

Prehealth Diagnosis 2007-2008

The following are tables of data that describe the GMU student body interested in applying for a graduate program in the health professions. Historically most of the data have addressed allopathic medical applicants, so this is the second year that similar data have been made available to prehealth advisors on predoctoral applicants. We hope to include more data for other health professional application services (osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, podiatry) as they slowly convert their systems to facilitate data reporting of this type.

Accomplishments

Prehealth students at George Mason University continue to seek advising and support, though most students wait until junior year to think about their applications. While over 40 GMU-associated applicants enter health professions programs, the number of graduating seniors and recent graduates remains relatively low.

A one-part pre-application was administered for EY 2009 applicants rather than the two-part pre-application for EY 2008. Implemented through Zoomerang, this survey makes it possible to collect data once rather than twice through relatively incompatible systems. The survey program allows for updates to be sent through mail to individuals who have not completed the pre-application, a tool that is not possible through other programs. Administratively, a completed pre-application was required to schedule separate interviews with committee members, but committee members became unavailable for new appointments after April 1. For EY 2009, all deadlines in spring semester were advanced by one month to accommodate both increasing demand and the personal schedules of the interviewers. Technologically, WebCT is being replaced by the newer version of Blackboard.

Committee interviews were conducted by Paul Bousel (Academic Advising Center), Donna Fox (Undergraduate Academic Affairs), Tim Henderson (Center for Health Policy Research and Ethics), Karen Rosenblum (Sociology), Gemma Scallon (University Career Services), and Sarah Sweetman (New Century College). Efforts are being made to expand participation for next year as each interviewer had to field at least 20 interviews. To compound the issue, many of the students also wound up withdrawing from the application process, most likely due to uncompetitive test scores. Thus, ways to make this process less taxing on the interviewers are being conceived.

The average performance on the MCAT hit a low during the second half of 2008 (Table 19). There were 20 people who did not release advisor scores, so it is unclear who these individuals are who are taking the MCAT apparently unprepared. This low aggregate performance detrimentally affects the appearance that GMU students can be competitive for allopathic medical programs and thus the overall acceptance rate into allopathic medical programs. It is not clear whether test preparation alone will be the solution to this issue compared to the structure of prehealth preparation among native undergraduate students. That said, postbaccalaureate students who complete prerequisites at GMU appear to be doing much better than native undergraduate students; statistically, the postbac applicants reflect the matriculant characteristics with MCAT and other standardized exam scores so the didactic information covered by our science classwork does not appear to be the problem. Rather, verbal reasoning and similar academic-language-based assessments are poor among many "native" GMU students (a reflection that many science students are recent immigrants). Twenty-nine students took advantage of the group purchase e-MCAT program where they could get five exams for \$15 per

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practice test instead of \$35 each; the previous year, only nine students took advantage of this program.

To help spur more interest in seeking advising early, the VCU Guaranteed Admissions agreement was recently modified by mutual agreement with Dean Michelle Whitehurst-Cook and their administrators. The exclusivity of this program to the University Scholars Program is being phased out beginning with the entering class of 2011. However, individuals must declare their intention by sophomore year and must still take the MCAT no later than May 31 following junior year for full endorsement by my office. In addition, transfer students with sophomore standing upon entering GMU are now eligible to apply through this program, though they are considered alongside native students. A finalist selection process will be in place for EY 2011 candidates as only two slots are available; it is anticipated that the list of finalists will be made by the end of spring semester, but the final two students will not be approved until after MCAT scores are received in June of 2010 for that group. This program does not mandate a commitment to attend among individuals selected for the Guaranteed Admission program.

The George Washington University Early Selection Program had one applicant, though no students were accepted through this program for entering class 2010. The most significant obstacle for more interest continues to be SAT scores upon matriculation to GMU though college GPA would continue to be a concern. Cost of education at GW would also be a factor.

The start of the 2008-2009 academic year began with the first prehealth student convocation. Invited speakers were Amy Addams, AspiringDocs.org, AAMC; and Dr. David Cantor, National Cancer Institute and National Library of Medicine. My convocation address – which was based on *The Last Lecture* by late professor Randy Pausch – can be accessed online from the prehealth website.

