Columbia College and Columbia Engineering

Premedical Advisory Committee Evaluation Guidelines and Frequently Asked Questions

Applications for Entrance in 2015

Preprofessional Advising
2920 Broadway, MC 1201
New York, NY 10027
Phone: (212) 854-6378
Fax: (212) 854-0042

www.studentaffairs.columbia.edu/preprofessional
preprofessional@columbia.edu

Megan Rigney: mr2168@columbia.edu
Cindy Cogdill: cfc5@columbia.edu
Niki Cunningham: njc2001@columbia.edu
Rebecca Curtin Ugolnik: rdc2136@columbia.edu
Tara Maguire preprofessional@columbia.edu

To make an appointment, please go to
http://studentaffairs.columbia.edu/csa/appointments
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Timeline for Students Applying to Schools of the Health Professions

The timing of your application is extremely important and therefore your goal. There are several parts of an application and your goal must be to complete **all** application materials no later than mid-September of the year preceding your desired matriculation in the health professional school of your choice. In order for you to do this, your primary application must be submitted in the first part of this coming summer. The timetable below is designed to help you achieve this goal.

**Course Work**

All course work required for the admission test (MCAT/DAT) should be completed by the end of the year in which you wish to submit your application. For example, if you wish to attend medical school immediately after completing your bachelor’s degree, you should complete all premed course work by the end of your junior year. Other courses not needed for the exam but for matriculation (i.e. Bio lab or Biochemistry) can be completed after you submit your application.

**Application Process**

- **Fall** preceding the year that you plan to apply to a health professional school:
  1. Attend the mandatory Premedical Advisory Committee (PAC) Application Workshop in December.
  2. Begin assembling letters of recommendation.
  3. Begin preparation for MCAT or other entrance exams and register for exam.
  4. Formulate preliminary list of schools to which you would like to apply.

- **Winter Break:** Work on your PAC Application for Committee Evaluation.

- **Spring and summer** of the year you are submitting your application to professional school is the most important time in the application process. Below are the steps that should be completed during this time period:
  1. In January begin to prepare in earnest for the MCAT or other entrance exam. You may want to take a commercial preparation course or study on your own.
  2. Complete your application for a Committee Evaluation by the Premedical Advisory Committee. **All parts of the APPLICATION MUST BE COMPLETED BY FEBRUARY 17th, 2014.** The PAC application is located at: [http://www.studentaffairs.columbia.edu/advising/preprofessional/pacapp](http://www.studentaffairs.columbia.edu/advising/preprofessional/pacapp). You will attach a photo and Part II of your application at the end of Part I and submit everything NO LATER THAN 5:00 p.m. on February 17, 2014. The completed application packet includes **Part I** (web form), **Part II** (submitted online), **Photo** (submitted online) and **outside transcripts** (if applicable, emailed to preprofessional@columbia.edu).
  3. Schedule and complete an interview with the Premedical Advisory Committee. This is a required portion of the Premedical Advisory Committee Evaluation. These interviews will be arranged by the Center for Student Advising after the PAC Application has been submitted (instructions for signing up for interview will be sent sometime after the February 17th deadline).
  4. Meet with a Preprofessional Advisor to discuss your preliminary list of schools and other issues or concerns.
  5. If appropriate, obtain and complete a centralized application (AMCAS, AACOMAS, AADSAS, VMCAS, etc.) and submit it as early as possible. Most standardized applications may be submitted beginning on **June 1.** Apply in June – it really makes a difference!
  6. **June/July:** Submit a copy in .pdf form of your submitted AMCAS application (or other centralized applications) to the Office of Preprofessional Advising at preprofessional@columbia.edu. **This is also a required portion of the Premedical Advisory Committee Application.**
Frequently Asked Questions

Questions related to Premedical Advisory Committee Process:

1. What is the Premedical Advisory Committee (PAC) Evaluation?

   The Premedical Advisory Committee Evaluation is an evaluation of an applicant’s candidacy for admission to health professional school. It is written for current students and alumni applying to programs in medicine who complete the PAC process. This evaluation is written on a student’s request and only after the student completes all PAC application requirements by the February 17th deadline. The committee application process includes submission of letters of recommendation (letters are due June 2nd), PAC application materials, as well as an interview with the Premedical Advisory Committee. See PAC application for more information.

