

Great discoveries come from great minds and diverse perspectives.

Biomedical science research in America needs those minds and diverse perspectives!



It is a national priority to increase the number of individuals of diverse backgrounds in our research community and profession.



The PhD degree in any biomedical science field is your gateway from college to an exciting career of discovery in science.

For more information please visit:

PhD Program Listing
<http://www.aamc.org/members/great/predoclinks.htm>

Graduate Research, Education and Training (GREAT) Group
<http://www.aamc.org/members/great>

National Institutes of Health
<http://www.training.nih.gov>
<https://ugsp.nih.gov>

Graduate Record Examination
<http://www.gre.org>

NIGMS-NIH Diversity
<http://www.nigms.nih.gov/minority>

Developed by the AAMC GREAT Group Aspiring Biomedical Scientists Committee to provide educational and career resources to students interested in biomedical science careers.

The GREAT Group fosters the exchange of information and ideas among the faculty and administrative leaders of biomedical PhD, MD-PhD, and postdoctoral training programs. The Group functions as a national forum to help these programs achieve their goal of educating successful biomedical researchers.



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Group on Graduate
Research Education
and Training
GREAT



Tomorrow's Doctors, Tomorrow's Cures®

Gateway for Aspiring Biomedical Scientists

Learn

Serve

Lead



The PhD degree in biomedical sciences leads to careers in:

- Drug design and discovery
- Medical research
- Education
- Consulting
- Science writing
- Science policy
- Business and finance
- Law

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What can I be with a PhD?

Biomedical scientists carry out multidisciplinary research to learn about the functioning of molecules and cells and organisms. These new discoveries are then applied to the prevention and treatment of human diseases.

Who are biomedical scientists?

- Critical thinkers
- Innovators
- Team members & leaders
- Teachers and mentors

Biomedical scientists bridge the gap between the basic sciences and medicine. They use their knowledge and training in a variety of settings including:

- Academic research institutions
- Pharmaceutical & biotechnology companies
- Government agencies
- Law firms
- Financial institutions
- Mass communication companies

Where can I earn a PhD?

Check out some biomedical science PhD programs at medical schools:
<http://www.aamc.org/members/great/predoclinks.htm>

How can I earn a PhD?

What do I need to do during college?

- Undergraduate research
- Summer research internships
- Prepare for and take the Graduate Record Examination (GRE)
- Take basic and advanced science courses

What will I need to apply?

- Personal statement: Highlight your research experience and career goals
- Letters of recommendation: The best letters come from your research mentors
- Transcripts: Good grades matter, especially in science courses
- GRE general test scores

What should I look for in graduate programs?

- Successful research faculty & graduate students who
 - publish papers
 - obtain grant funding
 - attend scientific meetings
- Opportunities for research related to your science interests
- Collaborative environment
- Challenging, up-to-date curriculum
- Career counseling



What can I expect in graduate school?

Curriculum

- 1-2 years of coursework
- Lab rotations to select a mentor
- 3-4 years of doctoral research
- Regular meetings with your lab group
- Regular meetings with your mentor & advisers
- Exciting discoveries

Funding

- Most programs provide:
 - a stipend that covers your living expenses, student fees and books
 - tuition support and fellowship opportunities
 - health insurance

Who can do this?

I can!



- biochemistry • bioinformatics • biomedical engineering • biophysics • biotechnology • cancer • cell biology • clinical research
- computational biology • developmental biology • epidemiology • experimental pathology • gene therapy • genetics
- genomics • human disease • immunology • microbiology • molecular biology • molecular medicine • neuroscience
- pharmacology • physiology • proteomics • structural biology • toxicology • translational research