Tim Henderson from the Center for Health Policy Research and Ethics began HHS 201: An Introduction to the Health Professions and approached me as a co-instructor. (The textbook we are using is *Introduction to the Health Professions (4th edition)* by Stanfield and Hui.) I developed two case-based writing assignments, with the help of Tamara Rouse, a Writing Fellow and Undergraduate Apprentice assigned for this class. Eighteen students are enrolled for this class, which we intend to offer next fall and possibly over the summer.

Students have been making strides by initiating new clubs and programs. Clubs approved by the University's office of student activities includes Helping Hands (a community-service based organization that helps to benefit the Jeannie Schmidt Free Clinic) and an undergraduate-run prehealth journal club. To my knowledge, three students were accepted into competitive summer programs, including the Travelers Cornell Summer Scholars Program. Over the summer, the Office of Education and Training at NIH hosted a health professions career fair, which many GMU students attended.

Conferences presented or attended

- Chantilly Academy (Virginia), Distinguished Keynote/Guest Lecturer, 21st Century Careers in Medicine and Health Sciences, March 2008
- Association of Minority Health Professions Schools, New Orleans, March 2008
- OldPreMeds conference, Arlington, Virginia, June 2008
- National Association of Advisors of the Health Professions, Chicago, June 2008
- National Association of Minority Medical Educators Conference, Arlington, Virginia, September 2008
- Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS), Salt Lake City, Utah, October 2008

Section One: Welcome Week Survey 2007-2008

Who seeks help from the Health Professions Advising Office?

Between August 1, 2007, and May 1, 2008, a census of all prehealth students at George Mason University was taken. The following are the results from this census which reveal the demographic of students who claim to be pursuing a health professional graduate program.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of the annual census respondents by class and gender. Most advisees are juniors and seniors. Few freshmen or sophomores participate in this census despite stories to the contrary. Women comprise 60.5% of the response group, which is slightly higher than the female representation across campus (55.3%, 2007-2008 Factbook).

Table 1. Status vs. gender	<i>My gender is</i>			Grand Total
	<i>Current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	
Freshman		25	22	47
Sophomore		25	21	46
Junior		73	32	105
Senior		52	41	93
Alumnus/Alumna		5	3	8
Other		6	2	8
Grand Total		213	138	1
				352

Among the simple "yes/no" responses, 139 transfer students were identified. While most of the transfer students come from two-year programs, many are transferring from four-year institutions or are career changing/non-traditional students.

Table 2. Transfer status	<i>My gender is</i>			Grand Total
	<i>Are you a transfer student?</i>	Female	Male	
No, this is the first time I have had a post-secondary education.		87	61	148
No, but I am non-traditional (returning to school after an extended period, including military service).		19	14	34
Yes, I am a transfer from a two-year/community college institution.		37	31	68
Yes, I am a transfer from another four-year institution.		26	11	37
(blank)		26	17	43
<i>Other responses</i>		18	4	22
Grand Total		213	138	1
				352

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Prehealth students primarily come from the College of Science (72.7%). Fewer students come from outside the College of Science, though it is not clear if it is simply due to publicity or a lack of foresight that a health professional career is not dependent on a science degree.

Table 3. Breakdown by GMU Academic Unit (multiple affiliations allowed)	Total
College of Education and Human Development	0
College of Health and Human Services	16
College of Humanities and Social Sciences	39
College of Science	256
College of Visual and Performing Arts	4
Institute for Conflict and Resolution	0
Volgenau School of Information Technology and Engineering	5
School of Management	3
<i>Other and undeclared</i>	31

Many advisees participate in affiliated GMU groups, though no advisees also participate in ROTC.

Table 4. Affiliated GMU groups	Total
Athletics	11
Honors Program	24
Mason Topics	5
New Century College	7
ROTC	0
University Scholars Program	12

Most advisees are looking to pursue an allopathic medical degree, but are open to other careers. For Table 5, respondents are allowed to choose multiple paths of interest. It is interesting that the diversity of career interests appears to wane among sophomore respondents.

