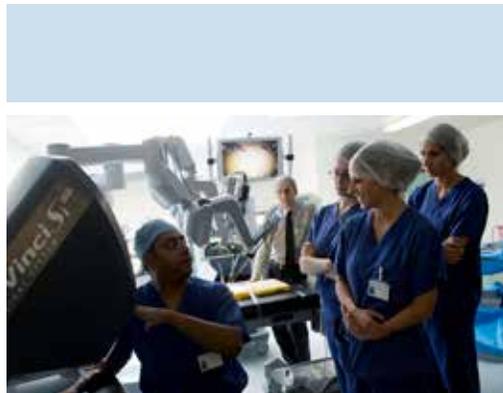




American University of the Caribbean  
School of Medicine

*the*  
**RESIDENCY**  
*application process*

FOR CANADIAN STUDENTS



2021





American University  
of the Caribbean  
School of Medicine

Office of  
Student Professional  
Development

This guide was prepared by AUC's [Office of Student Professional Development \(OSPD\)](#) with the intention of assisting Canadian students and graduates in understanding the residency application processes for both Canada and the United States. OSPD assists students who are preparing for residency by advising on the application process and providing necessary documents to match-related organizations such as the National Resident Matching Program® (NRMP), Canadian Resident Matching Service (CaRMS), Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates® (ECFMG), Electronic Residency Application Service® (ERAS) and the Medical Council of Canada (MCC). The department offers specialized resources to help students learn about requirements for different specialties and residency programs. OSPD also assists graduates with physician licensure.

While the purpose of this guide is not to serve as a definitive source for all information available, it is ultimately each student's responsibility to account for accurate and up-to-date information. This guide is designed to facilitate much of the timing, resources and strategy for successfully submitting residency applications in Canada and the United States.

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## COURSE OF STUDY

The Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree is awarded upon successful completion of the Medical Sciences curriculum (see [AUC Academic Catalog](#)), the Clinical Sciences Curriculum (see [AUC Academic Catalog](#)), and the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) Step 1, USMLE Step 2 Clinical Knowledge (CK) and USMLE Step 2 Clinical Skills (CS).

For Canadian students, the pathway to residency in Canada or the United States of America follows these steps:

- Basic Medical Sciences - St. Maarten campus
- USMLE® Step 1
- Core clinical rotations at AUC-affiliated hospitals
- Physicians Apply –MCC credentials verification
- USMLE® Step 2 CS
- USMLE® Step 2 CK
- MCC Qualifying Exam 1 (MCCQE-1)
  - The QE-1 replaced the MCC Evaluating Examination (MCCEE) effective January 2019
- National Assessment Collaboration-Objective Structured Clinical Examination (NAC-OSCE)
- Elective clinical rotations
- CaRMS match (Canada)
- NRMP Main Match (The MATCH <sup>SM</sup>) (USA)

Statement of Need Health Canada (for USA residency, MCCEE/MCCQE1/NAC-OSCE not required)

## UNITED STATES MEDICAL LICENSING EXAMINATION (USMLE)

The USMLE is a three-step examination for medical licensure in the United States and is sponsored by the [Federation of State Medical Boards \(FSMB\)](#) and the [National Board of Medical Examiners® \(NBME\)](#).

The USMLE assesses a physician's ability to apply knowledge, concepts, and principles, and to demonstrate fundamental patient-centered skills, that are important in health and disease and that constitute the basis of safe and effective patient care. Each of the three Steps of the USMLE complements the others; no Step can stand alone in the assessment of readiness for medical licensure.

**"USMLE Step 1** assesses whether the examinee understands and can apply important concepts of the sciences basic to the practice of medicine, with special emphasis on principles and mechanisms underlying health, disease, and modes of therapy. Step 1 ensures mastery of not only the sciences that provide a foundation for the safe and competent practice of medicine in the present, but also the scientific principles required for maintenance of competence through lifelong learning. Step 1 is constructed according to an integrated content outline that organizes basic science material along two dimensions: system and process."

**"USMLE Step 2 Clinical Knowledge (CK)** assesses whether the examinee can apply medical knowledge, skills, and understanding of clinical science essential for the provision of patient care under supervision and includes emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention. USMLE Step 2 CK ensures that due attention is devoted to principles of clinical sciences and basic patient-centered skills that provide the foundation for the safe and competent practice of medicine under supervision. "

**"USMLE Step 2 Clinical Skills (CS)** assesses the ability of examinees to apply medical knowledge, skills, and understanding of clinical science essential for the provision of patient care under supervision, and includes emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention. USMLE Step 2 CS ensures that due attention is devoted to the principles of clinical sciences and basic patient-centered skills that provide the foundation for the safe and effective practice of medicine. USMLE Step 2 CS uses standardized patients to test medical students and graduates on their ability to gather information from patients, perform physical examinations, and communicate their findings to patients and colleagues."

AUC and Kaplan Medical® have partnered together to offer AUC students USMLE review resources that are tailored to meet the needs of AUC students and help them prepare for USMLE.

AUC students receive USMLE Step 2 CS preparation resources as part of the curriculum. Clinical students can now access Kaplan study resources and guidelines in Canvas. In a new module titled "Kaplan Resources" there is posted detailed information about Kaplan's USMLE Step 2 study tools, including QBanks, Integrated Plans, Full Length Practice Exams, On Demand Videos, and Lecture Notes. The module also contains signup links for Kaplan's CK Live Online Course, CS Live Online Course, and CS Practice Exam. To access these resources, log into Canvas and select any clerkship, TCM or Orientation course.

\*Please note that, effective January 1, 2020, passing the Kaplan Clinical Skills Practice Exam is a mandatory requirement prior to taking USMLE Step 2 CS.\*

### AUC Recommendation: JOIN NEXUS

To simplify the process of traveling between Canada and the United States, students may want to consider applying for a **NEXUS Card**. NEXUS is a joint Canada-United States program designed to let pre-approved, low-risk travelers cross the Canada/US border in an expedited manner. Members of the program can avoid long waits at border entry points by using self-serve kiosks at airports, reserved lanes at land crossings, or by phoning border officials when entering by water.

There is an official [Government of Canada website](#) for NEXUS applications. The NEXUS fee is \$50 (CAN or US). Third party service providers may offer services for submitting applications and may charge an additional processing fee. This additional fee is not part of the official NEXUS application fee and is retained by the third-party service provider. Services offered by such parties will not assist in expediting the application process. There is a non-refundable processing fee of \$50 (Canada or US dollars) per applicant for a five-year membership card. This card will prove invaluable to applicants traveling frequently between Canada and the USA.



## CANADIAN MEDICAL LICENSING EXAMINATIONS

Students and graduates from medical schools accepted in Canada as per the [World Directory of Medical Schools \(AUC FAIMER School ID# F0000464\)](#) must take the MCCQE Part I.

### MCCQE Part I – Equivalent to combination of USMLE Step 1 and Step 2 CK exams

Applicants must take and pass the MCCQE Part I to obtain the Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada (LMCC). Canadian medical regulatory authorities may require applicants to have the LMCC to apply for a medical license within their province or territory.

As of April 2019, there are more opportunities to take the MCCQE Part I – four times per year in 2019 – and up to five times per year in 2020, versus the previous two times per year. The MCCQE Part I is available in Canada and internationally in over 80 countries through Prometric® Testing Centers.

Students can apply to challenge the MCCQE Part I up to 15 months prior to the anticipated graduation date. Results from both the July and August-September exam sessions will be available in time for the 2020 CaRMS R-1 Main Residency Match. Visit the [Application and eligibility page for the full list of MCCQE Part I requirements](#).

MCCQE Part I Application to the MCCQE Part I is ongoing.		
2019 session dates*	Eligibility requirements	Application information
April 12 to May 15		
July 8 to 26	Eligibility requirements, see <a href="#">Application and eligibility</a> .	
Aug. 27 to Sept. 20		Application is ongoing.
– Please note that the dates for this session have changed since the MCCQE Part I application opened.		Exam appointment scheduling is now offered through Prometric.
Oct. 28 to Nov. 15		

\* The dates are subject to change.

