus two minutes reading time. The standard of both parts of the PLAB exam is set at the level of competence of a doctor at the start of Foundation Year 2 (F2) in the Foundation Programme.

When and where exam takes place

PLAB Part 1

Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Sri Lanka. PLAB 1 takes place in March, June, September and November every year

PLAB Part 2

This part is available in the cities of Manchester, Cambridge, and London, United Kingdom. PLAB 2 takes place round the year except for August and December

Membership of Royal College of Physicians (MRCP)

Membership of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of the United Kingdom (MRCP(UK)) is a postgraduate medical diploma in the United Kingdom (UK). The examinations are run by the Federation of the Medical Royal Colleges – the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The three Royal Colleges of Physicians share this common three part assessment in general medicine which consists of two written parts and one clinical examination. Examinations are held throughout the UK and in overseas centres.

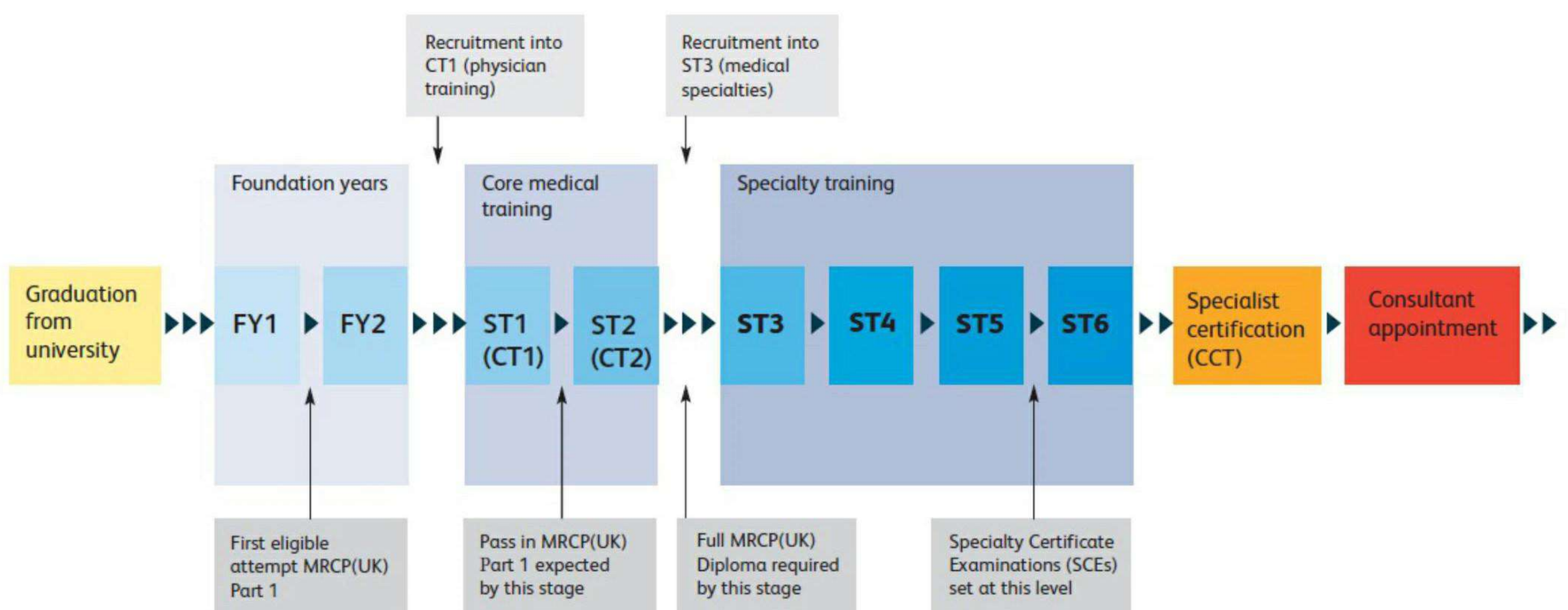
Holders of the MRCP(UK) can subscribe as “collegiate members” to any or all of the three UK Royal Colleges of Physicians. Thus the MRCP(UK) qualification has replaced the former MRCP(Lon), MRCP(E), and MRCP(G) qualifications.

Aim of Exam

The exam incorporates both examination of the candidate’s knowledge of basic medical sciences as well as testing the clinical skills required for the diagnosis and management of disease. Changes to the exam in recent years have put more emphasis on communication skills and professionalism. Obtaining the “MRCP(UK)” is a prerequisite to anyone wishing to go on to a specialist training post as a Physician in the United Kingdom. Various companies, including the Royal Colleges themselves, have developed preparatory courses that focus on the nature of the questions and the required background knowledge.

In partnership with the relevant specialist societies, the three UK Royal Colleges have set up the MRCP Specialist Examinations Unit responsible for the organization of new knowledge based assessments. The ultimate objective is to ensure that NHS consultants have demonstrated their acquisition of sufficient knowledge in their chosen specialty to practice safely and competently. This will bring the assessment of physicians in training in the UK into line with those training in North America, where most specialist trainees sit a specialist examination as a further test of excellence, usually after having acquired certification in Internal Medicine.

UK Medical Training



Foundation Years

The Foundation Programme is a two-year training programme for doctors who have just graduated from medical school.

It gives doctors in training experience in a range of different areas of medicine.

Doctors on the Foundation Programme are responsible for caring for patients under the supervision of more experienced doctors and other healthcare professionals.

After finishing the Foundation Programme, doctors choose an area of medicine to focus their training on. This may be a specialty or it may be general practice.

For the first year of the Foundation Programme (F1), doctors are provisionally registered with the GMC. During this year they must show that they have met the outcomes in Outcomes for provisionally registered doctors before they are eligible to apply for full registration.

In the second year of the Foundation Programme (F2) doctors are fully registered with the GMC. They still work under supervision but start to take on more responsibility for patient care.

Core Medical Training (CMT)

The programme is overseen by the Joint Royal Colleges Postgraduate Training Board, which represents the three medical Royal Colleges in the UK: the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Annual recruitment takes place centrally through a website-based application, followed by interviews held by regional Local Education and Training Boards.

Core medical training is one of the most popular medical specialties with over 2700 applicants applying for just over 1500 jobs each year. The ACCS (Acute Medicine) pathway also uses the core medical interview to recruit to ACCS.

CMT rotations characteristically comprise 4- or 6-month placements in various medical specialties. Part of the programme should include posts where the trainee is involved in the "acute medical take" (assessing patients referred for acute admission to hospital) and to become competent in acute scenarios and procedures.

CMT doctors are CT1 or CT2 (first or second year, respectively). At three points in the programme they undergo a progress assessment called Annual Review of Competence Progression (ARCP). CMT doctors are expected to complete the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) exam, without which it is not possible to enter specialist training.

Technically, since Modernising Medical Careers, CMT doctors are called specialty registrars, although the term is usually reserved for those who have completed MRCP and commenced subspecialty training.

Specialty Training

In the UK medical system, a specialist is someone who has the necessary experience and qualifications to be placed on the GMC's Specialist Register. Only persons on the Specialist Register can be appointed consultants in the National Health Service (NHS). Training to become a General Practitioner will also involve a Specialty Registrar training scheme and completion will lead to eligibility for entry on the General Practice Register.

Doctors can enter this training grade after completing their foundation training, but need to go through a competitive process of entry into specialty training schemes. Completing the training scheme will lead to the award of a Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT), subject to satisfactory in-training assessment and progress; this is a necessary pre-requisite for entry onto the Specialist Register or GP Register.

Specialty Training programmes varies in length and are tailored to the needs of the specialty. The curricula used for the different specialty training schemes are set by the relevant medical royal college. Under the old system, before applying for the old Registrar posts, applicants were required to have sat and passed part, or all, of a medical royal college's membership examinations while still a Senior House Officer. Under the new system Foundation doctors do not need to sit these exams as they play no part in the selection process and are discouraged from doing so. It is, however, still common practice to begin to take these exams during the second year of the foundation programme and is recommended by experts outside MMC. The appropriate royal college exams will now be taken during the first year or two of the Specialty Registrar training scheme.

Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT)

It is a legal requirement that a doctor practising as a substantive, fixed term or honorary consultant in the NHS holds specialist registration and that a doctor practising as a GP in the UK holds GP registration. A CCT confirms that a doctor has completed an approved training programme in the UK and is eligible for entry onto the GP Register or the Specialist Register.

The GMC have approved and quality assured the training programmes that eligible CCT applicants have completed. This means an application for entry onto the Specialist or GP Register with a CCT is less complicated and quicker than other Specialist or GP Registration applications.

MRCP Exams

Parts

The MRCP exam has three parts: MRCP Part 1 (written paper); MRCP Part 2 (written paper); and MRCP Part 2 Clinical Examination (PACES).

The **MRCP part 1** examination consists of multiple choice questions in the best of five format.

The **MRCP part 2** examination consists of multiple choice questions in the best of five format.

The **MRCP PACES** examination consists of a carousel with 5 stations.

- **Station 1.** Tests the candidate's ability to examine the respiratory system and abdomen.
- **Station 2.** Tests the candidate's history taking ability.
- **Station 3.** Tests the candidate's ability to examine the cardiovascular system and perform a neurological examination.
- **Station 4.** Tests the candidate's communication skills and the ability to deal with issues of medical ethics.
- **Station 5.** Comprises two 8-minute "integrated clinical assessments" requiring the candidate to take a focused history and examination, formulate a differential diagnosis and management plan, and

