

STUDENT PERFORMANCE HANDBOOK

**A DOCUMENT FOR FACULTY
& STUDENTS MATRICULATING IN
2009**

STUDENT OATH

As I begin the study of medicine, I do solemnly swear by that which I hold most sacred, that my efforts will be focused on the ultimate goal of serving my future patients. Toward this end, I will conscientiously and cooperatively work with my peers and professors in learning the art and science of medicine. I will regard the patients whom I will encounter in my training as fellow human beings and will do everything in my power to preserve their dignity. I will not compromise myself, nor endanger the welfare of my future patients, by employing unworthy methods in the pursuit of my education.

I pledge to perform to the best of my ability and to engage in continuous self-evaluation in an effort to address my limitations. I will never hesitate to call upon the assistance of others when indicated.

I recognize that the study of medicine is a lifelong responsibility; I pledge to continue to educate myself throughout my career and to constantly engage in a critical re-examination of myself as a rational, emotional and spiritual human being.

COLLEGE OF HUMAN MEDICINE
Michigan State University

STUDENT PERFORMANCE HANDBOOK

STUDENT PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE (SPC) – Purpose & Function	4
COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING	
I. Prerequisites and Notification of Course Requirements.....	4
II. Examinations.....	5
III. Grades and Markers Approved for Use by CHM.....	6
IV. Remediation of Non-Passing Grades	9
V. Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE)	9
PROMOTION AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS	
I. Promotion to Block II	10
II. Promotion to Block III	10
III. Graduation Requirements for CHM Students.....	12
IV. Definitions.....	12
V. Academic Review	12
Academic Review Status in the Preclinical Curriculum	14
Academic Review Status in the Clinical Curriculum	16
VI. Suspension Pending Dismissal	
Suspension Triggers	17
VII. Academic Hearing	20
VIII. Probation (After Reinstatement)	21
IX. USMLE Step 1 Rules & Remediation Process.....	22
X. Flow Chart of Academic Review, Suspension Pending Dismissal, Probation & Dismissal.....	24
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR	
Understanding Professional Behavior	25
Virtuous Student Physician	26
Development and Assessment of Professionalism for CHM Students	29
How Instances of Unprofessional Behavior are Handled.....	29
Disciplinary Action.....	30
Examples of Unprofessional Behavior	31
Reporting Concerns about Professional Misconduct	33
GRIEVANCES.....	34

For other issues relating to academic performance, such as records, support and grievances, please refer to *Medical Student Rights and Responsibilities at Michigan State University* and the *2009 Preclinical Student Handbook*.

These performance rules are in effect for all students matriculating to the College beginning fall 2009, except where specifically noted. Medical education is a dynamic process that involves periodic changes in policies and rules. Students are notified in writing of such changes. When students enter Blocks I/II (Preclinical) and III (Clinical), a new *Handbook* is provided which outlines policies for that block in more detail.

Student Performance Committee (SPC)

Purpose and Function

The Student Performance Committee of the College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University is charged with setting standards and policy regarding acceptable student progress in medical school.

The Committee will set the standards, subject to faculty approval, for medical student progress through the program of the College of Human Medicine, including standards for promotion and retention.

The faculty members of the Committee will promote to the clinical years of the curriculum those students who have successfully met the preclinical requirements of the college. Members of the Committee will recommend to the dean and the faculty those students who have successfully met the graduation requirements of the College of Human Medicine for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The Committee develops and recommends criteria (subject to faculty approval) for promotion, retention, suspension and dismissal from the College of Human Medicine. Members of the committee will serve as a review body for students requesting reinstatement or any other consideration regarding an individual student.

A detailed description of the purpose, composition, function and procedures of the Student Performance Committee, is available on request from the Office of Academic Programs and the Office of Student Affairs and Services.

COURSE REQUIRMENTS AND GRADING

I. Prerequisites and Notification of Course Requirements

Prerequisites

The CHM curriculum has been organized from a developmental perspective: basic curricular experiences are provided before advanced experiences. As a general rule, Block I courses must be passed prior to enrolling for Block II, and Block II courses must be passed prior to enrolling in Block III experiences. Within Blocks, there are other prerequisites, which students must consider. Courses cannot be taken out of sequence without approval of the Block Director and/or the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum or the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Notification of Course Requirements

Students should be informed, in writing, of all course requirements, including criteria for grading, attendance policy, and policies and procedures for course examinations, make-up examinations and remediation of unsatisfactory performance. This information will be provided to students at the beginning of a course.

As a matter of policy in all courses, students should be notified when they are failing to meet course standards. For all courses that only have examinations, feedback from the in-term examinations constitutes the required student notice in courses.

Changes in Courses or the Curriculum as a Whole

Curriculum is a dynamic process, always evolving in the direction of improved quality and of the incorporating changes in medical knowledge. The College reserves the right to make such changes during the course of study for any given class. Such changes occur through ratification by the curriculum governance process and with appropriate notification and lead-time for students and faculty.

II. Examinations

Scheduled Examinations

Most courses, programs and clerkships require the completion of a final examination. In addition, course directors may administer one or more in-term examinations. A schedule of examinations is available at the beginning of a Block and/or course.

Missed Examinations

Students must obtain an excused absence if they will miss an examination. **See the Block Handbook for details regarding procedure.** If an examination is missed with an unexcused absence, a grade of zero (0) will be entered for that examination.