As an international medical student, here is what you can expect if you are taking the exam in 2019:

#### MCCQE1 Information Sheet for IMGs

- [Scheduling](#)
- [Preparation Resources](#)
- [Scoring](#)
- [Results](#)
- [Test accommodations and special needs](#)

You can test your readiness for the MCCQE Part I by taking the [Practice tests](#).

### National Assessment Collaboration (NAC) – Equivalent to USMLE Step 2 CS

Applicants must take the NAC Examination if they want to apply to a Canadian residency program. The NAC Examination is a one-day exam that assesses the applicant's readiness to enter a Canadian residency program. It is a national, standardized examination that tests the knowledge, skills, and attitudes essential for entrance into postgraduate training in Canada. It is an objective structured clinical examination (OSCE) that includes a series of stations where the applicant is presented with typical clinical scenarios. It includes problems in:

- Internal Medicine
- Pediatrics
- Obstetrics
- Gynecology
- Psychiatry
- Surgery

The NAC Examination is held twice a year, in March and September. The exam is offered in English across the country. When offered in Montreal, it is available in both English (E) and French (F). It will take approximately seven (7) weeks after the exam date to verify your exam result.

### Examination at a glance

Please find below additional information on the next NAC Examination dates.

Exam session	Examination centres*	Expected application opening timeframe
March 7, 2020	Alta. B.C. Man. Ont. Ont. Que.	Edmonton (E) Vancouver (E) Winnipeg (E) Ottawa (E) Toronto (E) Montreal (E and F)
		November 2019  Fee: \$2,830

### Proposed future NAC exam dates and centres

Please find below additional information on the proposed future NAC exam dates and centres.

Exam session	Examination centres*	Expected application opening timeframe
Saturday, September 12, 2020	Alta. Alta. B.C. Man. Ont. Ont. Ont. Ont. Que. Sask.	Calgary (English) Edmonton (English) Vancouver (English) Winnipeg (English) London (English) Ottawa (English) Sudbury (English) Toronto (English) Montreal (English) Saskatoon (English)
		May 2020
Sunday, September 13, 2020	Alta. Alta. Man. N.S. Ont. Ont. Ont. Ont. Que. Sask.	Calgary (English) Edmonton (English) Winnipeg (English) Halifax (English) London (English) Ottawa (English) Sudbury (English) Toronto (English) Montreal (English and French) Saskatoon (English)
		Fee: \$2,830

Source: MCC National Assessment Collaboration

As an international medical student, here's what you can expect if you are challenging the exam in 2019:

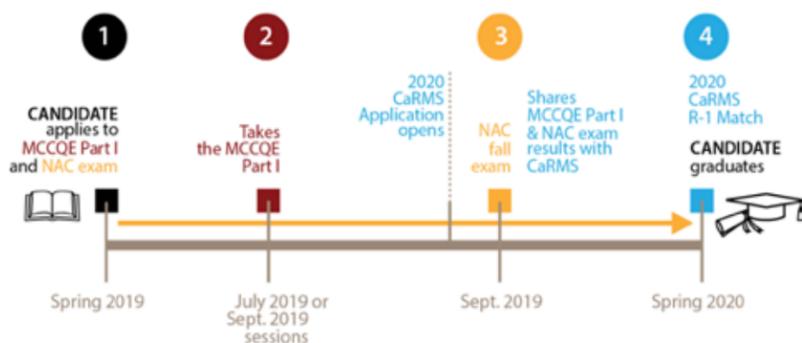
- [Scheduling](#)
- [Preparation Resources](#)
- [Scoring](#)

If you want to apply for the [2020 CaRMS R-1 Main Residency Match](#) and provide results for both the MCCQE Part I and the NAC Examination, you can choose to take the NAC exam and the MCCQE Part I in the order that you prefer.

For students graduating in spring 2020, the timing to apply and take both of these exams for the match process is as follows:

- You will be able to apply for the MCCQE Part I 15 months from the date you are expected to fully complete all medical degree requirements (graduation date)
- If you are graduating in spring 2020, you can apply to take the MCCQE Part I in July or September 2019. The September 2019 session is the last session for you to take the MCCQE Part I if you wish to provide your results in time for file review for the 2020 R-1 first iteration match.
- You must also apply for the September 2019 NAC Examination in May 2019
- Results from the September 2019 NAC Examination will be provided in time for the CaRMS application process for the 2020 R-1 Residency Match
- The [2021 R-1 Main Residency Match](#) timeline will be available on April 15, 2020.

Please note that if you wish to apply to a [postgraduate medical training program in Québec](#), you must have received prior [recognition of equivalence](#) of your Doctor of Medicine degree (M.D.) from the Collège des médecins du Québec. In addition, in order to be eligible into the regular quota, the Québec government requires that you respect the definition of "resident in Québec" of the ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur.



The [2021 R-1 Main Residency Match](#) timeline will be available on April 15, 2020

**MCCQE Part II** – Equivalent to USMLE Step 3 exam completed during or after first year of residency Candidates must have successfully completed the MCCQE Part I and be completing their postgraduate medical education (currently there is a requirement for one year of postgraduate education). The MCCQE Part II assesses the candidate's core abilities to apply medical knowledge, demonstrate clinical skills, develop investigational and therapeutic clinical plans, as well as demonstrate professional behaviors and attitudes at a level expected of a physician in independent practice in Canada. The MCCQE Part I and II form two components of the LMCC, which, in turn, is one of the prerequisites for licensure and entry into independent practice in Canada.

#### What is CASPer®?

CASPer is a form of situational judgement test which presents the test-taker with realistic, hypothetical scenarios and may ask the individual what they would do in the dilemma and why they would do it.

Situational judgement tests tend to determine behavioral tendencies, assessing how an individual will behave in a certain situation, and knowledge instruction, which evaluates the effectiveness of possible responses.

There are some Canadian residency programs that will require all IMG's to complete the CASPer assessment. A [list of IMG stream programs](#) that require the CASPer test for the 2019 R-1 match may be found [here](#).

## RESIDENCY AND THE BRIDGE BACK TO CANADA

Canada is facing a significant shortage of physicians.<sup>1</sup> According to an article published in the Global Journal of Health Science, significant efforts are being made to repatriate Canadians who graduate from international medical schools (referred to as a Canadian Studying Abroad or CSA) as the country recognizes that many of its citizens who are studying abroad wish to return to Canada to fulfill their residency requirements.<sup>2</sup> The article states: "CaRMS estimates showed that in 2010 there were around 3,500 CSAs in foreign medical schools and over 90% of them were eager to return to Canada for postgraduate training."<sup>2</sup>

Be sure to visit the [CaRMS website](#) for all the information needed to apply for a residency position in Canada, including a listing of every postgraduate program with contact details.

The CaRMS process is generally the same each year with a slight variation in dates. CaRMS always occurs the week prior to the US NRMP MATCH. The whole application flows neatly and logically from beginning to end. It usually takes about 6 months or so to complete.

It is important to note that, unlike in the United States where all applicants are vying for residency positions from the same pool of positions, CaRMS operates two parallel streams. Canadian medical graduates and US allopathic medical graduates apply to one stream of residency positions while international medical graduates (IMGs) and US osteopathic medical graduates apply through a separate stream of residency positions.

#### IMGs applying to Québec:

To receive a MD equivalence in Québec (and to be able to apply to residency programs in Québec), IMG applicants must have been approved by the Bureau de coopération interuniversitaire (BCI) after fulfilling the following requirements of the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ):

- A pass on the MCCEE; and
- A pass on the NAC-OSCE OR a pass on the MCCQE Part II; and
- A pass on the MCCQE1

For more information on applying to Quebec programs as an IMG, please contact the CMQ. Please note that applicants to provinces other than Quebec are still required to have the NAC-OSCE.

