

## **CAREER GUIDANCE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A career in Medicine involves the care of the ill, infirm and injured. It is a humane profession and the only one classified as a 'noble' profession. The practice of medicine is a lifetime commitment to the study and delivery of healthcare. The medical graduate is not only trained in the basic sciences, clinical medicine but also taught other subjects necessary for medical practice including medical ethics, legal medicine, disease prevention, healthcare delivery, communicating skills and research methodology. The doctor always tries to maintain a fine balance between the scientific principles of medicine and the art of healing when dealing with patients. A doctor's work though challenging and often satisfying is also physically and mentally taxing.

### **WHO IS A DOCTOR?**

A doctor is a medically qualified person whose work is to prevent diseases, relieve suffering and to treat the sick, while providing care and support for their families. As an important member of the healthcare team, a doctor is knowledgeable in medicine and is primarily responsible for community healthcare and patient management in a hospital. A doctor also plays a crucial role in public medical education, medical research, planning and implementation of local and national health programmes.

### **WHAT IS MEDICINE?**

Medicine is an ancient and established profession though the style and form of practice may have changed over the years. It encompasses the prevention, treatment of diseases and rehabilitation of humans so as to keep them physically and mentally healthy.

### **WHAT DO DOCTORS DO?**

Doctors are involved in all aspects of healthcare delivery and the related fields. The most important ones being :

1. Examination, diagnosis and treatment of illnesses in patients.
2. Alleviation of pain and suffering in patients.
3. Administration and prescription of medication.
4. Performing procedures and surgery.
5. Counseling of patients and their families on health matters.
6. Implementation of Family Planning Programmes.
7. Prevention and control of communicable diseases.
8. Dissemination of Public Medical Education.

9. Planning and implementation of health programmes.
10. Developing new modes of treatment through medical research.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MALAYSIAN STUDENTS SEEKING TO ENTER MEDICAL COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA DAN ABROAD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

The minimum requirements for students to pursue any programmes except Medicine and Dentistry at first degree levels both locally or overseas is **two (2) Principal E** in the STPM examination or any equivalent qualification that is recognized by the government. As for the examination system that utilizes the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), the minimum qualification grade required is **2.00**. The minimum qualification for critical areas of study such as Medicine and Dentistry is **three (3) Principal C** in the STPM examination or any equivalent qualifications that is acknowledged by the Malaysian government or at least a **CPGA of 3.00**.

In this regard, the Ministry of Education Malaysia has agreed that the minimum qualification requirements for admission into first-degree programmes in higher institutions of learning both locally and overseas are as follows :

- i) **Two (2) Principal E** at STPM level or any equivalent qualification that is acknowledge by the Malaysian government, or a **CGPA of 2.00** for all courses except Medicine and Dentistry.
- ii) **Three (3) Principal C** at the STPM level or any equivalent qualification that is acknowledged by the Malaysian government or a **CGPA of 3.00** for Medicine and Dentistry.
- iii) SPM school leavers who wish to pursue their studies at first degree levels in areas except Medicine and Dentistry through a foundation or matriculation programme must have a minimum requirements of five (5) credits. Students who wish to pursue their studies through this channel in the field of Medicine and Dentistry must have a minimum qualification of five (5) credits with at least **4B** in their Science and Mathematics.

The Ministry of Education Malaysia has the right to amend the minimum qualification requirements whenever necessary.

The Cabinet has decided that students who do not meet the minimum requirements but are still continuing their studies in institutions of higher learning both locally or overseas will not receive any recognition from all Professional Bodies/Associations in the country upon completion despite getting their degrees from a university which is recognized by the Malaysian government. Hence, the students may not be able to practice in this country.

The conditions mentioned above were enforced effective from the academic session 2003/2004. Students who are already registered and are currently pursuing programmes at any institutions of higher learning locally and overseas are exempted from the requirements. However, Professional Bodies and the Public Service Department (JPA) has the authority to impose traditional requirement before recognizing a degree that is acquired by a student who does not possess the sufficient entrance requirements.