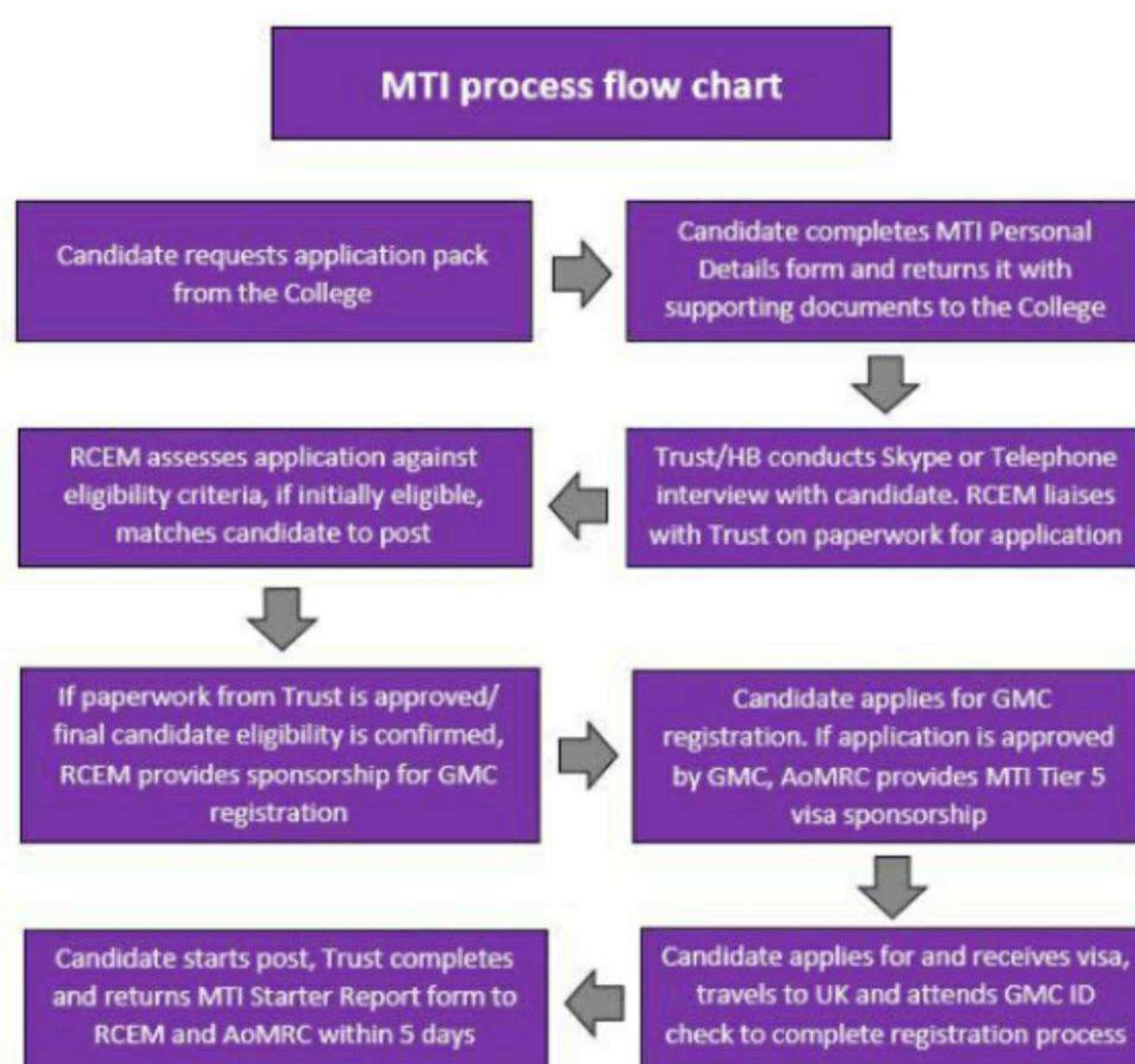
Medical Training Initiative (MTI)

The Royal College of Physicians' MTI scheme offers sponsorship for GMC registration and Tier 5 visa support to enable international medical graduates (IMGs) to access short-term training opportunities in the UK. The scheme aims to facilitate access to core medical or advanced specialty training and service experience for overseas doctors to improve the management and treatment of patients around the world.

Qualifications and experience of the applicant

You must fulfil all of the following criteria:

- You must hold a primary medical qualification recognised by the GMC.
- You need to have a postgraduate qualification (MRCP(UK) part 1, MD or other higher degree in medicine or a medical subspecialty.)
- You must have completed at least 3 years of full-time postgraduate training (including 1 year's internship and at least 1 year in the specialty in which you intend to train while in the UK).
- You must have been in clinical practice for 3 out of the last 5 years including the 12 months prior to GMC registration being granted. There should be no gaps in employment. Please note that the GMC does not consider clinical observerships as clinical practice. It is important that you remain in clinical practice during the application process.
- You must possess the skills, competencies and understanding of medicine at least equivalent to a UK graduate at the end of their CMT.



The RCP cannot sponsor doctors who have failed the Professional and Linguistic Assessments Board (PLAB) test.

English language requirements

You need to have obtained a minimum overall score of 7.5 in the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) examination, with minimum scores of 7.0 in all categories. The scores should be obtained in one sitting. The test is valid for 2 years.

Clinical MD in UK without PLAB (Three Years)

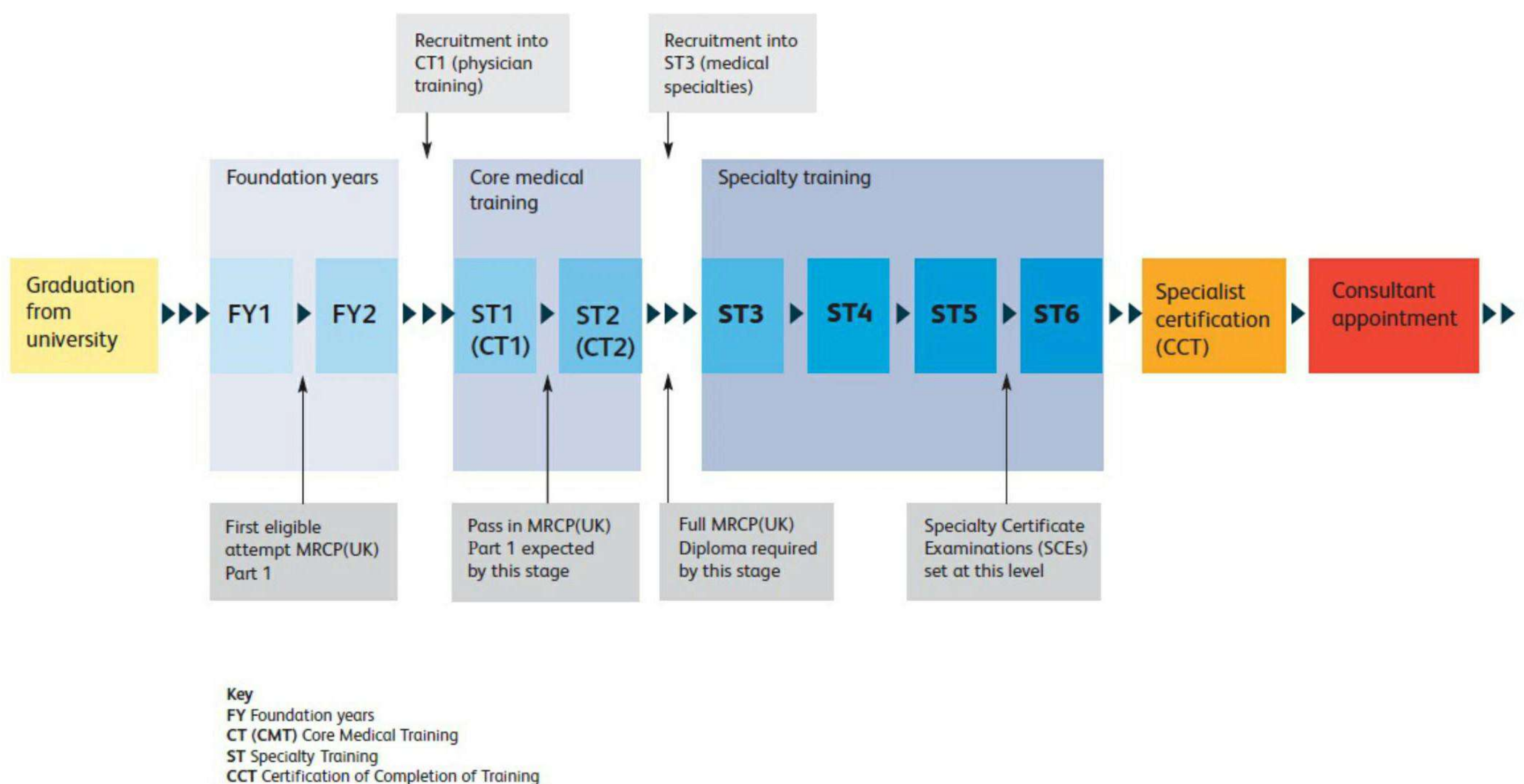
International Applicants to the Doctor of Medicine in Internal Medicine should have:

- An MBBS or equivalent degree from an internationally recognised medical school.
- Two years post MBBS experience including one year of internship at a hospital and must supply their Certificate of Completion.
- Should not be any unexplained gap in their post MBBS career.
- Should not have appeared and failed to pass the PLAB examination.
- An IELTS score of 6.5, with a minimum of 5.5 in each section.
- Completed their undergraduate training and be fully registered with the Medical Council in their respective countries.

About the Institution

- 175 year Old Government University
- One of the oldest Higher Education Institution in UK
- World ranking better than AIIMS, Delhi
- Training association with NHS Hospital
- Excellent Infrastructure and technologically well equipped

Training Pathway



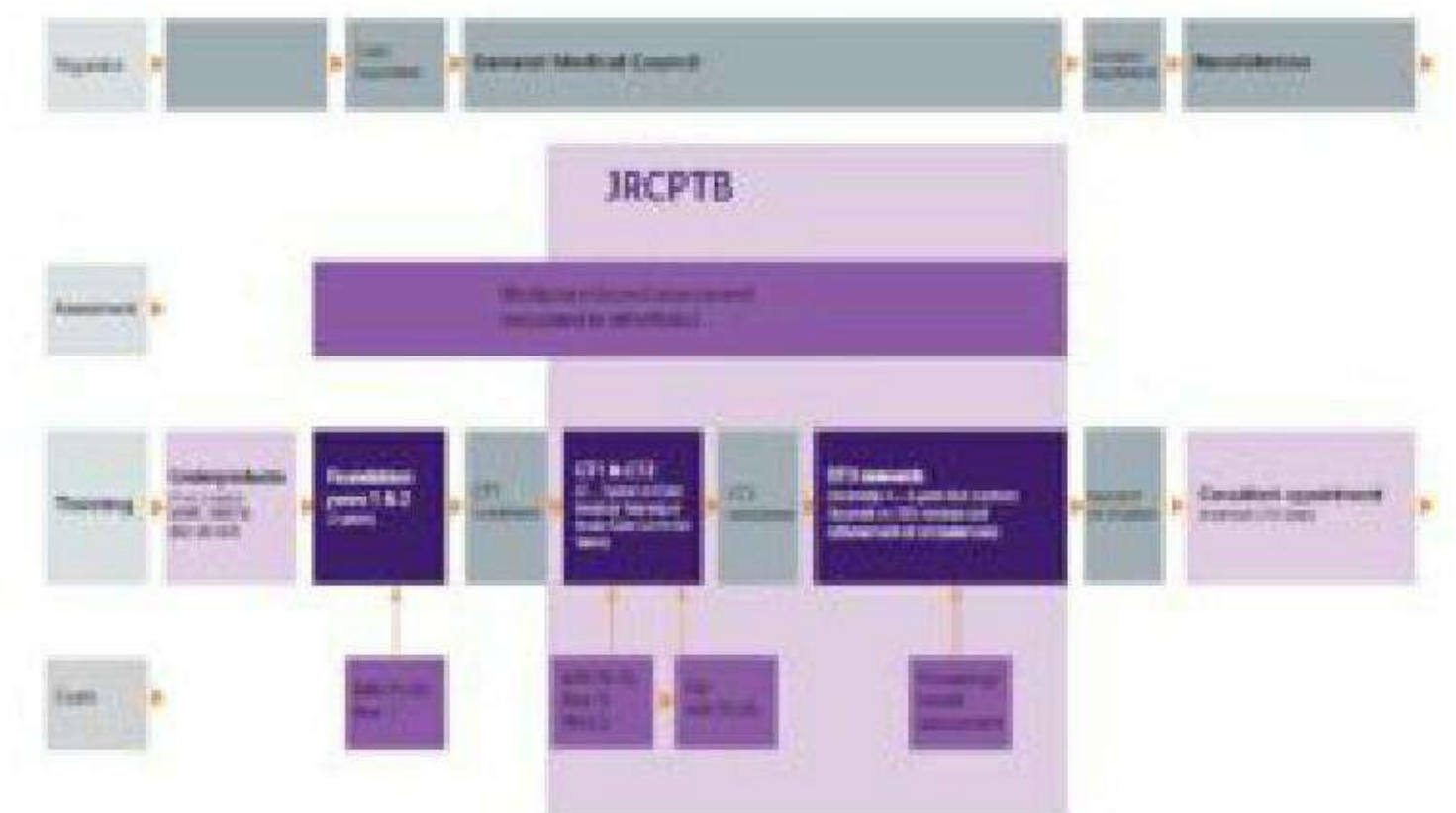
Traditional route is the route, we all are very well aware of. It requires you to clear PLAB to join any PG program or speciality training in UK. In other words we can say that after clearing PLAB 1 and PLAB 2, you are entitled for GMC Registration. After GMC registration and required experience, you are required to take MRCP 1 to join Core Medical Training (CT 1 & CT 2). After two years of training one is required to clear MRCP 2 and MRCP Paces. It awards MRCP Diploma enabling you to take job in UK as a GP.