#### IMGs applying to Alberta:

To be able to participate in the CaRMS match process for designated IMG residency positions in Alberta, IMGs must be deemed eligible by the Alberta International Medical Graduate (AIMG) Program for the specified match year. Eligibility criteria are specified on the AIMG Program website ([www.aimg.ca](http://www.aimg.ca)) and include:

- A pass on the MCCEE; and
- A pass on the NAC-OSCE; and
- A pass on the MCCQE1; and
- A score from the fall Multiple Mini Interviews (MMI) of the match year

For more information on applying to Alberta programs as an IMG, please see [www.aimg.ca](http://www.aimg.ca).

1. "The Supply of Physicians in Canada: Projections and Assessment" Globerman, Barua & Hasan, Fraser Institute, 2018

2. "Physician Shortage in Canada: A Review of Contributing Factors" Andrei V. Malko & Vaughn Huckfeldt, Global Journal of Health Science; Vol. 9, No. 9; 2017

## OVERVIEW OF ROUTE TO LICENSURE IN CANADA

The MCC plays an important role in the assessment of physicians in Canada. The MCC does not, however, confer licenses to physicians (this responsibility belongs to the [provincial and territorial medical regulatory authorities](#)).

The MCC grants a qualification in medicine known as the LMCC to medical graduates who meet the following criteria:

- They have passed the MCCQE Part I, Part II and the NAC-OSCE
- They have satisfactorily completed at least 12 months of acceptable postgraduate training

The LMCC is a part of the Canadian Standard, the set of requirements for awarding a full license. Upon receiving their LMCC, candidates are also enrolled in the [Canadian Medical Register](#).

## APPLYING FOR RESIDENCY IN CANADA

**Step 1:** If you want to practice medicine in one of Canada's 13 provinces or territories, you must first apply for medical registration with the [medical regulatory authority \(MRA\)](#) for that jurisdiction. Register with [physiciansapply.ca](#), which validates documents required for the licensure and certification of IMGs, maintains a repository of verified credentials and shares relevant documents with CaRMS. All candidates must pay a one-time, non-refundable account fee of \$290<sup>3</sup> to set up a physiciansapply.ca account. This fee covers storage of your medical credentials in a centralized electronic repository, secure document sharing with Canadian Medical Regulatory authorities and other organizations, and access to MCC support to guide you through the verification process.

**Step 2:** Students who wish to apply for Canadian elective rotations must register with the [Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada](#).

**Step 3:** Visit [MCC](#) to apply to take the [MCCQE1](#). Equivalent to USMLE Step 1 and Step 2 CK, students should aim to challenge this exam around the same time as challenging USMLE Step 2 CK, near the end of the third year of medical school. Passing MCCQE1 is mandatory for registration with CaRMS.

- The MCCQE Part I will be offered four times in 2019 and five times in 2020
- You can test your readiness for the MCCQE Part I by taking the [Practice tests](#).

**Step 4:** IMGs applying for residency must pass the [NAC-OSCE](#), equivalent to USMLE Step 2 CS, in order to enter a residency training program in Canada. [To apply for and take the NAC-OSCE](#), applicants must have graduated or expect to complete all medical degree requirements within 12 months.

**Step 5:** Register with [CaRMS](#)

The [R-1 Main Residency Match \(R-1 match\)](#) for entry level postgraduate training positions is offered in two iterations:

The first iteration includes all graduating students and prior year graduates from Canadian, American and international medical schools who meet the basic eligibility criteria and have no prior postgraduate training in Canada or the US.

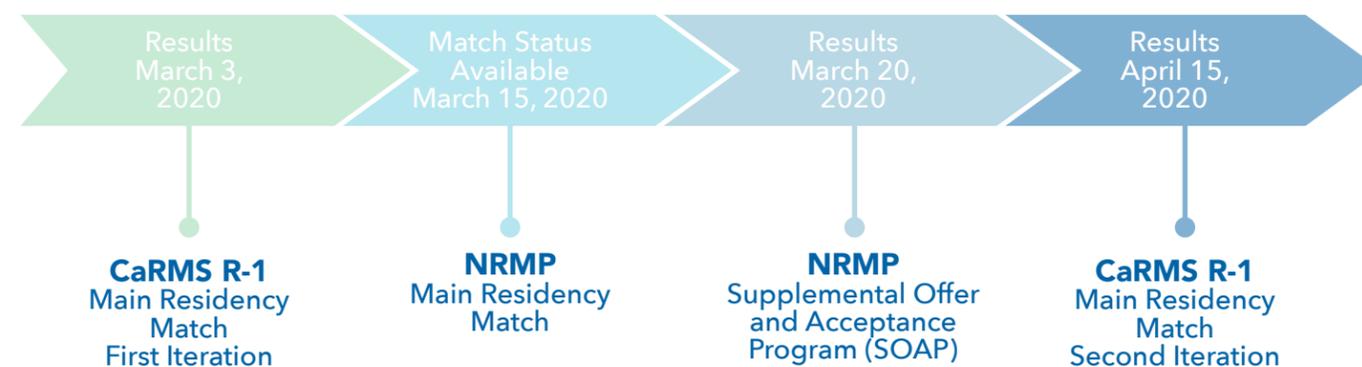
The second iteration includes positions and applicants not matched in the first iteration, applicants with previous Canadian or US postgraduate training, as well as applicants who did not participate in the first iteration for any other reason.

Before participating in the match, students should review the [eligibility criteria](#) to ensure eligibility in the provinces in which they want to train.

CaRMS provides information on all available training programs, offers an electronic application on a web-based platform, and collects all supporting documents to help applicants build an electronic application portfolio. CaRMS then uses an algorithm to match applicants and programs. [Eligibility Criteria](#)

## RESIDENCY APPLICATION TIMELINE

With proper planning, it is possible to have as many as four attempts at matching between Canada and the United States:



Please keep in mind that CaRMS and NRMP communicate regarding applicants to both services. As soon as a match is confirmed in one system, applicants will be automatically removed from the other. [2021 R-1 Main Residency Match timeline](#) will be available on April 15, 2020."

For detailed information on the application process for residency training in the United States, please refer to [OSPD's Match Handbook](#).

## R-1 MAIN RESIDENCY MATCH

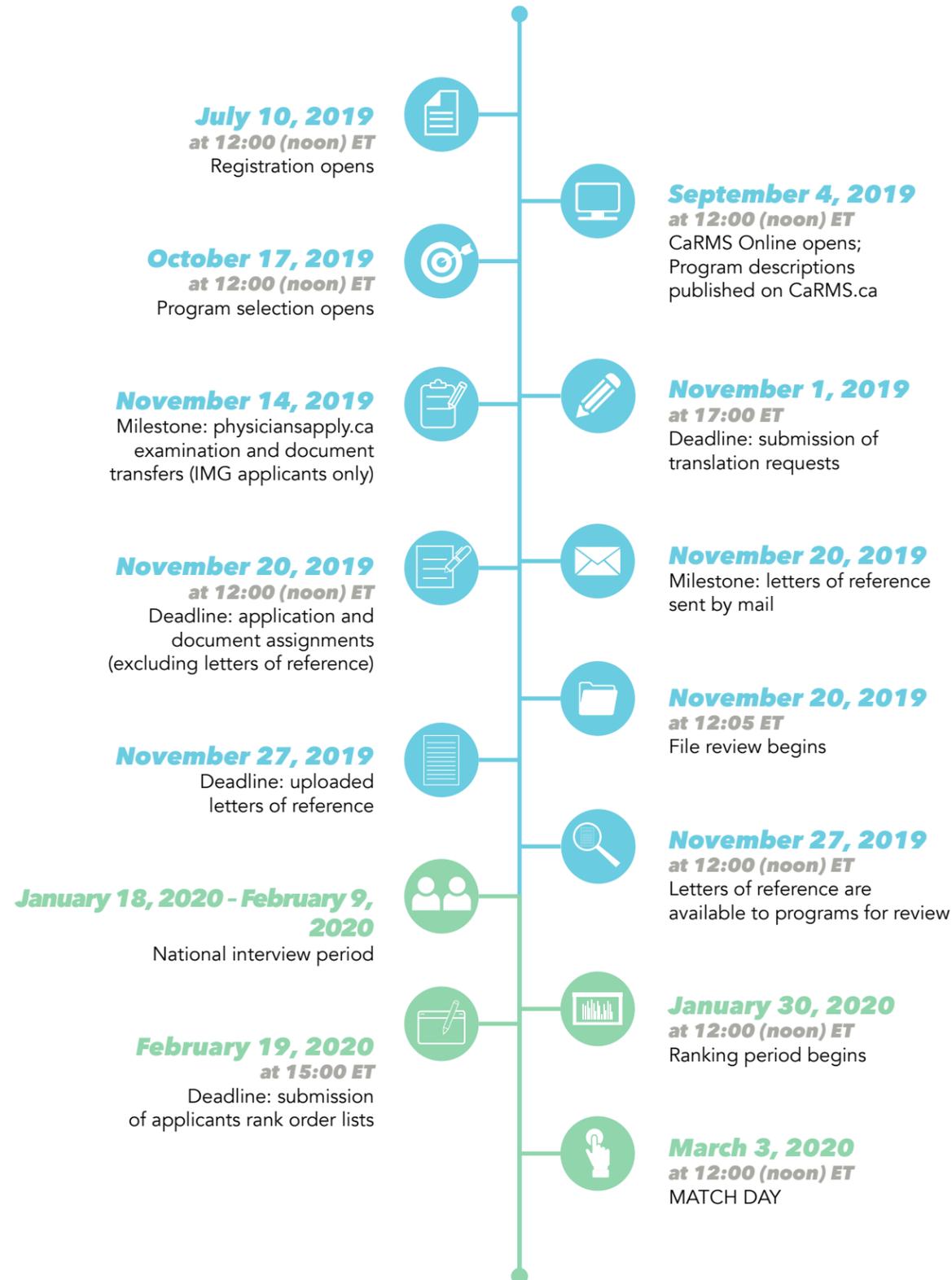
The match for entry level (R-1) postgraduate positions in all 17 Canadian medical schools is offered in two iterations.