Several foreign countries require the Certificate of Overseas Support that is being issued by the Ministry of Education Malaysia for the purpose of getting their students' visa. In this case, the Certificate will only be issued to students who have met all minimum entry requirements as mentioned above.

Students can apply for the Certificate by submitting their application forms (KP/SSLN/2002) which can be obtained from the Department of Higher Education or by downloading through their website : <http://www2.jpt.moe.gov.my> and <http://www.moe.gov.my/> together with the following documents :

- 2 copies of KP/SLNN/2002/A (Student's particulars)
- 2 copies of KP/SLNN/2002/B (Financial guarantee)
- 2 copies of KP/SLNN/2002/C for students heading to other countries except Indonesia
- 6 copies of Form KP/SLNN/2002/C1 for students heading for Indonesia
- 2 copies of the financial referral letter by banks (for private students only)
- 2 copies of Birth Certificate and Identity Card
- 2 copies of the SPM and STPM Academic Qualification Certificates, or any equivalent qualifications that is recognized by the Malaysian government
- 2 copies of the offer letter from the institution of higher learning; and
- 3 passport-sized photos.

Application forms, which have been completed, are to be submitted to the following address. The Certificate of Overseas Support will be issued within three (3) working days.

Director  
Department of Higher Education  
Ministry of Education Malaysia  
Level 2, Block J (North)  
Pusat Bandar Damansara  
50604 Kuala Lumpur  
(f.a.o. : Deputy Director, Management of Overseas Education Division)

Tel No : 03-2098 3446  
03-2098 3434 (General Office)

Fax No: 03-2096 1398

Email : wmahtar@jpt.moe.gov.my

## **GUIDE TO SELECTING LOCAL & OVERSEAS MEDICAL COLLEGES** **By Prof. Dr. Victor K.E. Lim**

To be a doctor is the ambition of many. However places in medical colleges are often limited and demand outstrips supply thus resulting in many disappointed aspiring candidates. The following is intended to provide some assistance in selecting a medical college.

### **BE REALISTIC IN ONE'S ASPIRATIONS**

The first thing one should do is to undertake an honest self-reflection of one's aspirations in a realistic and unemotional manner.

1. Many medical schools select their candidates based on academic results. This is more so with public medical schools where the demand for places is very high. Medical schools set minimum criteria for eligibility to apply but it is often unlikely that a candidate with the bare minimum will succeed. For public medical schools one would often require excellent academic grades like straight As or a CGPA of close to 4.0. If you do not have excellent grades you may not even want to consider applying to a public school.
2. Private medical schools may take in candidates with lower grades but the fees charged by private medical schools are quite high. Taking a medical course overseas can also be a very expensive venture. You should examine your financial status very carefully before you apply to a private school. You need to have a very frank discussion with your parent or sponsor about their ability to finance your ambition.
3. Most importantly you need to ask yourself whether you are really interested in medicine. Television dramas give a very romantic but inaccurate view of the life of a doctor. Do not be taken in by this portrayed excitement and glamour. In real life, medicine often involves a lot of hard work, which is tedious and routine. It is also extremely difficult to become rich through a medical career. The most important quality of a doctor is a love for humanity.

## **SELECTING YOUR COLLEGE**

If after careful reflection one still feels one have the grades, the means and the aptitude for medicine one can go about selecting your medical school. One should first decide whether to study locally or overseas depending on one's grades and finances.

### **1. Local Colleges :**

There are both public and private medical colleges in Malaysia.

#### **a. Public Colleges**

As mentioned above, one needs very good grades to be admitted to a public college. The pre-university qualifications necessary for entry to a public medical college are the STPM or the Ministry of Education Matriculation courses. Other pre-university courses e.g. A levels are NOT recognized.