Clinical MD in internal Medicine is a new programme developed by the University in conjunction with NHS Foundation Trust, primarily aimed at the International Medical Graduates. In order to successfully complete this Clinical MD program, candidates are expected to have GMC registration supported by the Royal College of Physicians' (RCP) Medical Training Initiative programme. Hands on clinical training will be provided by senior clinicians and medical educators.

Speciality Training in UK without clearing PLAB 1 & PLAB 2.

The curriculum is linked to the e-Portfolio as it defines standards required for good medical practice laid out by the General Medical Council and a successful formal assessment at the end of each year placement. In order to obtain the degree candidates need to pass the Exit Exam along with successful completion of all the other modules and the MD dissertation. In conjunction with the Medical Training Initiative Programme by the Royal College of Physician, London, it was agreed that the NHS e-portfolios and the national Core Medical Training curriculum will be used to train and assess the trainees for the Clinical MD programme. Therefore, this curriculum was based in line with the RCP CMT curriculum under the direction of the Joint Royal Colleges of Physicians Training Board (JRCPTB).

In brief, student directly joins CT1 & CT2 training (No need to take PLAB 1 & PLAB 2) and during two year training student is encouraged to take MRCP {UK}. Student is eligible to work in the concerned specialty and can also take Specialist Training (ST3 onwards).



More Options for MD & MS in UK without PLAB

PG Dermatology in UK without PLAB

PG Dermatology in UK – Dermatology is a medical branch dealing with skin, nails, hair and its diseases. A dermatologist treats diseases, in the widest sense, and some cosmetic problems of the skin, scalp, hair, and nails.

Dermatology Training in United Kingdom

United Kingdom

In the UK, a dermatologist is a medically qualified practitioner who has gone on to specialize in medicine and then sub-specialize in dermatology. This involves:

- Medical school for five years to obtain an MBBS, MBBCh or MB, BChir degree
- One year of house jobs before becoming fully registered as a medical practitioner
- Two to three years training in general medicine to obtain a higher degree in medicine and become a member of the Royal College of Physicians
- Having obtained the MRCP examination, applying to become a Specialty Registrar (StR) in Dermatology and training for four years in dermatology
- Passing the Specialty Certificate Examination (SCE) in Dermatology before the end of training

Upon successful completion of the four-year training period, the doctor becomes an accredited dermatologist and is able to apply for a consultant hospital post as a consultant dermatologist.

Dermatology Courses in UK

MD Dermatology in UK

MD Internal Medicine with specialty curriculum in Dermatology is available in UK. It will be a three year program with an option to complete MRCP UK and pursue sub specialty training in Dermatology

Msc/PG Dip/ PG Cert Clinical Dermatology

Universities:

- University of Hertfordshire
- University of Cardiff
- Kings College London



PG Pediatrics in UK

Pediatrics is the branch of medicine that involves the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents. A medical doctor who specializes in this area is known as a **pediatrician**, or **paediatrician**. Pediatricians work both in hospitals, particularly those working in its subspecialties such as neonatology, and as outpatient primary care physicians.

Paediatrics and Child Health: Advanced Paediatrics

Gain an understanding of the principles of evidence-based paediatrics, and of the impact of molecular genetics on diagnosis and management of the child and family. Awareness of current and future developments in pediatric medicine and child health and gain the skills necessary to critically appraise practice and policy, and undertake independent Master's-level research.

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH)

Diploma in Child Health (DCH)

- mapped to a syllabus developed by a diverse range of medical professionals including paediatricians and GPs.
- informed by the latest research and evidence based
- responsive to changes in UK training.

The DCH (Diploma in Child Health) comprises two exams. You must achieve a pass mark in both in order to be awarded DCH.

- Foundation of Practice (FOP) theory exam – this is shared with the MRCPCH (membership exam)
- DCH Clinical exam

Candidates take the FOP theory examination on a computer at a test centre. The FOP and DCH Clinical examinations can be taken in any order and are non-sequential. There are usually three sittings of the FOP exam both in the UK and overseas each year. There are usually two exam weeks set for holding the DCH Clinical in the UK each year.

Eligibility

You must have a primary medical qualification or be registered with the General Medical Council (GMC).

Candidates do not need pass English language tests. However, we recommend that your English language proficiency be equivalent to IELTS Level 7.

We recommend that candidates working in the UK have four to six months' experience in paediatrics, though this is **not** required. If you are taking the exam overseas, we recommend you have six months' paediatrics experience.

Membership of Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (MRCPCH)

Paediatricians become full members of the RCPCH and achieve the designation MRCPCH once they have passed four separate postgraduate medical exams.

The MRCPCH is:

- an essential component of training for paediatricians in the UK
- mapped to the UK curriculum
- approved by the General Medical Council (GMC) as meeting the required standards
- informed by the latest research and evidence based
- responsive to changes in UK training.

The MRCPCH comprises:

- Foundation of Practice (FOP) – theory exam
- Theory and Science (TAS) – theory exam
- Applied Knowledge in Practice (AKP) – theory exam
- MRCPCH Clinical exam

Candidates take the three theory examinations on a computer at a test centre. Theory examinations can be taken in any order and are non-sequential. There are usually three sittings of each exam per year.

Candidates must pass the three theory examinations before they can sit the MRCPCH Clinical examination.

The MRCPCH Clinical exam is the last of the MRCPCH exams. You will sit this in a hospital and follow a 'circuit' of 12 scenarios/stations. Our trained examiners, who have extensive experience working in paediatrics, will be present in each station to assess your performance. Some of the scenarios include children, young people and adults acting as patients or family members.

Some countries use the MRCPCH as part of their paediatric training programme while trainees from other countries sit the MRCPCH as an opportunity for up-skilling, to drive learning and to gain an internationally recognised post graduate medical qualification.

Regulations and rules for MRCPCH and DCH examinations

MRCPCH Diploma of Membership

In order to pass the examination for Membership of the College in accordance with the Regulations and Rules candidates must:

- Successfully complete all parts of the Membership Examination;
- Pay the membership fee as may be prescribed from time to time by council.

The examinations

MRCPCH

(a) The MRCPCH Examination shall consist of:

- **Foundation of Practice (FOP) theory examination** (basic child health)
- **Theory and Science (TAS) theory examination** (basic scientific, physiological and pharmacological principles upon which clinical practice is based)
- **Applied Knowledge in Practice (AKP) theory examination** (knowledge synthesis/evaluation, clinical decision making and management)
- **MRCPCH Clinical examination** (multi station OSCE)

(b) The theory examinations can be taken in the candidate's order of preference. On successful completion of the 3 theory examinations, candidates are eligible for entry to the MRCPCH Clinical Examination.

DCH

(a) The DCH Examination shall consist of:

- **Foundation of Practice theory examination** (basic child health, the same examination paper as MRCPCH FOP)
- **DCH Clinical examination**

(b) From 2017, the theory and clinical examination elements of the DCH can be taken in the candidate's order of preference.

MD in UK | University of Chester MD without PLAB



University of
Chester

MD Internal Medicine in University of Chester is a unique quality course meant for ambitious Indian/International Medical Graduates. MD in UK is available without requirement of PLAB. Doctor of Medicine in University of

Chester is a Three Years Hands on Training program. University of Chester is a Public University located in Chester, England.

University of Chester is one of the oldest higher education institutions in the country founded in 1839.

Career Voyage officially represent University as Authorized Agent in India

MD Internal Medicine in UK without PLAB

Clinical MD in internal Medicine is a new programme developed by the University of Chester in partnership with Countess of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, primarily aimed at the International Medical Graduates. **GMC registration for the program is supported by the Royal College of Physicians for select candidates who meet the**



necessary requirements . The MD programme offers both a non GMC route on course start date and GMC route for well qualified candidates. **Hands on clinical training will be provided by senior clinicians and medical educators to both GMC and Non GMC route students.** GMC route trainees have an option to work as a Junior Doctor upto 20 hours in a week alongside local graduates.

Clinical Training MD without PLAB – University of Chester

MD in University of Chester is a three years hands on training program. Trainees of MD Internal Medicine undertake clinical training portfolios similar and equivalent to the UK local medical training programme. Training modules are designed to covers the learning outcome of Core Medical Training (ST1 & ST2) enabling completion of MRCP UK.

Trainees of MD Internal Medicine in University of Chester will benefit from an MD with intensive clinical training, research training, and opportunities to complete MRCP and obtain work in the NHS . Successful completion of MD with MRCP UK boost employment opportunities with NHS UK and chance to be a part of UK Medical System.