- The first iteration includes all graduating students and prior-year graduates from Canada and the US who meet the basic eligibility criteria of CaRMS. The first iteration is also open to IMGs who meet the basic eligibility criteria. To be eligible in the first iteration of the CaRMS Match, applicants must have no prior postgraduate training in Canada or the United States.
- The second iteration is offered for residency positions and applicants that were not matched in the first iteration and also includes applicants who have had previous North American postgraduate training who wish to apply for an R-1 position in Canada. All applicants who plan to participate in future matches should read the [Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada motion](#), as well as the provincial criteria and specific program descriptions when applying, since eligibility for a postgraduate training program is ultimately determined by each Canadian medical school. Applicants should also review the information provided under Provincial Criteria to gain a full understanding of all the necessary requirements when applying for the programs of their choice (also see [Summary of intake criteria for IMGs by province](#)).

## CANADA-SPECIFIC MEDICAL PROGRAM INFO

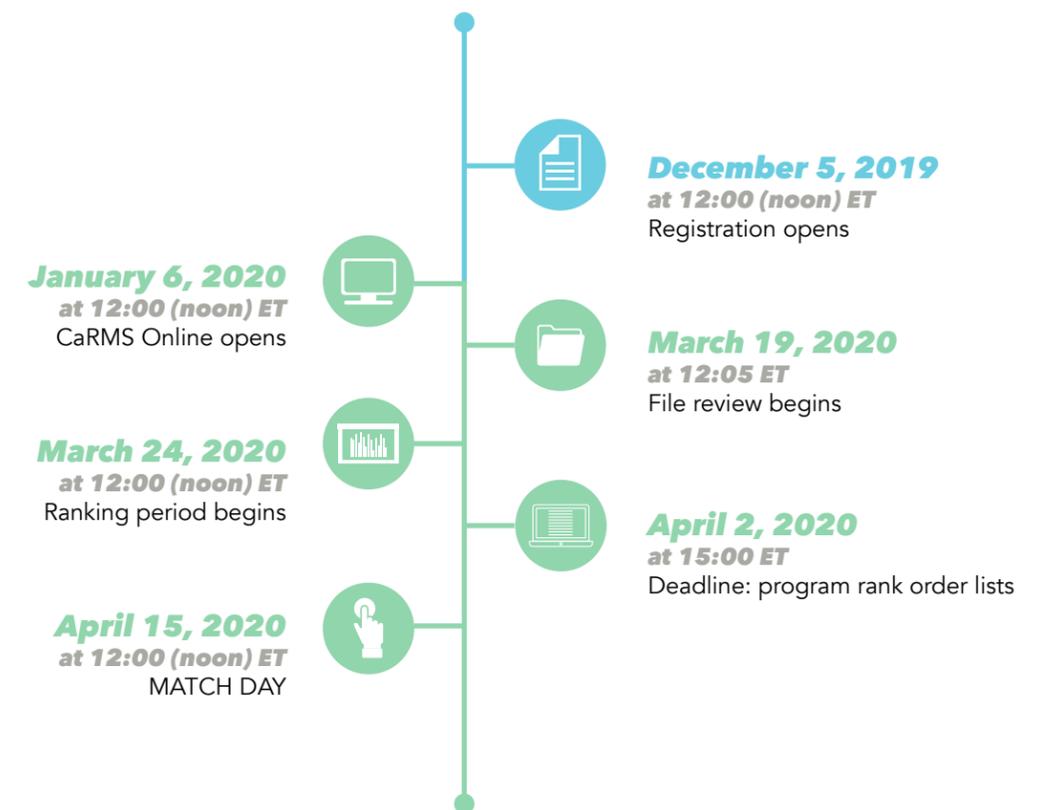
Visit the [CaRMS University Program page](#) for information on Canadian medical programs. Students may also look up programs by discipline.

## 2019 R-1 MAIN RESIDENCY MATCH FIRST ITERATION APPLICANT TIMETABLE



\* Please refer back to this timeline regularly, as dates are subject to change.  
The 2021 R-1 Main Residency Match timeline will be available on April 15, 2020.

## 2019 R-1 MAIN RESIDENCY MATCH SECOND ITERATION APPLICANT TIMETABLE



\* Please refer back to this timeline regularly, as dates are subject to change.  
The 2021 R-1 Main Residency Match timeline will be available on April 15, 2020.

## THE CANADIAN RESIDENT MATCHING SERVICE (CaRMS)

CaRMS administers the electronic process that matches medical students and residents with residency programs throughout the country. AUC recommends that sitting for the MCCQE-1 no later than six months to one year after the start of clinical rotations. Students MUST sit for both the MCCQE-1 and the NAC-OSCE in order to be eligible for the CaRMS match. Make sure to set aside enough time to study and sit for all exams.

Students applying to the US NRMP only are no longer required to sit for the MCCEE in order to obtain the Statement of Need letter from Health Canada. However, applicants wishing to return to Canada someday to practice should consider sitting for the MCCQE-1 while the exam material is still fresh in mind. There should be little or no extra work involved, as the content of the exams closely resembles that of the USMLE Step 2CK/CS.

[Frequently Asked Questions by International Medical Graduates applying to CaRMS](#)

### ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Be a graduate or a student from a medical school not accredited by the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools or the US Liaison Committee on Medical Education, but listed in one or more directories of medical schools approved by the MCC.
- IMGs must have completed all didactic and practical requirements to obtain the final qualification of Doctor of Medicine or equivalent qualification, and be in receipt of their final medical diploma.
- IMGs whose final medical diploma is not yet available for administrative reasons may be granted admission to the MCCEE based on alternate to medical degree documents that are acceptable to the MCC executive director and that confirm completion of all degree requirements and the expected date of issuance of the final medical diploma.
- IMGs must be in the final clinical year of their medical school program.

### SOURCE VERIFICATION

In 2004, source verification of the medical degree diploma was implemented for all IMGs who apply to, or request an exemption from, the MCCEE. The Physicians Credential Registry of Canada (PCRC) has been replaced with Physicians Apply ([www.physiciansapply.ca](http://www.physiciansapply.ca)), which is a more streamlined, user-friendly system for medical students. It is important that applicants familiarize themselves with this site as early as possible.