Table 5. Degrees sought	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Alumni	Other	Total
Allopathic medical (MD)	25	29	66	53	8	30	211
Dental (DDS or DMD)	11	8	21	27	0	13	80
Optometry (OD)	6	4	11	6	0	3	30
Osteopathic medical (DO)	2	4	8	15	1	13	43
Pharmacy (PharmD)	11	5	17	6	0	2	41
Podiatry (DPM)	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
Public Health (MPH or DPH)	7	2	10	4	0	4	27
Veterinary (DVM)	2	1	2	4	0	3	12
Occupational Therapy (M.OT)	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Physical Therapy (DPT)	2	0	2	2	0	3	9
Physician Assistant (MSPA)	4	4	9	8	1	3	29

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GMU applicants have international diversity, as evidenced by self-described citizenship. It also points to a significant challenge if many of these applicants are not permanent residents or citizens as it severely handicaps their ability to pay for medical or dental school.

Table 6. Citizenship	Total				
		Germany	1	Pakistan	4
Afghanistan	6	Ghana	1	Peru	2
Albania	1	Greece	1	Poland	1
Argentina	1	Haiti	1	Saudi Arabia	2
Bolivia	2	India	10	South Korea	5
Canada	3	Iran	3	Sudan	1
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1	Latvia	1	United States	273
Egypt	1	Mexico	1	Vietnam	7
Ethiopia	4	Nepal	3		

The following tables focus on the number of students who are interested in medical, dental, pharmacy, or optometry programs. This serves as a sampling and census for students who have support clubs on campus. At this time, only gender statistics are available.

Table 7a. Aspiring MD applicants	<i>My gender is</i>		
<i>What is your current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	Grand Total
Freshman	13	12	25
Sophomore	17	12	29
Junior	41	25	66
Senior	28	25	53
Alumnus/Alumna	5	3	8
Non-degree postbaccalaureate	15	10	25
Graduate (master's or doctorate)	2	0	2
Other	5	0	5
Grand Total	126	87	211

Table 7b. Aspiring DO applicants	<i>My gender is</i>		
<i>What is your current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	Grand Total
Freshman	2	0	2
Sophomore	2	2	4
Junior	4	4	8
Senior	7	8	15
Alumnus/Alumna	1	0	1
Non-degree postbaccalaureate	5	6	11
Other	2	1	3
Grand Total	23	21	44

Table 7c. Aspiring pre-dental DDS/DMD applicants	<i>My gender is</i>		
<i>What is your current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	Grand Total
Freshman	3	8	11
Sophomore	2	6	8
Junior	13	8	21
Senior	16	11	27
Non-degree postbaccalaureate	5	4	9
Graduate (master's or doctorate)	1	1	2

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Other	1	1	2
Grand Total	41	39	80

Table 7d. Aspiring pre-pharmacy applicants	<i>My gender is</i>		
<i>What is your current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	Grand Total
Freshman	6	5	11
Sophomore	3	2	5
Junior	15	2	17
Senior	3	3	6
Non-degree postbaccalaureate	0	1	1
Graduate (master's or doctorate)	1	0	1
Grand Total	28	13	41

Table 7e. Aspiring pre-optometry applicants	<i>My gender is</i>			
<i>What is your current academic status?</i>	Female	Male	Grand Total	
Freshman		4	2	6
Sophomore		3	1	4
Junior		9	2	11
Senior		3	3	6
Non-degree postbaccalaureate		1	0	1
Other		2	0	2
Grand Total		22	8	30

Prior Preparation

243 (69%) prior experience working in a *health care setting* (hospital, clinic, community health center)

140 (40%) completed certification in CPR, EMT, or other emergency care techniques

66 (19%) experience working in a scientific research lab

07 (6%) claimed to have participated in a nationally selective scholarship program, but only 2 have been working on a prestigious academic scholarship with the Office of Postgraduate Fellowships and Scholarships

Advanced Placement

Table 8 shows the prior high school preparation of applicants as determined by AP scores. AP scores are assigned by a national core of trained teachers and professors who review all the essays and develop the multiple-choice tests on the exams. Most of the students whose schools participated in the AP program had scores that they claim would constitute a B or A in our introductory biology classes. However, these data also show that the overall scientific rigor of many of the prehealth applicant pool for the more quantitative sciences and mathematics does not reflect similar rigor. It is not clear whether this is due to a lack of opportunity to take college-preparatory science coursework, a declining popularity in offering college-prep coursework at the schools from which GMU students come, or a lack of confidence or interest in foundational science coursework that is needed for success in biology and medicine.

Table 8. Advanced Placement scores of prehealth students.