Make-Up for Examinations Missed

If a **student obtains an excused absence** because of personal illness or other compelling reasons, a make-up examination can be offered the student by the course director. If the examination missed is an in-term examination, then the make-up examination should be taken before the end of the semester and before a final grade is assigned.

When a final examination needs to be made up because of student absence for an approved reason, a make-up examination should be offered the student at the

earliest possible date, **no later than midpoint of the next semester or clerkship in which the student is enrolled. In Block I, the student receives an I grade, which is changed to the appropriate grade upon completion of the course. The I grade is a permanent grade and remains on the student's official University transcript.**

Special Accommodations

The College provides special accommodations to students with documented disabilities. A formal set of policies, available from the Office of Academic Programs, governs this process. The process must be initiated by the student, who must send a written request for accommodation to the Director of Academic Support Services.

III. Grades and Markers Approved for Use by the College of Human Medicine

The College of Human Medicine is authorized to use the Pass/No Pass (P/N) system of grading. All required course taken by medical students have been approved by the University Committee on Curriculum for Pass/No Pass grading. Within the approved grading, and in keeping with Faculty Rights and responsibilities, **faculty have final authority for the grade assigned to the individual student.**

The specific pass level, which determines a Pass (P), Conditional Pass (CP) or No Pass (N) grade, will vary by department. In general, 70-75% is used as a cut-off point between the P and CP grade, but there is some course variation on this. In all cases, the criteria will be listed in advance by each course in the individual course syllabus or protocol. The Colleges of Human Medicine and Osteopathic Medicine currently use different grade markers, which in turn leads to a slightly different course criteria regarding passing/non-passing.

Grades in some preclinical courses (e.g., Clinical Skills) and nearly all clinical clerkships include a determination of a student's professionalism. The criteria for meeting minimal and exceptional levels of professionalism are outlined in each course or clerkship manual. These criteria are strongly linked to the CHM system of professional virtues (see Virtuous Student Physician document), and are also incorporated into small group and clinical performance evaluation forms.

The Pass (P) Grade

The Pass (P) grade is given when the student has met or exceeded all of the criteria of the course.

The Conditional Pass (CP) Grade

A Conditional Pass (CP) grade is given when the student has completed most, but not all of the course requirements, or has failed to meet the overall pass level by a narrow margin. The required work must be satisfactorily completed and a grade (CP/P) reported to the Office of the Registrar no later than the middle of the following semester. An extension may be granted if the instructor submits an administrative action form stating that the course structure necessitates delay of remediation grading.

Failure to satisfactorily complete the specified remediation by the due date will result in a grade of CP/N. In all cases, the Conditional Pass (CP) grade will remain on the record. Not all courses elect to use the CP grade.

The No Pass (N) Grade

The No Pass (N) grade means the student has failed the course. A remediation exam may be offered in some Block I courses. In Blocks II and III, an N grade usually means that the course must be repeated. In Block II, there is an N remediation examination following an intensive self-study experience. The N grade is a permanent grade and remains on the student's official University transcript. It must be remediated to meet course and promotion requirements. **Even if remediated, the N grade counts toward dismissal.**

Honors Grades

The Honors grade is not given in the preclinical curriculum. The Honors grade is offered for most, but not all required clerkships in Block III. The Honors grade is not an official grade at the University level, and therefore does not appear on the student's official University transcript. However, the Honors designation **is** mentioned in the Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE), formerly known as the Dean's Letter. Criteria for obtaining an Honors grade in a clerkship are outlined by each department and, while similar across clerkships, are not identical.

Extension (ET) Grade

The University-approved Extension (ET) grade is given to graduate-professional students in courses that extend beyond one semester. This grade **is not** an academic grade; rather a grade used when a given course or clerkship extends beyond the semester. A specific time period is delineated for removing an ET from the student's record and replacing it with a grade, P, N or CP. The ET grade does not remain on the official University transcript.

The Incomplete (I) Grade

Consistent with University regulations, an Incomplete (I) grade may be given when all of the following are true: (1) The student has completed 2/3 of the course period, but is unable to complete the course and/or take the final examination due to illness or other compelling reason; and (2) has, however, done satisfactory work in the course; and (3) in the instructor's judgment, can complete required class work (requirement) without repeating the course or clerkship. The University interprets the phrase "other compelling reason" to mean personal reasons, **not academic**. The fact that the student does not feel prepared for an examination is not "compelling reason". The extenuating circumstances of "illness and other compelling reasons" must be approved, in advance (except in true emergencies).

When the I grade is given, the student has until the middle of the next semester or clerkship to complete the course and to have the grade reported to the Office of the Registrar. An I grade becomes an I/N grade if the student fails to complete the outstanding work before the middle of the next semester, or if more than one calendar year passes before the student is again enrolled at MSU. The one exception to the regulations governing the I grades is that the instructor may, at the time the I grade is recorded, complete an administrative action form in which the instructor requests delay in course completion until a later date, such as the end of the next semester. Such a request occurs when the course structure necessitates delay. The I grade is permanent grade and remains on the official University transcript.

W = Withdrawal

University policy and official dates for dropping a course are in force for all courses and clerkships. **A course may be dropped up to its mid-point. The student is required to talk with the Block Director first.** After the mid-point of the course, the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum must approve all drops in preclinical courses, and these are rendered only in unusual circumstances. Exact deadlines may vary by course.