## CaRMS REGISTRATION

To register with CaRMS as an IMG, applicants will need to complete a Request for Registration. The information collected will include their name, address, medical school of graduation, year of graduation, and MCC candidate number (found on the examination registration or results letter). Applicants will be required to pay their verification fee at this time. Once eligibility is confirmed and payment has been processed, CaRMS will send applicants a token to access the Applicant Webstation (AWS).

There are three steps in the Request for Registration process:

- 1 Complete the online Request for Registration. Registrants will need to choose the iteration they would like to register for based on eligibility.

IMGs should note the following:

- ★ Registrants will need their MCC Candidate Code Number, found on the lower right corner of the MCC Statement of Results, or on the top left corner of the MCC letter that accompanied the entrance card to an examination.
  - ★ Registrants will be assessed a fee of \$95 plus applicable taxes for verification of credentials, payable online by VISA or MasterCard.
- 2 Electronic Token. Once the Request for Registration has been reviewed and the fee for verification of credentials has been processed, registrants will be sent an electronic "token" by email.
  - 3 Sign in to the AWS website and accept the Electronic CaRMS Contract. Registrants will not be fully registered until all the above steps have been completed.

NOTE: Registrants cannot sign on to AWS to simply "have a look." Applicants must pay their fees and register when they use their token or they may be denied access to the system when they try to sign on later. Payment is made online using VISA or MasterCard. Once registrants have completed these three steps, they will be fully registered; however, they must still complete, save, and submit all of the information required in the items under the Application tab, select and submit their program choices, and assign documents to those programs in order to have "applied" to programs.

## MEDICAL SPECIALTIES IN CANADA

In Canada, the duration of training necessary for full licensure for various specialties may differ from the US. See below for more information on duration of training necessary for Canadian specialties:

- Family Medicine 2 years
- Internal Medicine 4 years
- General Surgery 5 years
- Emergency Medicine 5 years
- Anesthesiology 5 years
- Cardiac Surgery 6 years
- Thoracic Surgery 5 years
- Dermatology 5 years
- Radiology 5 years
- Neurology 5 years
- Neurosurgery 6 years
- OBGYN 5 years
- Orthopedic Surgery 5 years
- Pediatrics 4 years
- Medicine Rehab 5 years
- Urology 5 years

## VISAS AND THE STATEMENT OF NEED

The J-1 Visa Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) provides opportunities for around 300,000 foreign visitors per year to experience the United States. There are fifteen (15) categories under the J-1 visa program, of which one category includes “alien physicians” who are foreign medical graduates who pursue graduate medical education or training at a U.S. accredited residency training program. To learn more about J-1 visa Exchange Visitor Program, please visit: <http://j1visa.state.gov>. J-1 visa holders are required to return home for at least two (2) years after completing their residency training before reapplying for a different U.S. visa.

The ECFMG is the only visa sponsor of the J-1 Visa issued to physicians who secure a medical residency in the U.S. ECFMG administers the J-1 Exchange Visitor Sponsorship Program (EVSP) in accordance with the State Department’s guidelines and the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Section 22CFR Part 62.77. For more information, please review [ECFMG’s Information Booklet](#).

For students applying to the US MATCH, the [Statement of Need Letter](#) provided by Health Canada provides the required proof that the students will return to Canada once they have completed their residency.

For a complete list of detailed eligibility and application requirements, including application timelines and recommendations, please visit the [Health Human Resources page of the Canadian government’s website](#).

Applicants should review these instructions before they apply for postgraduate training in the United States for which they must request a [Statement of Need](#). The designated visa for foreign national medical graduates is the J-1 Visa, a temporary non-immigrant visa, reserved for participants in the EVSP, issued by the [ECFMG](#). A Statement of Need is one of a number of requirements of the EVSP that must be met before a J-1 Visa can be issued to a medical graduate by the ECFMG.

- [Eligibility for a J-1 Visa](#)
- [Statements of Need issued by Health Canada](#)
- [Who Can Apply](#)
- [Statement of Need Application process](#)
- [Two-year home country presence requirement](#)
- [Specialties identified as a limited demand in Canada](#)

All J-1 visa physicians sponsored by ECFMG for clinical training are subject to the two-year home country return requirement under the United States’ Immigration and Nationality Act.

As noted above, that there are differences in overall duration between many Canadian and US postgraduate medical education programs. Subsequent training (e.g. fellowship) will only be endorsed for one-year Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited programs for the purpose of meeting Specialty Training Requirements (STRs) of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC). Sub-specialty training will only be supported for Pediatrics and Obstetrics/Gynecology as there are no one-year fellowship opportunities (see list below for endorsed sub-specialties).

Canadian medical authorities do not recognize many combined specialty programs in the US. In many cases, the duration of training does not meet Canadian practice standards. While individual program components may be housed in an ACGME accredited program, the overall programs are not ACGME accredited.

Applicants are to contact the [College of Family Physicians of Canada \(CFPC\)](#) or the [RCPSC](#) and the [MCC](#) early in their training for information about certification requirements and their associated processes and timelines.

Additional notes regarding preliminary year:

- Applicants who match to a preliminary year and a residency must apply for a Statement of Need for both at the same time. Subject to the limits on the List of Needed Specialties, the Statement of Need will then be issued for the entire duration of training. Health Canada will not hold a Statement of Need on the Pan-Canadian List of Needed Specialties for applicants who do not submit an application for their categorical residency with their preliminary year in the same email.
- Applicants who match to only a preliminary year or transitional year, and not a categorical residency can receive a Statement of Need for the one year of preliminary training. This one year of preliminary training is NOT subject to the List of Needed Specialties; however, the applicant is required to apply for a second Statement of Need for any additional training (i.e. categorical residency).
- Endorsement for a second Statement of Need is not guaranteed. Applicants will be subject to the List of Needed Specialties in effect when they apply for their second Statement of Need.
- Applicants will be eligible to apply for another Statement of Need the following year in March, only after the NRMP releases the results of The MATCH. Applications will not be accepted until after The MATCH results are released. Should an applicant obtain a position before The MATCH, they will have to wait until The MATCH results are released before they can submit an application for the new Statement of Need.

## Subsequent training, if residency started in 2015 or earlier

Only applications for the fields of sub-specialty training indicated on the List of Sub-Specialty Training will be endorsed. Other fields of sub-specialty training will not be endorsed.

Please note that many fields of training offer one-year fellowships that may be used to meet the STRs of the RCPSC. There is unlimited endorsement of these one-year fellowships, except for the specialty fields of General Surgery and Family Medicine.

For Family Medicine, only the following one-year fellowships will be endorsed: Anesthesiology, Emergency Medical Services, Geriatric Medicine, Hospice and Palliative Medicine, and Obstetrics.

For General Surgery, only the following one-year fellowships will be endorsed: Colorectal Surgery; or Surgical Critical Care.

One-year ACGME and non-ACGME accredited training programs will be endorsed if the RCPSC STRs have been met. The exception is for Family Medicine and General Surgery as indicated above.

A one-year Chief Resident position will also be endorsed for the purpose of completing the RCPSC requirements in the specialty, if the training program is at least 60% clinical activity (e.g. one year as Chief Resident at PGY4 level after three years of Internal Medicine).

Applicants are encouraged to contact the CFPC or the RCPSC early during residency training for information about certification requirements and their associated processes and timelines.

## Subsequent training, if residency started in 2016 or later

Additional training will only be supported for the purposes of meeting the STRs of the RCPSC.

For training programs that are shorter in duration than the Canadian equivalent, additional training, in a one-year, ACGME-accredited training program (i.e. one-year ACGME-accredited fellowship) will be endorsed for the purposes of meeting the RCPSC STRs in the specialty. (E.g. one year of Geriatric Medicine or Palliative/Hospice care after three years of Internal Medicine, or one year of Pediatric Anesthesia after four years of Anesthesiology).

One-year ACGME-accredited fellowships for the purposes of meeting the STRs have unlimited endorsement. The one-year ACGME-accredited fellowship on the fellowship list are not exhaustive, other one-year ACGME accredited programs will also be endorsed. In lieu of the one-year ACGME accredited fellowship noted above, a one-year Chief Resident will also be endorsed for the purpose of completing the RCPSC STRs in the specialty, if the training program is at least 60% clinical activity. (E.g. one year as Chief Resident at PGY4 level after three years of Internal Medicine). This one-year Chief Resident position does not need to be ACGME accredited. Health Canada requires a letter or email from the program director confirming at least 60% clinical training.