The fees charged by public universities are minimal (less than RM 10,000 for the entire course) as the government heavily subsidizes medical education in public universities. One should also include living expenses when calculating the entire cost.

Even among public universities there is a pecking order with regard to demand with the more established schools like UM, UKM and USM at the very top. If you are not exactly a high flier it is inadvisable to place these schools as your first options. Putting one of the newer schools as your first choice may enhance your chances of getting a place in a public university.

All established public university medical degrees are recognized by the Malaysian Medical Council. The newer medical colleges are in the process of obtaining accreditation. However Malaysian medical degrees are not often recognized overseas and to practice outside Malaysia it is necessary to take an additional qualifying test e.g. USMLE for practice in the United States.

#### **b. Private Colleges**

There are now quite a number of private medical colleges in the country. The private colleges offer programmes, which are conducted entirely in Malaysia or programmes where a portion of the course is undertaken overseas.

At the Melaka Manipal Medical College, the Penang Medical College, Monash Medical College and the Allianze College of Medical Sciences, the first phase of the course is conducted overseas and the student returns to Malaysia to complete the training.

At the International Medical University (IMU), the first phase is conducted locally. Upon successful completion of the first phase, the student transfers to one of 25 overseas partner medical schools to complete the training and graduate with the degree of the overseas school. These overseas schools are located in Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada and the United States.

The Royal College of Medicine Perak, UCSI (University College Sedaya International) and AIMST (Asian Institute of Medicine, Science and Technology) offer programmes that are conducted entirely in Malaysia. The IMU also offers an option to complete the entire course locally. In the near future the entire course at Monash Medical School will also be conducted locally.

The private schools recognize a wider range of pre-university qualifications and in addition to STPM and the Ministry of Education Matriculation, the A levels, International Baccalaureate, South Australian Matriculation, etc are also considered eligible qualifications. One should check with the individual school for the list of recognized pre-university qualifications. The minimum entry qualifications also vary from school to school.

The more established private medical schools are recognized by the Malaysian Medical Council while the newer ones are in the process of being accredited. The partner medical schools of the IMU are all recognized by the Malaysian Medical Council.

The fees charged by the private colleges vary. These fees can also be increased from time to time. One should consult the website or the college prospectus for the latest fees. Living expenses locally and overseas should be included in the calculation of cost. This can come up to quite a sum and one should also factor in the possibility of foreign exchange fluctuations.

## **2. Overseas Colleges**

### **a. Recognition by the Malaysian Medical Council**

*It is crucial to ensure that the overseas college is recognized by the Malaysian Medical Council in order to be able to practice in Malaysia. If one graduates from a non-recognized university one will have to take an additional examination (commonly referred to as the unscheduled examination) which is the final examinations of UM, UKM or USM. The pass rates of those who had taken this examination have not been encouraging. The list of recognized overseas colleges could be obtained from the Medical Act or from the Malaysian Medical Council.*

- b. There is considerable variation in the academic grades that are required to enter a medical school. In general very good grades are required for entry to medical schools in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. In some countries additional qualifying tests and interviews are also imposed on aspiring candidates.
  - c. The cost of a medical education in an overseas college can vary considerably depending on the fees charged and the cost of living in that country. The cost of a medical education in the United Kingdom nowadays can be close to a million ringgit!! One has to ensure that the necessary funds are secured well before starting the course to protect against currency fluctuation. It is often not possible to work and undertake a medical course at the same time as the course is demanding and the holiday periods are very short.
  - d. The medium of instruction in most Commonwealth universities is English. In non-Commonwealth countries other languages may be used. It is worthwhile checking on this as it is not easy coping with the medical course conducted in a language one is not sufficiently proficient in.
  - e. Many students opt for an overseas degree with the intention of working overseas. It is important to remember that recognition by the country's Medical Council is not synonymous with the ability to work in the country. This is because employment privileges are regulated by immigration and employment authorities and in many countries non-citizens are severely restricted in their employment opportunities. Employment regulations are also changed from time to time depending on the economic and political situation of the country.
3. In summary when selecting a medical college take into account 3 main factors :
- a. Recognition of the degree : Ensure that the college is recognized by the Malaysian Medical Council. *This is crucial.*
  - b. Academic achievement : Assess one's chances for admission to any particular college realistically depending on the pre-university grades one has obtained.
  - c. Affordability : Look at the issue of affordability taking into account the fees and living expenses. Always remember that foreign currency exchange rates can vary with time.

