

***ACCREDITATION
OF SEMMELWEIS DIPLOMA
ABROAD***

IN EU, EEA AND SWITZERLAND COUNTRIES:

- GERMANY,
- NORWAY

IN NON EU, EEA COUNTRIES

- USA,
- CANADA,
- ISRAEL,
- KOREA

JUNE 18, 2020

**GENERAL OVERVIEW
OF INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION**

Foreign medical graduates, as well as local graduates, need to be licensed in order to practice medical professions, such as General Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy in most countries of the world, because of the regulated status of these professions. Diplomas of Semmelweis are officially recognized in the leading developed countries of the world, however this functions automatically in the EU, EEA and Switzerland, while many other countries may require the taking of different professional exams.

| Country | Relevant authorities | Exam |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| EU Germany EEA Norway | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments of each Bundesland • NOKUT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional language exam |
| USA | Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive professional exam |
| Canada | Medical Council of Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive professional exam |
| Israel | Ministry of Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive professional exam |
| Korea | Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive professional exam |

1 EU, EEA, SWITZERLAND

In line with the directive of 2005/35/EG of the European Parliament and the Council official diplomas of each country are automatically recognized in the EU, as well as in EEA countries (Norway, Iceland) and Switzerland.

Since general medicine, dentistry and pharmacy are so called regulated professions in line with the mentioned directive, the issue of the work permit (license) is regulated on the national or even the local regional level.

1.1 Germany

In line with the directive of 2005/35/EG of the European Parliament and the Council diplomas of other countries of the EU are recognized in Germany as well.

If you hold a foreign professional qualification as a doctor of medicine/medical practitioner (m/f) and wish to work in that profession in Germany, you need official, state-issued accreditation, the so-called "approbation". This approbation is an unrestricted occupational license. It is mandatory should you wish to practice as a doctor of medicine / medical practitioner at a hospital or intend to open up your own practice

Graduates from non-German language study programs must demonstrate when applying for a license / professional license that they have the necessary knowledge of the German language in the medical field to practice their profession. This should not be a problem for doctors who are German native speakers or who already have professional experience in German-speaking countries abroad (Austria, Switzerland) and have provided relevant evidence there. Graduates from non-German-speaking programs have to take the C1 language test for medicine. Registration for the medical language exam C1 at medical associations / licensing authorities is only possible after the license / professional license has been applied for.

So called "approbation" process is regulated and conducted by each Bundesland and their regional Medical Associations. For details and other conditions (such as taking German medical vocabulary exams) please visit <https://www.anererkennung-in-deutschland.de/> which drives you to the special regulation of the Bundesland preferred by you.

1.2 Norway

In Norway, the official recognition of medical diplomas is conducted by the NOKUT, an office of the Norwegian Government controlling regulated professions.

For more information about how to start this process please visit NOKUT's website: <https://www.nokut.no/en/foreign-education/regulated-professions/>

2 USA

In the United States and its territories, the individual medical licensing authorities ("state medical boards") of the various jurisdictions grant a license to practice medicine. Each medical licensing authority sets its own rules and regulations and requires passing an examination that demonstrates qualification for licensure. Results of the USMLE are reported to these authorities for use in granting the initial license to practice medicine. The USMLE provides them with a common evaluation system for applicants for initial medical licensure.

The United States Medical Licensing Examination ® (USMLE®) is a three-step examination for medical licensure in the U.S. The USMLE assesses a physician's ability to apply knowledge, concepts, and principles, and to demonstrate fundamental patient-centered skills, that are important in health and disease and that constitute the basis of safe and effective patient care.