Endorsement for one year of a multi-year fellowship or sub-specialty will not be provided (E.g. year one of a three-year pediatric emergency medicine training program). For training programs where one-year ACGME-accredited fellowships do not exist, namely Pediatrics and Obstetrics/Gynecology, sub-specialty training, in fields noted on the List of Needed Specialties, will be endorsed to ensure physicians meet the RCPSC requirements. Please note that the list of sub-specialties is subject to change and endorsements will be based on the list of approved sub-specialties in the year the Statement of Need is requested.

Applicants are encouraged to contact the CFPC or the RCPSC early in their training for information about certification requirements and their associated processes and timelines.

## Notations on the List of Needed Specialties

Those wishing to pursue a career as a physician in Canada must take into account the realities of Canada's current physician workforce need and will need to be flexible with regard to their choice of specialty and the type and location of their future practice. It is important to note that those who complete residency training have no guarantee of securing employment in their desired specialty or practice location upon return.

Each provincial and territorial government has their own methodology for determining their physician workforce needs and then works with Health Canada to define an overall pan-Canadian list. This allows for evolving pan-Canadian physician workforce planning to be reflected in the Statement of Need Program.

Once the limits have been reached for a particular specialty, no further Statements of Need will be issued that year for the field of training, as the pan-Canadian need has been met.

STRs: unlimited endorsement will be provided for one-year ACGME-accredited training for the purposes of meeting the STRs of the RCPSC. For more information about STRs, please see the RCPSC web site.

Please note: Specialty training that does not appear on this List will not be supported.

Residencies: Applications for Statements of Need for residency programs that commence in July will be processed after the results of the NRMP in March and the San Francisco Matching Program® in January, or once the physician has received an out-of-match letter of offer or a contract from a US medical training program.

Extensions: Applications for extensions of Statements of Need for sub-specialty programs should be submitted no less than two months before expiration of the Statement of Need for the specialty.

Fellowships: Applications for a Statement of Need in support of fellowship programs that commence in July/August will be processed starting in January of each year.

## COMBINED SPECIALTY PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are some combined specialty programs in the US that train the physician in two specialties. These combined programs are not eligible to receive a Statement of Need because they are not recognized in Canada by the RCPSC and they are not accredited by the ACGME. In addition, although there are some combined programs in internal medicine/pediatrics, which are listed on the ACGME website as being accredited, the RCPSC does not recognize these training programs and they are not eligible for a Statement of Need.

## PRELIMINARY YEAR AND TRANSITIONAL YEAR

If the applicant has obtained a one-year position in a Preliminary Year or Transitional Year, Health Canada will issue a Statement of Need for one year. The applicant is expected to obtain a categorical residency position commencing the following year and apply for a new Statement of Need. If the medical graduate obtains both a Preliminary Year and a residency program, the Statement of Need will be issued for both the one-year program and the residency program.

## WHERE CAN I LEARN ABOUT REQUIREMENTS TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN A CANADIAN PROVINCE OR TERRITORY?

Applicants are responsible for undertaking training that will be relevant in the Canadian context as eligibility to practice medicine in Canada is determined by provincial and territorial medical regulatory authorities.

To inform themselves of the certification and licensure requirements to practice medicine in Canada, applicants should contact the medical regulatory authority specific to the province or territory in which they intend to practice medicine. Information on Canadian postgraduate medical education standards is available from the RCPSC or the CFPC.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to engage with the individuals or entities that are involved in the recruitment of physicians within the province or territory in which they intend to practice medicine. Furthermore, applicants should develop an action plan to inform themselves of the requirements to practice medicine in the province or territory to which they will be returning.

## Specialties identified as a limited demand in Canada

Nationally, the following areas are identified as limited demand at the current time, leading to challenges in finding employment in Canada:

- Cardiac Surgery
- Medical Microbiology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Plastic Surgery
- Urology
- Radiation Oncology
- Diagnostic Radiology
- General Surgery
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Ophthalmology
- Otolaryngology
- Sub-specialty training

Applicants are encouraged to consult with their home province and/or recruitment agency prior to pursuing training outside of Canada.

## Appendix 1 - Document Requirements for Electives in Each Canadian Medical School

Here are the links to each school's websites. We encourage applicants to check them often, as requirements change without warning.

- [University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry](#)
- [University of British Columbia Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [University of Calgary Cumming School of Medicine](#)
- [Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [Université Laval Faculté de Médecine \(website in French\)](#)
- [McGill University Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [McMaster University](#)
- [Memorial University of Newfoundland Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [Université de Montréal Faculté de Médecine \(website in French\)](#)
- [Northern Ontario School of Medicine](#)
- [University of Ottawa Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [Queen's School of Medicine](#)
- [University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine](#)
- [Université de Sherbrooke Faculté de Médecine et des sciences de la santé \(website in French\)](#)
- [University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine](#)
- [Western University Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry](#)

## Appendix 2 - Main Residency Match (R-1) Eligibility Criteria - Provincial Restrictions

- [Alberta](#)
- [British Columbia](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Newfoundland](#)
- [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Quebec](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)

### Appendix 3 - Summary of intake criteria for International Medical Graduates by province (Updated December 18, 2018)<sup>1</sup>

Province	First Iteration	Positions	Return of Service	Second Iteration	Positions	Return of Service PG Training	Previous Creditable PG Training	Graduate Independent Restricted or Unrestricted Licensure
Newfoundland	Yes	P	Yes	Yes	C	Yes <sup>2</sup>	2nd	2nd
Nova Scotia	Yes	P	Yes	Yes	C	Yes <sup>2</sup>	2nd <sup>8</sup>	2nd
Québec	Yes <sup>1</sup>	C	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	C	No	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ontario	Yes <sup>4</sup>	P	Yes	Yes <sup>4</sup>	P	Yes	2nd <sup>7</sup>	Not eligible
Manitoba	Yes	P	Yes	Yes	C	Yes	2nd	2nd
Saskatchewan	Yes	P	Yes	Yes	C	Yes <sup>5</sup>	2nd	2nd
Alberta	Yes <sup>3</sup>	P	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	P	No	Not eligible	Not eligible
British Columbia	Yes <sup>6</sup>	P	Yes	Yes	C	Yes <sup>2</sup>	2nd	Not eligible

\*Preliminary training in the US is considered accredited postgraduate training for the purposes of R-1 match first iteration eligibility. Applicants with previous preliminary training in the US are therefore not eligible to participate in the first iteration.

1. Must be pre-approved by la Conférence des vice-doyens aux études postdoctorales des facultés de médecine du Québec;
2. Return of service for individuals matched to positions in IMG stream only (i.e., CMGs or IMGs who are matched to a position in the IMG stream in the second iteration will have a return of service attached). It should also be noted that IMGs matched to a position in the CMG stream in the second iteration will not have a return of service attached.
3. IMG applicants must first be assessed by the Alberta International Medical Graduate Program (AIMG Program). Please see the Alberta provincial criteria for information regarding the second iteration.
4. IMGs holding return of service (ROS) obligations must disclose at time of application. IMGs who have undischarged ROS obligations may not be eligible to begin Ministry-funded training positions in Ontario. Such individuals may wish to contact the Ministry for further information.
5. All IMG stream positions in first iteration have a return of service attached. Vacant positions in the IMG stream in the second iteration, except Family Medicine, are available only to IMGs and have a return of service attached. Vacant positions in the CMG stream in 2nd iteration are open to CMGs and IMGs. Family Medicine positions are open to both CMGs and IMGs in the second iteration. IMGs who match to Family Medicine positions in second iteration will be required to sign a return of service agreement.
6. All international medical graduates (IMGs) applying for first and second iteration CaRMS positions in British Columbia will be required to provide passing scores for both the Medical Council of Canada Evaluating Exam (MCCEE), and the National Assessment Collaboration (NAC) examination. NEW FOR 2018 Match: Participation in the UBC Clinical Assessment Program (CAP) is mandatory for all IMG's applying through CaRMS for first-year residency positions in the 2018 match. Please see the IMG-BC webpage for information about the program and how to apply: <http://imgbc.med.ubc.ca/resource/clinical-assessment/>. NOTE: CaRMS cannot advise on ROS contracts. All decisions for ROS contracts are made between the applicant and province to which they match, and are outside of the purview of CaRMS. We recommend that applicants refer to the provincial criteria for more information about the ROS contract.
7. See [second iteration eligibility](#).
8. Entrance to training program will be at a PGY1 level. Credit for training may be requested through the PGME and program process, but is not guaranteed.