2. Who is on the Premedical Advisory Committee?

   The Premedical Advisory Committee is made up of Advising Deans from the Center for Student Advising and the advising staff of Preprofessional Advising.

3. Who is my Premedical Committee Member?

   All applicants will be assigned a Premedical Committee member upon submission of the PAC Application on February 17th. You will be notified of this person’s name and contact information shortly after you submit your application. This person will be a part of your Committee Interview and will have a hand in drafting your Committee Evaluation.

4. How important is the Committee Evaluation?

   Most professional school admissions committees, including all medical schools, place a fair amount of emphasis on these evaluations. The Admissions Committees are very interested in learning more about you as a person and this evaluation can help frame some of your experiences. It is designed to be a comprehensive narrative discussing your candidacy. The letter is an important part of your applicant file. The Committee Evaluation may hold more or less weight depending on the type of professional school to which you apply.

5. How do I apply for a Committee Evaluation?

   In order to apply for a Committee Evaluation you must complete the PAC Application by February 17th. A committee interview is also required.

6. If I decide to take time off, when should I apply for the Committee Evaluation?

   You should apply for the Committee Evaluation in the spring semester (February) of the year you plan to submit your application. It is important that this letter be current and reflects all of your achievements and experiences. Alumni are always encouraged to come back and access the services of the Office of Preprofessional Advising.

7. If I am an alumnus, do I still have to submit a Committee Evaluation?

   Yes. Most schools will still expect that you use this service.

8. Why does the Premedical Advisory Committee need to interview me?

   First, the interview is designed to get to know you better. It will help us to clarify things that you have written about and to have an opportunity to discuss some of your interests and experiences. Second, the committee interview will also give you a first taste of what a medical school interview may be like. It will be a good
practice run. The interview will be conducted by your premedical committee member and your assigned premedical advisor.

9. How should I ask for letters of recommendation? Who are the best types of people to ask?

- Choose your referees carefully. A person who knows you well can write a more substantial and helpful letter than someone who hardly knows you. In choosing between a person who taught you in a small class versus someone with a famous name or title but who cannot write a personal letter, choose the former. It is REQUIRED to have at least one recommendation from someone who has taught you in the sciences (2 recommended), and it is RECOMMENDED to have one from a faculty in the humanities or social sciences. Others who may write useful letters include research advisors, administrators, faculty advisors, athletic coaches, supervisors of campus or summer jobs, and those who have known you in volunteer positions. Letters from graduate student instructors are acceptable. It is common to have science letters from faculty and instructors who know you only in the context of a large class. You should be careful to have the rest of your letters some from someone who knows you well.

- When asking for the letter, make an appointment to meet in person if at all possible. Bring your resume and transcript and, ideally, any papers which you have written for the instructor (preferably the copies which contain their comments) with you and be prepared to talk about your future goals and past achievements. If an individual agrees to write on your behalf, present him/her with the Prehealth Letter of Recommendation Waiver Form and the Guidelines for Letter Writers. Letters may be submitted to us via email if the writer has their letterhead and an image of their signature available digitally. If they want to send us a hard copy, it is also helpful to provide the writer with a stamped envelope addressed to the Office of Preprofessional Advising. We recommend US mail over campus mail!

- Make sure that you allow the person the option of saying NO. You want to have strong letters and if a person is somewhat uncomfortable writing for you or doesn’t have enough time, it is likely that the result will be short and weak. It is much better to have someone be honest with you at the start, so that you can find another referee who will be more enthusiastic. You can determine this by asking the person if s/he feels comfortable writing a strong letter on your behalf.

- Give your referees plenty of advance notice and time to write a good letter of recommendation (a month or even two). Make sure that your referees know that we need to have your letters sometime in the spring or early summer, and that there is a JUNE 2nd deadline. If your letters are not received by JUNE 2nd, it may delay your Committee Evaluation.

- Be sure to give your referees friendly reminders about your letter, but do not pester them. Remember they will be writing a letter reflecting on many aspects of you—which includes behavior and interpersonal interactions!

- Inform your writers when you have decided where you will be attending school and thank them again for their assistance and support.

10. What is the Recommendation Waiver Form?

The Waiver Form is a document provided by the Office of Preprofessional Advising that will allow you to waive your right to inspect the contents of letters of recommendation written on your behalf. **You must complete this form and provide it to each of your recommenders.** Waiving your ‘right to access’ means that your letters will remain confidential, and you will not be privy to their contents. Admissions officials may give more credence to the content of a letter that is confidential. If you choose NOT to waive your right, you will have access to the contents of the recommendation.

