

# The Ultimate Guide to Studying Medicine

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# WHAT'S INSIDE

Becoming a doctor is arguably one of the most rewarding career paths available, so it's not surprising that getting into medical school is very competitive. That said, it is far from impossible and thousands of students successfully secure places at the best medical schools in the world every single year.

Over the past decade, we've been running [residential Medicine summer schools in Oxford](#), as well as [online courses](#) and [internships](#).

There isn't a magic formula to getting into medical school, but we can help you to understand each step of the application process and give you some tips to maximise your chances of success.

Although it's a long journey, getting into medical school is a fairly uniform process, with most of the top medical schools in the UK expecting applicants to follow the same steps. These are:

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Let's take a look at each of these steps in detail so you can feel a little more confident about getting into the medical school of your choice.



# About the Authors

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Oxford Scholastica collaborates closely with university students and recent graduates to offer first-hand insights into what it's really like to study your subject at degree level.

We've worked with three current medical students studying at top UK universities to bring you the tips they wish they'd known before they applied.

Allow us to introduce you to...

## **Bella**

*Fifth-year medic at the University of Manchester*

Bella is currently a fifth-year medical student at the University of Manchester. She undertook an intercalated BSc in Global Health in her third year, and has extensive experience teaching and mentoring young people interested in studying medicine.



## **Louis**

*Third-year medic at Bristol University*

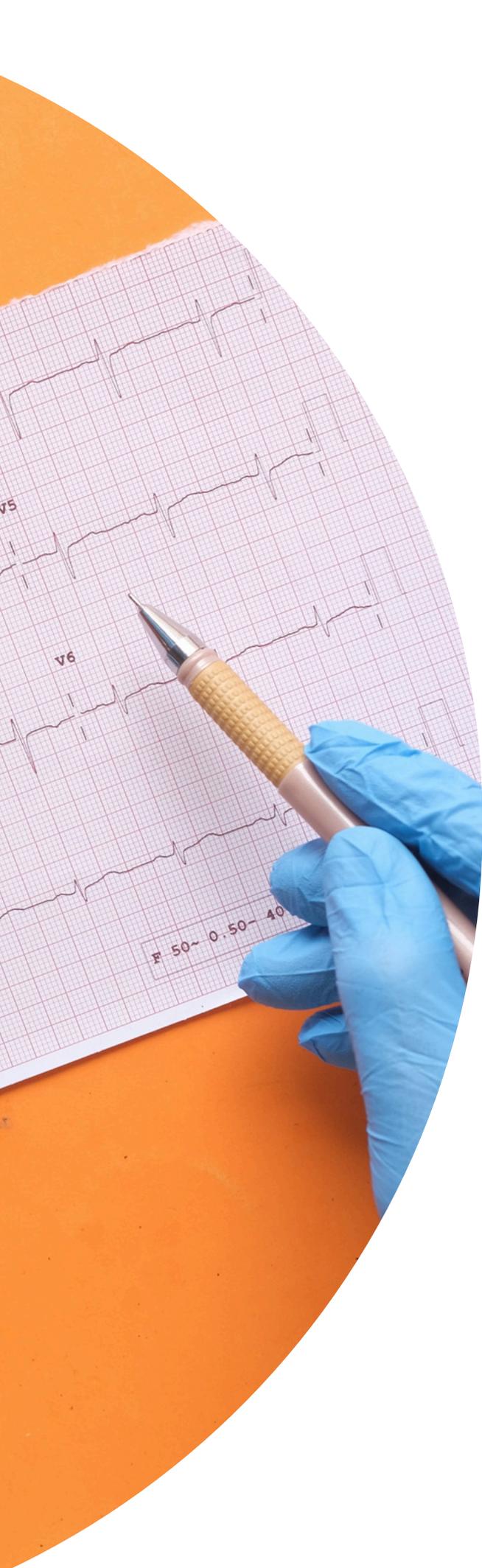
Louis is a third-year medical student studying at the University of Bristol. He is particularly interested in epidemiology, global health and medical history. Outside of his studies, he enjoys staying up to date on his reading and watch lists.

## **Diego**

*Sixth-year medic at the University of Cambridge*

Diego is a final-year medical student at the University of Cambridge. He graduated in Biomedical Sciences with a research thesis on cancer biology and therapeutics. He is currently planning a career in reconstructive and plastic surgery, combining innovations in tissue bioengineering and stem cell research.





# Choosing Your Medical School

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If you're applying to one or more medical schools in the UK, you will have to follow the UCAS application process.

With UCAS, you have five slots to fill but you can only apply to a maximum of four UK medical schools, meaning you have one slot spare to apply to another course if you would like. Some popular fifth choices include biology, natural sciences or neuroscience, but it's a completely personal decision and some people prefer to leave the fifth slot blank. It's worth bearing in mind that courses other than medicine may have lower entry requirements, meaning the fifth slot can be a helpful insurance choice.