## **TRAINING AND WORKING AS A DOCTOR**

### **CRITERIA AFTER COMPLETION OF STUDIES - COMPULSORY SERVICE**

Malaysia has a huge responsibility in maintaining a healthy nation and since Independence, the entire burden in terms of cost and manpower was paid by the government. In view of this, it is a social responsibility of health care providers especially Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists, whereby a term of 3-year compulsory service is required towards the government. This is not subjected to any earlier agreement or bond with the government or their agencies. A scholar with or without any kind of financial aid from the government would have to undergo this 3-year compulsory service.

Internship or Housemanship would be another extra year prior to the commencement of the compulsory service. Housemanship or Internship is stipulated in the Medical Act 1971 whereby a qualified doctor would undergo a rotation posting in Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology and Surgery of 4 months each. However, in the last 3 years, another 2 postings have been added; Paediatrics and Orthopaedics and this would be in the second year of service after completing the Housemanship.

During the period of compulsory service, the Medical Officers would have to comply with all transfer orders by the Ministry of Health. It would be desirable to serve in rural and small towns throughout the country whereby the need for medical expertise is required. The learning opportunities are often better in smaller towns, as the exposure is wider. Besides that, in these towns, there would be less competition to perform procedures and better prospects to gain hands-on experience.

On completion of compulsory service, the Doctor could continue to serve as a Medical Officer or opt to pursue a postgraduate course locally or abroad. There are many courses available in the local universities, such as University of Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and Universiti Sains Malaysia. Avenues to acquire postgraduate qualification from overseas are available but tougher, as it requires attachment postings overseas in some courses.

### **WHAT ARE THE CAREER OPTIONS?**

Medicine offers a wide variety of job opportunities. There is still a demand for doctors in all fields especially in the smaller towns and rural areas. Medical graduates mostly go on to work as clinicians in general practice and in the various specialties looking after the health needs of the patients. A small number will pursue a career in non clinical work like medical research, occupational health, medical journalism or administration.

Traditionally, clinicians are classified either as physicians or surgeons. This division has now become blurred with the coming of many newer branches of medicine which do not fit neatly into either of the above.



## **GENERAL PRACTICE**

A General Practitioner or GP must have a good working knowledge of common conditions in all branches of medicine, to make the preliminary diagnosis and institute treatment, as patients usually see them first. General Practice is also known as Family Practice as the entire family not only gets treatment for their illnesses but also gets most of their advice regarding all aspects of health from them.

GPs are used to working on their own, in single-handed practices, for long hours in isolation with little time for either themselves or their families. Realizing this, many GPs have now formed partnerships to work together in polyclinics and this will probably be the trend in the future.

## **GENERAL MEDICINE**

A doctor who works in General Medicine (also known as Internal Medicine) is called a Physician. General Medicine encompasses a wide spectrum of diseases, which need drug treatment as opposed to surgical treatment. In bigger hospitals, the Physicians usually have a special interest and experience in a particular field or subspecialty. The common subspecialties being Cardiology, Respiratory Medicine, Gastroenterology, Neurology, Nephrology and Dermatology.

## **SURGERY**

Surgeons are doctors who perform operations on patients to rectify a disability or cure illnesses, as part of their treatment. Surgery has now become highly specialized and Surgeons only deal with a particular kind of surgery, neuro surgery, orthopaedic surgery, eye surgery, ear, nose and throat surgeries or urological surgery.