**Please note:** You must be consistent on all of your waivers. If you waive your right on one letter you must waive your right on all letters including the Committee Evaluation. Because each of your letters becomes a piece of the overall Committee Evaluation, it would be impossible to grant you access to one portion that didn’t jeopardize the confidentiality of the whole package.
Questions related to Application to Health Professional Schools

11. When should I apply to health professional school?

You should plan to apply to professional school when you are ready to present the strongest application. When considering the options, it is important to choose the best time for you. If you elect to apply after college graduation you are NOT at any disadvantage. In fact, since time away from academia allows you to mature and strengthen your experiences, it may actually place you at an advantage to apply after graduating. If you apply before you are ready you will be sending a message to the professional school that you make poor decisions. It is better to take the time to build a stronger application than to apply before you are ready. Remember, a rejection will always remain on your record. Another reason to make a careful well-informed decision about your application timing is that the application process requires a great deal of investment, in terms of time, money, and hard work. If you are unsure about this decision, please consult with a member of the preprofessional advising staff. When you have decided that you are ready to apply, timing is very important. Most professional schools have rolling admissions, and it is to your distinct advantage to be considered early in their process. Additionally all schools have a rolling process for inviting applicants to interview. Do not wait for the schools’ posted deadlines!

12. How do health professional schools view taking time off between undergraduate and professional school?

Taking time off can be a very positive step on your way to becoming a health professional. In fact, the median age for first year medical students is now nearly 25! Of course, what you do with that time should be meaningful and perhaps science, health, or service related; working in a research lab or a hospital; teaching; completing a fellowship or service program, or perhaps even traveling and exposing yourself to medical care in the places you visit. The added experience can enhance your qualifications and show your commitment to a career in the health professions. For many students, it may be an advantage to wait until after graduation to apply. It gives you extra time to raise your GPA, study for entrance exams, refresh, and gain additional related experiences. Taking time off is definitely something to consider.

13. How do I decide which schools I should apply to?

• Begin by reading the reference books (see chart below) and individual school web pages. For web links to individual medical schools see: www.aamc.org & www.aacom.org; for dental schools: www.ada.org; and for veterinary medical schools: www.aavmc.org.

• Be aware of in-state/out-of-state ratios at various schools and definitely apply to your home state school(s). Note that state schools often give preference to in-state applicants and/or hold out-of-state applicants to more rigorous standards than they do their in-state applicants.

• Apply to a range of schools; admissions statistics and rankings will provide some indication of how competitive a school is likely to be.

• Apply to multiple schools, but do not go overboard. We recommend applying to between 10 and 15 schools. Remember that the admissions process is very expensive, as well as extremely time- and labor-intensive. You won’t be able to do a good job on your applications—you might not even be able to complete them—if you apply to too many schools.

• Remember to consider location, curriculum, size, and atmosphere in making your decisions.

Reference Books

Medical:  
Medical School Admission Requirements of the US and Canada Published by American Association of Medical Schools (AAMC) $25.00 or free with AMSA national membership. Also available online aka: MSAR  
To obtain: https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/requirements/msar/
14. What are the Centralized Application Services and how do they work?

**AMCAS** stands for American Medical College Application Service. It is a non-profit centralized application processing service for applicants to US Medical Schools. Applicants may complete their AMCAS application online at www.aamc.org.

The AMCAS application consists of a section of biographical information, a section of course work information, a section for work/activities, and a personal statement. (The PAC application is in some respects like the AMCAS. The material you pull together for us will come in handy when you fill out the AMCAS (or other centralized application).) The first date that you may begin submitting the AMCAS application is around June 2nd. You may however begin to work on the application when it becomes available online (usually May 1st). Again, because of the rolling admissions process used by so many professional schools, it is very important for your application to be submitted to AMCAS in the early part of the summer (sometime in June). Note: Most medical schools require completion of supplementary applications and additional fees AFTER the initial processing by AMCAS.

**TMDSAS** stands for Texas Medical and Dental School Application Service is a non-profit centralized application processing service for applicants to some medical and dental schools in Texas. Applicants may complete the application online at: http://www.utsystem.edu/tmdsas.