Test	Scored < 3	Scored 3	Scored 4 or 5	Did not take
Biology	21	24	33	271
Chemistry	20	9	15	306
Calculus BC	8	11	14	315
Physics C	6	2	6	337
Any IB science			143 taken	205

Anticipated year of application

Table 9 suggests that many individuals who declare interest in prehealth advising would likely need assistance with the upcoming application process and are not so concerned (at the time of filling out this survey) with longer-term preparation that would enhance their competitiveness to health professional programs. Anecdotally from my own advising, I see many juniors who see research opportunities as a way to boost their competitiveness but have not participated in any of the competitive programs for research that are available their freshman or sophomore years. By not having any experience in a research laboratory outside their classroom labs, students do themselves a disservice to their own career advancement and their own preparation for a health professional career.

Table 9. Intended year of application and entry among respondents.

Application Year	Entering Fall of	Number of responses	Percent of total
2007	2008	49	14
2008	2009	172	49
2009	2010	69	20
2010	2011	36	10
2011	2012	22	6
2012	2011	1	0

Section Two: Pre-Application 2008 (EY 2009) **How many GMU students apply?**

Completed preapplications (n=114)

For 2008 pre-applicants, the entire pre-application was coded for Zoomerang as opposed to survey.ssg.gmu.edu. 89 (79%) applicants went through the process for the first time. Zoomerang allows for conditional questions to be asked to refine response analysis, such as the breakdown of ethnicity.

Professional degrees pursued (overlap allowed)

78 (68%) allopathic medicine	00 podiatry
27 (24%) dentistry	04 (4%) public health
05 (4%) optometry	02 (2%) research (PhD)
18 (16%) osteopathic medicine	01 (1%) veterinary medicine
03 (3%) pharmacy	

Gender

65 (58%) women
48 (42%) men

Academic Undergraduate Status

31 juniors
58 seniors

Academic Actions

2 (2%) declared a prior academic action

Judicial Actions

5 (4%) declared a prior judicial action

Demographic (self-reported, overlap is allowed)

11 (10%) African/African-American	07 (6%) Latino/Latin-American
57 (50%) Asian	02 (2%) Native American
43 (38%) European/Caucasian	01 (1%) Pacific Islander (Tongan)

Ethnographic breakdown: Asian

05 (9%) Afghani	06 (11%) Korean
03 (5%) Arabic	01 (2%) Kurdish
10 (18%) Asian Indian	08 (14%) Pakistani
01 (2%) Bangladeshi	10 (18%) Persian
01 (2%) Cambodian	01 (2%) Sri Lankan
05 (9%) Chinese NOT Taiwanese	10 (18%) Vietnamese

Previous Education

14 (12%) alumni of GMU
26 (23%) transfer or attending GMU from 2-year institution with or without degree
32 (28%) postbaccalaureate
13 (12%) transfer or attending GMU from 4-year institution without bachelor's degree

Disadvantaged

23 (20%) declared a socioeconomically disadvantaged background

Military Experience

4 (4%) declared an involvement with the military

Student Affiliations

7 Athletics
11 University Honors Program
3 University Scholars Program

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Prospective Programs

52 (46%) attended a campus open-house or visit

24 (21%) attended an off-campus health professions school recruiting event

07 (6%) participated in a competitive summer internship prehealth program though up to 9 applicants had done some research

185 (52%) interested in applying for competitive scholarships like the Rhodes, Fulbright, or Truman scholarships (Welcome Week)

129 (37%) interested in applying to competitive entry to medical or graduate programs (like MD/PhD or the George Washington University Early Selection program for sophomores);
Welcome Week Survey

07 (6%) claimed to have participated in a nationally selective scholarship program, but only 2 have been working on a prestigious academic scholarship with the Office of Postgraduate Fellowships and Scholarships

Committee Letters (n=88)

Data are compiled on a separate Excel file which includes applicant recommendation ratings.

As of October 24, 2008, 93 evaluations for 88 applicants have been prepared.