When you're deciding which medical schools to apply to, it's important to remember that you will be spending between three and six years there. You should consider things like location, campus vs city, expense and general culture. In addition to these things, there are some elements specific to medical schools that you should make sure to consider too.



# Course Structure



All medical degrees may eventually see you graduate as a provisionally-licensed doctor, but their individual course structures can vary significantly. Depending on your learning style, one of these might appeal to you more than the others. We've covered each of them here.

## Traditional

This is still a very common course structure in the UK. It's the format followed by both Oxford and Cambridge's medical schools. Traditional courses see students spend the first years of their degree learning medical theory across a wide range of disciplines, from physiology to biochemistry. These years will be lecture-heavy and involve lots of independent study time.

In the later years of a traditional degree, students enter the clinical phase of their training, taking part in ward rounds, shadowing staff at hospitals and GP surgeries, and applying their in-depth theoretical knowledge to the real world of medicine. There will still be some academic learning, but the bulk of students' clinical years will be spent working and learning in real medical environments.

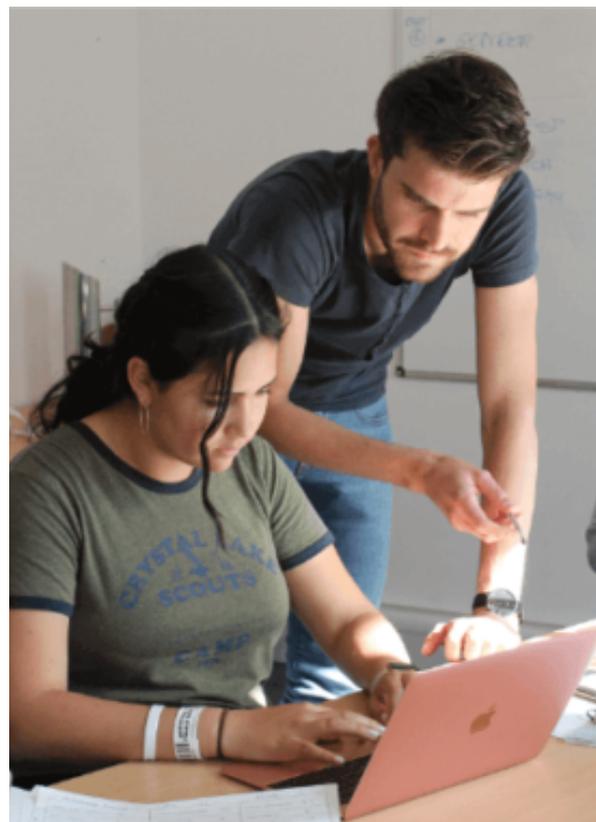
A traditional course structure could suit you best if you enjoy the theoretical side of your studies at school and prefer to learn something thoroughly before you put it into practice. It's also good for students who enjoy learning different subjects separately.

## Integrated

Integrated medical degrees are somewhat similar to the traditional course structure. You'll spend a lot of your early years in lectures, tutorials and seminars, learning a wide range of medical theory. The main difference is that you will also be gaining hands-on clinical experience from the beginning of your degree.

The teaching curriculum in an integrated course also varies slightly from the traditional option. Rather than tackling one particular discipline at a time, such as biochemistry followed by anatomy, you'll work through every aspect of the respiratory system, then every aspect of the lymphatic system, and so on.

Integrated courses work well for students who learn best by immediately applying their knowledge in a practical setting and those who are confident diving straight into professional medical environments. They're also great for students who enjoy exploring cross-curricular links in their learning.



# Course Structure

Regardless of the course structure you opt for, your medical studies will include spending a large amount of time at a teaching hospital (or several depending on your degree). Therefore, it's important to consider which hospitals and clinics the universities you're applying to have connections with, especially if you already have an idea of the specialisms you'd like to explore later in your career.

Remember that it is certainly possible to find work experience placements or shadowing opportunities at hospitals that are not affiliated with your university, but it can take more organisation and extra effort on your part. It may also have to take place outside of your regular term dates.



## Problem-Based Learning (PBL)

Problem-based learning degrees, like case-based learning and enquiry-based learning, are quite difficult to come across in the UK, but blended approaches that lean heavily on the PBL philosophy are fairly common.

Problem-based learning is typically more patient-orientated than other courses. Medical students are tasked with solving medical scenarios and learning from the process. Learning primarily takes place in smaller groups guided by a tutor, but students are generally expected to take the lead in discussions.

PBL can be a great option for proactive students who enjoy working in groups and learning from first-hand experiences. It's also perfect for those who prefer to direct their own learning and anyone who may get restless sitting in lectures five days a week.





# Gaining Work Experience

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Work experience is generally a non-negotiable element of a successful medical school application. Universities are looking for evidence that you understand what a career in medicine involves and that you're still committed to pursuing the degree. It's important to remember that admissions boards aren't interested in just seeing a long list of placements; they want to know what you've learnt from your experiences and how they support your application.