Steps of the process:

- STEP 1,2 Officially enrolled in, or a graduate of Semmelweis University as meeting ECFMG eligibility requirements; and meet other ECFMG criteria;
- STEP 3 Possess the MD degree, AND, Possess ECFMG Certification

ECFMG (Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates) is a program of certification, whether international medical graduates (IMGs) are ready to enter residency or fellowship programs in the United States that are accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME). ACGME requires IMGs who enter ACGME-accredited programs to be certified by ECFMG. ECFMG Certification is also one of the eligibility requirements for IMGs to take Step 3 of the three-step United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE). Medical licensing authorities in the United States require that IMGs be certified by ECFMG, among other requirements, to obtain an unrestricted license to practice medicine.

Throughout the history of the program, the requirements have included examinations in the medical sciences, evaluation of English language proficiency, and documentation of medical education credentials. Over the years, there have been changes in the examinations accepted to meet the requirements for ECFMG Certification and changes to the requirements themselves. These changes have been made to enhance the certification program, respond to the needs of the U.S. graduate medical education community, comply with the changing immigration landscape, take advantage of new technologies, and achieve a common examination pathway to medical licensure for IMGs and U.S. medical graduates.

ECFMG Certification is an effective screening mechanism for ensuring that IMGs in patient care situations have met minimum standards.

GENERAL MEDICINE

The United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) assesses a physician's ability to apply knowledge, concepts, and principles, and to determine fundamental patient-centered skills that are important in health and disease and that constitute the basis of safe and effective patient care. **Students who have graduated outside the US and Canada must pass all three steps to be licensed to practice in the US**, regardless of the title of their degree. The Step 1 and the Step 2 CK exams can be taken at Prometric test centers worldwide. The Step 2 CS and the Step 3 can only be taken in the US.

- **Step 1** assesses whether medical school students or graduates understand and can apply important concepts of the basic sciences to the practice of medicine.
The one-day exam (divided into seven 60-min. blocks and administered in one 8-hour testing session) includes Anatomy, Behavioral Sciences, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, and interdisciplinary topics such as nutrition, genetics, and aging.

US medical students take Step 1 at the end of the Basic Sciences portion of the curriculum, usually after the second year of medical school.

- **Step 2** is further divided into two separate exams:
 - Clinical Knowledge (CK) is a one-day examination. It is divided into eight 60-min. blocks, administered in one 9-hour testing session. It is constructed according to an integrated content outline that organizes clinical science material along two dimensions: physician task and disease category. It includes: internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, preventive medicine, psychiatry, surgery, other areas relevant to provision of care under supervision.
 - Clinical Skills (CS) exam contains: Integrated Clinical Encounter (ICE), Communication and Interpersonal Skills (CIS), Spoken English Proficiency (SEP), Step 2 CS uses standardized patients to test medical students and graduates on their ability to gather information from patients, perform physical examinations, and communicate their findings to patients and colleagues. The examination is offered in five U.S. cities: Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, Houston, and Los Angeles.

US medical students typically take Step 2 during the fourth year of medical school.

- **Step 3** is the final exam and assesses whether medical school students or graduates can apply medical knowledge and understanding of biomedical and clinical science essential for the unsupervised practice of medicine, with emphasis on patient management in ambulatory settings. Examinees are tested on central nervous system, eye/ear/nose/mouth/throat, respiratory system, circulatory system, digestive system, behavioral/emotional disorders, musculoskeletal system, skin/subcutaneous tissue, endocrine/nutrition/ metabolic disorders, kidneys/urinary tract, reproductive system, pregnancy/childbirth, neonate/childhood illnesses, blood and blood-forming organs, infectious/parasitic diseases, injuries/wound/toxic effects/burns, and health maintenance issues. The first day of testing includes 233 multiple-choice items divided into 6 blocks of 38-40 items; 60 min. are allotted for completion of each block of test items. Items with an associated pharmaceutical advertisement or scientific abstract are included in each of these multiple-choice blocks. (approx. 7 hours)
The second day of testing includes 180 multiple-choice items, divided into 6 blocks of 30 items; 45 min. are allotted for completion of each block of test items. This is followed by 13 case simulations, each of which is allotted a maximum of 10 or 20 min. of real time. (approx. 9 hours)
Graduates of US medical schools typically take this exam at the end of the first year of residency.