## **OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

The Specialist in Obstetrics and Gynaecology looks after women in pregnancy and diseases related to the female reproductive organs.

## **PAEDIATRICS**

A Paediatrician provides medical care for children from birth till their early teens.

## **PSYCHIATRY**

Psychiatrists treat the mentally ill and mentally handicapped with the use of medication, behavioural and psychotherapy. The method of treatment is changing rapidly because of new treatments, reducing the need for long hospital inpatient care.

## **ANAESTHESIA**

Anaesthetists are primarily involved in providing pain relief or anaesthesia during operations. They also look after the critically ill patients in intensive care work and are involved in the treatment of chronic pain.

## **RADIOLOGY**

Radiologists perform investigations using many imaging techniques including X-rays, ultrasound, Computed Tomography (CT) Scan, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) to establish diagnosis and to document progress of treatment.

## **PATHOLOGY**

The specialty of Pathology provides a wide range of laboratory diagnostic services and includes the sub-specialties of clinical microbiology, pathology, bacteriology, virology and haematology. The laboratory services help to confirm diagnosis and help in choosing appropriate treatment.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE**

Doctors working in public health are involved in health education, disease prevention, planning and implementation of health programmes.

## **ACADEMIC MEDICINE**

An academic career can be pursued in any of the above specialties in the universities. Those working in academic medicine look after patients, doing research and teach students.

## **OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE**

Doctors working in this specialty are involved in advising management and employees on the prevention of medical hazards of occupation.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**

The pharmaceutical industry employs doctors mainly in clinical research and sometimes in advisor capacity.

The above list though not comprehensive indicates how medicine is highly diverse and specialized. After finishing the undergraduate course and compulsory service, doctors may often be unable to get a training post in the specialty of their choices and have to take up training posts in specialties in which opportunities exists.

## **WHO ARE THE EMPLOYERS OF DOCTORS?**

The government is the single largest employer of doctors. About half the doctors in Malaysia are employed by the government and the other half work in the private sector.

## **GOVERNMENT DOCTORS ARE EMPLOYED TO WORK IN :**

- Government hospitals
- Government polyclinics
- Health Departments
- Administration

## **PRIVATE PRACTICE :**

Most doctors in the private sector are self-employed while a few are salaried. They normally work in :

- Private hospitals
- Private clinics

The remaining small numbers are employed by the :

- Armed Forces
- Universities
- Pharmaceutical Industries

## **NON-CLINICAL JOBS FOR MEDICAL DOCTORS**

Medical degree with MBBS, M.D. or MBCh. after a struggle of 5 - 6 years in a university would not mean a total waste in case you decide that clinical medicine is not for you.

### **What is Clinical Medicine?**

It has a very broad perspective but to simplify it would mean; attending to patients at Out-Patient Departments, managing their ailments in the wards and performing clinical or surgical procedures in the operating room or day-care. This would also amount to being on-call as patient care and wellbeing does not confine to normal working hours but throughout the day and week and sometimes months. Are you willing to sacrifice your free time and personal life for this kind of work? Are you willing to carry on with this throughout your life? If you feel otherwise, there are other options and these alternatives are equally good. Many do not realize that a medical degree today fetches a great amount of job opportunities and not confined to clinical medicine alone.

### **Medical Advisors to Pharmaceutical Companies**

The last 20 years have boomed the pharmaceutical industry as there are hundreds and thousands of medications discovered for various ailments. Treating diabetes, hypertension and cardiac disorders today is totally different when compared in the 1980s and perhaps 1970s and 60s. We have medications that can prevent and protect vital organs in these diseases. With this, the importance of a doctor in the pharmaceutical company is inevitable, as he would be able to understand medical literature on the products marketed by the company. Many years ago, such medical doctors would be in the main offices in the country of manufacture, but in view of the variability of diseases, an in-house medical doctor would be necessary. The job would require a bit of international travel whereby these doctors would meet experts from other countries and perhaps meet the scientists who had discovered these medications. His or Her duty would be to understand the mechanism of the medications and then translate it to the members of his company who are not doctors and further explain it to our local practicing doctors. These medical advisors would also conduct training, post marketing trials on local subjects and receive feedback on the effects and effectiveness of the medication. Finally, such information would be shared with other doctors and scientists throughout the company locally and overseas.