MD in University of Chester without PLAB Entry Requirements

Pathway

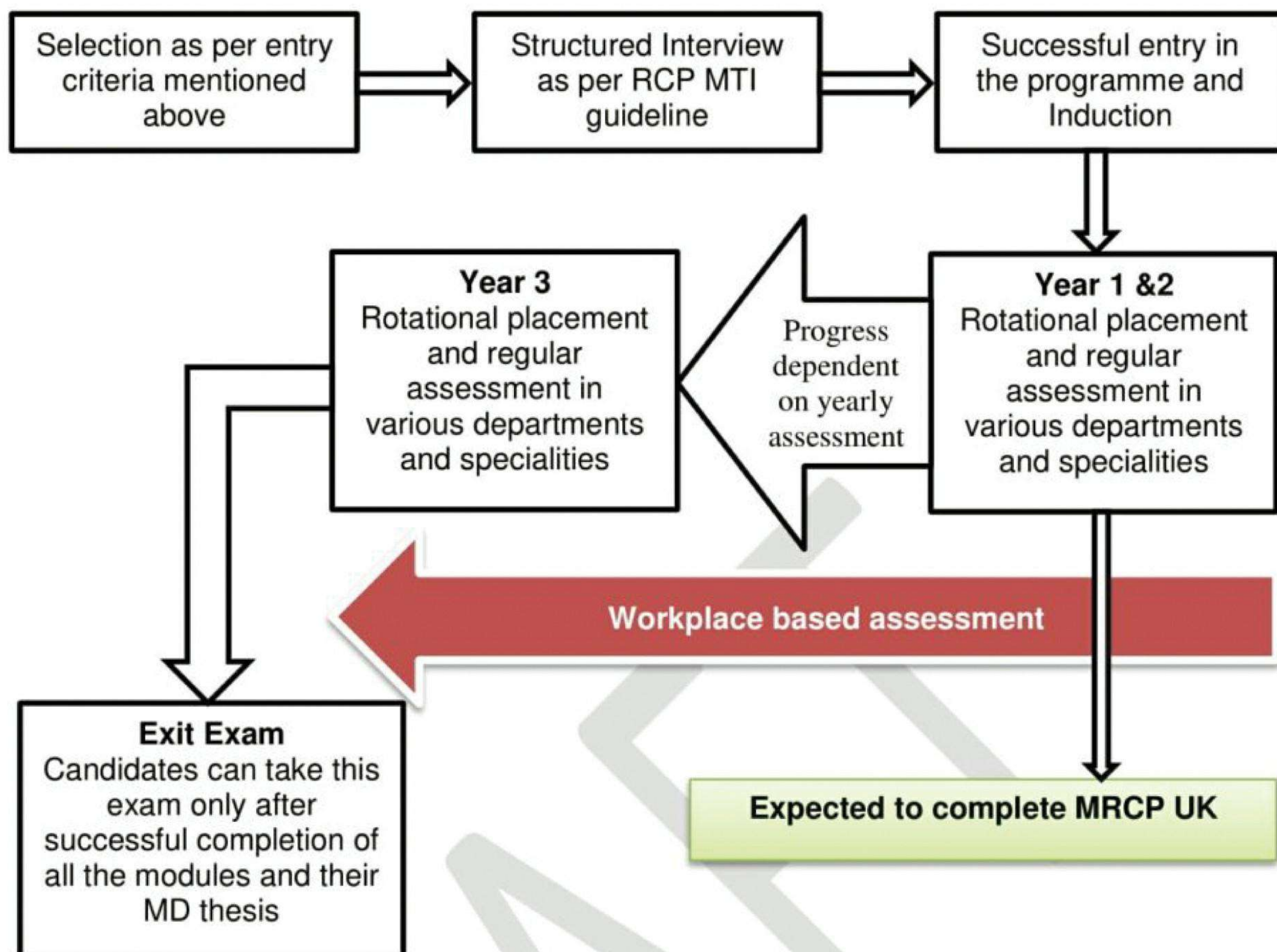


Figure 1
The training pathway for Clinical MD in internal Medicine. (Over three years).

PLAB ROUTE VS MRCP ROUTE

Why Join MD in University of Chester

MD Internal Medicine is a well developed three years program. It constitutes three years of rotational hands-on training in all the major clinical specialties like Acute Medicine, Cardiology, Gastroenterology,

Endocrinology & Diabetes, Rheumatology and Dermatology, Neurology & Stroke etc

Doctor of Medicine provide intensive clinical training which is ideal preparation for completion of MRCP(UK). It will also prepare for publication of high quality research.

Also you will have opportunity to:

- Stay and work in one of the oldest universities in the UK and gain experience in a variety of research projects and methodologies.
- Hands on training in all major clinical specialties and get trained in world's best medical standards for patient management and care.
- Training curriculum on lines of JRCPTB's National Core Medical Training Curriculum and use of NHS e-portfolio to train and access the trainees of Clinical MD, enabling completion of MRCP UK.
- Paid work upto 20 hours in a week.

Modules

- Evidence Based Medicine
- Clinical Medicine
- Current Clinical Practice
- Assessment and Consultation in Clinical Settings
- Clinical Practice 1
- Clinical Practice 2
- Clinical Practice 3

Specialty Curriculum

- Acute Medicine
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Rheumatology
- Endocrinology and Diabetes
- Neurology and Stroke

Assessment

The entire curriculum will be taught over 120 weeks over three year period. Yearly assessment will take place by the end of 30 weeks of training (i.e. at least after having a full work experience in one general medical and one specialist unit) and an Exit exam will be held at the end of year three.

University of Chester MD Internal Medicine – Admission & Selection Process

Admission in the program will be strictly based on Panel Interview. Initial screening of applications will be done by University to invite applicants for interview. Interview Panel will consist of University of Chester Academic and NHS Consultants.

Panel Interview will be conducted on Guidelines of RCP MTI. Interview will consist of Some clinical scenarios and Good Medical Practice in UK.

MTI Interview Preparation Guidance

In order to discuss your eligibility and details of the program call +91-9650347138 (Sharad) or write to us at sharad.maurya@abroaeducationconsultants.co.in

PG MD MS ADMISSION ABROAD

MD MS ADMISSION ABROAD

PG MD MS ABROAD especially in the UK is a dream of many medical practitioners from India. PG MD & MS Qualifications from the United Kingdom are the most respected and recognized practicable qualifications in India. Clinical PG in the UK is available in all major clinical specialities like Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Pediatrics, Gynecology, Radiology, Nuclear Medicine, Neurology and many more. Admission in MD & MS in UK is now much easier and one can pursue speciality training in the UK. Medical PG in UK ensures involvement in world-class clinical training and research that will benefit medical graduates from India and the world to be a part of the world most advanced and renowned medical system and learn from experienced and well-known clinicians in their field. We have range of MCI recognized courses in UK. MD MS Abroad can be a good option for NEET PG Failed aspirants also.

Career Voyage focuses mainly on UK for MD & MS programs abroad. We offer clinical courses in all popular specializations for MD & MS in UK. We provide admission guidance for Post MBBS courses in UK. We have range of clinical specialization. Currently we are offering Clinical MD Internal Medicine with specialty

curriculum in Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology and Diabetes, Rheumatology, Neurology and Stroke and Acute Medicine alongwith further scope for super speciality training in the desired medical speciality.

MD/MS Abroad – ACCEPTABILITY IN INDIA – MCI Recognized courses Abroad



We help admissions for PG Qualifications in UK top-ranked Universities which are listed in various schedules of Medical Council of India and recognized by Medical Council of India for license to practice in India.

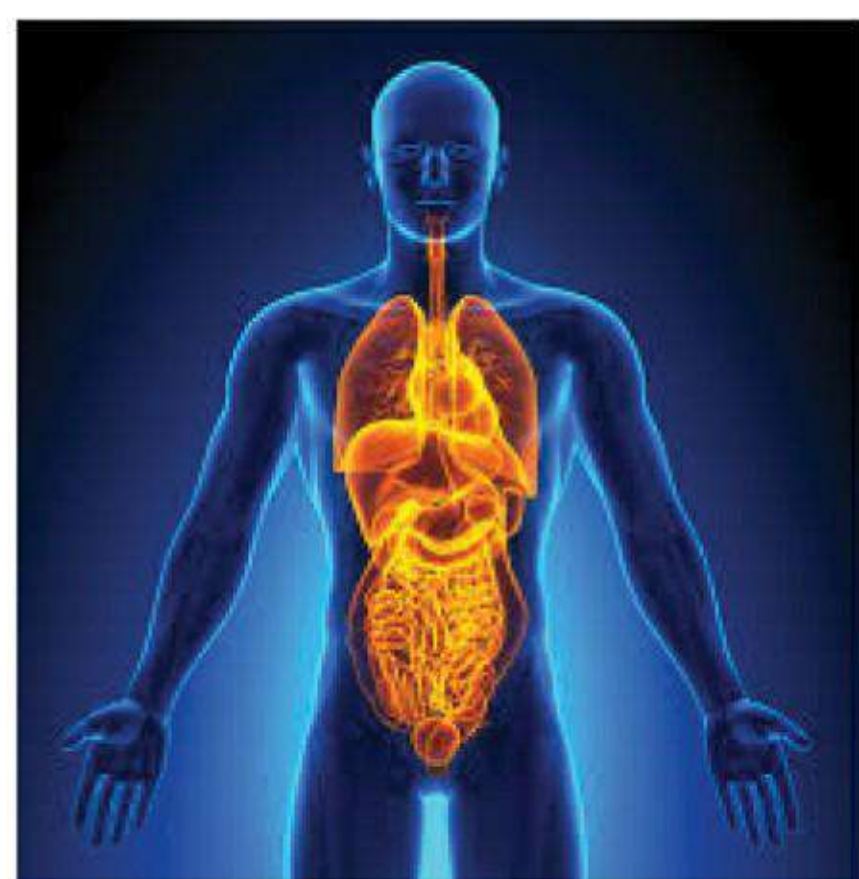
PG qualification from UK will be taken equivalent to MD/MS/DM/MCH as the case may be. MCI NOTIFICATION

As MCI has proposed DNB exam for candidates qualifying PG MD MS Abroad degree from foreign nations other than 5 English speaking countries. Also, qualifications from other than 5 countries will be taken equivalent to DNB in India



PG MD MS ABROAD – SPECIALIZATIONS AVAILABLE in UK without PLAB

MD in UK without PLAB with Hands on Training in NHS



Clinical MD in UK is a Three year clinical hands on training program with an option of advanced training in Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Acute Medicine, Dermatology & Rheumatology, Endocrinology and Diabetes and Neurology and Stroke. We have range of Clinical/Research MD programs in reputed Govt. University in UK. Your complete residency will be in NHS hospital. PLAB is not required for admission in the program. Program covers and prepares candidate for much reputed RCP-MTI training enabling completion of MRCP.

Clinical MD in UK is an ideal program for International MBBS doctors looking for extraordinary knowledge in the field of medicine and to work and settle after completion of training in UK.

Usually medical professional are aware of PLAB and MRCP exams in India and usually follow the same route to enter in UK for licensing and training in UK. Its worthwhile understanding the basic difference between the two tests and which should be taken as per the level of professional experience and competencies of the candidate.

MS General Surgery in the UK

General Surgery is an exciting field and role of practitioner varied widely. General surgeons are doctors who specialize in surgical procedures. Surgery is any procedure that alters body tissues to diagnose or treat a medical condition. General Surgeons in the United Kingdom usually subspecialise in any specific body area but they must have sound knowledge of general skills as they are also required to participate in the emergency surgical processes. General Surgery in the United Kingdom is amongst the most demanding surgical specialities. It is a highly competitive branch, luckily competition levels are lower when compared to other surgical specialities.

General surgery is a surgical specialty that focuses on abdominal contents including the oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, appendix and bile ducts, and often the thyroid gland. They also deal with diseases involving the skin, breast, soft tissue, trauma, Peripheral artery disease and hernias and perform endoscopic procedures such as gastroscopy and colonoscopy.

How to become General Surgeon in the UK

- Surgical and Interventional Sciences
- Musculoskeletal Science Orthopaedic
- TRAUMA AND ORTHOPAEDICS with SURGERY

PG MS Orthopedic Programs are accredited by **Royal College of Surgeons, UK**. It includes knowledge of Lower Limb orthopedics, Upper Limb orthopedics, Spinal orthopedics, clinical bio mechanics and applied orthopedic Radiology.

