**Specialisation after MBBS**

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| --- | --- |
| **MD Specializations** | **MS Specializations** |
| Aerospace Medicine | ENT |
| Anatomy | General Surgery |
| Anesthesiology | Obstetrics & Gynaecology |
| Biochemistry | Ophthalmology |
| Biophysics | Orthopaedics |
| Community medicine | Otorhinolaryngology |
| Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy | Traumatology & Surgery |
| Emergency Medicine | - |
| Family Medicine | - |
| Forensic Medicine | - |
| General Medicine | - |
| Geriatrics | - |
| Health Administration | - |
| Hospital Administration | - |
| Immunohematology and Blood transfusion | - |
| Infectious Diseases | - |
| Marine Medicine | - |
| Medical Genetics | - |
| Microbiology | - |
| Nuclear medicine | - |
| Paediatrics | - |
| Palliative Medicine | - |
| Pathology | - |
| Pharmacology | - |
| Psychiatry | - |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | - |
| Physiology |  |
| Pulmonary medicine |  |
| Radiodiagnosis |  |
| Radiotherapy |  |
| Respiratory Medicine |  |
| Sports Medicine |  |
| Tropical Medicine |  |

**Diploma Specialisation**

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| --- | --- |
| **DNB CET** | **DNB PDCET** |
| Anaesthesiology | DNB (Anaesthesiology) |
| Biochemistry | DNB (Dermatology and VD) |
| Cardio-Thoracic Surgery | DNB (Nuclear Medicine) |
| Dermatology and Venereology | DNB (OBGY) |
| Emergency Medicine | DNB (Ophthalmology) |
| ENT | DNB (Orthopaedics) |
| Family Medicine | DNB (Otorhinolaryngology) |
| Forensic Medicine | DNB (Paediatrics) |
| General Medicine | DNB (Psychiatry) |
| General Surgery | DNB (Radio-Diagnosis) |
| Health Administration including hospital administration | DNB (Radio-Therapy) |
| Immunohematology and transfusion medicine | DNB (Respiratory Disease) |
| Microbiology | DNB (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation |
| Neuro Surgery | DNB (Pathology) |
| Nuclear Medicine | -- |
| Obstetrics and Gynaecology | -- |

**Diploma Specializations**

* Allergy & Clinical Immunology
* Anesthesiology
* Clinical Pathology
* Community Medicine/Public Health
* Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy
* ENT
* Forensic Medicine
* Health Education
* Health Administration
* Immunohematology & Blood Transfusion
* Obstetrics & Gynaecology
* Occupational Health
* Ophthalmology
* Orthopaedics
* Otorhinolaryngology
* Paediatrics
* Psychiatry
* Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
* Pulmonary medicine
* Radio-diagnosis
* Radiation Medicine
* Sports Medicine
* Tropical medicine
* Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases
* Virology

**Preferred Specializations after MBBS**

Medicine is a lucrative field. However, choosing the right specialisation as per your interest and scope is necessary when the amount of time and money that one spends is huge. As the Medical Council of India (MCI) is also bringing major changes to medical education like renewing MBBS syllabus and making it competency-based, the choices among medicos with respect to specialisations are also altering. Here is a list of top five most preferred specialisation after MBBS shortlisted on the basis of choices made by the top scorers of NEET PG during counselling, and demand in the market.

**MD Radiodiagnosis**

The specialisation involves diagnostic testing and radiation treatments. Radio-diagnosis has emerged as the most preferred specialisation after MBBS going by the previous year trends. The role is to interpret the diagnostic test like X Rays, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRIs), Computed Tomography (CTs) scans, and ultrasounds. The branch has found its niche in the advancing medical science.

**MD Radiodiagnosis - Seats in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Seats** | **Number of Seats** | **No. of Colleges** |
| Government Seats | 773 | 115 |
| Private Seats (Including seats of Deemed Universities) | 744 | 137 |

**MD General Medicine**

In the country, there is a great deal of disparity between urban and rural regions in terms of quality and access to health care. The health quality among the states is also stark. This is the reason that the country, which lacks access to primary health care, needs specialisations like General Medicine. The purpose of this course is to enable the students to deal effectively with the needs of the community. Speciality requires patient care and providing comprehensive treatment. The role of the postgraduate in general medicine is to practice medicine in different practice setting like ambulatory, intensive care, inpatient and emergency medicine.

**MD General Medicine - Seats in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Seats** | **Number of Seats** | **No. of colleges** |
| Government Seats | 2,211 | 145 |
| Private Seats (Including seats of Deemed Universities) | 1,315 | 147 |

**MS General Surgery**

Doctors who specialize in general surgery have a broad knowledge of medical conditions through operations. Surgeons are required to work with their patients throughout the process - diagnosing the medical condition for which surgery is required, operating and providing postoperative care. The field is booming with each passing day as there are a lot of dimensions which are still unknown and unexplored and with the advancement in technology, medicos are also opting for this field.

**MS General Surgery - Seats in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Seats** | **Number of Seats** | **No. of colleges** |
| Government Seats | 2081 | 141 |
| Private Seats (Including seats of Deemed Universities) | 1119 | 147 |

**MD Dermatology**

MD Dermatology emerged from the general internal medicine and much later it was recognised as a different specialisation in the country. The specialisation has become the subject of choice among students. As per the statistics, approximately 1 among 20 Indian citizens are suffering from a skin disease while there is no easy access to dermatologists, especially in rural areas. Not only the specialisation is high in demand, but also the quality of life of dermatologists is much better when compared to other postgraduates in medicine.

**MD Dermatology - Seats in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Seats** | **Number of Seats** | **No of colleges** |
| Government Seats | 452 | 105 |
| Private Seats (Including seats of Deemed Universities) | 399 | 133 |

**MS Obstetrics & Gynaecology**

Doctors who wish to seek a specialisation in women’s reproductive health should pursue MS Obstetrics & Gynaecology. The specialization seeks to provide optimal health care especially to half of the population i.e. women. These doctors’ role is to manage pregnancy, labour, diagnose and treat diseases. MS Obstetrics & Gynaecology remains a favourable choice for female students.

**MD/MS Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Seats in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Seats | Number of Seats | No of colleges |
| Government Seats | 1,675 | 144 |
| Private Seats (Including seats of Deemed Universities) | 866 | 142 |

**Specialisations Abroad**

It is believed that out of the total number of doctors that the country produces, one-third of them goes abroad for residency training or to practice. The most preferred choices for countries among doctors at home are the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Singapore among others. Indian medical degrees are recognised in a lot of countries. To pursue postgraduate medical courses in the USA and Canada, candidates are required to take ECFMG and USMLE while in the UK, students appear for PLAB. Candidates will be required to choose which country they wish to pursue specialisations after MBBS and follow the admission procedure. The medical institution from where the MBBS is completed must be registered with the World Directory of Medical Schools.