This job brings stable pay with a lot of perks such as company car, business class travel and good office unlike in clinical medicine. Doctors with basic degree qualifications would be deemed fit for this job with good personality and inter-personal skills. However, a postgraduate qualification would be an advantage.

### **Sport Medicine**

Sport Medicine has become a discipline by itself and today, there are many sub-specialties within. Many years ago, Orthopaedic Surgeons would look after patients involved in sports, particularly injuries, but the scope has grown more than just that. It covers from doping to psychiatry and psychological therapy for sportsmen and women.

Qualification for a Sports Medicine Doctor would be a postgraduate in this discipline. Again, doctors could work in teams or in a sports centre such as *Majlis Sukan Negara* [MSN]. The main aim in sports medicine would be to prevent and heal potential injuries to the sports participants. Sports medicine experts act as advisors in every aspect of health and wellbeing of the sportsmen and women, which would greatly affect their sports performance.

Life as a Sports Medicine Specialist would not be confined to normal working hours but based on the needs of the game. In some sports, which involve potential dangers such as F1; a lot of expertise would be required in areas of burns, pain control and trauma. Usually, such sports would consist of a team of medical personnel with various levels and types of expertise.

How to qualify to be one? After a basic degree in medical science; one could either get into rehabilitative medicine, orthopaedic, radiology or even become a physician. These specialists could now further train in specific sub-specialties related to sports medicine. Avenues for this are partially available within the country and overseas.

### **Medical Advisors in Insurance Company**

Having an insurance policy is a usual norm today. Health care cost escalates every year and this drives many to purchase health related policies. When there is an ailment or trauma, these policyholders would seek treatment at hospitals and subsequently would claim for the medical cost incurred.

How would an insurance company know that the claims are legitimate? Would a consultant in Accrual Science understand medical jargons? Who would vet through these forms to ascertain its actual value as claimed? This is where a medical doctor would be employed often as fulltime. Every claim pertaining to medical reasons would be verified and sometimes even approved by a medical advisor. Usually, medical reports are written by the treating doctor of the customer and it may contain medical terms and procedures, which would be read by the medical advisor.

These medical advisors would usually be experienced doctors who have worked as practicing doctors for many years. It is essential that these doctors would have a great depth of knowledge and experience in various disciplines and sub-disciplines in order to understand the claims. It is not a very tough job but requires a lot of paper work and may involve some amount of travelling. The perks are as good as working in the pharmaceuticals, especially in reputable firms.

## **Medical Research**

Research in medical sciences often involves patients and this is usually performed by doctors with clinical duties. There are areas of medicine where patients are not involved as in pre-clinical studies and basic sciences, which would consist of understanding human body functions, disease processes and therapeutic principles. It is advantageous for a qualified doctor to perform such research as it makes understanding and applicability simpler.

Doctors with medical qualification could pursue doctorates in philosophy in medical sciences [PhD] and then venture into medical research. We have many new and exotic diseases today such as Nipah Virus etc. whereby local experts would be required to further study the disease and look for treatment alternatives.

## **Public Health & Social Preventive Medicine**

We live in a community and very often diseases are spread within a commune and its management depends not on individual treatment, but treating holistically the entire community. The health of a population is seen as a bird's eye view or as a big picture. It is difficult to control and contain diseases without proper public and social preventive medicine experts. This specialty would also monitor and make efforts to prevent occurrence of any kind of diseases or disorders in health.

This job usually does not require treating each patient individually and very often there is no need to be on-call for a hospital. These Specialists would be alerted by hospital authorities when the need arises.

