



Biggest

Med School in Mexico: *A 20 year quick portrait*

Facultad de Medicina



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UNAM's Central Campus School of Medicine has the highest number of medical school students in Mexico (*). The undergraduate population is equivalent to the joint enrollment of 12 Med schools in Canada.

This large number of students allows and stimulates educational research.

(*) Mexican Med Schools with the highest pregraduate enrollment, ANUIES 2016 (National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions, Mexico)

Summary of work

Information on graduation year, age, gender and marital status of UNAM's Central Campus School of Medicine enrolled students during the last 20 years was studied using school records.

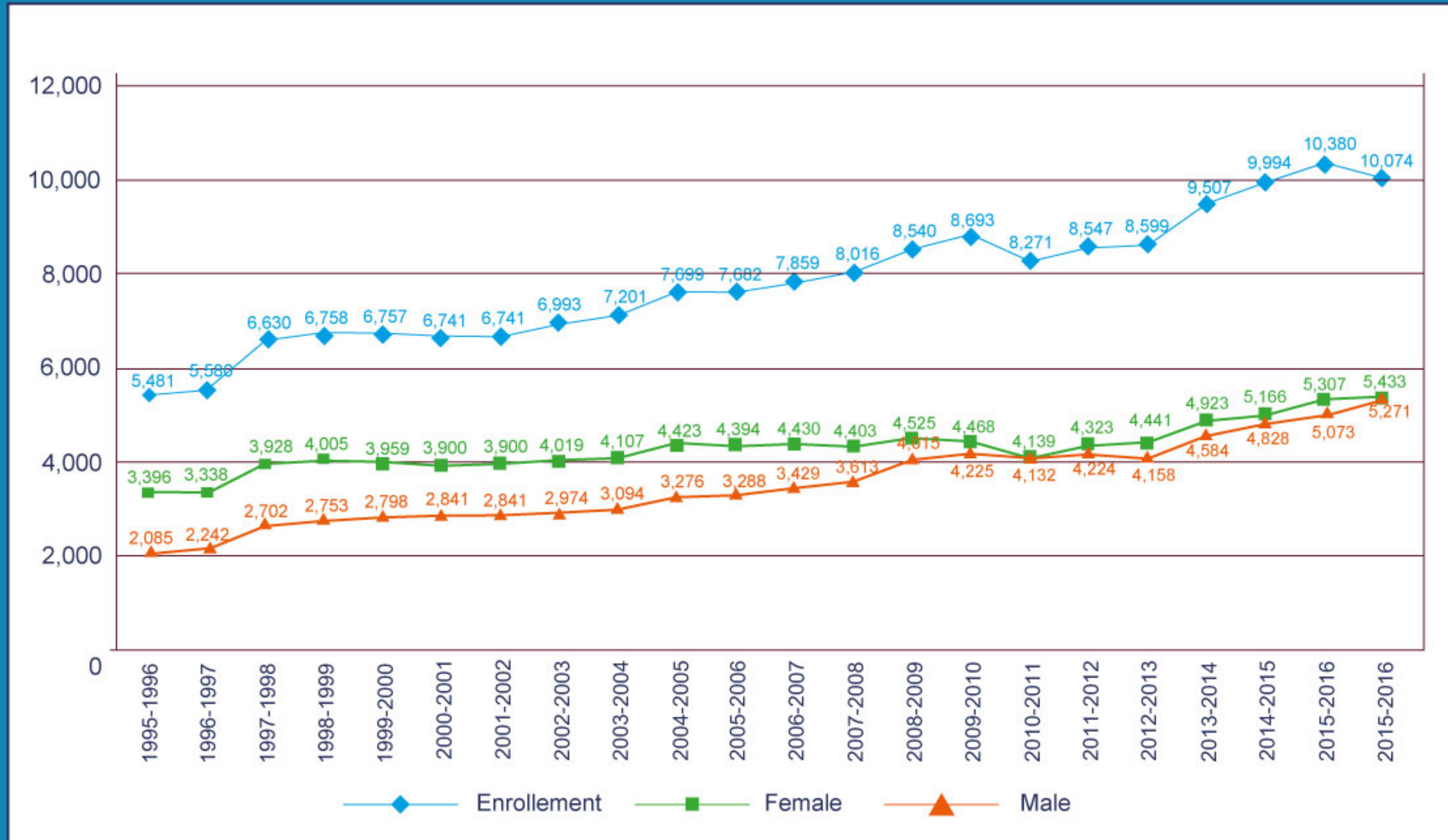


Figure 1. UNAM Med School Resident enrollment by gender, from 1995 to 2017.

Summary of results

Annual first year new enrollment is 1,200 students and 3,700 residents. Total enrollment of residents increased substantially from 1995 to 2015 (5,896 to 10,380) (Fig. 1). Each year 850 pregraduate students and 3,500 residents graduate.