To drop a course after its mid-point is called a "late drop" or "Dean's drop". To initiate a late drop for preclinical courses, the student must obtain approval from the Assistant Dean for the Preclinical Curriculum. A Withdrawal (W) will be recorded on the student's official transcript.

IV. Remediation of Non-Passing Grades

All CP and N grades for required courses must be remediated. Course/program directors and programs provide students receiving a CP or N grade with specific ways of remediating. These vary greatly; some examples are repeating the course in its entirety, repeating a portion of the course, participating in a formal review program, and re-taking examinations. The form the remediation takes varies with the seriousness and nature of the deficiency, and the course or program in which the academic problem exists. For example, remediation of a deficiency that was recognized during a clerkship will be different than one recognized in a biological science course. See Remediation Policy in the Preclinical Handbook. In all cases, faculty responsible for courses determine the remediation policy which is to be specified to the student in advance of the remediation.

Remediation Exams

Some courses allow for remediation by examination for CP or N course grades. Remediation dates are determined by the course director. All CP grades must be converted to a P or N grade by the beginning of the next academic year.

It is important to differentiate the terms "makeup" and "remediation". Make-up usually refers to making up missed assignments and examinations. It can occur prior to the end of a semester and prior to the issuance of a formal grade. Remediation however refers ONLY to the remediation of non-passing grades that have been issued. Therefore, remediation cannot occur within a semester in order to raise a score or otherwise affect the initial grade.

V. Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE), Formerly Known as Dean's Letter

The MSPE serves as a formal document which summarizes the student's academic record for the purposes of transition to the next stage of professional training (e.g., residency). In like manner, the MSPE is prepared in the event that a student transfers to another medical school. The MSPE is not a letter or recommendation; rather, it is a narrative summary of the student's academic (and disciplinary, if pertinent) record while at CHM. It expands on information contained on the student's grade transcript in ways that are appropriate to the profession of medicine. It contains general and, where appropriate, specific comment about professional behavior and about knowledge of skill demonstrations (e.g., USMLE Step 1 and Step 2 CK and CS) required by the College.

The Assistant Deans (Preclinical Curriculum, Student Affairs and Services, Community) work together to write the MSPE according to an established template. The MSPE is available for the student to read and is contained as a document in the student file.



PROMOTION AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

The College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University has a responsibility not only to its students, but also to the public that its students and graduates will serve. A major component of that responsibility is to assure the public that the College's students and graduates perform in a manner consistent with the standards of scholarship and professional behavior accepted by society and the medical profession.

Medical students in the College of Human Medicine are expected to pass all required courses and clerkships, and to complete the requisite number of elective courses and clerkships, as well as any prescribed examinations, in order to be qualified for promotion and retention.

The responsibility for setting policy (subject to faculty approval) regarding promotion and retention of medical students in the College of Human Medicine rests with the Student Performance Committee (SPC). The Committee utilizes the following requirements for purposes of promotion and retention.

I. Promotion to Block II

All Block I requirements must be passed before entering Block II, unless the student is on a formal extended program, or has received approval from the Assistant Dean for the Preclinical Curriculum. The existence of a revised course plan, signed by the Assistant Dean constitutes such approval.

II. Promotion to Block III

Each student will be automatically promoted to Block III by the Student Performance Committee (SPC) after successful completion of all required courses in Blocks I and II, which includes successful completion of USMLE Step I. However, students who have exhibited a pattern of unprofessional behavior in the preclinical curriculum will not be automatically promoted, but will be reviewed by the SPC.

Students who have been away from Clinical Skills for at least one semester prior to Block III, including extended students and combined degree students, are required to participate in a Clinical Skills refresher experience prior to reintroduction into the standard CHM curriculum. These refresher experiences are intended to serve as a "brush-up" for students on needed Clinical Skills that may have become "rusty" because of lack of practice. The goal of the experience is to be sure that the student is prepared for the next phase of his/her training. The content of the refresher will vary depending upon the student's

level, but may include demonstrated physical exams, interviews, and health record writing. The student will be notified in advance of recommended review materials and expectations. If the student does not demonstrate basic competence in the refresher experience, Clinical Skills faculty will develop a remediation plan and successful remediation will be required. Questions about refresher experiences may be directed to the Clinical Skills faculty or to the Block I/II offices.

All students are expected to take the USMLE Step 1 exam in the year in which they expect to start Block III, between the completion of Block II and commencement of Block III.

Students should complete the application process to take the USMLE Step 1 exam at the earliest opportunity, typically mid-fall Block II.

All Block II requirements must be passed before a student may sit for the USMLE Step 1 examination.

Students participating in the first PBL N remediation course in May/June, who pass the PBL examination must take the USMLE Step 1 examination by June 30 or prior to the first day of Block III orientation, whichever date is earlier, and must begin Block III in July, unless a formal extension request is made.

Students participating in the second PBL N remediation course in June/July, who pass the PBL examination, are required to take the USMLE Step 1 examination by the last Tuesday in July, and attend Block III orientation and Core Competency sessions. If the student passes the USMLE Step 1 examination, the student may start Block III with the second clerkship.