How to qualify as one? After medical qualifications and some years of working as a doctor, this specialty degree can be obtained from one of our local universities or in many foreign centres. So far, the demand for such specialty is seen in government establishments.

## **Teaching in Medical Universities**

Doctors who work in universities are qualified specialists in various disciplines and work like any doctors, but they are required to teach and train medical students. In general, these doctors are of two main categories : clinical and non-clinical. In clinical teaching, these doctors would treat patients in a hospital and would also guide medical students in the management of the ailments. The other group would be non-clinical teachers, which would consist of basic sciences such as anatomy, physiology, micro-molecular medicine, pathology, pharmacology and microbiology. It is essential that more doctors should opt for these disciplines as our country is grossly short of them. The work in non-clinical sciences is often during working hours and on rare occasions, there would be work during after-hours.

## **Hospital Administrators**

If one has an ambition to run a hospital one-day or become a CEO of a hospital; I must admire him or her for the vision. This job is tough and requires enormous amount of experience to reach this level and most importantly to perform effectively. It is very different with CEOs of other lines of work, as this requires more than paper qualifications. Doctors would often pursue degrees in hospital management or hospital administration. Some would obtain an MBA to assist them in managing people and other aspects of medical administration, which was never taught in medical school. It is a life without actually treating patients directly, but it involves managing patients and the people who are involved in patient's treatment.

## **Other Jobs**

There are many other jobs that a doctor is required for. It can be done on a fulltime or part-time basis. To name a few; medical journalism, medical tourism consultant, medical advisors to the government, Ministers, Prime Minister or even to the King or Queen. Some would be medical doctors to companies, assisting them in occupational health, medico-legal societies, prisons, detention camps, schools, universities, i.e. student health, local authorities such as *Dewan Bandaraya* and *Majlis Bandaran*.

## **Uniform Bodies**

Working for the Army has been a norm in many countries and some by compulsion. All though working in the Army may not subject the doctor to heavy burden of patients when compared to civilian doctors, but there are times an order to serve in jungles, borders or even overseas mission may be risky to some. However, it may be adventurous and the true feeling of serving the nation is far more satisfying in the Army than anywhere else.

In some countries, doctors serve in the Police as Forensic Experts and this would often deal with criminal activities involving medical opinions and evidences. It may sound exciting when solving cases with mysterious sudden deaths or helping the Police to solve puzzles involving medical crimes.

## **WHERE TO STUDY MEDICINE?**

Courses in Medicine are available in local universities both public and private. Currently, there are nine public and nine private medical colleges in Malaysia.

Medical courses can also be pursued overseas especially in the United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, India, etc. Students are admitted into many other countries through government scholarships. It is important to check with the Malaysian Medical Council (MMC) to ensure that the degrees offered by the overseas universities are recognized for medical practice locally before going to study overseas.

**MAJLIS PERUBATAN MALAYSIA (MALAYSIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL)  
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA (MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA)  
ARAS 2, BLOK E1, PARCEL E, PERSINT 1  
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN  
62518 PUTRAJAYA  
TEL : 03-8883 1400  
FAX : 03-8883 1040  
WEBSITE : <http://mmc.gov.my/v1/>**

## **INFORMATION AND ENQUIRIES**

Further information on medical courses in local public universities and private medical colleges can be obtained by writing to the respective universities as per the list below.

