

UCD Residency Panel

11/27/2023

Start time: 6:10 PM

End time: 7:00 PM

Link to UCD Pharmacy Residency program application:

<https://health.ucdavis.edu/pharmacy/Residency/info/residency-application-info>

Panelists' Contact Info

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Q&A Session

- 1. Do you apply to residency programs, and do they select the specialty for you?**
 - Select which specific tracks/programs you want to apply to using PhORCAS (similar to PharmCAS)
 - Not all programs have specific tracks (e.g. UCD is very niche)
 - Similar to applying to medical residencies
 - Uses match system
- 2. What's the time frame for when you apply to residency?**
 - Large conference in December where you can speak to representatives of diff programs
 - Helps to get a feel of what programs/people are like
 - Application process
 - Most are due by end of december
 - January - February = interview + hear back from programs
 - March = match day
- 3. What are some of the requirements while applying to residency besides class grades?**
 - Most programs look at applications holistically; don't have to have straight A's
 - Show that you have passion in specific area + took initiative
 - Have certain types of letter of recs
 - Where rotations are important
 - EX: at least one from clinical pharmacist, manager, etc
 - What did you do with pharmacy?
 - Not just bare minimum classes
- 4. Does UCD have a pharmacy program or just a pharmacy department?**

- No pharmacy school but UCD Medical Center has a pharmacy department
- 5. Is the interview process similar to interviews for pharmacy schools?**
- Pharmacy school interviews = traditional interview
 - Residency school interviews are more intense
 - For some programs: part of interview = giving presentation
 - EX: UCD asked to give a presentation on something fun (not pharmacy related)
 - Will ask behavioral scenario questions to determine how you respond to high stress
 - Also asks why you chose program + why pharmacy
- 6. What is the difference between acute and ambulatory care?**
- Acute care = in hospital (going on rounds with doctor)
 - Ambulatory care = in clinic (doctor's office)
 - See + interact with patients more
 - Patients aren't as sick => see them long-term more
 - UCD has a large ambulatory care program for first years
- 7. What daily routines do you have in pharmacy school?**
- First 2 years: classes, labs, assignments, projects
 - Similar to undergrad
 - 3/4th year: rotations
 - Prep patients, going on rounds
 - Help make medication decisions
- 8. Can you do work studies at pharmacy school?**
- Most people do internships
 - Can work at hospital or local community pharmacies
 - Most classmates will have a job/internship to get some experience
- 9. Do you get paid during residency or is it more similar to volunteering?**
- Do get paid but do work a lot of hours (40+ hours per week)
 - Pay depends on program (not standard)
 - Make less than half salary of a pharmacist
 - Similar to medical residents (around \$50k per year)
- 10. Is every student required to do research at pharmacy school?**
- No, it's not a requirement
 - Can do if interested
- 11. How much effort should we put in if we want to be a pharmacist?**
- Need to put in as much effort as possible for life-long career
 - Invest a great deal of time into future
 - Pharmacy is broad => don't have to know what interest is yet

12. If you do residency in a certain state and move to another state, do you have to do training again?

- Depends on where you're licensed
 - Take an exam to get licensed in state you want to practice in
- California is notorious for having a difficult licensing exam (50% pass rate)

13. Does biopharmaceutical field belong to patient/hospital pharmacy?

- Biopharm = work on one set of drugs
 - Fellowships = training to work in industry
 - Work for big pharma companies (e.g. Genentech)

Other Things to Consider

- Residency = 1 branch of what you can do
 - Various fields: community, ambulatory, nuclear, in-patient/hospital, industry, compounding
 - Some people also go into fellowships if they want to go into drug development
- Many programs have combination degrees (PharmD/PhD, PharmD/PA, PharmD/MBA)
- Don't have to go into pharmacy knowing exactly what you want to do
 - Bound to change