<sup>1</sup> "Summary of intake criteria for International Medical Graduates by province" CaRMS website, 2018

### Appendix 4 – Residency Placements Obtained by Canadian AUC Graduates AUC Institutionally reported data from 2012 – 2019

Match Year	PGY-1 Program Name	PGY-1 Hospital Name	PGY-1 Hospital State	PGY-2 Program Name	PGY-2 Hospital Name	PGY-2 Hospital State
2019	Internal Medicine	Kern Med Ctr	CA			
2019	Surgery-Preliminary	U Connecticut School of Medicine	CT	Radiology-Diagnostic	Nassau Univ Med Ctr-NY	NY
2019	Family Medicine	Florida Hosp- Orlando-FL	FL			
2019	Surgery-Preliminary	Jackson Memorial Hosp-FL	FL	Radiology-Diagnostic	Nassau Univ Med Ctr-NY	NY
2019	Internal Medicine/Sarasota	Florida State University COM	FL			
2019	Family Medicine	Tallahassee Mem Healthcare-FL	FL			
2019	Family Medicine	St Vincent Hosp Ctr-IN	IN			
2019	Internal Medicine	LSUHSC-Shreveport-LA	LA			
2019	Internal Medicine	St Joseph Mercy-Ann Arbor-MI	MI			
2019	Pediatrics/Royal Oak	Beaumont Health-MI	MI			
2019	Internal Medicine	Hurley Medical Ctr-MI	MI			
2019	Obstetrics-Gynecology	Ascension Providence/MSUCHM-MI	MI			
2019	Family Medicine	Henry Ford Allegiance Health-MI	MI			
2019	Family Medicine	Henry Ford Hospital-MI	MI			
2019	Internal Medicine	Mercy Hospital St Louis-MO	MO			
2019	Family Medicine/Fargo	U North Dakota SOM	ND			
2019	Family Medicine/Fargo	U North Dakota SOM	ND			
2019	Psychiatry	U North Dakota SOM	ND			
2019	Internal Medicine	St Joseph's Univ Med Ctr-NJ	NJ			
2019	Internal Medicine	Englewood Hosp-NJ	NJ			
2019	Anesthesiology	University at Buffalo SOM-NY	NY			
2019	Internal Medicine	BronxCare Health System-NY	NY			
2019	Medicine-Preliminary	SUNY HSC Brooklyn-NY	NY	Radiology-Diagnostic	U Cincinnati Med Ctr-OH	OH
2019	Internal Medicine	Zucker SOM-Northwell Mather Hosp-NY	NY			
2019	Psychiatry	St John's Episcopal Hospital-NY	NY			
2019	Medicine-Preliminary	Nassau Univ Med Ctr-NY	NY			
2019	Fam Med/Millard Fillmore	University at Buffalo SOM-NY	NY			
2019	Family Medicine	UVM Health Network CVPH-NY	NY			
2019	Family Medicine	Aultman Hospital/NEOMED-OH	OH			
2019	Internal Medicine	Canton Med Ed Foundation/NE-OMED-OH	OH			
2019	Family Med/Barberton Campus	Summa Health/NEOMED-OH	OH			
2019	Internal Medicine	Christ Hospital-OH	OH			
2019	Internal Medicine	Christ Hospital-OH	OH			
2019	Radiology-Diagnostic	McMaster University	ON			
2019	Anesthesiology	Allegheny Gen Hosp-PA	PA			
2019	Family Medicine	Drexel Univ COM/Hahnemann Univ Hosp-PA	PA			
2019	Internal Medicine	Presbyterian Hosp-Dallas-TX	TX			
2019	Family Med/Eau Claire	U Wisconsin SOM and Public Health	WI			

Match Year	PGY-1 Program Name	PGY-1 Hospital Name	PGY-1 Hospital State	PGY-2 Program Name	PGY-2 Hospital Name	PGY-2 Hospital State
2018	Family Medicine	Tuscaloosa Coll Comm Health Sciences-AL	AL			
2018	Neurology	U Arkansas COM-Little Rock	AR			
2018	Internal Medicine	Norwalk Hospital-CT	CT			
2018	Internal Medicine	U Connecticut School of Medicine	CT			
2018	Medicine-Preliminary	U Florida COM-Jacksonville	FL	Dermatology	Florida State University COM	FL
2018	Transitional	Coliseum Medical Centers-GA	GA			
2018	Internal Medicine	Lahey Clinic-MA	MA			
2018	Family Medicine	Central Maine Med Ctr	ME			
2018	Obstetrics-Gynecology	Beaumont Health System-OUWB-MI	MI			
2018	Internal Medicine	Vidant Med Ctr/East Carolina Univ-NC	NC			
2018	Family Medicine	Brooklyn Hosp Ctr-NY	NY			
2018	Family Medicine/Mid-Hudson	Institute for Family Health-NY	NY			
2018	Internal Medicine	Nassau Univ Med Ctr-NY	NY			
2018	Internal Medicine	SUNY Upstate Med University	NY			
2018	Internal Medicine	Hofstra Northwell SOM-Staten Island Univ-NY	NY			
2018	Internal Medicine	Brooklyn Hosp Ctr-NY	NY			
2018	Pediatrics	University at Buffalo SOM-NY	NY			
2018	Pediatrics-Primary	Bronx Lebanon Hosp-NY	NY			
2018	Surgery-Preliminary	Bronx Lebanon Hosp-NY	NY	Radiology-Diagnostic	SUNY HSC Brooklyn-NY	NY
2018	Surgery-Preliminary	Icahn SOM at Mount Sinai-NY	NY			
2018	Internal Medicine	Geisinger Health System-PA	PA			
2018	Internal Medicine	Roger Williams Med Ctr-RI	RI			
2018	Family Med/Johnson City	East Tennessee St Univ	TN			
2017	Internal Medicine	Danbury Hospital	CT			
2017	Psychiatry	Berkshire Medical Center	MA			
2017	Preliminary Medicine	Allegheny General Hospital	PA	Neurology	Allegheny General Hospital	PA
2017	Preliminary Medicine	Conemaugh Memorial Medical Center	PA	Anesthesiology	Baystate Health	MA
2017	Family Practice	University of Saskatchewan	SK			
2016	Internal Medicine	Broward General Medical Center	FL			
2016	Family Practice	University of Massachusetts Medical School	MA			
2016	Pathology-Anatomic and Clinical	University of Massachusetts Medical School	MA			
2016	Family Practice	Providence Hospital	MI			
2016	Internal Medicine	St. Mary Mercy Hospital	MI			
2016	Internal Medicine	Providence Hospital	MI			
2016	OB/GYN	Providence Hospital	MI			
2016	Pediatric	Hurley Medical Center	MI			
2016	Internal Medicine	University of North Dakota	ND			