Students who have started a clerkship and are then notified that they have been unsuccessful in their first attempt at Step I have two options: (1) student may withdraw from the first clerkship and will receive neither a penalty grade nor credit for time spent on the clerkship, and will be required to retake the entire clerkship at a later time; **OR** (2) student may complete the current clerkship and then take 1-2 clerkships off to study and post a passing score on Step 1. A student will be placed on academic review if s/he fails USMLE Step 1.

Having failed for the first time, students must post a passing score before they can continue in the Block III curriculum. Students who withdrew from the first clerkship and are unable to post a passing score prior to the beginning of the third clerkship must wait until the beginning of the following academic year to start Block III, unless granted permission by the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum and Senior Associate Dean of Academic Affairs. Students who remain in their first clerkship and are unable to post a passing score prior to the beginning of the fourth clerkship must wait until the beginning of the following academic year to continue in Block III.

Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 examination within the allowed number of attempts and within a specified time frame as follows:

Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 examination within four (4) administrations of the exam;

AND

Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 exam within sixteen (16) months of taking the Step 1 exam for the first time. **Note that the USMLE limits the number of attempts within any twelve-month period to three (3).**

Thus, any student who takes the Step 1 exam and has not passed within the above stated criteria, will be suspended pending dismissal from the College.

III. Graduation Requirements for College of Human Medicine Students

The College expects that medical students will conduct themselves in an honest, responsible, and professional manner within the educational programs, in their interactions with peers, faculty, and patients, as well as in their activities beyond scheduled learning experiences. They are expected to abide by the Student Oath administered at the time of matriculation and to demonstrate the ability to function ethically and humanely.

The principles that govern students' professionalism are outlined on pages 25-29 of this document and in the Virtuous Student Physician document. Each of the six professional virtues is linked to examples of specific behaviors. The student should use these examples as guides, recognizing that no code of professional conduct can ever be, nor should be, completely explicated.

All Blocks I, II & III requirements must be passed before graduation.

Passing the USMLE Step 1 and Step 2 Clinical Knowledge and Step 2 Clinical Skills is a graduation requirement.

Students must complete requirements within eight years of matriculation (includes leaves of absences and extensions for any reason). Students who have not met this requirement in eight years will be suspended pending dismissal. This time limitation does not apply to students formally enrolled in the M.D./Ph.D. program.

IV. Definitions

Academic Review

Student has received the requisite number of CP and/or N grades that triggers academic review. The academic program of a student on academic review will be in the hands of the College, and changes to their program must have approval from the appropriate Block Director and/or Assistant Dean with approval from the Subcommittee for Academic Review (SAR).

Suspension Pending Dismissal

Student has received the requisite number of N grades and/or credits that triggers suspension pending dismissal. The student has the option of appealing to the SPC for reinstatement or leaving CHM.

Probation

After a student has been suspended and reinstated, the student will be placed on probation with specific requirements for retention. The academic program of a student on probation will be in hands of the College, and changes to their program must have approval from the appropriate Block Director and/or Assistant Dean. A preclinical curriculum student who is suspended and reinstated remains on probation until the end of his/her preclinical curriculum.

Dismissal

If a student is not reinstated by the SPC, that student is dismissed from the College of Human Medicine and is no longer a student of CHM and may not attend any classes or participate in any CHM activities. A dismissed student may make a final review/appeal request to the Dean if there is new information or there are procedural issues (refer to Medical Student Rights and Responsibilities Document). The dismissal is held in abeyance until the final review/appeal process is completed.

V. Academic Review

A. *The Subcommittee for Academic Review (SAR)*

The SAR of the Student Performance Committee will make decisions regarding placing students on and removing students from academic review.

1. Academic review involves placing the final decision regarding a student's academic program (approval for registration in courses or clerkships) in the hands of the College.
2. It is the responsibility of the academic administration of the College to work with the individual student who is on academic review to plan an educational program consistent with the students needs. The Subcommittee for Academic Review and the academic administration of the College will jointly approve the student's educational program.

B. *Academic Review Status in Preclinical Curriculum*

1. A student is automatically placed on academic review during the preclinical curriculum for a minimum of one full (1) semester when a student receives:
 - a. two (2) unremediated CP grades or one (1) N grade;

OR

b. has dropped a course in which s/he is performing below the 75.0% level AND has received one (1) unremediated CP or N grade;

OR

c. has dropped two (2) courses in which s/he is performing below the 75.0% level.

OR

d. fails USMLE Step 1

C. *Process Related to Academic Review in Preclinical Curriculum*

1. A letter sent by the Assistant Dean of the Preclinical Curriculum should inform the student of the following:

a. Academic review means placing the final decision regarding the student's program (including approval for registration in courses) in the hands of the College.

b. Block I or II students shall meet with the appropriate Block Director and Academic Advisor (and the Director of Clinical Skills if N grades in this area exist) to develop a specific academic plan. At times, the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum may also attend these meetings.

c. The student shall prepare a letter of reflection within 7 working days (excluding holidays observed by the University), beginning with the date of the academic review notification, for the Student Performance Committee. The letter should be an honest self-analysis of the reasons for their academic difficulties and include a reasonable plan for improvement. This letter will not become a part of the student's College file, unless requested by the student. However, it will be reviewed and presented at any subsequent SPC hearing for that student.