# Types of Experience



## Voluntary Work

Voluntary work is often much more hands on than shadowing. It might involve ancillary work, like cleaning or administration, at a hospital or clinic. It could also involve volunteering to spend social time with long-term patients or care home residents who may not have much exposure to the outside world. Anything that offers you the opportunity to spend time in a medical setting and meet different medical professionals will be particularly helpful.



## Shadowing

This is the type of work experience opportunity most people tend to think of when considering their medical school applications. It involves contacting a medical professional, preferably one who is currently working in a field or specialism you're particularly interested in, and asking if you can observe their work for a set period of time. This could involve anything from sitting in on patient consultations with a local GP to watching a surgeon perform an operation to attending ward rounds.



## Virtual Experience

Virtual medical experience has always been incredibly valuable and these types of opportunities are still an excellent option for medical applicants today. Whether you're able to connect with a medical professional who is willing to discuss their career with you, attend one of our [virtual Medicine research internships](#) to publish an academic paper or watch informative videos made by current medical students, there are endless ways you can use the digital world to further your knowledge.



## Extracurricular Courses

Taking an extracurricular course in medicine can be incredibly informative, rewarding and fun! There are a variety of in-person and online programmes available to fit whichever suits your schedule best. Based in Oxford, our [Experience Medicine Academy](#) is designed for ages 15-18 and combines in-depth medical theory with hands-on practical experience to help inform your decision to become a doctor. We also offer our own [online Medicine course](#) to help you develop your clinical knowledge and enhance your applications to university.



## Conferences & Events

By attending conferences and events geared towards the study of medicine, you'll gain theoretical knowledge that will help you grasp degree-level concepts more easily. It's an excellent way to demonstrate your keen interest in the subject and willingness to explore beyond the typical school curriculum. Attending a medical conference or event can also be a great way of meeting other people aspiring to work in the healthcare industry, meaning you can begin to build your professional network at an early stage in your career.



# Things to Remember



Gaining work experience to boost your medical school application is less about getting as many placements as you can, and more about proving you've taken steps to familiarise yourself with the realities of a career in the medical field. Being a doctor is a tough job and admissions teams want to make sure you're certain it's the right path for you.

Work experience is also instrumental in helping you consider which field you would like to specialise in. If you attend one work experience placement that you really don't enjoy, that doesn't necessarily mean medicine isn't for you. It could just be that that particular department isn't your ideal environment.

A long list of placements tells the admissions team you have the connections or resources to gain access to lots of opportunities. Explaining what you learnt from the most impactful placements, as well as what you didn't enjoy about them, is far more valuable and informative.

## Key Points:

- Take notes at the end of each session you take part in. Write down the tasks you completed, the things you learnt and how you felt about each aspect of the experience. These notes will be a valuable resource when you come to write your personal statement and prepare for interviews.
- It's okay not to enjoy something. Finding one aspect of the medical field tough, tedious or unpleasant doesn't mean you're not right for the field. Be honest with yourself and try to find experience in another area.
- It's also okay to change your mind. If you try a range of different placements across different specialities and you don't enjoy any of them, it's okay to decide it isn't the field for you. Look into medical research – or other careers entirely.
- Be sure to factor in rest. If you spend your whole summer break gaining work experience, you'll be too tired to concentrate when you start classes again. Remember to take breaks, do things you enjoy and look after yourself while on your quest for work experience.



# Securing Placements

There are countless ways to secure high-quality work experience opportunities in the medical field. We've covered a few of the most common ones, but you should use your initiative to explore all the possible paths available to your individual circumstances.



## Use Your Network

If you, your family or your friends know any medical professionals, use your existing connection to introduce yourself and ask if they know of any work experience opportunities you could take part in. This might be as simple as asking your family member if you can shadow them for a day or asking a mutual connection to set up a meeting for you to discuss your options. We know this route isn't available to everyone, but it's always worth putting feelers out in your personal network. You never know who might be able to help.