**AADSAS** stands for American Association of Dental Schools Application Service. It is a non-profit centralized application processing service for applicants to US Dental Schools. Currently, all 63 US Dental Schools subscribe to this service. You can complete an application online or download an electronic copy at http://www.adea.org/AADSAS/default.htm.

**AACOMAS** stands for the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Application Service. It is a non-profit centralized application service which most of the Osteopathic Schools utilize. You can complete this application online at https://aacomas.aacom.org/.

**VMCAS** stands for Veterinary Medical Colleges Application Service. It is a centralized application service, which provides for the collection, processing, verification, and distribution of applicant data to the participating colleges for their use in the applicant selection process. The majority of Veterinary Schools in the US subscribe to this service. Applicants may complete the application online at: http://www.aavmc.org/vmcas/vmcas.htm.

15. Do all schools accept the centralized application?

Most do, a small number do not. You will need to apply individually to these schools and follow the school’s application guidelines and deadlines.

*These schools use AMCAS only for M.D.-Ph.D. applications:*
- Texas A&M University System Health Science Center College of Medicine
- Texas Tech University Health Science Center School of Medicine
- University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas Southwestern Medical School
- University of Texas School of Medicine at Galveston
- University of Texas School of Medicine at Houston
- University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio
This school does not use AMCAS at all:
- Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, El Paso, Paul L. Foster School of Medicine

Texas System (TMDSAS) Schools:
- The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
- The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
- The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston Medical School
- The University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio
- Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, College of Medicine
- Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine
- University of North Texas Health Science Center - Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine
- Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center Paul L. Foster School of Medicine at El Paso

Non-VMCAS participating schools (subject to change):
Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences
Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine
Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine

16. What is a secondary application?

Once professional schools receive information about you from the centralized application service, they will respond to you. Some schools will automatically send all of their applicants a secondary application and others will complete an initial review of their applicants and only send secondary applications to a select group. The secondary or supplemental application may include additional essays and will always require an additional fee. The secondary application will also request that you send your “Committee Evaluation” at this time. Please write Columbia Premedical Advisory Committee Evaluation in your secondary/supplemental applications instead of the names of your individual recommenders. The PAC Evaluation and your letters of recommendation are provided to schools as one composite package. It is essential that you do not delay completing and returning secondary applications. They should be returned within a two to three week period.

17. How does my state of residence factor into my application to a Health Professional School?

Virtually all public, state-supported medical/dental/veterinary schools show preference for admitting applicants who are legal residents of that state. You should understand that this practice is based on both economic and philosophical reasoning. First, education at those schools is funded primarily by the taxpayers of the state. Those taxpayers and their sons and daughters, in turn, expect some priority in access to medical training. In addition, the state legislators feel an obligation to educate health professionals to serve the people of their state; experience as well as data where available show that individuals who attend medical school in their home state are more likely to eventually practice in that state.

As a full-time student, you are a resident of the state in which your parents live. If your parents reside in different states, your residency will be the one where you went to high school or the one you claimed as your primary residence during high school. You may claim residency in only ONE state, which means that, as a potential applicant, your likelihood of acceptance may be influenced greatly by your state of residence. If you are an alumnus/a, you will no longer be considered a state resident of the place where your parents reside. Your residency will correspond to where you are living, working, and paying taxes. However some states will consider you an “in-state” applicant if you went to high school or have other “significant ties” to the state. Basically, residency rules vary greatly from state to state (and even from school to school within each state), and this is something that you should research carefully. Detailed information on acceptance rates of in-state vs. out-of-state applicants for professional schools can be found in the reference books listed on page 2. Note: residency status tends to follow things like where you are domiciled and where you pay taxes and NOT where you hold a Driver’s License or are registered to vote. The time required to establish residency in a state varies greatly, from 1 day to 6 months to five years. Contact schools for further information about how each determines the residency status of their applicants.
18. How are international students viewed in the admissions process?

International or foreign students are defined as those students who were not born in the United States and who are not green card holders or have status as permanent residents. Permanent residents are generally treated the same as all U.S. citizens. As discussed earlier most medical, veterinary, and dental schools give some preference to residents of their state which automatically makes application more difficult for an international student without a green card. In addition, many schools that will consider students from outside of their state will not consider international students.