51 allopathic medicine

03 pharmacy

01 anesthesiologist assistant

01 physician assistant

23 dentistry

01 podiatry

04 optometry

02 veterinary medicine

07 osteopathic medicine

Table 11. Breakdown of applicants' committee letter recommendations by desired degree

Applicants	Recommend							
Program	Highly Enthusiastic	Enthusiastic	Strong	Confident	General	Concern	cover letter	Total
DDS		4	7	8	3	1		23
DO		2	3	2				7
MD	1	13	17	11	4	2		48
MD MBA				1				1
MD MPH		1						1
MD PhD	1							1
PharmD			1	1			1	3
MD DO							1	1
OD			3				1	4
VMD			2					2
AA							1	1
PA							1	1
Total	2	20	33	23	7	3	5	93

The rubric used for EY 2009 is slightly modified from EY 2008 (see Table 13a and b).

Section Three: Application Group EY 2008

How many GMU students get in?

The following section records the performance of GMU applicants to medical and dental professional programs. Allopathic medical (AMCAS), osteopathic medical (AACOMAS), and dental (AADSAS) programs

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are included. Caribbean and non-US programs are not listed here. Future lists may include optometry and pharmacy programs.

Table 12. Roster of Successful GMU Applicants

First Name	Last Name	GMU Year	Professional	Accepted at
Marco	Arias	2006 Biology	MD	Howard University
Nabil	Ashraf	2008 Biology	MD	St. George's University
Sara	Bekri	2007 Biochemistry	MD	SABA University
Edi	Berbic	2007 Biology	DO	Edward Via VCOM
Peter	Breslin	2007 Biology	MD	St. George's University
Sandra	Burrer-Balmoria	Postbac	MD	VCU
Minhye	Choi	2007 Biology	DMD	VCU
Aileen	Chyn	2007 Biology	DMD	VCU
Wesley	Citron	Postbac	DMD	University of Pennsylvania
Heidi	Corwin Collins	Postbac	MD	University of California Davis
Catherine	Cotton	Postbac	MD	Eastern Virginia
Kari	Davis*	2008 Biology	PharmD	VCU
Hanein	Edrees	2008 Mathematics	MD	George Washington (International MD)
<i>Anonymous</i>	<i>Anonymous</i>	1997 Biology	DMD	Nova Southeastern
Robert	Fairchild	2003 Chemistry	MD	Columbia University
Catherine	Fraley	Postbac	MD	Eastern Virginia
Wajeeha	Ghaffar	2005 Biology	DO	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine
David	Gugnioli	Postbac	DO	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine
Ken	Heida	2008 Chemistry	MD	University of Toledo
Diseiye	Iyebote	Postbac	MD	VCU
Suad	Jama	2007 Biology	DMD	Howard University
Humaira	Jami	2006 Biology	MD	George Washington
Karen	Jones	Postbac	MD	Maryland (deferred)
Hasan	Kazmi		PharmD	VCU
Sana	Kazmi	2006 Biochemistry	DMD	New York University
Min	Kim	Postbac	DMD	Howard University
Dacre	Knight	MS	MD	St. George's University
Bob	Kumra	Postbac	DMD	Howard University
Ginly	Lau	Postbac	DMD	VCU
Jin Ah	Lee	2008 Biochemistry	PharmD	VCU
Phung	Lieu	2003 Business	DO	West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
Irene	Lim	2008 Biology	PharmD	VCU
Tiffany	Mason	2005 Biology	DO	Edward Via VCOM
Farzaneh	Mazaheri	2008 Biology	DMD	Howard University
Alicia	Nguyen	2008 Biology	DMD	Howard University
Jackie	Nguyen	2008 Biology	OD	Southern California College of Optometry
Phuong	Nguyen	2007 Medical Tech	DMD	Case Western Reserve
Ngozi	Okoh	Postbac	DMD	University of Pennsylvania
Stephanie	Pylypko	2007 MS Biology	MD	Eastern Virginia (2007)
Samira	Rajabian Shenasi	2008 Biology	DMD	Howard University
Erika	Reese	2007 Biology	MD	University of South Florida
Jatinder	Singh	2007 Accounting and Finance	MD	SABA University
Malkit Mona	Singh**	2008 Sociology	MD	VCU
Matthew	Skanche	Postbac	MD	UNC
Shelly	Somlar	2004 Sociology	DMD	Howard University
Lisa	Tunley	Postbac	MD	George Washington
Patrick	Yaffee*	2008 Biology	MD	Georgetown
Soo Kyo	Yoon	2007 Biology	DMD	New York University

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***Kari Davis and Patrick Yaffee** were recognized with the 2008 Johnson Award from the Department of Biology for outstanding academic performance in preparation for a health professional career.