Match Year	PGY-1 Program Name	PGY-1 Hospital Name	PGY-1 Hospital State	PGY-2 Program Name	PGY-2 Hospital Name	PGY-2 Hospital State
2016	Family Practice	Concord Hospital	NH			
2016	Family Practice	Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital-Somer	NJ			
2016	Internal Medicine	Winthrop-University Hospital	NY			
2016	Internal Medicine	SUNY Upstate Med Ctr at Syracuse	NY			
2016	Internal Medicine	University of Buffalo	NY			
2016	Preliminary Surgery	Nassau University Medical Center	NY	General Surgery	Nassau University Medical Center	NY
2016	Family Practice	Queen's University	ON			
2016	Family Practice	Providence St. Peter Hospital	WA			
2015	Family Practice	Mayo School of Grad Med Education	FL			
2015	Internal Medicine	Orange Park Medical Center	FL			
2015	Psychiatry	Emory University College of Medicine	GA			
2015	Family Practice	Southern Illinois University-Decatur	IL			
2015	Family Practice	St. Mary Mercy Hospital	MI			
2015	Family Practice	Providence Hospital	MI			
2015	Preliminary Surgery	Providence Hospital	MI	General Surgery	Providence Hospital	MI
2015	Family Practice	Creighton University Affiliated Hospital	NE			
2015	Family Practice	University of Nebraska Medical Center	NE			
2015	Family Practice	JFK Medical Center	NJ			
2015	Family Practice	Dalhousie University	NS			
2015	Internal Medicine	Icahn SOM Queens Hospital	NY			
2015	Pediatric	Atlantic Health System	NY			
2015	Neurology	Wright State University School of Medicine	OH			
2015	Family Practice	Providence St. Peter Hospital	WA			
2014	Family Practice	University of British Columbia	BC			
2014	Family Practice	Eisenhower Medical Center	CA			
2014	Family Practice	Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare	FL			
2014	Family Practice	Florida Hospital Orlando	FL			
2014	Internal Medicine	University of Illinois-St. Francis Medical Ce	IL			
2014	General Surgery	Western Michigan University	MI			
2014	OB/GYN	St. John Hospital & Medical Center Affiliate	MI			
2014	Radiology-Diagnostic	University of Mississippi Medical Center	MS			
2014	Family Practice	JFK Medical Center	NJ			
2014	Psychiatry	Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland	NL			
2014	Family Practice	University at Buffalo	NY			
2014	Family Practice	Phelps Memorial Hospital Center	NY			
2014	Family Practice	Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center	NY			

Match Year	PGY-1 Program Name	PGY-1 Hospital Name	PGY-1 Hospital State	PGY-2 Program Name	PGY-2 Hospital Name	PGY-2 Hospital State
2014	Internal Medicine	Staten Island University Hospital	NY			
2014	Internal Medicine	Lutheran Medical Center (NY)	NY			
2014	Preliminary Medicine	Nassau University Medical Center	NY	Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	Montefiore Medical Center	NY
2014	Preliminary Medicine	Nassau University Medical Center	NY	Anesthesiology	University of Minnesota	MN
2014	Anesthesiology	University of Toledo	OH			
2014	Internal Medicine	Roger Williams Medical Center	RI			
2013	Family Practice	University of Alabama - Tuscaloosa	AL			
2013	Internal Medicine	University of Connecticut - Hartford	CT			
2013	Internal Medicine	University of Connecticut Health Center/John	CT			
2013	Internal Medicine Residency	University of Connecticut Health Center/John	CT			
2013	Pediatric	University of Kentucky	KY			
2013	Family Practice	Louisiana State University - Lake Charles	LA			
2013	Family Practice	University of Massachusetts Medical School	MA			
2013	Family Practice	Beaumont Hospital	MI			
2013	Family Practice	Providence Hospital	MI			
2013	Internal Medicine	St. John Hospital & Medical Center Affiliate	MI			
2013	Internal Medicine	Henry Ford Health System	MI			
2013	Preliminary Surgery	Henry Ford Health System	MI	General Surgery	Henry Ford Health System	MI
2013	Radiology-Diagnostic	St. Joseph Mercy Oakland	MI			
2013	Family Practice	Dalhousie University	MN			
2013	Transitional Year	Wayne State University	MN			
2013	Family Practice	University Hospital	MO			
2013	Pediatric	Goryeb Children's Hospital	NJ			
2013	Emergency Medicine	Maimonides Medical Center	NY			
2013	Family Practice	Lutheran Medical Center (NY)	NY			
2013	General Surgery	Staten Island University Hospital	NY			
2013	Internal Medicine	Queens Hospital Center	NY			
2013	Internal Medicine	Staten Island University Hospital	NY			
2013	Pediatric	Staten Island University Hospital	NY			
2013	Preliminary Medicine	Albany Medical College	NY	Neurology	Albany Medical College	NY
2013	Psychiatry	Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center	NY			
2013	Psychiatry	Creedmoor Psychiatric Center	NY			
2013	Preliminary Medicine	Case Western Reserve University	OH	Anesthesiology	Case Western Reserve University	OH
2013	Psychiatry	MetroHealth Medical Center	OH			
2013	Internal Medicine	Queen's University	ON			
2013	Family Practice	University of Saskatchewan	SK			
2013	Family Practice	Providence St. Peter Hospital	WA			

Match Year	PGY-1 Program Name	PGY-1 Hospital Name	PGY-1 Hospital State	PGY-2 Program Name	PGY-2 Hospital Name	PGY-2 Hospital State
2012	Internal Medicine	University of Southern California	CA			
2012	Internal Medicine	University of Connecticut - Hartford	CT			
2012	OB/GYN	Bridgeport Hospital	CT			
2012	Family Practice	Southern Illinois Univ School of Medicine	IL			
2012	Internal Medicine	Providence Hospital	MI			
2012	Psychiatry	St. Mary Mercy Hospital	MI			
2012	Family Practice	Creighton University Affiliated Hospital	NE			
2012	Anesthesiology	Ohio State University, The	OH			
2012	Internal Medicine	Pinnacle Health Systems	PA			
2012	Family Practice	Univ of Tennessee – Knoxville College of Medi	TN			
2012	Pediatric	University of Tennessee - Chattanooga	TN			

## Appendix 5 - Summary of Estimated Fees

Following is an estimate of some of the [Examination and Service Fees](#) imposed by the Medical Council of Canada. Please keep in mind that this summary of fees is only meant as a general reference guide and may not include:

- Fees and/or expenses for completing clinical rotations in Canada, including tuition, room and board, etc.
- Estimates of any travel costs between Canada and clinical training sites, including those in the United States, the United Kingdom or Canada.
- Examination, service, or other fees for residency applicants in the United States, including, but not limited to, ERAS, ECFMG, NRMP or USMLE registration.
- Other fees or expenses not listed.

Fee estimates are in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise indicated (as of August 1, 2019)

\$ 290 physiciansapply.ca account setup (one-time, non-refundable)  
\$ 170 document fee for source verification services (per credential)  
\$ 108 [Educational Credential Assessment report fee](#)

\$2,775 NAC-OSCE examination application fee  
\$ 408 NAC-OSCE examination withdrawal fee (non-refundable)  
\$1,388 NAC-OSCE administrative fee (non-refundable)  
\$ 108 NAC-OSCE pre-scheduling request fee  
\$ 108 NAC-OSCE examination center change request fee  
\$ 245 NAC-OSCE score recheck fee  
\$1,000 NAC-OSCE appeal fee

\$1,230 MCCQE Part I examination application fee  
\$ 615 MCCQE Part I examination withdrawal fee (non-refundable)  
\$ 94 MCCQE Part I eligibility window-extension administrative fee  
\$ 245 MCCQE Part I score recheck fee  
\$1,000 MCCQE Part I appeal fee  
\$ 102 MCCQE Part I multiple-choice questions practice test  
\$2,570 MCCQE Part II examination application fee  
\$1,285 MCCQE Part II administrative fee (non-refundable)  
\$ 108 MCCQE Part II pre-scheduling request fee  
\$ 108 MCCQE Part II examination center change request fee  
\$ 245 MCCQE Part II score recheck fee  
\$1,000 MCCQE Part II appeal fee

A [tuition tax credit](#) may be available to some eligible applicants for:

- All Medical Council of Canada (MCC) examinations
- The National Assessment Collaboration (NAC) examination
- Ancillary fees related to examinations

Visit the [MCC's Tuition Tax Credit Receipt](#) website for more information.

## Appendix 6 - World Directory of Medical Schools® Listing

American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine is recognized in Canada through the World Directory of Medical Schools® listing (AUC FAIMER ID# F0000464):

<https://search.wdoms.org/home/SchoolDetail/F0000464>



## American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine

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