2. The student's academic plan should be worked out by the student, the appropriate faculty director, and Director of Academic Support and shall include:

a. a schedule for the future academic program;

c. remediation plans for the course(s) in which the student received unremediated N or CP grade(s);

d. a timetable;

3. After SAR approval, the student shall proceed to enroll in, drop and/or continue in existing courses as detailed in the approved plan.

4. Any changes in the approved plan must be resubmitted to the appropriate director, The Assistant Dean of Preclinical Curriculum, and in turn, to the Subcommittee for Academic Review in the same manner.
5. The Subcommittee for Academic Review will obtain a report of the academic progress of those students who are on academic review at the end of the each term from the Assistant Dean of the Preclinical Curriculum.
6. The Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and Services, or designated staff, shall be kept informed and involved, when deemed necessary.
7. Following at least one (1) full semester of academic review and when remediation occurs so that the student remediates the original N grade received, or when the total number of unremediated CP grades is below 2, the student can be removed from academic review by the Subcommittee for Academic Review.
8. If a student is on continuing academic review or placed on new academic review the semester prior to beginning Block III, s/he will remain on academic review until posting a passing grade on USMLE Step 1.
9. A student who is on academic review for more than one year will be reviewed by the Subcommittee for Academic Review, which may recommend a full Student Performance Committee review.

D. Academic Review Status in Clinical Curriculum

1. A student enrolled in the Block III program is automatically placed on academic review for a minimum of one (1) semester when s/he receives:

an N grade in any clerkship

OR

two (2) or more CP grades in any of the clerkships

An N and CP grades count toward academic disciplinary statuses even after the student has remediated the non-passing grade and received a P grade in the clerkship.

E. Process Related to Academic Review in Clinical Curriculum

1. A letter sent by the Associate Dean should inform the student of the following:
 - a. Academic review means placing the final decision regarding the student's program (including approval for registration in courses) in the hands of the College.
 - b. A Block III student will meet with their Community Assistant Dean and/or designee to develop a specific academic plan, in consultation with the department, to address the deficiency.
 - c. The student's complete Block III program schedule will be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised to facilitate the student's achievement.
2. The student's academic plan should be worked out by the student and the appropriate Community Assistant Dean and shall include:
 - a. A schedule for future academic program;
 - b. Remediation plans for the clerkship(s) in which the student received N grade(s);
 - c. A timetable
3. Once this plan has been approved by the appropriate Community Assistant Dean, it must be forwarded to the Associate Dean and to the Subcommittee for Academic Review (SAR).

4. After SAR approval, the student shall proceed to enroll in, drop and/or continue in existing clerkships as detailed in the approved plan.
5. The Community Assistant Dean and/or his designee will meet with the student at least once during each subsequent rotation to review the student's progress.
6. Any changes in the approved plan must have the approval of the Community Assistant Dean, and such changes must be resubmitted to the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and, in turn, to the Subcommittee for Academic Review in the same manner.
7. The Community Assistant Dean shall also forward reports of the student's progress to the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Subcommittee for Academic Review at least twice annually.
8. Following at least one (1) semester of academic review, and when remediation occurs so that the student remediates the original N grade received, or when the total number of unremediated CP grades is below two (2), the student will be removed from academic review, but will be placed on review status and monitored throughout the remainder of the Block III program.
9. The progress of the student will be monitored and reports of the same will be forwarded to the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at least twice annually.
10. A student on academic review status may be permitted to enroll for external clerkships with the approval of their Community Assistant Dean.

VI. Suspension Pending Dismissal

- A. In the preclinical portion (Blocks I & II) of the College's curriculum, a suspension pending dismissal shall be ordered whichever of the following cases occur first:

3 N grades during Block I courses

OR

3 N grades during Block II courses/domains

OR

12 or more N credits across the preclinical curriculum

N credits/grades will be counted as such even if the student has subsequently received P credits/grades in the course.

- B. In the preclinical portion of the College's curriculum, a suspension pending dismissal shall be ordered in any case where a student receives an N grade in the course for a second time.

Clinical - Block III. The following guidelines are subject to change. At the time you progress to Block III, you will receive the most current guidelines regarding suspension pending dismissal in the clinical curriculum.

- C. In the clinical portion of the College's curriculum (required and elective clerkships), a suspension pending dismissal shall be ordered in any case where a student receives:

an N grade in a clerkship for a second time

OR

N grades in two (2) or more clerkships

OR

One (1) N grade and one (1) CP grade

OR

Three (3) CP grades

An **N and a CP grade** will count toward academic disciplinary statuses even after the student has remediated the non-passing grade and received a P grade in the clerkship.

- D. A student must complete all requirements within eight (8) years of matriculation (including leave of absence and extensions for any reason) or the student will be suspended pending dismissal from the College of Human Medicine. This does not apply to students who are enrolled in the M.D., Ph.D. program.
- E. A suspension pending dismissal shall be ordered in any case where a student engages in an act which is a serious violation of the provisions of the Student Oath or the written laws of the State of Michigan or which seriously compromises the welfare or integrity of other persons.
- F. A suspension pending dismissal shall be ordered in any case where a reinstated student fails to meet the terms for student progress, performance, standing and/or retention specified by the Student Performance Committee.
- G. Passing the United States Medical Licensing Examination USMLE Step 2 CK (Clinical Knowledge) and CS (Clinical Skills) is a graduation requirement.
- H. When a student's academic record indicates that suspension pending dismissal and/or required leave of absence should be ordered, administrative review of the student's grades will occur prior to the

sending of the suspension pending dismissal or required leave of absence letter.