** **Mona Singh** was accepted to Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine through the University Scholars guaranteed admissions program.

Sophomore Entry Program

Only one student applied for the George Washington University Early Selection Program. The student was not selected.

Rubric Ratings of Accepted Students

An evaluation rubric was developed to help classify students based on their preparation for a health professional career. Here are the ratings of the students who were accepted for 2008 entry.

Table 13a. 2008 committee letter recommendations by desired degree

Applicants	Recommend							
Program	Highly Enthusiastic	Enthusiastic	Strong	Confident	General	Concern	cover letter	Total
DDS		2	3	3	4	5	23	40
DO		2	3	1				6
MD	1	12	13	5	8	1		40
PharmD							3	3
OD		1	1		1			3
Total	1	17	20	9	13	6	26	92

Table 13b. EY 2008 matriculants' committee letter recommendations by desired degree

Applicants	Recommend							
Program	Highly Enthusiastic	Enthusiastic	Strong	Confident	General	Concern	cover letter	Total
DDS		1						1
DO		2						2
MD	1	3	2	1				7
PharmD							1	1
OD		1						1
Total	1	8	2	1	0	0	1	13
% Accepted	100	47.1	10	11.1	0	0	4	14.1

Designations

Most GMU students select schools that are within the Virginia or DC area. Both proximity to family and the advantage of in-state tuition breaks drive most students' choices to stay along the east coast. There is very little interest in pursuing a research-intensive academic career, and many of the applicants express aversion to research in their desire to practice medicine.

This table includes only applicants with bachelor's or graduate degrees. *Postbac students are not included unless noted.* Matriculants are noted in parentheses.

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Table 14a. Sampling of AMCAS designations for applicants

Allopathic School	EY 2006	EY 2007	EY 2008	Total (Accept)
Eastern Virginia	23 (0, 4 refused)	25 (2)	42 (0, 1 refused)	90 (2)
VCU	22 (1)	26 (3)	37 (1)	85 (5)
Virginia	20 (1)	22 (0)	39 (0, 1 refused)	81 (1)
Howard	26 (1)	23 (0)	32 (0)	81 (1)
George Washington	23 (1)	26 (2)	31 (2, 1 refused)	80 (5)
Georgetown	16 (1)	22 (0)	31 (1)	69 (2)
Maryland	13 (0)	16 (0)	23 (1 defer)	52 (0)
Temple	16 (0, 1 refused)	14 (0)	12 (0)	42 (0)
NY Medical College	11 (0, 1 refused)	10 (0)	15 (0)	36 (0)
Drexel	14 (0)	7 (0)	12 (0)	33 (0)
Jefferson Medical College	11 (0)	8 (0)	12 (0)	31 (0)
West Virginia	5 (0)	7 (0)	19 (0)	31 (0)
Johns Hopkins	6 (0)	4 (0)	15 (0, 1 refused)	25 (0)
USUHS	7 (2)	9 (0)	8 (0, 1 refused)	24 (2)

Table 14b. Number of postbacs *matriculated* to AMCAS programs

Allopathic School	EY 2006	EY 2007	EY 2008	Total (Accept)
Eastern Virginia	0	2	4	6
VCU	2	1	2	5
Virginia	1	2	0	3
Howard	0	0	0	0
George Washington	1	2	1	4
Georgetown	2	2	0	4
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Temple	1	0	0	1
NY Medical College	0	0	0	0
Drexel	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Medical College	0	1	0	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Johns Hopkins	0	0	0	0
USUHS	0	1	0	1

Table 14c. Sampling of AACOMAS designations for applicants, *includes postbacs*

Osteopathic School	EY 2006	EY 2007	EY 2008	Total (Accept)
Edward Via VCOM	22 (3)	25 (4)	32 (6)	79 (13)
PCOM-PA	20 (0)	26 (1)	30 (3)	76 (4)
NYCOM	21 (0)	14 (0)	23 (0)	58 (0)
UMDNJ SOM	21 (0)	13 (0)	16 (0)	50 (0)
Chicago COM	19 (1)	10 (1)	18 (0)	47 (2)
WVSOM	14 (2)	13 (1)	17 (1)	44 (4)
Nova Southeastern	15 (1 refused)	11 (2)	15 (2 refused)	41 (2)
LECOM-PA	16 (1)	7 (0)	15 (0)	38 (1)