DENTISTRY

National Board Dental Examination (NBDE) is the US national dental examination for students and professionals in dentistry and required for licensure in the US, as well as may also be required when applying for postgraduate studies in dental specialties after completing a dental degree. Foreign-trained dentists also must take the NBDE in order to earn admission into advanced standing programs in US dental schools.

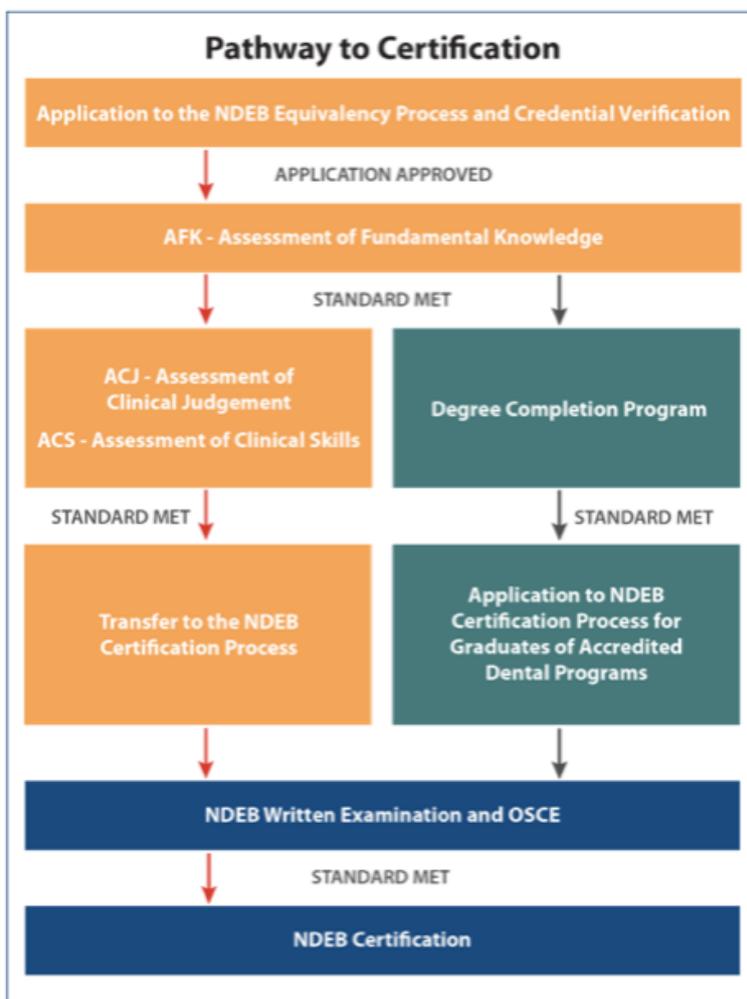
NBDE I consists of 400 multiple choice questions emphasizing basic sciences: (1) Human Anatomy, Embryology, and Histology; (2) Biochemistry and Physiology; (3) Microbiology and Pathology; (4) Dental Anatomy and Occlusion.

NBDE II requires two days and focuses on clinical dental topics: (1) Endodontics; (2) Operative Dentistry; (3) Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery/Pain Control; (4) Oral Diagnosis; (5) Orthodontics and Pediatric Dentistry; (6) Patient Management, including Behavioral Science, Dental Public Health and Occupational Safety; (7) Periodontics; (8) Pharmacology; (9) Prosthodontics.

Scoring: Since 2012 the NBDE exams have been graded on a PASS/FAIL basis only, with no scores being issued unless one failed he will receive his score with details.