Gain an **orthopedic and sports trauma focus with hands-on surgical skills** workshops and a clinical case approach.

Medical Super speciality program in Orthopedic is popularly

known as Rheumatology. Program of MD in UK has an option for specialty training in Rheumatology. Rheumatology is a branch of medicine devoted to the diagnosis and therapy of rheumatic diseases.

Rheumatology Course Details

Orthopaedic surgery is a sub-speciality of surgery in the United Kingdom and can be taken up after General Surgery popularly known as MRCS. Final qualification awarded as Orthopaedic surgeon is FRCS Ortho in the UK

- Orthopedics Master of Surgery (MCH)

We are offering MCH in Orthopaedic in a reputed university to DNB or MS Orthopedic Surgeons from India in UK also.



PG Dermatology in UK

Dermatology is the branch of medicine dealing with the skin, nails, hair and its diseases. It is a specialty with both medical and surgical aspects. PG MD MS abroad in Dermatology is a sub specialty of Internal Medicine. Dermatology in UK is clubbed with Internal Medicine as a specialty curriculum.



MD in UK program offers a specialty training in Dermatology.
[Dermatology Course Details](#)

- **Clinical Dermatology**

Its a one year program primarily train for Cosmetology or Aesthetic Medicine and covers following topic clinical immunology, cosmetic dermatology, cutaneous manifestations of systemic diseases, diagnostic

techniques, disorders of skin and mucous membranes, environmental factors, evidence based medicine, immunology and biology, inflammatory dermatology, microbiology of the skin, photobiology, pigmented skin diseases, practical skills, research methods, skin cancer, skin histopathology, surgical intervention, tropical skin diseases.

PG Gynecology in UK

- **IVF**

Its a super specialty fellowship program in **In Vitro Fertilization in UK**. MBBS from India can directly take this program and further proceed to MRCOG UK. This program is available for qualified Gynaecologist after MD and DGO in India also.



- **Genetics and Fetal Medicine**

Its a super specialty fellowship program in **Genetics and Fetal Medicine**. MBBS from India can directly take this program and further proceed to MRCOG UK. This program is available for qualified Gynaecologist after MD and DGO in India also.

Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynecology Training Pathway in UK

PG Cardiology in UK

Cardiology is a branch of medicine that deals with the disorders of the heart as well as some parts of the circulatory system. MD & MS in Cardiology can be taken only after completion of MD in Internal Medicine.



MD & MS in UK covers basic to advanced level of Cardiovascular diseases in their curriculum offered during [MD in UK](#). Doctors having interest in Cardiovascular Diseases can opt for Specialty curriculum in Cardiology during their Doctor of Medicine and proceed to specialty training in Cardiology after completion of MRCP.

[Cardiology Course Details](#)

Diploma Program in Cardiovascular Diseases

- **Cardiovascular**

One Year program based on guidelines of JRCPTB. It covers modules like Evidence Based Medicine, Cardiovascular Diseases, Therapeutic Advances in Cardiology, Assessment of Clinical Data, Consultation in Clinical Settings and Treatment and management of Cardiovascular conditions

PG Pediatrics in UK

Pediatrics is the branch of medicine that involves the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents.

- [Paediatrics and Child Health with Clinical Practice](#)

Program provides an in-depth knowledge of the theory and practical skills of clinical paediatrics, including pathology, diagnosis and management. Its a two year program with one year clinical placement in reputed Great Ormond Street Hospital.

DCH can be completed with the program and

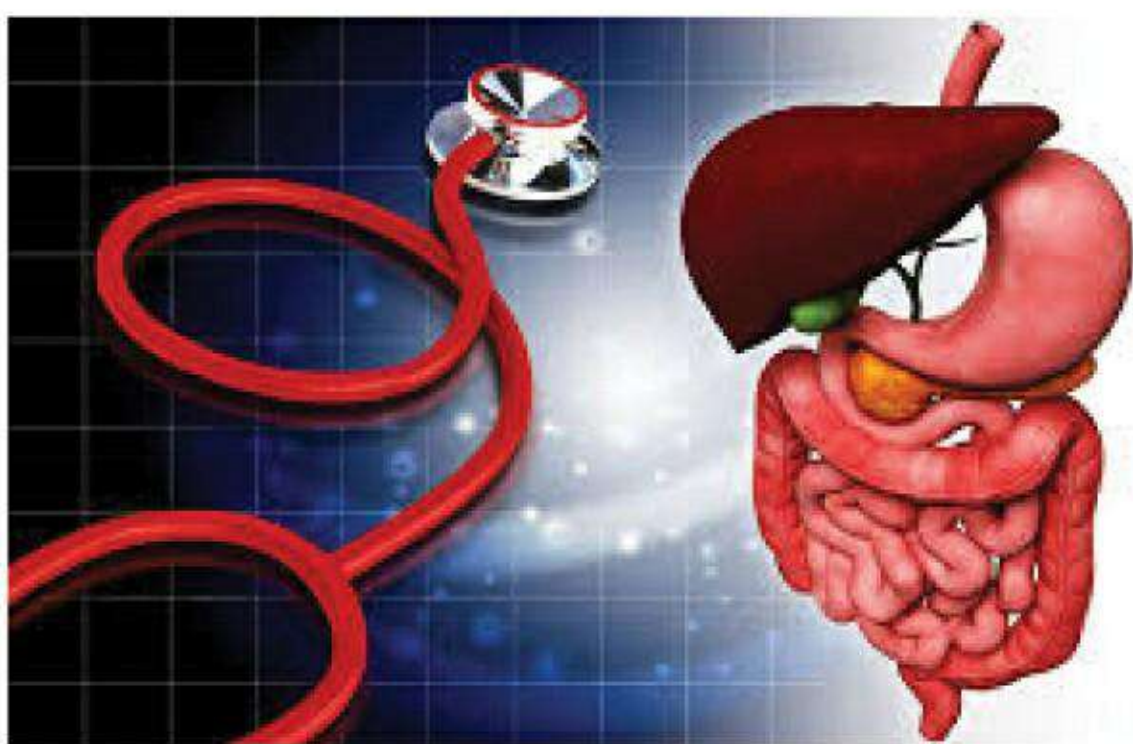


PG Radiology in UK

A **radiation oncologist** is a specialist physician who uses ionizing radiation (such as megavoltage X-rays or radionuclides) in the treatment of cancer. Radiation oncology is one of the three primary specialties, the other two being surgical and medical oncology, involved in the treatment of cancer

- [Nuclear Medicine](#)

PG Gastroenterology in UK



Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine focused on the digestive system and its disorders. Clinical MD in UK has an option to opt for a gastroenterology specific as a module to gain specialized hands on training in treatment of gastrointestinal conditions. MD & MS in UK covers a special modules for those looking for further training in Medical and Surgical Gastroenterology

[Gastroenterology Course Details](#)

Diploma Program in Gastroenterology

- [Gastroenterology](#)

One Year program based on guidelines of JRCPTB. It covers modules like Evidence Based Medicine, Gastroenterology Diseases, Therapeutic Advances in Gastroenterology, Assessment of Clinical Data, Consultation in Clinical Settings and Treatment and management of Gastrointestinal conditions

PG Neurology and Stroke in UK

Neurology is a branch of medicine dealing with disorders of the nervous system. Neurology deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and disease involving the central and peripheral nervous systems, including their coverings, blood vessels, and all effector tissue.

MD in UK allows trainee to get trained for mid level training in medical Neurology during their clinical MD program in UK.

[Neurology Course Details](#)

Diploma Program in Neurology

- [Clinical Neurology](#)

Its a one year program. Gain knowledge of the clinical features and scientific basis of the following neurological areas and disorders: nerve and muscle; epilepsy; pain; movement disorders and Parkinson's disease; neuro-otology and neuro-ophthalmology; stroke; neuropsychiatry and cognition; infections of the nervous system; multiple sclerosis and neuroimmunology; autonomic function and neuro-urology; neuro-oncology and ITU neurology.



PG Diabetes and Endocrinology in UK

Endocrinology is a branch of biology and medicine dealing with the endocrine system, its diseases, and its specific secretions known as hormones.

Like many other specialties Clinical MD in UK is offering specialty curriculum in Endocrinology and Diabetes. One has a chance to gain in depth training of hormonal diseases and can enhance knowledge in much demanded sub specialty of Internal Medicine.

[Endocrinology and Diabetes Course Details](#)

Diploma Program in Diabetes

- [DIABETES](#)

One Year program based on guidelines of JRCPTB. It covers modules like Evidence Based Medicine, Diabetes, Therapeutic Advances in Diabetes, Assessment of Clinical Data, Consultation in Clinical Settings and Treatment and management of Diabetic conditions

We have range of non clinical courses in UK universities like MPH, Hospital Management. Clinical courses with license to practice in UK without any licensing exam are also available.

How To Pursue General Surgery In The United Kingdom

General Surgery in the United Kingdom without PLAB, General Surgeon in the United Kingdom, General Surgery residency training UK, MRCS UK exam format and syllabus, FRCS UK exam format and syllabus, General Surgeon program UK,

General Surgery is an exciting field and role of practitioner varied widely. General surgeons are doctors who specialize in surgical procedures. Surgery is any procedure that alters body tissues to diagnose or treat a medical condition. General Surgeons in the United Kingdom usually subspecialise in any specific body are but they must have sound knowledge of general skills as they are also required to participate in the emergency surgical processes. General Surgery in the United Kingdom is amongst the most demanding surgical specialities. It is a highly competitive branch, luckily competition levels are lower when compared to other surgical specialities.