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UNECOM	18 (0)	9 (0)	11 (1)	38 (1)
Touro-CA	12 (1)	11 (0)	12 (0)	35 (1)
Michigan State COM	11 (0)	7 (0)	13 (0)	31 (0)
PCOM-GA	8 (0)	9 (0)	13 (0)	30 (0)

Entry Statistics

Table 15. Pre-dental Accepted Students Statistics

DMD Data	Offer			
	Data	No	Yes	Total
Average of SciGPA		2.99	3.27	3.06
Average DAT AA		16.9	18.8	17.5
Average DAT PAT		18.6	18.5	18.6
Average DAT TSci		17.1	19.3	17.8
Applicants		48	16	65 (1 waitlist)

Table 16. Overall GMU performance on the DAT

Area	National Average July 2006 to June 2007 (9261)	National SD	GMU Average October 2006 to June 2007 (n=7)	GMU Average July to September 2007 (n=14)
AA	17.68	2.55	16.9	16.7
PAT	17.61	2.89	17.1	18.4
QR	16.58	3.26	15.9	15.6
RC	18.94	2.78	16.9	16.1
Bio	17.59	2.76	17.3	17.5
GC	17.76	3.46	17.0	16.8
OC	17.50	3.74	16.9	18.0
TSCI	17.54	2.76	17.0	17.2

* includes students taking any postbaccalaureate or supplemental courses at GMU.

SciGPA: Science GPA (AADSAS calculated), undergraduate only

AA: Academic Average

PAT: Perceptual Ability Test

QR: Quantitative Reasoning

RC: Reading Comprehension

Bio: Biology subscore

GC: General Chemistry subscore

OC: Organic Chemistry subscore

TSci: Total Science

Most students generally take the DAT during the summer to early fall quarters. GMU data represent only those students who elect to disclose their test scores to the health professions advisor.

Table 17. Pre-medical AMCAS Accepted Students Statistics

MD Data	All GMU*		Undergrad		
	Data	Not accepted	Accepted	Not accepted	Accepted
Average BCPM		3.17	3.52	3.18	3.79
Average MCAT PS		8.02	9.83	8.11	10.00
Average MCAT VR		7.25	9.89	6.85	9.38
Average MCAT BS		8.65	10.11	8.47	10.13
Applicants		63	18	47	8

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Table 18. Pre-medical AACOMAS Accepted Students Statistics

MD Data	All GMU*	
Data	Not accepted	Accepted
Average BCPM	3.06	3.30
Average MCAT PS	8.14	9.00
Average MCAT VR	8.57	9.00
Average MCAT BS	8.00	9.31
Applicants	14	13

Table 19. Overall GMU performance on the MCAT

MCAT date	N	PS	VR	BS	TOTAL
Apr-03	54	8.6	8.6	8.8	26.0
Aug-03	52	8.2	8.2	8.2	24.5
Apr-04	55	8.5	8.0	8.8	25.3
Aug-04	62	7.7	7.8	8.2	23.8
Apr-05	35	7.7	7.1	7.9	22.7
Aug-05	39	7.2	6.8	7.6	21.6
Apr-06	38	7.9	7.4	7.8	23.1
Aug-06	42	7.8	7.5	7.4	22.7
Jan-Jun-07	35	7.4	7.2	8.1	22.7
Jul-Sep-07	45	7.4	6.8	8.0	22.2
Jan-Jun-08	20	7.7	7.6	8.5	23.7
Jul-Sep-08	76	7.1	6.6	7.6	21.3

* includes students taking any postbaccalaureate or supplemental courses at GMU.

PS: Physical Sciences
 VR: Verbal Reasoning
 BS: Biological Sciences

GMU data represent only those students who elect to disclose their test scores to the health professions advisor.

Section Four: Diversity of EY 2008 matriculants **How diverse are GMU AMCAS applicants?**

The following section is based on available data from AMCAS. Students volunteer to respond to questions on their demographics. The following data reveal the admissions successes of our diverse allopathic medical applicants. These data are restricted to individuals who have received a bachelor's or graduate degree from GMU as well as individuals who have taken postbaccalaureate work (as indicated by AMCAS).

Gender

Table 20. Application Statistics of Female and Male GMU applicants over last three years.