3 CANADA

3.1 General process of licensing



3.2 Statistics

| | AFK | | ACJ | | ACS | |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | # of participants | % pass | # of participants | % pass | # of participants | % pass |
| 2020* | 744 | 44 | | | | |
| 2019 | 1684 | 45 | 978 | 37 | 783 | 34 |
| 2018 | 1585 | 49 | 943 | 44 | 693 | 36 |
| 2017 | 1384 | 46 | 836 | 34 | 812 | 39 |

*Feb 2020 only

Medicine

Simmelweis graduates will need to pass three separate exams to gain medical licensing in Canada. Only internationally trained medical doctors need to pass the first, (National Assessment Collaboration (NAC) exam), but all medical graduates wishing to practice in Canada will need to take and pass the other two exams (MCCQE Part I es MCCQE Part II) in order to attain the Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada (LMCC), which, is one of the prerequisites for licensure and entry into independent practice in Canada. Since these first two exams (NAC and MCCQE Part I) may be taken in any order, and the MCCQE Part I does not need to be taken in Canada (there are multiple test centers internationally), it may make sense for Semmelweis students planning to practice in Canada to start with the MCCQE Part I. In addition to the exams listed above, each Province may have its own provincial licensing requirement.

- 1) The National Assessment Collaboration (NAC) examination is a one-day Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE). Candidates are eligible to take this exam as early as twelve months prior to completing all medical degree requirements. The exam is offered twice a year, and can only be taken in Canada. The exam consists of twelve independent typical clinical scenario stations. Candidates may attempt the exam a maximum of three times, and may repeat successful exams to attain a better result (it is only the last result that will be considered).
- 2) The Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examination Part I (MCCQE Part I) is a one-day computer based multiple choice and short-menu/write-in exam offered at Prometric test centers across Canada and internationally in 80 countries, including Hungary. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this exam will be offered both in test centers and via remote proctoring. Candidates are eligible to apply as early as 15 months prior the date they are expected to fully complete all requirements for their medical degree (graduation date). The MCCQE Part I assesses the critical medical knowledge and clinical decision-making ability of a candidate at a level expected of a medical student who is completing his or her medical degree in Canada. Candidates may attempt the exam a maximum of four times, and may not repeat successful exams to attain a better result.
- 3) The Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examination Part II (MCCQE Part II) is a two-day examination that consists of fourteen clinical stations related to twelve clinical scenarios. Candidates for Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada (LMCC) may only take the MCCQE Part II once they have received their final medical degree diploma from their respective university, passed the MCCQE Part I, and have a minimum of twelve months of postgraduate clinical medical training (residency). The MCCQE Part II assesses the candidate's core abilities to apply medical knowledge, demonstrate clinical skills, develop investigational and therapeutic clinical plans, as well as demonstrate professional behaviors and attitudes at a level expected of a physician in independent practice in Canada. It is based on common or critical patient presentations and on interactions with colleagues, other health care professionals and family members. Candidates may attempt the exam a maximum of four times, and may not repeat successful exams to attain a better result.

The Canadian Resident Matching Service (CaRMS) matches all the medical students and residents seeking the training positions they need to put them on the path to practicing medicine in Canada. The Match Algorithm compares applicant and program rank order lists and matches applicants to programs based on both parties' stated preferences, and the number of available positions for each program in the match. Program refers to a specific residency program at a specific institution. Each year, there is a first and a second iteration of the match, and the same rules apply to both.

Generally speaking, in the first iteration only a small percentage of the spots are open to International Medical Graduates (IMGs). However, all spots are open to all applicants in the second iteration.

Dentistry

There are two pathways to certification as a general dentist in Canada for graduates of Semmelweis University: 1) successful completion of the National Dental Examining Board (NDEB) Equivalency Process, or 2) successful completion of an accredited Qualifying/Degree Completion Program. Irrespective of the path taken,

all candidates for Canadian licensure, whether they were trained in Canada or elsewhere, have to successfully pass the NDEB Certification Process: the NDEB Written Examination and the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE).

1) The NDEB Equivalency Process includes three Assessments: Assessment of Fundamental Knowledge, Assessment of Clinical Judgement, and Assessment of Clinical Skills. Successful completion of the Assessments allows individuals to participate in the NDEB Certification Process. Candidates may attempt each of the three Assessments three times.