## Reach out to Medical Professionals

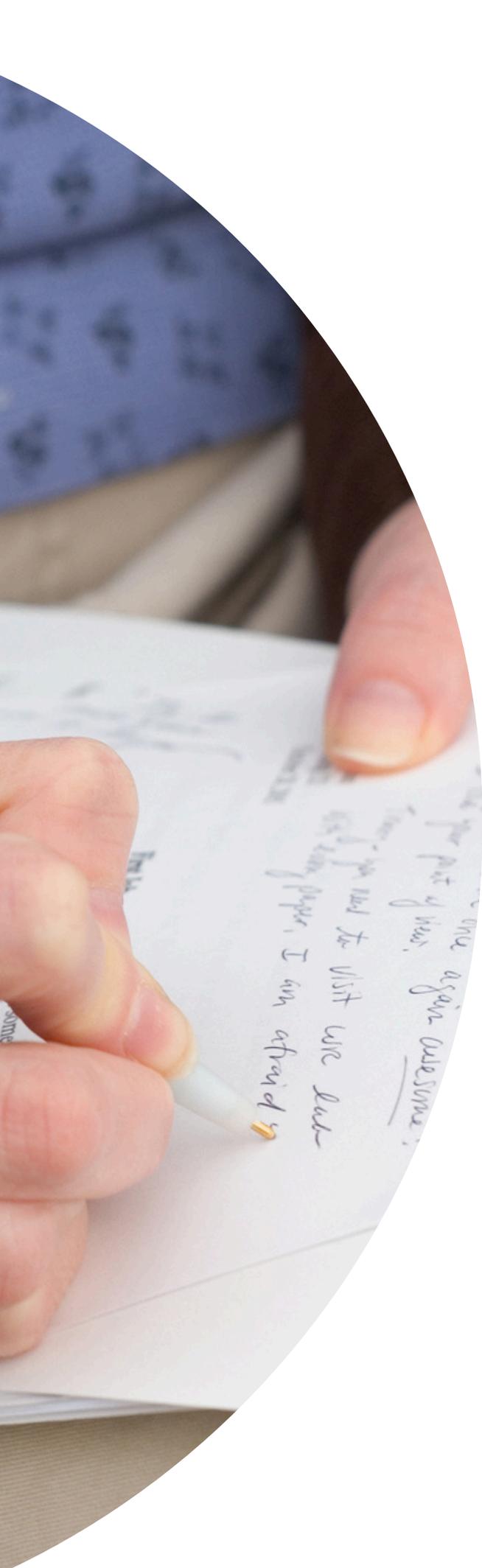
Many doctors and clinical staff are often more than happy to offer shadowing or work experience opportunities to students who reach out. However,

you should try to be tactical about who you ask. For example, due to the nature of their work, a general practitioner at a local surgery will likely be in a better position to help than a senior neurosurgeon. If in doubt, try reaching out to the administrative branch of the practice or clinic you're hoping to gain experience at. Oftentimes, they'll be best placed to suggest individual doctors or support staff who would be willing to help you gain some high-quality professional experience.

## Apply to a Programme

Alongside more direct outreach options, you can search for medical work experience or internship programmes in your area. These are structured opportunities designed to give you an insight into working life in the medical field, and can cover all kinds of specialisms and take a variety of forms.





# Writing Your Personal Statement

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An important element of any application to a UK medical school is the UCAS personal statement. While your predicted grades, references and entrance exam results are designed to demonstrate your intellectual capabilities, the personal statement is your chance to convey your unique motivations, interests and individuality.

There is a wealth of conflicting information about what a perfect medicine personal statement should look like. Unfortunately, because the statement is all about you, there is no one formula for this. The most important thing is that you honestly convey your interest in the subject. That said, we've included a few medicine-specific things to consider when drafting your personal statement.

**Note: In 2023, UCAS announced changes to the personal statement. This Ultimate Guide reflects the new format for students applying to start university from September 2026 onwards.**



# What to Include

## The Basics

You can't write an exceptional medicine personal statement without first understanding the basics: what is it, who needs one and what are universities looking for?

If you're applying for a medicine degree in the UK, you'll need to write a personal statement (no more than 4,000 characters) as part of your UCAS application. Your statement will need to be structured as answers to the following questions:

- 1 Why do you want to study this course or subject?
- 2 How have your qualifications and studies helped you to prepare for this course?
- 3 What else have you done to prepare outside of education and why are these experiences helpful?

The key is to demonstrate why you want to study medicine. Universities want to see that you have a real interest in the field, that you've explored the content, completed your own independent learning and reached your own conclusions.

## Quality over Quantity

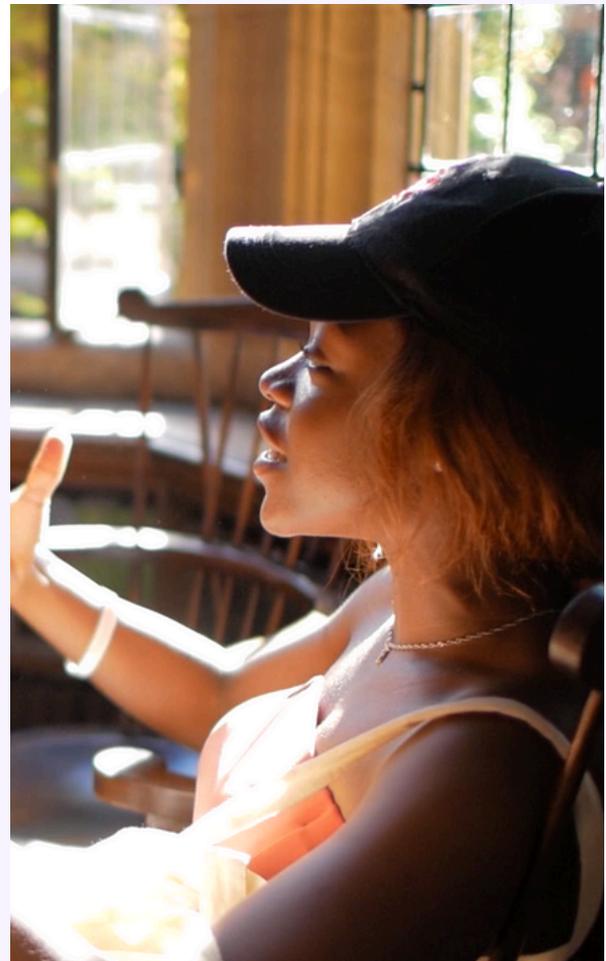
When you're planning your personal statement, aim for well-structured, high-quality writing that meaningfully engages with your most relevant experience. The admissions panel won't want to read a list of all your skills, achievements and work experience. Instead, they're interested in how these things have prepared you to study medicine at their university.