International students not holding a green card will have a more challenging time in the admissions process to medical/veterinary school, because only a limited number of schools can consider them. To illustrate this point, in 2012, only 183 international students enrolled in US medical schools out of a total national enrollment of 19,517. Of all of the health professions, dental schools seem to be the friendliest to international students. In addition, schools that do admit international students may require evidence of the student’s capacity to pay tuition above and beyond the INS requirements for an I20. In fact, some schools may require the student to pre-pay tuition for the entire 4 years or create an escrow account for these funds. Some institutions may accept loans cosigned by a US citizen. International students do not qualify for financial aid, with the exception of merit scholarships at a few institutions. For more information about applying as an international student please consult the Office of Preprofessional Advising.

19. What is the WICHE Professional Student Exchange Program?

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) operates a professional student exchange program enabling students in 13 western states to enroll in selected out of state professional programs, usually because those programs are not available in their home states. Exchange students must be certified by their home states. Exchange students will receive preference in admission and usually reduced tuition. WICHE has exchange programs for the following professional fields, Allopathic Medicine, Osteopathic Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Physician Assistant, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Public Health, Pharmacy, and Optometry. For more information, visit their website at: http://www.wiche.edu/SEP/PSEP/index.asp.

20. What is WWAMI?

The University of Washington School of Medicine serves as the public medical school for Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho (WWAMI). Students from these states will all be considered in-state students for purposes of admission and tuition. Through this program, students from these states complete their first year of medical school at participating universities in their home state.

21. What is the Maine Access Medical Education Program?

The Finance Authority of Maine’s Medical Education Programs are designed to help students access and pay for medical education. Maine students may receive help gaining admission to medical schools and veterinary schools participating in the Maine Access to Medical Education Program. Loans are also available to Maine students pursuing a degree in dentistry, optometry, and veterinary science.

The Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) has entered into contracts with three medical schools (Dartmouth, Vermont, & UNECOM) to provide PREFERRED ACCESS seats at each school for a total of twenty incoming, certified Maine residents each year. Essentially this program removes you from the national pool of applicants and allows you to compete for medical school acceptance in a pool consisting of Maine residents. The probability of being invited to interview at any one of the schools participating in the Access Program is greatly increased if you apply under the auspices of the Maine Access Program.

22. What does it mean to be an underrepresented student in medicine?

There are several groups that are underrepresented in the field of medicine. Increasing the number of physicians from underrepresented groups has been a priority of medical schools for many years. Medical schools are committed to creating a diverse physician workforce that better mirrors our patient population. As a result, medical schools have instituted programs and resources specifically designed to assist in the recruitment and enrollment of underrepresented students. Many medical schools employ a diversity affairs...
officer who can assist and support underrepresented students throughout the application process. Currently, underrepresented groups include Blacks/African Americans, Native Americans (American Indians, Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians), Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Latino groups.

23. What do schools want to see in the essay?

Do not try to fit yourself into a model. Answer questions clearly and honestly and do not try to second guess admission committees. Committees ask essay questions to learn more about you, so take this as an opportunity to discuss your thoughts, motivations, and experiences.

Do not simply discuss a variety of activities that the admissions committee can learn about you from the information provided elsewhere in your application.

Take some time to really think about why it is that you want to become a health professional. Are there experiences, events, or people who influenced your decision? The personal statement must in some way address your commitment and motivation for the field that you have chosen.

Do not lecture about what you feel is wrong with the health care system, but rather remain positive and focus on your own activities, aspirations, and past experiences.

24. What is Early Decision and should I apply?

Most medical schools have an Early Decision Program. Students applying early decision must apply by the early decision deadline – usually August 1st and will be notified of a decision by October 1st. However, the decision to apply Early Decision must be made carefully for the criteria for acceptance varies among schools but usually is reserved for the most outstanding applicants. Early Decision applicants may NOT apply to other schools until they have been rejected in October. This can cause a significant delay and affect your chances for admission at other institutions. If interested in applying Early Decision, please consult the Office of Preprofessional Advising.

25. I'm interested in a combined degree program--MD/PhD or MD/MPH etc. How do I find out which schools offer this?

The AAMC website has a mechanism for you to search by combined program – please go to: http://services.aamc.org/currdir/section3/start.cfm

26. What is the AAMC Fee Assistance Program?

The Fee Assistance program is designed to provide applicants who have extreme financial limitations with assistance in paying the MCAT registration fee and the AMCAS fees. In order to apply for Fee Assistance you must submit an electronic application at http://www.aamc.org/students/applying/fap/start.htm

If approved you will get the following fee reductions:
MCAT fee from $270 to $100
AMCAS – no fee for first 14 schools.