Should a candidate for Canadian licensure not be able to successfully pass either the second or the third Assessment, or should a candidate decide not to even attempt the Equivalency Process, they will have to complete an Accredited Qualifying and Degree Completion Program offered by Faculties of Dentistry in Canada. As a matter of fact, despite the availability of the Equivalency Process, the NDEB recommends that all international graduates complete an Accredited Qualifying and Degree Completion Program: “These programs are specifically designed to orient international graduates to dentistry and dental practice in Canada and should be considered by most applicants as the primary pathway to certification.”

2) The results of select Assessments are used by the Qualifying and Degree Completion Programs to evaluate candidates for admission into the Program. The Programs vary in length between two-and-a-half and three years from Program to Program. Upon successful completion, candidates for licensure are eligible to participate in the NDEB Certification Process.

The NDEB Written Examination consists of a three-hundred question multiple choice examinations, split into two one-hundred-and-fifty-minute sessions administered on the same day. Candidates may attempt the NDEB Written Examination a maximum of three times.

The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) is a station type examination held in a morning and afternoon session of the same day. Candidates may attempt the OSCE a maximum of three times.

PHARMACIST I Degree

| Pharmacist Qualifying Examination | Part I (MCQ) | | Part II (OSCE) | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | # Test Takers | Pass Rates | # Test Takers | Pass Rates |
| Reference | 2683 | 91.0% | 2681 | 94.1% |
| International First-Time Test Takers | 2156 | 41.1% | 1901 | 47.2% |
| International Repeat Test Takers | 1886 | 50.5% | 1587 | 56.4% |

| Pharmacist Evaluating Examination | # Test Takers | Pass Rates |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| First-Time Test Takers | 4635 | 47.2% |
| Repeat Test Takers | 2432 | 44.6% |

4 ISRAEL

The Ministry of Health (MoH) licenses professionals working in the legally recognized medical and health professions. Professionals who were graduated abroad must pass the exam of MoH as well in order to be licensed.

Graduates of Hungarian medical universities could pass the exam at a high percentage in line with the statistics of the Israeli Ministry of Health.

Pass Rate Data of the Government Examination for Medical Professions by Country 2014 - 2018

| Country | Sat for the Examination | Passed Successfully | Percentage Pass |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Palestinian Authority | 99 | 90 | 91% |
| Jordan | 247 | 212 | 86% |
| Hungary | 315 | 224 | 71% |
| Germany | 294 | 189 | 64% |
| Slovakia | 94 | 60 | 64% |
| Egypt | 284 | 110 | 39% |
| Czech Republic | 32 | 11 | 34% |
| Italy | 951 | 303 | 32% |
| Belarus | 78 | 24 | 31% |
| Ukraine | 1,059 | 265 | 25% |
| Moldova | 1,563 | 397 | 25% |
| Romania | 1,679 | 409 | 24% |
| Russia | 2,015 | 362 | 18% |
| Georgia | 33 | 5 | 15% |
| Bulgaria | 70 | 6 | 9% |
| Armenia | 326 | 24 | 7% |

Source: Ministry of Health

The MoH recognizes general medicine studies, dentistry or pharmacology completed outside of Israel, provided both the study program and the student meet the qualifications specified by the Medical Professions Licensing Department.

Medical studies at Semmelweis University are recognized by MoH because studies and their extent are equal to those which are being studied in Israel:

- In general medicine frontal medical studies which lasted a minimum of six years in total will be recognized (not including internship).
- In dentistry, dentistry studies which lasted a minimum of five years in total, will be recognized (not including internship)
- In pharmacology, pharmacology studies which lasted a minimum of four years in total, will be recognized (not including internship)
- The syllabus is identical to the one customary in Israel.
- The graduation and the receiving of the diploma permit practicing medicine in the country in which the student studied.

In general, studies which were conducted in more than one educational institution will not be recognized. However, each case will be examined on its own merits.