Try to avoid including statements without any accompanying evidence. For example, rather than saying you're an empathetic person, describe an experience that demonstrates your empathy and then link that quality to your potential to study medicine. Similarly with work experience, rather than listing every placement you've ever done, choose a select few that you think best demonstrate your potential, and go into detail about the knowledge you learnt and the skills you gained.

## Interview Material

If you're applying to a medical school in the UK, you'll likely be required to attend an interview if your initial application is successful. Your interviewer will have read through your application and your personal statement, making it an excellent opportunity to include some potential topics for your interview questions.

The interviewer won't methodically work through your personal statement from top to bottom in an interview. However, they might ask you to expand upon any comments they find particularly interesting or to demonstrate your knowledge if you mention an area of expertise. This can seem a little daunting in prospect, but as long as you write about the things you've genuinely enjoyed, you'll have a really solid foundation for your interview.



# Key Takeaways



## Be Realistic

Working in the medical field is an immensely rewarding and well-respected career, but it can also be intense, gruelling and sometimes upsetting. You're not just applying for a place on an academic course, you're applying for a challenging career path, so the people reading your personal statement will be trying to work out whether the practicalities of medicine are a good fit for you.

You might therefore want to provide evidence in your personal statement that you understand some of the less positive realities of being a doctor and then reaffirm the reasons you still wish to pursue a career in medicine. If you're more interested in a career as a medical researcher, you can make this clear in your personal statement too.



## Be Honest

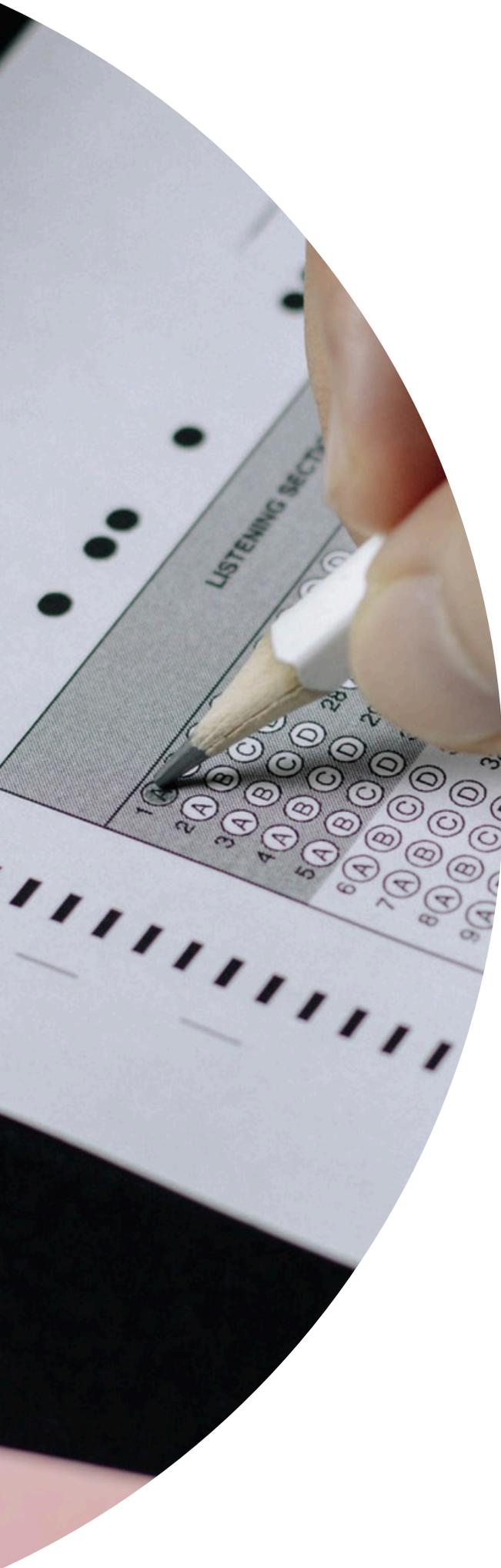
Above all, remember to be honest. If you've exaggerated your experience or mentioned topics you haven't really explored, then you're putting yourself in an awkward position to be caught out during your interview. The purpose of the personal statement is to accurately reflect who you are as a student and your potential as a future medical professional.

Admissions officers aren't interested in reading a 'perfect' personal statement; they want to get to know you and your individual strengths and weaknesses. Remember, the application process isn't solely to decide whether you're a good fit for the course, but also to evaluate whether the course is a good fit for you.