Deadline: You should refer to the AAMC website for information regarding FAP application deadlines. (http://www.aamc.org/students/applying/fap/start.htm)
Questions related to Admission Tests MCAT/DAT/GRE

Since January of 2007, the MCAT has been delivered exclusively on computer at Thomson Prometric computer-based testing sites.

Info regarding MCAT Exam

- Test administrations are offered 24 times per year.
- Morning and afternoon sessions are available on weekdays and Saturdays.
- Students may take the MCAT exam up to three times per year (but may be registered for only one testing date at a time).
- Scores are reported in 30 days

26. When should I take the MCAT/DAT/GRE and how do I register?

MCAT

It is recommended that you take the MCAT when you are most ready, but it is helpful to have a score in hand before submitting your application. We recommend that you plan for an MCAT ideally no later than April or May of the year you plan to begin the application. Remember, earlier applications are encouraged. If you take an August exam, your scores won’t be released until mid to late September, putting you behind applicants whose MCAT scores are available at the beginning of the application process. Completion of the Premedical curriculum is essential to your preparation for the MCAT, and, therefore, this test should NOT be taken before you have the requisite lecture classes completed (or mostly completed for those taking final course in Spring).

The DAT (Dental Admissions Test) and GRE (Graduate Record Exam) are now administered exclusively via computer; the written tests are no longer administered. Candidates may be scheduled for the Computerized DAT or GRE on almost any date. Applicants should plan to take these exams in the spring or summer prior to submission of an application to Dental or Veterinary School.

DAT

Once a DAT application is received, the Department of Testing Services will send a notice to the candidate that he or she can schedule an appointment. The application fee is $385. To obtain an application, please register online at http://www.ada.org/dat.aspx. If a student wishes to retake the DAT, he or she must wait 90 days between test administrations. An examinee will need special permission to take the exam more than three times.

GRE

To information on registration for the GRE go here: http://www.aavmc.org/publications/vmsar.aspx. The exam fee is $160.

27. What is a good MCAT score?

MCAT scores are interpreted within the broader context of your grades, your background, and your academic motivation and achievement. The rule of thumb is that a 10-11 or better on each of the three sections is a viable score and none of the component test sections should be below an 8 or 9. If your scores are lower than you expected and you are considering retesting, please consult your premedical advisor.

28. Should I take a review class for the MCAT/DAT/GRE?

The decision to take a review class is an individual one. It may help you stay focused on your preparation, and it will also provide you with practice tests that can help you to be prepared for the actual exam.
Regardless of how you choose to prepare, your entrance exams should be taken seriously and you should prepare accordingly. DO NOT TAKE THE EXAM JUST FOR PRACTICE WITHOUT STUDYING.

29. Does applying late or taking the MCAT in September potentially hurt my chances for Admission?

Yes, absolutely!! Many admission processes are rolling, and decisions are made through the fall and early winter. All admissions processes involve a rolling system for inviting candidates for interviews. If they don’t see your application until later in the season, you will be competing for far fewer available interview spots. Late applications will affect your chances and will certainly affect the timing of decisions; you are far more likely to end up on a waiting list if you apply late. Taking the August MCAT means that you must apply blindly (which means choosing which schools to apply to without the benefit of knowing your MCAT score). If you take an even later exam, you will have to apply before even knowing how you felt after taking the exam. It also means schools won’t be able to begin your review until September or even later. By October, many early applicants have already gone on interviews. An August or September MCAT can put you at a disadvantage at some schools.
Premedical Advisory Committee Application

Applicant Checklist
(not for submission)

☐ Application Part I (online webform)
☐ Transcript (if coursework completed outside of Columbia)
☐ Personal Resume (separate document)
☐ Photo
☐ Activities Grid
☐ Activities Graph
☐ Autobiography
☐ 2 Most meaningful experiences
☐ 1 Expanded Statement (1 page)
☐ Supplemental Information Form (Questions 1 – 16)
☐ Schedule Committee Interview with Office of Preprofessional Advising
☐ Access Decision Form for Committee Evaluation
☐ Disciplinary release for Judicial Affairs
☐ Letters of Recommendation (Deadline: June 2nd, 2014)
☐ Submit PDF copy of submitted AMCAS/AACOMAS/AADSAS/VMCAS
Guidelines for Recommendation Letters for Pre-Health Students

To Letter Writers:

We thank you for agreeing to write a letter of recommendation for an aspiring health professional. We realize that you are taking valuable time from your busy schedules to contribute. We wanted to give you some guidelines to help you make this task more manageable. If you have any questions please feel free to contact the Office of Pre-Professional Advising 212-854-8722.