I. **Unprofessional Behavior**

Unprofessional conduct can also result in suspension pending dismissal by either an academic or disciplinary pathway:

1. **Academic Pathway:** Students will be routinely evaluated on their professionalism within some preclinical and all clinical courses. Non-passing grades can be earned on this basis alone, and through this academic process trigger suspension pending dismissal through accumulation of the threshold number of N or CP credits. In this manner, professional conduct within a course or clerkship and across courses and clerkships is addressed as an academic matter. Conduct governed by the academic pathway is encompassed by the CHM system of professional virtues and is explained more fully on pages 25-29 of this document and in the *Virtuous Student Physician* document.
2. **Disciplinary Pathway:** Students who engage in single, egregious acts of unacceptable conduct (cheating, behavior which threatens the welfare of patients or others, violations of University policies, and violations of the laws of the State of Michigan), or who engage in repeated instances of unacceptable conduct, across courses and/or clerkships will, after appropriate investigation, be reviewed by a disciplinary panel made up of students and faculty, as outlined in the Medical Students Right and Responsibilities (MSRR) document available at www.reg.msu.edu). If the conduct is found to be valid and serious by the panel, suspension pending dismissal is one sanction that can be recommended by the panel. This process is more fully explained on pages 29-33 of this document (see page 29, "How Instances of Unprofessional Behavior are Handled").

VII. Academic Hearing

A suspended student may request reinstatement by the Student Performance Committee.

- A. Students who are placed on suspension pending dismissal from the College of Human Medicine for failure to meet the College's promotion and retention standards may request consideration for reinstatement and initiate a hearing by the Student Performance Committee.
- B. Students who are suspended pending dismissal in the preclinical years may continue in their academic program until the result of their Academic Hearing is known. However, a preclinical student may not proceed into the next Block until the suspension is resolved. Students who are suspended pending dismissal in the clinical years may not continue in their education program **unless they have been reinstated by the Student Performance Committee (after an academic hearing).**
- C. A request for consideration for reinstatement must be initiated by the student within seven (7) days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays observed by the University) beginning with the date of the suspension pending dismissal notification. If the suspension pending dismissal occurs at the end of the summer semester, any student may request consideration for reinstatement during summer semester, but no later than the first seven (7) days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays observed by the University) of the commencement of the following fall semester. **If the request for reinstatement is not received within the required time frame, the dismissal will stand.**
- D. A request for reinstatement is initiated by a letter written by the student to the appropriate CHM administrative officer, with a copy filed with the Coordinator of the Student Performance Committee and the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. The student should state the basis upon which the request is made.
- E. In rare circumstances, a hearing may be postponed. A written request for postponement may be sent to the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or designate, with a copy to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs, Outreach & Diversity, the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum, and the Student Performance Committee Coordinator within the time frame outlined in the suspension pending dismissal letter. The letter should state the reason for requesting postponement. Upon receipt of the letter, it will be reviewed by the Senior Associate Dean. A postponement of up to 90 days from the date of receipt of the suspension pending dismissal notice may be granted. During the postponement period, the preclinical student, having been suspended from the College, may continue with any course work for which they are enrolled. The student should meet with Assistant Dean for the Preclinical Curriculum to outline their academic program during the postponement period. A clinical student may not engage in any clerkships or patient contact

activities during the postponement period and should consult with the Assistant Dean in their assigned community. During the postponement period, if the student decides to request a reinstatement hearing, he/she must again submit a written request for a reinstatement hearing. This written request must be received by the College within the 90 day postponement period.

- F. An academic hearing before the Student Performance Committee will be Scheduled upon receipt of the student's letter requesting consideration for reinstatement. The hearing will take place by the next scheduled meeting of the Committee, unless such meeting falls within less than seven (7) days of the student's request for reinstatement (excluding Saturday, Sunday, and University holidays). The faculty members of the Student Performance Committee shall deliberate and make a decision regarding the request.
- G. The Student Performance Committee shall prepare a written record of its deliberations and recommendations and forward such to the appropriate CHM administrative officer for final review and action. If reinstatement is recommended, the faculty members of the Student Performance Committee must establish subsequent performance expectations. Such expectations may include re-enrollment of specific course/domains and/or clerkships.
- H. If a student in the preclinical or clinical program is reinstated after being suspended, the student will be placed on probation with new promotion and retention requirements established by the Student Performance Committee. Preclinical students will be removed from probation once all required remediations have been completed successfully and they have completed Blocks I and II. Clinical students will be removed from probation once all required remediations have been completed successfully and any further conditions established by the Student Performance Committee have been met. Students who have been reinstated remain under the oversight of the SPC with periodic review by the Subcommittee for Academic Review, whether or not the student is on probation.
- I. If the student believes that the decision of the Student Performance Committee violates due process, the student may initiate a grievance hearing.
- J. **Special Reinstatement Procedures**
The Subcommittee for Academic Review can recommend to the SPC that a student in the Block I and/or Block II Program(s), who has been suspended should be reinstated without a formal hearing if the student's total number of unremediated N credits is less than three at the time of suspension.