### Personal Statement Key Facts

- ✓ No more than 4,000 characters, including spaces
- ✓ You can only write one statement, not different ones for each course or university
- ✓ Divided into three separate questions (minimum 350 characters per question)
- ✓ It's all about you, so let your personality shine through!





# Entrance Exams

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Medicine is a complex, far-reaching field that ranges well beyond the content of your school subjects. This is why UK medical schools, and most international medical schools, will require you to sit at least one entrance exam.

Good grades in biology and chemistry are essential, but they can't demonstrate how you will respond to a moral dilemma with a patient. Similarly, a stellar interview won't necessarily demonstrate your ability to rapidly process large amounts of written information and arrive at a reasonable conclusion.

The entrance exams required by medical schools around the world are specifically designed to test these more holistic skills.



# The UCAT



Entrance exams like the UCAT are often the most intimidating part of the admissions process for many prospective students.

The University Clinical Aptitude Test (UCAT) is used by the majority of medical schools in the UK, Australia and New Zealand to select applicants for interview.

The UCAT takes place at several different times and locations throughout the year, so you can sit it at the time and place that's most convenient. The test is computer-based but it cannot be completed from home; you'll need to travel to a Pearson Vue testing centre and pay a fee. However, bursaries are available for eligible students.

Our main piece of advice for sitting the UCAT is to prepare properly, understand how the test works and try to relax. Remember that admission tests are only one part of your application to medical school and are by no means the most important factor.

## Structure

The UCAT is designed to test your mental aptitude rather than your academic achievements. This includes your ability to:

- ✓ Read, understand and communicate complex information
- ✓ Apply logic and reasoning to make decisions in uncertain situations
- ✓ Use your numerical skills to solve problems
- ✓ Understand real-world situations and identify critical factors affecting outcome

The UCAT is divided into three subsections, plus the situational judgement test. We've broken down each section below so you know exactly how it's structured.

Section Name	Number of Questions	Time to Answer Section	Types of Question
Verbal Reasoning	44	22 minutes	Based on 11 short pieces of text
Decision Making	35	37 minutes	Statistics, chart and diagram based questions
Quantitative Reasoning	36	26 minutes	Numerical problems



# The UCAT

The final section, the situational judgement test, is concerned with medical ethics. It tests your social attitudes and the way you would react in different medical scenarios. Here, 69 questions will need to be answered in 26 minutes.

Like most exams, you will not be allowed to bring anything with you into the exam room. You'll be provided with a blank notebook and pen, and a calculator will be available on the screen should you need it. The time allocation for each subsection might initially seem confusing, but you'll have a countdown clock at the bottom of your screen to ensure you always know how much time you have left for each section.



## Scoring & Marking

Your final score will be spread equally across the three main sections: verbal reasoning, decision making and quantitative reasoning. Each section is given a score between 300 and 900 (proportional to the number of questions you answered correctly). The maximum score you can get is 2,700 and the minimum is 900.

Test takers are then divided in deciles, with each decile representing 10% of all applicants. The Pearson Vue website provides you with the average scores and breakdowns for previous years, so you're able to get a feel for how people tend to perform. In general, a score higher than 650 in each section (1,950 overall) is considered good. A score above 690 (2,070 overall) is considered excellent and is bound to impress admissions officers.

The situational judgement test is scored separately. It's given a band score ranging from 1 (highest) to 4 (lowest). Most candidates will score somewhere between bands 2 and 3 (the average distribution).

Once you've completed the UCAT, your results are ready immediately.

It can be helpful to go into the exam knowing how your results will be evaluated by your chosen medical schools. Some universities won't consider the situational judgement test, some will have cut-offs for certain sections, and others will take a holistic approach and consider the results within the context of the whole application, so it's worth checking beforehand.



# The UCAT



## Preparing for the UCAT

Unfortunately, Pearson Vue do not release past papers for the UCAT. However, you can find a limited number of example questions on [their website](https://www.ucat.ac.uk), as well as practical advice for sitting the test.

 [www.ucat.ac.uk/prepare](https://www.ucat.ac.uk/prepare)

There are lots of other free resources online, including question banks and practice papers that can be extremely helpful. However, they're not produced or reviewed by Pearson Vue, so the standard may vary.

There are also many UCAT preparation packages available online. Again, these are not associated or endorsed by Pearson Vue and can often be quite expensive.

We'd advise you to start familiarising yourself with the format of the exam and the kind of questions you'll be asked in good time before your exam. As the exam approaches, you may want to start doing some of the unofficial past papers online.

## Diego's Top Tips

The UCAT is a stressful exam, let's be honest. It can feel a bit bizarre, with lots of waffle, and the timings for each section are very tight. However, with the correct mindset, knowing what to expect and lots of practice, you can ace the exam and secure your place at med school.

- ✓ Create a study schedule

The spring before your UCAS application, I would strongly advise you to create a study schedule and allocate some of your time each day and week to UCAT preparation.