Role of the Premedical Advisory Committee (PAC):
The role of the Premedical Advisory Committee is to evaluate Columbia undergraduates and alumni who are applying to a health professional school, most often, medical, dental or veterinary medical school. The outcome of the committee evaluation process is a comprehensive letter that is sent to all of the schools to which the student has applied.

PAC letter of evaluation
This letter is written on a student’s request and only after the student completes a pre-applicant process. The pre-applicant process includes submission of letters of recommendation, resume, autobiography, supplemental information form, as well as an interview with the PAC.

The final committee evaluation includes a comprehensive letter of evaluation written by the Premedical Advisory Committee followed by the letters of evaluation that the student submits as a part of the committee application process.

A letter written for a pre-health student will not only be viewed by the Premedical Advisory Committee but will also be sent along to the health professional schools which the student has applied. Please be sure that your letters are written professionally and if possible on official letterhead.

What are we looking for?
The PAC relies heavily on information provided by the student’s letters of recommendation. We are looking for specific evaluations of the applicant's abilities in the area in which you supervised his/her work. When you comment on these abilities, please be specific. For example, citing the topic of a student's seminar paper or the subjects on which s/he was most vocal in class discussion helps to make a recommendation more convincing. We have found that the most useful letters include the following:

1) Explanation of relationship between applicant and referee
2) Information on applicant’s personal characteristics (i.e., integrity, reliability, determination, motivation, honesty, professionalism, leadership, character, maturity, etc.)
3) Information regarding applicant’s social skills (i.e., interpersonal skills, ability to interact with others in groups, ability to establish peer relationships)
4) Comparative information: How does this student compare to others whom you have taught or with whom you have worked?
5) Assessment of applicant’s academic potential: (if applicable to relationship) – Is this student ready for the rigors of their intended program of study? Do they have good critical thinking and problem solving skills?

Where should I send this letter?

NEW! Letter writers may email recommendations to preprofessional@columbia.edu, provided the document (PDF preferred) appears on letterhead with a scanned handwritten signature.

All letters should be addressed generally (i.e. Dear Admissions Committee) and should be sent to the following address:

Columbia University
Office of Preprofessional Advising
Center for Student Advising
403 Lerner Hall, 2920 Broadway,
MC1201, NY, NY 10027

Timeline:
To meet student’s needs for the application process, we ask that you submit your letters no later than June 2nd.
This timing is extremely important in order for the PAC to complete the Committee Evaluation in a timely fashion. If for any reason you are unable to meet this deadline, please contact the Office of Preprofessional Advising (212) 854-6378.
Thank you for supporting one of our prehealth students.
Preprofessional Advising Recommendation Waiver

This form must accompany your recommendation.

Applicant's Name: ___________________________ UNI: ___________________________
Date of Graduation: ___________________________ Email: ___________________________
Applying for entrance: Fall ______ Name of Reference Writer: ___________________________
Title of course and semester/year taken (if applicable): ___________________________

Please check all that apply:

__Law   __MD   __MDPhD   __Osteopathic __Veterinary __Dental   __MPH   __Postbacc   __Other

TO THE APPLICANT:

Please fill in the spaces above and sign either (a) or (b) below before giving this form to the person writing the recommendation.

I authorize the writer to provide any information necessary to provide an honest evaluation from his or her knowledge of my qualifications, including but not limited to, my grades, GPA, class rank, scholarships, honors, awards, activities and comments from other instructors and assistants.
Under the terms of the FERPA act of 1974 students may, if they choose, have access to material such as this recommendation. Some students choose to waive their right. You should discuss this matter in detail with your advisor, and consult those writing recommendations on your behalf.
Check and sign either (a) or (b) below:

(a) I **DO NOT WAIVE** my right of access to this recommendation. ( ) ___________________________

(b) I **DO WAIVE** my right of access to this recommendation and I ( ) ___________________________
understand that I will not be able to see it under any circumstances.