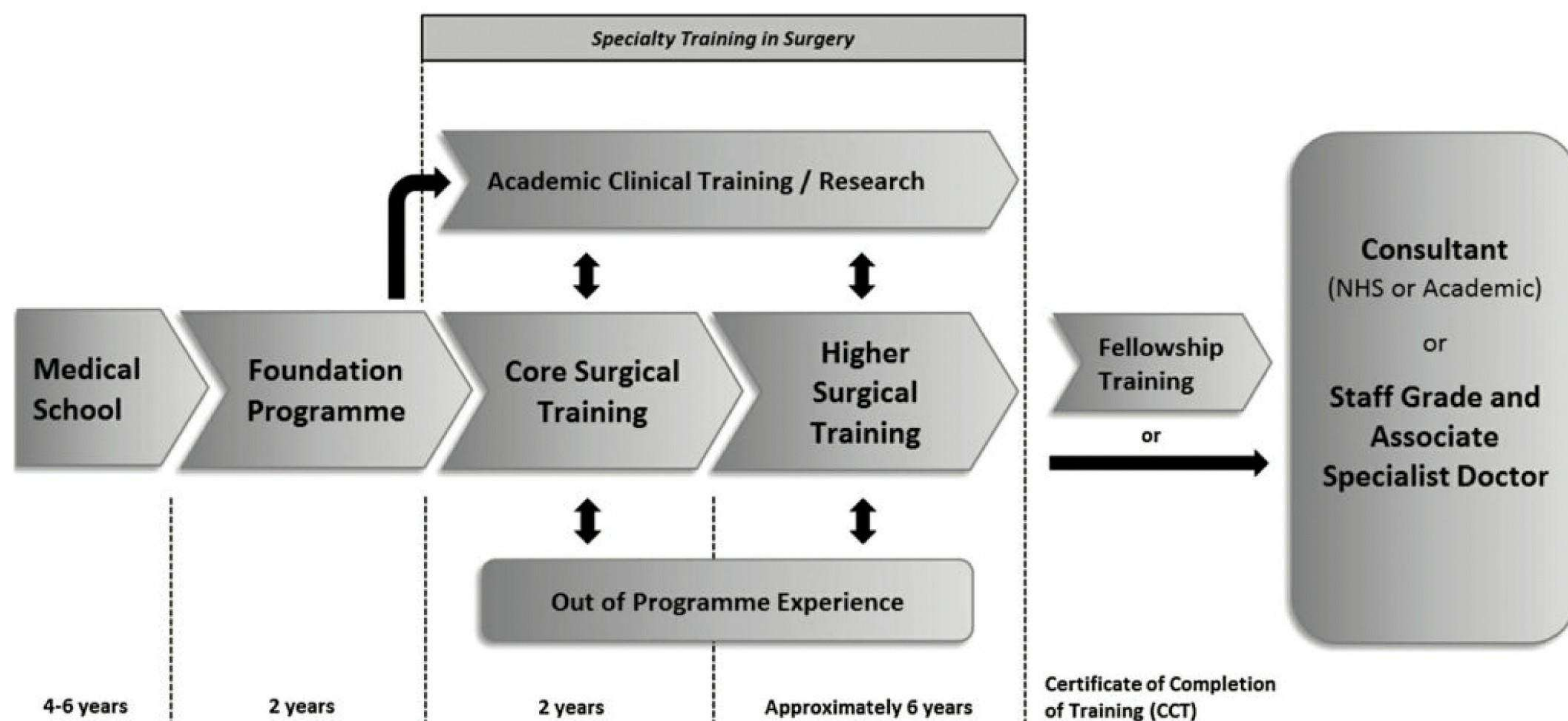
General surgery is a surgical specialty that focuses on abdominal contents including the oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, appendix and bile ducts, and often the

thyroid gland. They also deal with diseases involving the skin, breast, soft tissue, trauma, Peripheral artery disease and hernias and perform endoscopic procedures such as gastroscopy and colonoscopy.

Training Structure of General Surgery in the United Kingdom

General Surgery Residency in the United Kingdom is an eight-year-long training program. Training is classified as uncoupled training because of the involvement of two application processes.

- Core Surgery (2 years), followed by
- General Surgery (6 years)



General Surgery in the United Kingdom

CT1 & CT2 or ST1 & ST2 are training years for Core Surgical Training. Core Surgical Training (CST) provides hands on training in the hospital in the range of clinical specialities. After CST one has to complete Membership of Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS UK) examination.

ST3 specialty surgical training (ST3-8) lasts six years. After successful completion of your core surgical training, trainee needs to apply for next phase of training (ST3). During higher training you must take examinations leading to fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (FRCS).

At ST3 level it is mandatory to have at least 24 months' experience in surgery (not including foundation modules). At least 12 months of this experience needs to be in elective general surgery and at least 12

Become a Consultant General Surgeon in the United Kingdom

If you want to become a recognized UK Consultant General Surgeon, you need to be on the GMC Specialist Registrar. After this you can apply for Permanent Consultants post in the NHS.

You can enter the specialist register via 3 possible routes

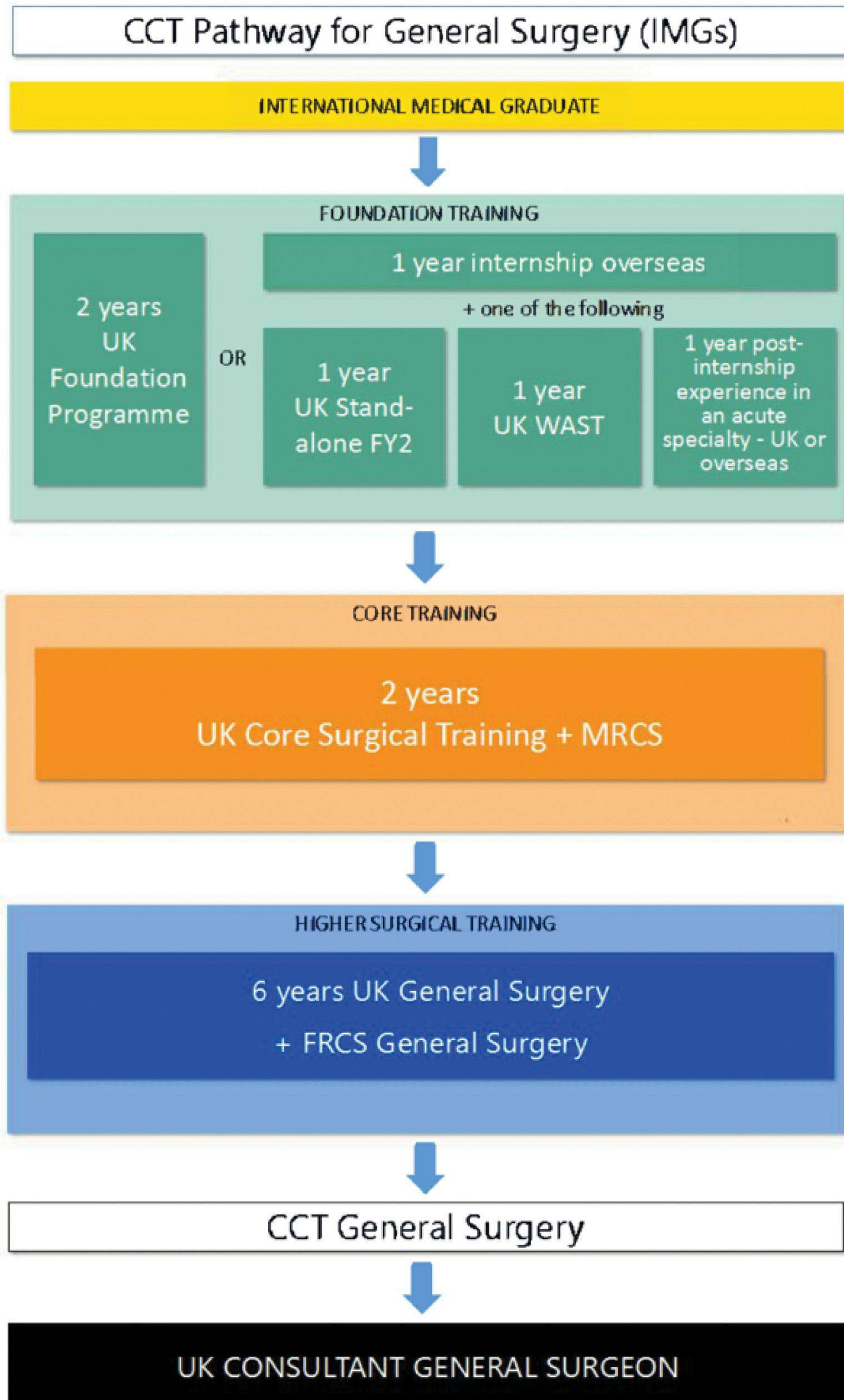
- CCT
- CESR-CP
- CESR

CCT Route

This route of surgical training comprises of two years of Core Surgical Training (CST) followed by 6 years of UK General Surgery higher surgical training programme. After successful completion of 8 years of training in surgery, CCT will be awarded.

CCT Route

This route of surgical training comprises of two years of Core Surgical Training (CST) followed by 6 years of UK General Surgery higher surgical training programme. After successful completion of 8 years of training in surgery, CCT will be awarded.



CCT Route is the most recommended routes for fresh graduates, doctors who haven't completed Post graduate surgical training or considered over qualified for the training.

Its worth noting her that if an applicant has more than 18 months of experience in any surgical speciality any where in the world, will make you over qualified for Core Medical Training and cannot pursue CCT.

CESR-CP route

This is the best route for International Medical Graduates(IMG) who have some experience and training in surgery. Applicant who are overqualified for CCT can go for this route.

CESR-CP Pathway for General Surgery (IMGs)

CESR CP General Surgery

If an applicant doesn't complete Core Surgical Training and enters UK General Surgery higher surgical training, then this is the Certificate of Eligibility for Specialist Registration Combined Programme (CESR-CP) route.

The entry point in this route is ST3 and one is required to complete 6 years of UK General Surgery Training Program.

As per the latest rules of GMC, doctors who are on CESR-CP route still need to complete minimum 5 years of General Surgery Training to be eligible for CCT. CESR will be awarded if minimum 5 years training is not completed.

CESR

CESR stands for Certificate of Eligibility for Specialist Registration

This is the best route for doctors who have already completed their General Surgery Training and holds some experience in the speciality as a consultant. Trainees who have completed their residency and don't want to repeat their training can also go for this option.

CESR Pathway for General Surgery

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE



FOUNDATION TRAINING

12 months internship overseas



SPECIALTY TRAINING

Evidence of knowledge, skills and experience equivalent to a UK trained General Surgeon



CESR General Surgery



UK CONSULTANT GENERAL SURGEON

Trainee needs to complete official 6 year General Surgery Residency program. In case any part of the training is incomplete you can still be considered as a Consultant General Surgeon by providing documentary evidence providing proof that you have the equivalent experience and training. This documentary proof can be from overseas, from the UK or a combination of both.

Exams to become Recognised General Surgeon in the UK

MRCS and FRCS are the two official exams of UK General Surgery Training

Membership of Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS) Exam

This Exam has two parts

PART A: Written Test

- Paper 1: applied basic sciences
- Paper 2: principles of surgery in general

PART B: Practical Exam

These stations will examine the following broad content areas:

- Applied knowledge: consisting of anatomy, surgical pathology, applied surgical science and critical care
- Applied skills: consisting of communication skills in giving and receiving information, history taking and clinical & procedural skills

<https://www.rcseng.ac.uk/education-and-exams/exams/search/intercollegiate-mrcs/>

Doctors wishing to apply for ST3 must clear both the exams

Fellowship of Royal College of Surgeons (FRCS) Exam

This is the exit exam of General Surgery Training. It also has 2 parts, a written test (Section 1), and a practical/oral exam (Section 2). General Surgery trainees must clear both parts by the end of ST8. Most trainees also attempt these exams after completion of ST6.