- ✓ Review your UCAT practice answers

Always review your answers to UCAT practice questions. Take the time to understand why you got certain questions wrong and which areas of study you might need to revisit. This is the best way to prepare for the test given the limited amount of preparation resources available.

- ✓ Answer every question on exam day

On the day of the exam, try and answer every question on the test. The UCAT doesn't use negative marking, meaning you gain points for right answers and you don't lose points for incorrect attempts, so take your best guess.

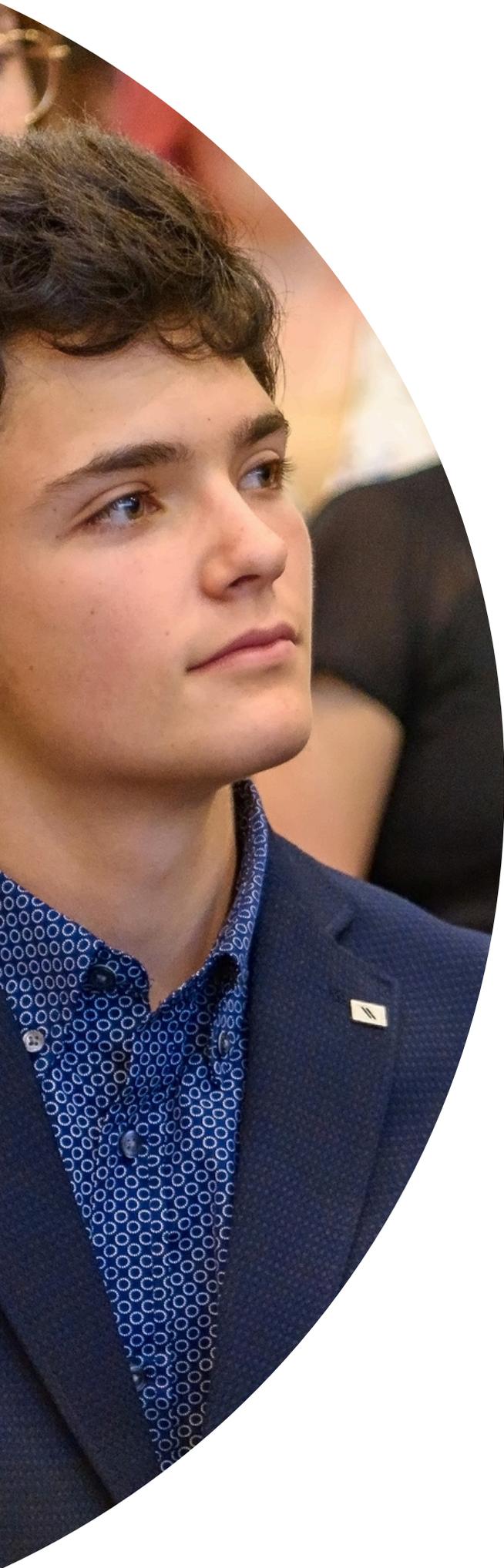
- ✓ If you're stuck, move on

Similarly, don't waste time on a question you can't answer; take a guess and move on. Practising at home will help you get comfortable and confident with the timing of each section, which can feel quite challenging.

Best of luck to you and see you soon on the wards!

Diego  
*Final-year medical student*





# Interviews

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So, you've submitted your applications, you're studying hard for the UCAT and you've just found out that at least one university would like to interview you.

Firstly, congratulations! Your application has caught their eye and they think you could be a great fit for their medical school.

There are lots of things you can do to prepare for your admissions interview and this section covers some of the most important ones. However, the number one thing to remember is to be honest and be yourself. The interview works both ways; the interviewer wants to make sure you're right for their medical school, but you also want to make sure their medical school is right for you.

So, with that in mind...



# Interview Prep

## Do Your Research

As soon as you hear you've been invited to interview, refamiliarise yourself with the university's website. Remind yourself of all the reasons you chose to apply in the first place and check to see if they mention which qualities they're looking for in their ideal candidate.

Next, seek first-hand guidance from real medical students at the school. Maybe there's a blog or YouTube channel run by a current student or a thread on [The Student Room](#) where graduates offer guidance to prospective medics.

In short, find out as much as you can about the realities of studying at the university before your interview. Not only will you be able to show a true appreciation for the course and what makes it unique, but you'll also remind yourself of why you're excited by this opportunity. Genuine enthusiasm can go a long way in a medical school interview and it's important to remember why you're putting in all of this work.

## Medical Ethics

As well as researching the types of questions you might be asked, it's a good idea to consider common theories in medical ethics and establish your own position. While you might not be asked about these directly, being able to demonstrate an awareness of challenges in medicine will serve you well at interview, helping you provide thoughtful and nuanced answers.

If you have friends or family members who also have an interest in medicine, debating medical ethics can be a really helpful way to develop your own opinion while also considering opposing views. Respecting others' opinions, especially when they differ from your own, is a key skill in medicine and definitely worth honing.