Women's pregraduate participation increased from 43% (1995) to 64% (2015) (Fig. 2) ; remaining at 51% for medical specializations. Marital status: 70% residents are single.

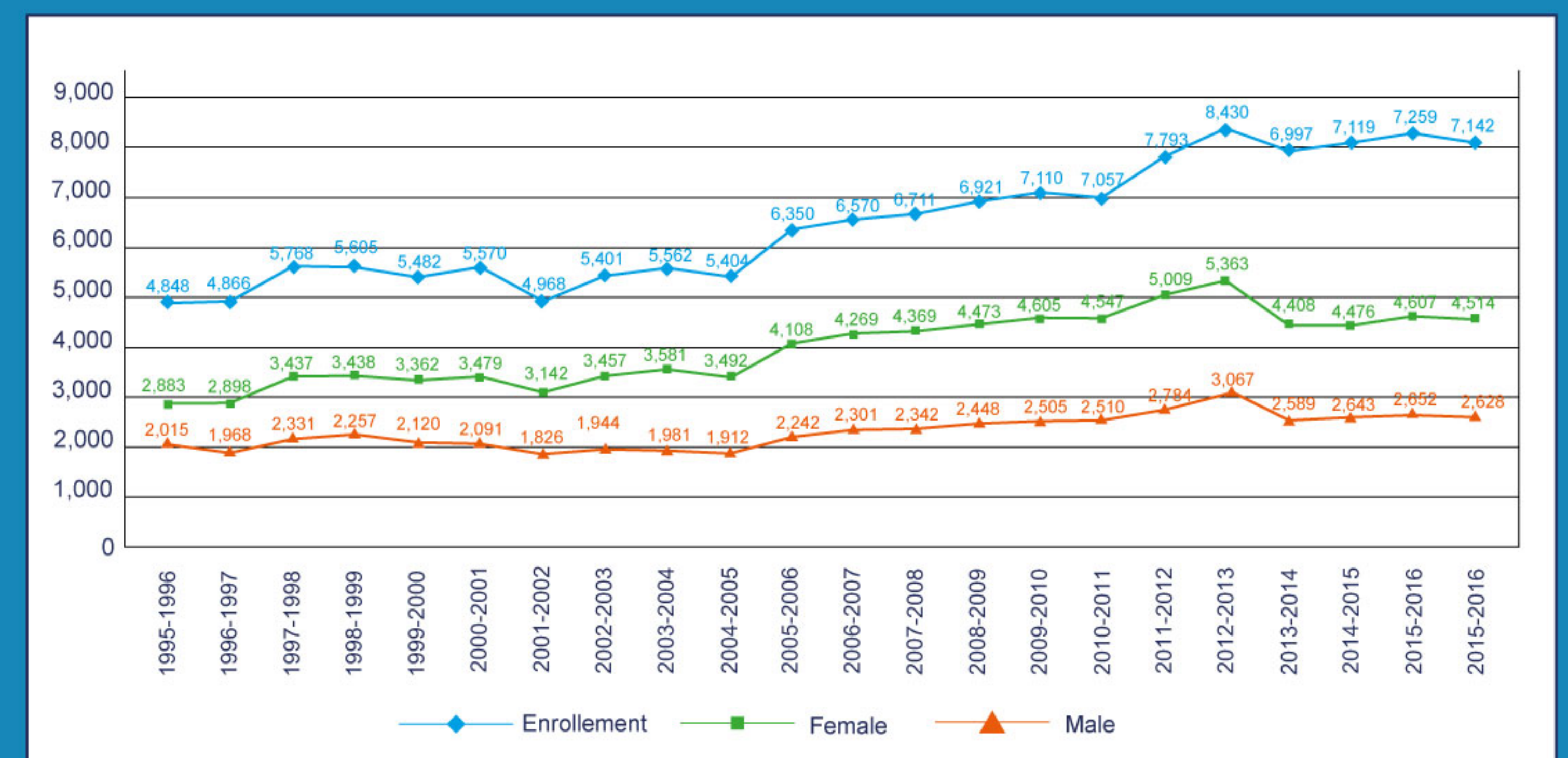


Figure 2. UNAM's Central Campus Med School Pregraduate student enrollment by gender, from 1995 to 2017.

Discussion

Variation in enrollment has been discrete in the pregraduate population and has significantly increased in medical specializations.

Women's pregraduate percentage is high but has remained the same in UNAM's residents population. Terminal efficiency is acceptable. Student and Resident populations are young (mean age 21 and 30 years respectively). Majority of students are single.

Conclusion

Mexico's UNAM Central Campus School of Medicine student population characteristics have changed over the last 20 years in a way similar to other Med Schools worldwide. This School has a huge student population characterized by their young age, being single and predominantly women. These characteristics set the groundwork for the design of specific educational strategies.