MS Orthopaedic Surgery courses in the United Kingdom

PG Orthopaedic in UK

Orthopaedics is the branch of surgery concerned with conditions involving the musculoskeletal system. Orthopedic surgeons use both surgical and nonsurgical means to treat musculoskeletal trauma, spine diseases, sports injuries, degenerative diseases, infections, tumors, and congenital disorders. Orthopaedic Surgery in UK is a very popular branch among the qualified doctors and a popular destination for speciality training for International Medical Graduates. MS Orthopaedic surgery courses in the United Kingdom are offered by many top ranked UK universities followed by training in NHS Hospitals

Common procedures performed by Orthopedic surgeons during their professional career are as follows:

1. Knee arthroscopy and meniscectomy
2. Shoulder arthroscopy and decompression
3. Carpal tunnel release
4. Knee arthroscopy and chondroplasty
5. Removal of support implant
6. Knee arthroscopy and anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction
7. Knee replacement
8. Repair of femoral neck fracture
9. Repair of trochanteric fracture
10. Debridement of skin/muscle/bone/fracture
11. Knee arthroscopy repair of both menisci
12. Hip replacement
13. Shoulder arthroscopy/distal clavicle excision
14. Repair of rotator cuff tendon
15. Repair fracture of radius (bone)/ulna
16. Laminectomy
17. Repair of ankle fracture (bimalleolar type)
18. Shoulder arthroscopy and debridement
19. Lumbar spinal fusion
20. Repair fracture of the distal part of radius
21. Low back intervertebral disc surgery
22. Incise finger tendon sheath
23. Repair of ankle fracture (fibula)
24. Repair of femoral shaft fracture
25. Repair of trochanteric fracture



Royal College
of Surgeons

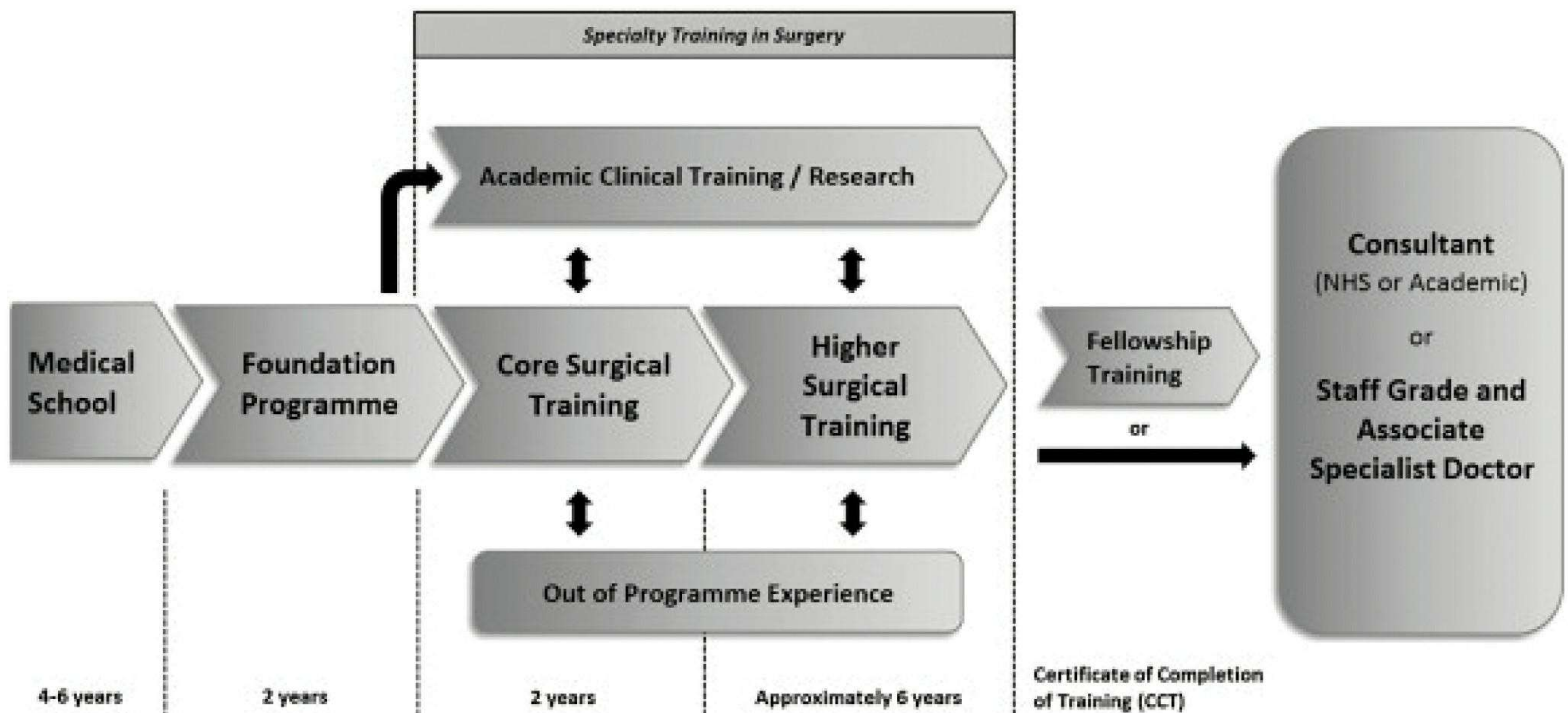
ADVANCING SURGICAL CARE

A typical schedule for a practicing orthopedic surgeon involves 50–55 hours of work per week divided among clinic, surgery, various administrative duties and possibly teaching and/or research if in an academic setting.

MS Orthopaedic Surgery Courses in UK

- Msc Motion Analysis
- Msc Orthopaedic Science
- Msc Rheumatology
- Msc Orthopaedic and rehabilitation Technology
- Mch Orthopaedic Surgery

MRCs Training in UK



International Surgical Training Programme (ISTP)

The International Surgical Training Programme (ISTP) comes under the generic Medical Training Initiative (MTI) scheme and provides a route for high quality International Medical Graduates (IMGs) to obtain sponsorship for GMC registration and the Tier 5 visa so that they can undertake training and development in UK hospitals for a maximum of 24 months.

Eligibility criteria

IMGs eligible to register for an ISTP post must:

- be working within an ISTP overseas partner organisation
- be resident overseas at the time of application to the scheme and have no rights of residence in the UK/EU/EEA/Switzerland
- hold a primary medical qualification recognised by the GMC
- have completed an acceptable internship (or equivalent) of not less than twelve months following undergraduate training
- have completed at least 3 years of full-time clinical practice/training (equivalent to ST3 or above in the UK) since obtaining their primary medical qualification, including the most recent 12 months. Clinical attachments/observerships do not count
- have passed the MRCS (UK) or hold an acceptable alternative qualification
- have not previously attempted the General Medical Council (GMC) Professional and Linguistics Assessment Board (PLAB) test
- achieved a minimum score of 7.0 in each category of the International English Language Testing System (IELTS), and an overall score of at least 7.5.

MCh Orthopedic Surgery University of Dundee

MCh Orthopedic Surgery University of Dundee is a Post Graduate Degree Course that is fully accredited by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The degree is also recognised by the States and National Medical Council (NMC earlier Medical Council of India).

The MCh (Orth) Course in Dundee is a clinically-based Masters degree that encompasses taught, clinical attachment and research elements, which provide Orthopaedic Surgeons with in-depth knowledge of the latest advances in surgical and biomechanical techniques. MCh Ortho is an ideal course for Orthopaedic Surgeons with career aspirations that encompass leadership, academic excellence and the highest levels of skill and expertise. They value education and recognise the need for professional reflection and lifelong learning to deepen understanding, to enhance the ability and to develop sound professional judgment.

About Trauma and Orthopedic Surgery Department – University of Dundee

The Department of Orthopaedic & Trauma Surgery, at the University of Dundee, was founded in 1967 when the University of Dundee split from St Andrews' University and established an independent teaching medical



school. The department is based in the Tayside Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Technology (TORT) Centre at Ninewells Hospital & Medical School.



- Currently, the longest standing firmly established MCh (Orth) course in the United Kingdom
- The course is fully accredited by the Royal College of Surgeons of England
- As a UK postgraduate medical qualification, the MCh (Orth) awarded by the University of Dundee, is recognised by the States

and National Medical Council of India (NMC) as a valid postgraduate qualification

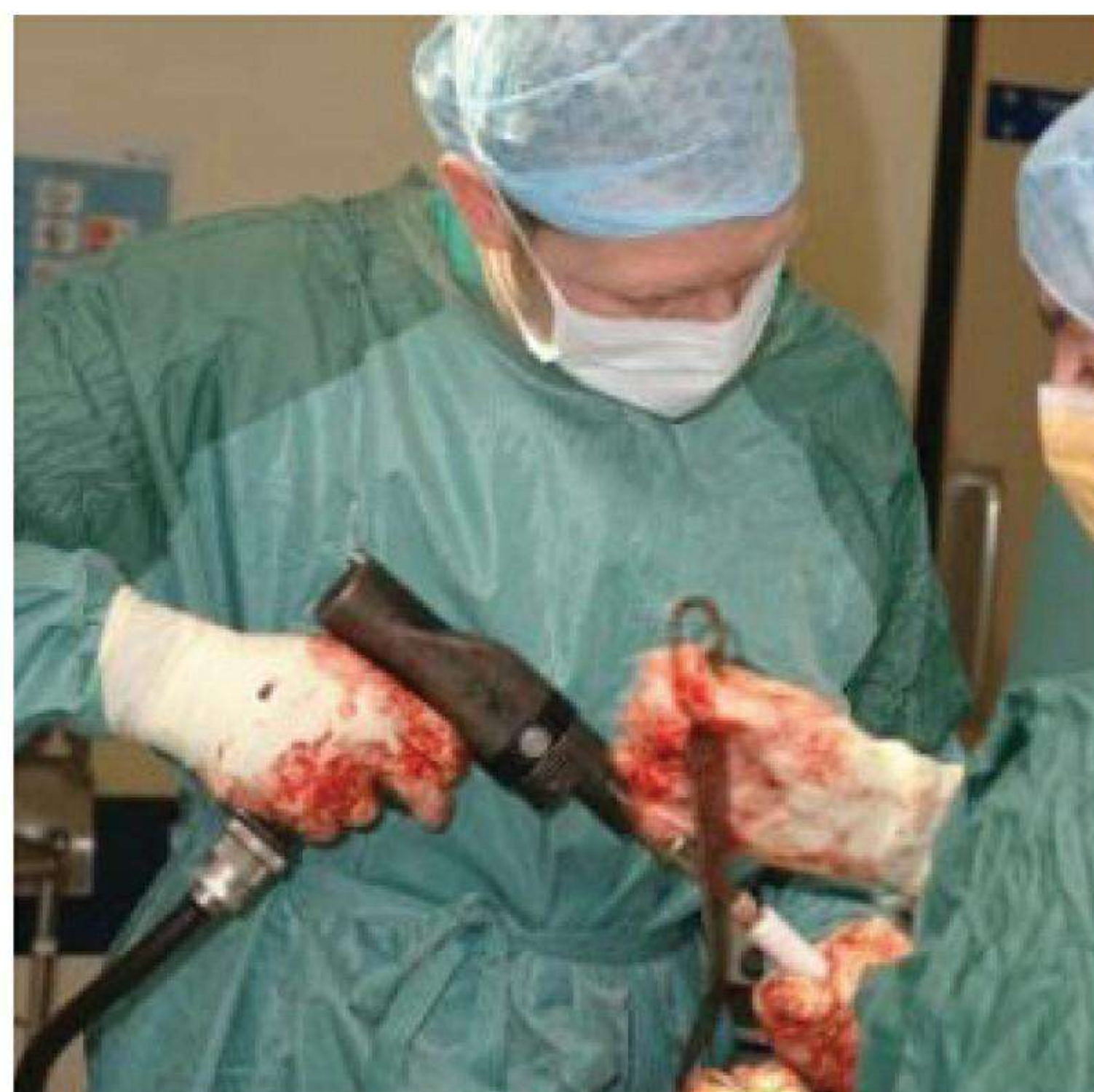
- The course boasts the best orthopaedics lecturing faculty drawn from specialists across the entire United Kingdom
- Associated clinical theatre attachment for course duration with no need for GMC registration
- You will attend workshops using the latest surgical techniques using Thiel soft-embalmed cadavers which is currently unique to Dundee in the whole of the United Kingdom
- Best research experience in clinical and biomechanics in association with the Institute of Motion Analysis and Research, one of the leading facilities in biomechanics and motion analysis worldwide
- **Top Medical School in Scotland and 4th in the United Kingdom**

MCh Ortho Course

The course consists of two semesters. Bioengineering material will provide you with basic science and permit you, as clinicians, to associate with relevant engineering materials. A formal programme of lectures, tutorials, dry bone workshops, Thiel soft-embalmed cadaver workshops, anatomy demonstrations, operating theatre exposure and multimedia demonstrations are provided on various topics.