TO THE PERSON WRITING THE RECOMMENDATION:

Pay careful attention to the decision the applicant indicated above concerning access to this recommendation. If neither (a) nor (b) is signed, this form should be returned to the student before you write the recommendation. If the student signed (a) s/he is entitled access to your letter.

Students are NOT permitted to deliver letters to the Office of Preprofessional Advising.

Please **TYPE** your letter on letterhead and be sure to sign it. We also suggest that you retain a copy for your own files, since letters do get lost in transit. You may email your letter, provided it is in **PDF format, is on letterhead and has an electronic version of your handwritten signature**. Please email recommendations to preprofessional@columbia.edu.

You may also mail or fax to:

Columbia University
Office of Preprofessional Advising
Center for Student Advising
403 Lerner Hall, 2920 Broadway,
MC1201, NY, NY 10027
T 212-854-6378, F 212-854-0042
## Resources

### Medical

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<tr>
<th>Web Address</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.AAMC.org">www.AAMC.org</a></td>
<td>American Association of Medical Colleges</td>
<td>• AMCAS info&lt;br&gt;• MCAT info&lt;br&gt;• Links to Allopathic Med Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.aacom.org">www.aacom.org</a></td>
<td>American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine</td>
<td>• Info on Osteopathic Medicine&lt;br&gt;• Links to D.O. schools&lt;br&gt;• Publications&lt;br&gt;• ACOMAS info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.ama-assn.org">www.ama-assn.org</a></td>
<td>American Medical Association</td>
<td>• Health policy &amp; Advocacy info&lt;br&gt;• Ethics, education &amp; accreditation&lt;br&gt;• Journals and medical news&lt;br&gt;• Doctor finder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.snma.org">www.snma.org</a></td>
<td>Student National Medical Association</td>
<td>• Community service projects&lt;br&gt;• Educational programs&lt;br&gt;• journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.amsa.org">www.amsa.org</a></td>
<td>American Medical Student Association</td>
<td>• Health advocacy&lt;br&gt;• Community &amp; public health&lt;br&gt;• Health policy&lt;br&gt;• Career development&lt;br&gt;• Workshops &amp; events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.studentdoctor.com/interview">www.studentdoctor.com/interview</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>This is a site that collects information from pre-med students regarding their interviewing experiences at different medical schools.</td>
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### Dental

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<th>Web Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.adea.org">www.adea.org</a></td>
<td>American Dental Education Association</td>
<td>• To obtain AADSAS application&lt;br&gt;• Links to dental schools&lt;br&gt;• Information on careers in dentistry&lt;br&gt;• AADSAS application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.ada.org">www.ada.org</a></td>
<td>American Dental Association</td>
<td>• Publications&lt;br&gt;• Research &amp; Clinical Issues&lt;br&gt;• Dental Societies&lt;br&gt;• News/Education</td>
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Admission Testing Services

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<td><a href="http://www.ada.org/dat.aspx">www.ada.org/dat.aspx</a></td>
<td>DAT</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.gre.org">www.gre.org</a></td>
<td>GRE</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.aamc.org/students/mcat/start.htm">www.aamc.org/students/mcat/start.htm</a></td>
<td>MCAT</td>
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Veterinary Medicine

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<th>Web Address</th>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.avma.org">www.avma.org</a></td>
<td>• Journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Veterinary Medical Association</td>
<td>• News</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Related organizations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Issues in Wash, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Links to vet schools (through SAVMA)</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.aavmc.org">www.aavmc.org</a></td>
<td>• Career information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association of</td>
<td>• Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Colleges</td>
<td>• Admissions statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Related veterinary info links</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.vmcas.org">www.vmcas.org</a></td>
<td>• Centralized Application &amp; instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Medical College Application Service</td>
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MCAT DEADLINES: For the 2014-Jan 2015 exam and registration deadlines, please visit: https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/mcat/reserving/261800/registrationdeadlines.html

For score release information for the 2014-Jan 2015 exam dates, please visit: https://www.aamc.org/students/applying/mcat/reserving/355164/scorereleaseschedule.html

Schedule of 2014 MCAT Test Dates:

January 23 and 25
March 22
April 5, 11, and 24
May 8, 17, 22, and 31
June 5, 13, and 21
July 2, 12, 24 and 25
August 1, 2, 7, 15, 21, and 27
September 4, 6, 10, 12, and 18