## **LIST OF UNIVERSITIES & MEDICAL COLLEGES IN MALAYSIA**

1. Dean  
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
43400 UPM, Serdang  
Selangor Darul Ehsan  
Tel : 03-8946 8484 / 2050 1000  
Fax : 03-8941 6957 / 20501001
  
2. International Medical University  
Sesama Centre-Plaza Komanwel  
Bukit Jalil  
57000 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel : 03-8656 6229  
Fax : 03-8656 7232
  
3. Dean  
University Kuala Lumpur  
Royal College of Medicine Perak  
No. 3, Jalan Greentown  
30450 Ipoh, Perak  
Tel : 05-243 2635  
Fax : 05-243 2636

4. Dean  
Kulliyah of Medicine,  
International Islamic University Malaysia,  
Bandar Indera Mahkota,  
25200 Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur,  
Malaysia.  
Tel : 09-5716400/513 2797  
Fax : 09-5716770/513 3615
  
5. Dean  
Melaka-Manipal Medical College  
JVMC Corporation Sdn Bhd  
463-1, Jalan Batu Hampar  
Bukit Baru  
75150 Melaka  
Tel : 06-292 5849  
Fax : 06-292 5852
  
6. Dean  
Medical Faculty  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia  
Jalan Yacob Latif, Bandar Tun Razak  
56000 Cheras, Kuala Lumpur  
Tel : 03-9173 3333  
Fax : 03-9173 7307
  
7. Dean  
Penang Medical College Medical Faculty  
4, Jalan Sepoy Lines  
10450 Penang  
Tel : 04-226 3459  
Fax : 04-227 6529  
Email : [medfaculty@pmc.edu.my](mailto:medfaculty@pmc.edu.my)
  
8. Dean  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences  
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak  
Lot 77, Seksyen 22 KTL D  
Jalan Tun Ahmad Zaidi Aduce  
93150 Kuching, Sarawak  
Tel : 082-416 550  
Fax : 082-422 564



9. Dean  
School of Medical Sciences  
Universiti Sains Malaysia  
16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan  
Tel : 09-765 1700  
Fax : 09-7653 370  
Email : ppsp@kb.usm.my
10. Dean  
Medical Faculty  
University of Malaya  
50603 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel : 03-7956 4422  
Fax : 03-7954 0533/7956 8841
11. Dean  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences  
Asian Institute of Medicine, Science & Technology (AIMST) University  
Batu 3½, Bukit Air Nasi  
Jalan Bedong-Semeling  
08100 Bedong  
Kedah  
Tel : 04-429 8000  
Fax : 04-429 8083  
Email : chooseaimst@aimst.edu.my
12. Executive Director  
Alliance College of Medical Sciences (ACMS) Resources Sdn Bhd  
55, Jalan Seri Serdang 3  
Taman Seri Serdang  
Kepala Batas  
13200 Penang  
Tel : 04-578 0800  
Fax : 04-578 0808
13. Dean  
School of Medicine  
Universiti Malaysia Sabah  
Locked Bag 2073  
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah  
Tel : 088-320000 ext 5201/5920  
Fax : 088-320928  
Email : pejspu@ums.edu.my

14. Dean of School  
School of Medicine  
University College Sedaya International (UCSI)  
No. 1, Jalan Menara Gading  
UCSI Heights  
Cheras 56000  
Kuala Lumpur  
Tel : 03-9101 8880 ext 390  
Fax : 03-9102 3606
15. Dean  
University Technology MARA (UiTM)  
Faculty of Medicine  
40450 Shah Alam  
Selangor Darul Ehsan  
Tel : 03-5544 2832  
Fax : 03-5544 2831
16. Monash University Malaysia  
No. 2, Jalan Kolej  
Bandar Sunway  
46150 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor  
Tel : 03-5636 0600  
Fax : 03-5636 0622  
Email : [info@monash.edu.my](mailto:info@monash.edu.my)
17. Dean  
Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences  
Unit No.2, Street Mall 2  
63000 Cyberjaya  
Selangor Darul Ehsan  
Tel : 03-8319 1010  
Fax : 03-8319 1100
18. Dean, Faculty of Health & Medical Sciences  
Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM)  
Tingkat 13, Menara B , Persiaran MPAJ  
Jalan Pandan Utama  
55100 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel : 03-4289 2400  
Fax : 03-4289 2408  
Email : [dekanfpsk@usim.edu.my](mailto:dekanfpsk@usim.edu.my)