For more detailed information about the process of licensing please visit the information website of Ministry of Health in Israel

(<https://www.health.gov.il/English/Services/MedicalAndHealthProfessions/Pages/default.aspx>)

General medicine

Students who have completed medical studies abroad, must submit a license application, including supporting documents, to the Medical Professions Licensing Department of the MoH. Should their application be approved, graduates are sent an invitation to sit the examination to their addresses as listed in MoH records.

A doctor who completed the studies of medicine abroad and has not done an internship will be eligible to practice medicine in Israel only after having successfully withstood the government examination prior to medical internship, after which one year's internship at a recognized institution will follow.

The process of obtaining the license to practice medicine for graduates from abroad, who do their internship in Israel includes the following steps:

1. Submission of an application for an examination prior to internship
2. Examination, or exemption based on USMLE examination, and Internship (12 months)
3. Temporary license
4. Permanent license

Doctors who completed the studies of medicine abroad and have practiced medicine have to pass examination as well.

Dentistry

Dentists who wish to practice dentistry in the State of Israel must be in possession of a license from the MoH. By law, whoever is eligible to receive a license to practice dentistry must fulfill the following conditions:

1. No criminal record
2. Has been trained in dentistry
3. Has passed the government examinations
4. Has Israeli citizenship or permanent / temporary residency

Dentists who were graduated abroad have to pass MoH exam, which includes a theory part (Stage A) and a practical part (Stage B) as well. Graduates who have successfully passed Stage A will be eligible to take Stage B of the examination.

Pharmaceutical Sciences

A person who wishes to submit an application for a license to practice pharmacy must meet the following criteria:

- Completion of pharmacology studies, and award of a final degree, or certification from the university of completion of studies and fulfillment of all obligations to the university for eligibility for a degree in pharmacology, which will be awarded at a certain time.
- Completion of internship
- For graduates of an overseas university, a condition for eligibility to take the examination is the completion of 6 months of internship in the profession after the completion of studies. In certain cases, it is possible to present an overseas license and official certifications of at least one year of employment in the profession (will be considered on a case-by-case basis).

Notes to the exam:

- The number of questions in the Pharmacy Examination will be 120 (and not 150 as was previously the case). The length of the examination is 3.5 hours without a break.
- In addition to the syllabus in the guideline file, the study material also includes the most recent Ministry of Health regulations related to pharmacy which are specified on the Ministry's Website.
- The number of questions in the Pharmacy Laws Examination is 15. The length of the examination is half an hour without a break.
- The study material includes sections 5 and 6 of the syllabus in the guideline file, as well the most recent Ministry of Health regulations related to pharmacy which are specified on the Ministry's Website.

5 KOREA

General Medicine

Medical students graduated abroad in a medical college approved by the Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare may take the Korea Medical Licensing Examination (KMLE) in Korea in order to be licensed for practicing in Korea.

Upon satisfying the above-mentioned requirements, one must take two tests: the Preliminary Examination and the Korean Medical Licensing Examination (KMLE).

- The preliminary exam is composed of a written test and a clinical skills test. The test is held every July and August.
- the KMLE in the Korean language. The clinical skills test is administrated from September to November. The written test is held in January.

The purpose of the KMLE is to determine if examinees have sufficient knowledge and skills to be a primary care physician, as well as a proper clinical demeanor; therefore, its items must draw on these three domains.

- The KMLE a competency-based test including a written test and as well as a clinical skills test. The examination subjects are general medicine, specialized medicine, and medical law.
- The clinical skills test consists of six objective structured clinical examination stations where examinees perform the indicated tasks for five minutes in each station, and another six clinical performance examination stations, where examinees encounter standardized patients for ten minutes in each station. The clinical skills test evaluates the clinical competence and demeanor of each examinee. The evaluation sheet of the clinical skills test contains five categories: history taking, physical examination, physician and patient interaction, attitude toward patients, and basic technical skills.