## Questions, Questions, Questions

You'll need to be prepared to answer a wide range of questions at your interview, from what you think makes a good doctor to why you've applied to that particular medical school.

Remember to be confident when you're speaking and use sentence starters like 'when I was looking at the course online...' and 'the one thing about medicine that particularly appeals to me is...' to give yourself some extra time to think through your answers.

Be honest! If you genuinely don't know how to answer something, explain to the interviewer why you're uncertain. Breaking down your thought process and showing that you're not afraid to seek help when necessary are both really valuable if you're going to study a medicine degree.





# Getting the Grades

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The medical school application process is not easy. If you've submitted your application, passed the entrance exams, impressed at interview and finally received an offer, then congratulations!

The final hurdle standing between you and medical school is getting the grades to meet your offer. Medical schools tend to require high grades, so whether you're striving for three A\*s at A-level or a 39 in your IB, the hard work is far from over.

We've put together some of our top study tips to help you secure your offer and your dream place studying medicine.



# Tips & Tricks

## **If It Ain't Broke, Don't Fix It!**

If you already have a study method you enjoy that's currently getting you the grades you want, you don't need to change a thing!

It can be tempting to try out something new and sometimes that can lead to really positive results. However, if you're already approaching exam season, now is not the time to start experimenting with a new process. You might be able to add a couple of the following tips to your existing method, but don't feel like you have to change it up for the sake of it.



## **Notes & Revision**

Lots of people write pages and pages of notes only to abandon them at the bottom of a bag, in a drawer or in a pile on a desk.

Copying up your notes a couple of weeks after the lesson can be a really effective way of consolidating the information you've learnt. When your notes are neatly formatted, it's easier to use them as a revision resource. You're also likely to absorb more information when you're reading something written in your own words and style.

## **Pace Yourself**

Pacing yourself while you're studying is really important, no matter how close or far away your exams are. One way to make sure you study efficiently, give yourself frequent breaks and avoid burnout is to use the Pomodoro Technique.

The official method involves setting a 25-minute timer and working with no distractions. Then you take a five-minute break when the timer goes off. As time goes on, you take a longer break each time. These timings can be adjusted to best suit your personal workflow, but make sure you include enough breaks to maintain your focus throughout the whole work period.



# Tips & Tricks



## Reward Yourself

Whether you listen to your favourite song in your five-minute pomodoro break or you meet up with friends at the end of each study day, it's important to reward yourself.

Not only will this motivate you to sit down and study when you'd rather be doing something else, but you also deserve to celebrate your hard work!

Getting into medical school may be the ultimate reward, but that certainly doesn't mean you can't celebrate all of your study successes along the way.

## Past Papers Are Your Friend

Cramming content alone likely won't be enough to help you feel calm and collected on exam day. You need to be able to apply everything you've learnt under exam conditions.

Completing past papers on a regular basis is an excellent way to practise applying your knowledge in a controlled setting. Begin by working through a past paper at your own pace, question by question, in your typical study environment. Then, as exam season draws closer, you can introduce exam conditions and start timing yourself. Eventually, you can work up to completing entire past papers in simulated exam conditions.

The more familiar you are with past papers, the more relaxed you'll feel when it comes to the real thing.



Unfortunately, we don't have a magic formula that will guarantee you meet your offer for your dream medical school. However, if you perfect your study technique after submitting a successful application and passing the interview stage, you've put yourself in the best possible position. Put in the work and believe in your own capabilities, and we're confident you'll do wonderfully.



# BEFORE YOU GO...

We hope you've found the Ultimate Guide to Studying Medicine both interesting and useful. You're now well prepared to take the next steps on your journey to becoming a doctor.

We've put together a checklist to help you stay on track and submit a standout medical school application. You can print or save this page and tick off the steps as you complete them.

Best of luck with your applications!

Bella, Diego, Louis and the whole Oxford Scholastica team

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## The Ultimate Checklist to Studying Medicine

- Read Oxford Scholastica's Ultimate Guide to Studying Medicine
- Take the [Oxford Scholastica Career Test](#)
- Complete the [Oxford Scholastica University Preparation Report](#)
- Browse the [UCAS website](#) to see which medicine courses pique your interest
- Secure [medical work experience](#) and seek out volunteering opportunities
- Attend open days at universities you're interested in
- Write and perfect your UCAS personal statement
- Complete your UCAS application
- Prepare for your admissions interview and the UCAT examination
- Accept (or decline) your university offers
- Study for and sit your A-level, IB or equivalent exams
- Accept your place and prepare for life as a medical student. Congratulations!





# Seize Your Future in Medicine

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## Experience Medicine Academy

Join us in Oxford to experience first-hand what it's like to study medicine at university.



## Online Medicine Course

Discover key concepts in the world of medicine and healthcare, all from the comfort of your own home.



## Medicine Internships

Work alongside an academic researcher in medicine to gain valuable practical experience.



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✉ [hello@oxfordscholastica.com](mailto:hello@oxfordscholastica.com)