Women	2006		2007		2008	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
BCPM GPA	3.03	3.47	3.01	3.49	3.14	3.51
MCAT PS	7.17	9.33	7.91	9.81	7.79	9.50
MCAT VR	7.33	10.42	8.59	9.56	7.76	9.83

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MCAT BS	7.83	10.33	8.36	10.19	8.39	9.67
<i>Total</i>	19	12	22	16	33	12
Men	2006		2007		2008	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
BCPM GPA	3.13	3.43	3.19	3.26	3.19	3.52
MCAT PS	8.35	10.60	8.53	10.38	8.27	10.50
MCAT VR	7.96	9.30	7.63	9.63	6.70	10.00
MCAT BS	8.91	10.60	8.68	10.75	8.93	11.00
<i>Total</i>	23	10	19	8	30	6

Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

Table 21. GMU Applicants from Hispanic/Latino ethnicity

Ethnicity	2006		2007		2008	
	Applicants	Matriculants	Applicants	Matriculants	Applicants	Matriculants
Mexican/Chicano	2	0	1	1	0	0
Puerto-Rican	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hispanic	4	1	3	1	3	2
<i>Total</i>	7	1	4	2	3	2

Table 22. Application Statistics of Hispanic/Latino GMU applicants

Latino Ethnicity	2006		2007		2008	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
Cumulative BCPM	3.05	3.31	2.92	3.03	1.78	2.91
MCAT PS	7.17	9.00	7.33	9.00	8.00	9.00
MCAT VR	6.83	10.00	7.33	7.50	10.00	8.50
MCAT BS	8.17	9.00	7.33	11.00	8.00	8.50

Racial Ethnicity

Table 23. GMU Applicants by self-disclosed racial ethnicity

Ethnicity	2006		2007		2008	
	Applicants	Matriculants	Applicants	Matriculants	Applicants	Matriculants
Afghan	1		2		2	
Asian Indian	4 (3)		9 (5)	3 (2)	5 (2)	1 (1)
Bangladeshi	1		2 (1)	1 (0)		
Black/African	8 (8)	2 (2)	7 (5)	3 (2)	11 (5)	1
Chinese	1				2 (1)	
Filipino			1 (1)		2 (2)	
Korean	1		3 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	
Native American			2 (1)		1 (1)	
Pakistani	1 (1)	1 (1)	5 (2)	2 (2)	5 (3)	
Persian	1	1				
Taiwanese	1					
Vietnamese	2 (1)		2 (2)		5 (5)	1 (1)
White	30 (14)	13 (8)	22 (15)	9 (8)	34 (16)	9 (5)
<i>No answer</i>	13 (4)	5 (1)	10 (5)	4 (1)	13 (8)	6 (5)
<i>Total</i>	42 (31)	22 (12)	41 (38)	24 (16)	81 (44)	18 (12)

Numbers in parentheses indicate women applicants/matriculants.

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Table 24. 2008 Application Statistics by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Black/African		White/Caucasian	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
Cumulative BCPM	3.09	3.36	3.11	3.57
MCAT PS	6.80	12.00	8.38	9.89
MCAT VR	5.40	11.00	8.14	10.11
MCAT BS	7.60	12.00	9.28	10.89
Ethnicity	Asian Indian		Asian Others	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
Cumulative BCPM	3.40	3.92	3.22	3.79
MCAT PS	7.75	11.00	8.60	10.00
MCAT VR	6.00	9.00	7.27	10.00
MCAT BS	9.50	8.00	8.07	10.00

Socioeconomically disadvantaged

The 2008 applicant pool had 17 individuals who claimed have a socioeconomic disadvantage. Racially, 5 were Black/African-American, 5 Caucasian, 2 Asian Indian, 2 Pakistani, 1 Native American, and the remaining 2 did not report. Six of these applicants were women.

Table 25. Application Statistics for Disadvantaged GMU applicants

Disadvantaged	2006		2007		2008	
	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants	Rejected	Matriculants
BCPM GPA	3.11	3.44	3.12	3.82	3.24	3.80
MCAT PS	7.13	10.33	8.00	10.00	7.13	11.00
MCAT VR	7.38	8.67	7.25	9.00	5.00	9.50
MCAT BS	7.25	11.00	8.25	12.00	7.93	11.00
<i>Total</i>	8	3	4	1	15	2