Bioengineering material will provide you with basic science and permitting you, as clinicians, to associate with clinical engineering materials to complement your clinical knowledge. A formal programme of lectures are provided and these include **Foot and Ankle; Hand and Wrist; Hip and Pelvis; Knee; Paediatric Orthopaedics; Shoulder and Elbow; Spine; Trauma; Tumour; Infection; Pathology; Disability Medicine; Biomechanics; Implants; Mechanics; Orthopaedic Technology; Statistics in Medical Research; Mechanics of Materials; Orthotics; Prosthetics; Seating and Wheelchairs; Foot Pressure Analysis; Gait**

Analysis; Motion Analysis; Sports Injury; Academic English; Presentation Skills; Scientific Method; Article Critiquing; Scientific Poster Design.



	1. Basic Sciences (Biomechanics)	2. Clinical Science (Upper Limb and Paediatrics)	3. Research Project Semesters ONE and TWO
SEMESTER ONE	Rigid Body Mechanics Structural Mechanics Medical Statistics Academic Communication Upper Limb Biomechanics	Shoulder and Elbow Hand and Wrist Paediatric Orthopaedics Tumour Upper Limb and Paediatric Trauma	Research and Audit Skills PowerPoint Progress Presentations Dissertation Paper and Poster Presentations
	Multiple Choice Exam	Multiple Choice Exam	
SEMESTER TWO	3. Clinical Science (lower Limb and Spine)	4. Applied Basic Science (Technology and Rehab)	
	Spine Foot and Ankle Knee Hip and Pelvis Tumour and Infection	Medical Statistics Workshops Hip, Knee Biomechanics Prosthetics Wheelchairs Orthotics Motion Analysis	PowerPoint Presentations
	Multiple Choice Exam	Multiple Choice Exam	VIVA
	Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE)		

Entry Requirement – Mch Orthopedic Surgery University of Dundee

Candidates must have obtained:

- MBChB or an equivalent qualification;
- Must normally possess a further postgraduate qualification (e.g. the Master of Surgery in Orthopaedics or Diploma of the National Board in Orthopaedics from India) or an equivalent postgraduate specialist qualification;
- Normally at least four years' post-registration in orthopaedic.
- Please note that registration with the GMC is not required.
- IELTS overall 6.5 with a minimum of 6.0 in each component

MBBS in UK

Medicine (MBBS or MBChB) course in UK is one of the most popular subjects for international students looking forward to shift to United Kingdom for studies. The application process can seem long and complicated, so Career Voyage can help you get admission in top universities to study MBBS in UK. UKCAT is a mandatory requirement for entry into medical program in UK but few universities offer MBBS to international students without any requirement of UKCAT

Medical Schools in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the **medical school** are departments within a university which are involved in the education and training of future medical practitioners. All leading UK medical schools are public Universities and their core purpose is to train doctors on behalf of the National Health Service.

Entry Requirements for MBBS in UK

The test is taken at your local test centre, with each subtest in a multiple choice format. Past papers are not available but there are specimen questions on the UKCAT website. UKCAT must be taken by applicants at the following universities:

- University of Aberdeen
- Cardiff University
- University of Dundee
- Durham University
- University of East Anglia
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Exeter
- University of Glasgow
- Keele University
- King's College London
- University of Leicester
- University of Manchester
- Newcastle University
- University of Nottingham
- University of Sheffield
- University of Southampton
- University of St Andrews
- Queen's University Belfast
- University of Warwick
- University of Central Lancashire UCLAN
- Brighton and Sussex Medical School

Interview

Multiple Mini Interview (MMI)

MMI format assesses candidates as they cycle through a selection of 'mini' interview stations similar to the medical school OSCE. 1-2 interviewers assess candidates at each station and each station is focussed on a particular skill desirable of a doctor. Criteria assessed at individual stations may include:

- Reasons for application to study medicine
- Influence of work experience
- Contribution to school and society
- Academic ability and intellect

MBBS in UK

Medicine (MBBS or MBChB) course in UK is one of the most popular subjects for international students looking forward to shift to United Kingdom for studies. The application process can seem long and complicated, so Career Voyage can help you get admission in top universities to study MBBS in UK. UKCAT is a mandatory requirement for entry into medical program in UK but few universities offer MBBS to international students without any requirement of UKCAT

Medical Schools in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the **medical school** are departments within a university which are involved in the education and training of future medical practitioners. All leading UK medical schools are public Universities and their core purpose is to train doctors on behalf of the National Health Service.

Entry Requirements for MBBS in UK

The test is taken at your local test centre, with each subtest in a multiple choice format. Past papers are not available but there are specimen questions on the UKCAT website. UKCAT must be taken by applicants at the following universities:

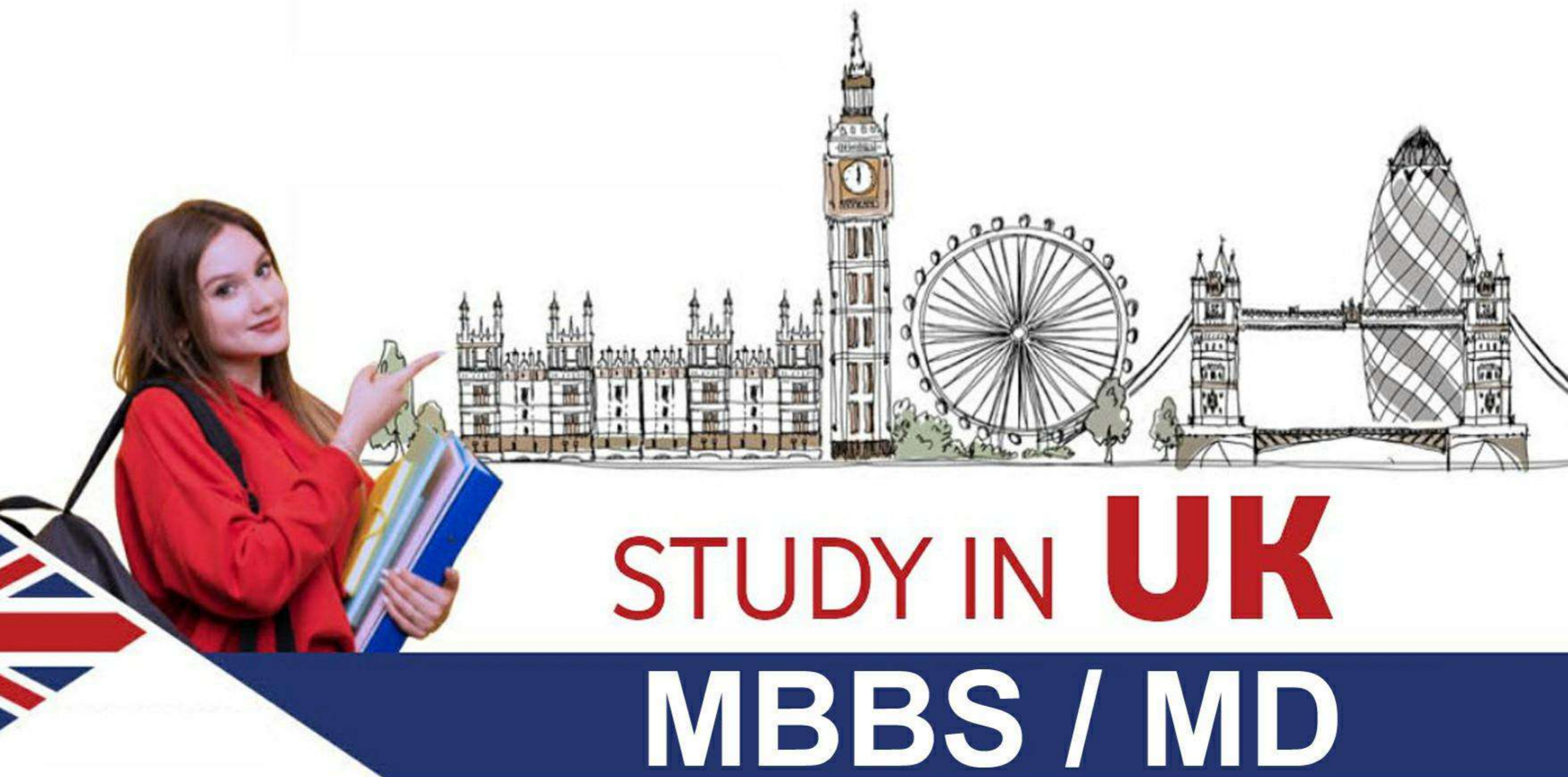
- University of Aberdeen
- Cardiff University
- University of Dundee
- Durham University
- University of East Anglia
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Exeter
- University of Glasgow
- Keele University
- King's College London
- University of Leicester
- University of Manchester
- Newcastle University
- University of Nottingham
- University of Sheffield
- University of Southampton
- University of St Andrews
- Queen's University Belfast
- University of Warwick
- University of Central Lancashire UCLAN
- Brighton and Sussex Medical School

Interview

Multiple Mini Interview (MMI)

MMI format assesses candidates as they cycle through a selection of 'mini' interview stations similar to the medical school OSCE. 1-2 interviewers assess candidates at each station and each station is focussed on a particular skill desirable of a doctor. Criteria assessed at individual stations may include:

- Reasons for application to study medicine
- Influence of work experience
- Contribution to school and society
- Academic ability and intellect



STUDY IN **UK**

MBBS / MD



Call- 8588994829, 9873381377

www.edurizon.in

lalitkamtiedurizon@gmail.com

307/ 309, 3rd Floor, Best Arcade Above Canara Bank Pocket 6
market, near K.M. Chowk, Sector 12 Dwarka New Delhi - 110075

FOLLOW US ON    EDURIZON PVT LTD