VIII. Probation (After Reinstatement)

- A. Probation in Preclinical Curriculum

1. A preclinical student who is reinstated by the Student Performance Committee will remain on probation status until completion of their preclinical curriculum.
2. If a student is on academic probation the semester prior to beginning Block III, s/he will remain on academic probation until posting a passing grade on USMLE Step 1.

B. Probation in the Clinical Curriculum

1. The student who is reinstated by the Student Performance Committee will be on probation status with new promotion and retention requirements established by the Student Performance Committee. The student will be removed from probation once all required remediations have been completed successfully and any further conditions established by the SPC have been met.
2. Students on probation may not take clerkships that are outside the MSU/CHM system.

IX. USMLE Step 1 Rules and Remediation Process

- A. All students are expected to take the USMLE Step 1 exam in the year in which they expect to commence the Block III curriculum between completion of Block II and commencement of Block III.
- B. Students should complete the application process to take the USMLE Step 1 exam at the earliest opportunity, typically mid-fall Block II.
- C. All Block II required courses must be passed before a student may sit for the USMLE Step 1 examination. Students participating in the first PBL N remediation course in May/June who pass the PBL examination, must take the USMLE Step 1 examination by June 30 OR by the first day of the Block III orientation, whichever date is earlier, and must begin Block III in July, unless a formal extension request is made.

Students participating in the second PBL N remediation courses in June/July who successfully pass the PBL examination are required to take the USMLE Step 1 examination by the last Tuesday in July, and attend Block III orientation and Core Competency sessions. If the student passes the USMLE Step 1 examination, the student may enter Block III with the second clerkship.

- D. Students who have started a clerkship and are then notified that they have been unsuccessful in their first attempt at Step I have two options: (1) student may withdraw from the first clerkship and will receive neither a penalty grade nor credit for time spent on the clerkship, and will be required to retake the entire clerkship at a later time; **OR** (2) student may complete the current

clerkship and then take 1-2 clerkships off to study and post a passing score on Step 1. A student will be placed on academic review if s/he fails USMLE Step 1.

- E. Having failed for the first time, students must post a passing score before they can continue in the Block III curriculum. Students who withdrew from the first clerkship and are unable to post a passing score prior to the beginning of the third clerkship must wait until the beginning of the following academic year to start Block III, unless granted permission by the Assistant Dean for Preclinical Curriculum and Senior Associate Dean of Academic Affairs. Students who remain in their first clerkship and are unable to post a passing score prior to the beginning of the fourth clerkship must wait until the beginning of the following academic year to continue in Block III.

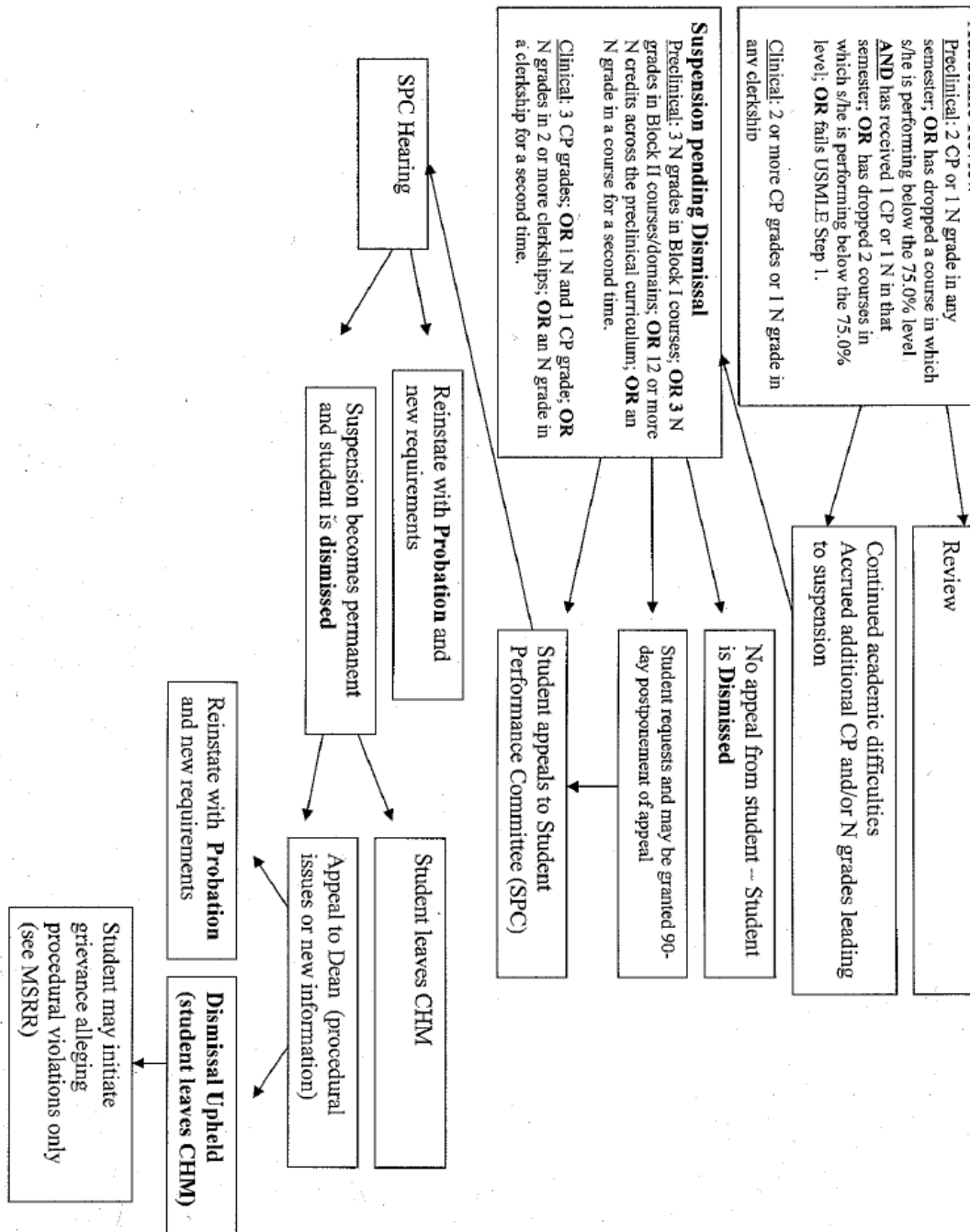
Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 examination with the allowed number of attempts and within a specific time frame as follows:

Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 examination within four (4) administrations of the exam

AND

Students must successfully pass the USMLE Step 1 exam within 16 months of taking the Step 1 exam for the first time. Note that the USMLE limits the number of attempts within any twelve-month period to three (3).

Thus, any student who takes the Step 1 exam and has not passed within the above stated criteria, will be suspended pending dismissal from the College.



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & BEHAVIOR

Understanding Professional Behavior

Medical students' responsibilities for conduct go far beyond matters of academic honesty, which apply to all MSU students. Medical students are joining a professional community, and an important goal of medical education is to promote the development of professional integrity and professional virtues. In a pluralistic society, there will be a variety of different conceptions of what it means to live a good life and to be a good person. While there will be important common elements - few will view killing, stealing, or lying as examples of "good" behavior - there will also be some important differences. It would therefore be inappropriate for a professional school to claim to either judge or teach what it means to be a person of integrity or a virtuous person.

On the other hand, it may be possible through inquiry to agree upon a core set of values that define medicine as a moral (as well as a scientific and technical) enterprise. These are values that all properly trained physicians ought to share in order to properly carry out medicine's particular mission. If we can agree on this moral core of medicine, we can then judge whether a physician accepts those values and is trying to shape his/her attitudes and behavior to conform to them. We can also identify certain personal qualities or practices, which seem to go hand in hand with these values, and we can judge the relative excellence of a physician in developing those qualities and incorporating them into his/her everyday behaviors. That means we can both teach and evaluate what it means to possess virtue or integrity as a physician, even if what it means to possess them as a person is beyond our scope. Personal moral creed may be overridden by professional standards. An important part of medical education is to provide the student with opportunities to reflect upon the relationship between one's personal values and one's evolving professional values.

Core Professional Values¹

One ought to be able to determine the core professional values of medical practice by carefully analyzing what sort of activity medicine is. To be a physician of integrity requires, first, that one adhere to the proper goals of medical practice; and second, that one use skilled and appropriate means to pursue those goals.

¹ Adapted from Franklin G. Miller and Howard Brody, "Professional Integrity and Physician Assisted Death," Hastings Center Report 25 (3) : 8-17, 1995

The proper goals of medical practice are:

1. Healing and ameliorating illness and its consequences
2. Promoting health
3. (When 1 and 2 are no longer possible) Assisting patients in the achievement of a comfortable and dignified death

The ethically appropriate means to pursue those goals include:

1. Competent practice in a technical sense
2. Inflicting harm only when necessary and proportional to a sought-after benefit
3. Honest portrayal of medical knowledge
4. Fidelity to the interests of one's patients

Taking one extreme example, engaging in sexual relationships with patients violates almost everything on this list. It pursues no legitimate medical goal. It elevates the physician's selfish interests over any concern for the patient's long-term interests. It fraudulently misportrays medical knowledge if it gives the impression that sex can be a part of therapeutic practice. If the physician truly thinks that it could be therapeutic, that physician is technically incompetent.

The Virtuous Student Physician at the College of Human Medicine

Given the above, the College of Human Medicine has articulated a set of desirable professional attributes, which serve as examples of professional virtue for medical students.

These attributes are clustered into six categories:

- Competence
- Honesty
- Compassion
- Respect for Others
- Professional Responsibility
- Social Responsibility

As stated by the CHM Task Force on Professionalism, "each attribute is really a journey toward an ideal goal; no physician has actually reached the goal, and every physician is capable of at least some improvement with regard to each attribute. Virtue is characterized by both having selected the correct goal, and having made reasonable progress in one's journey toward it, commensurate with one's level of experience as a student or physician."

Goals and Indicators of Professional Development

These attributes are embodied in various codes of professional ethics, and the CHM Matriculation and Graduation Oaths. We have chosen to further operationalize these professional attributes by identifying examples of behaviors that can serve as indicators of professional development, contained in *The Virtuous Student Physician* document. While no set of behaviors so listed is intended to be exhaustive, we still believe that providing some examples is helpful to students entering the profession and the College.

Competence

Goals: The student masters the basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes relevant to medical diagnosis and therapy. He or she accepts this mastery as a lifelong responsibility, recognizing that medical school is just the first phase of medical education. The student is motivated to learn not merely out of scientific curiosity or to perform well on examinations, but also from concern for the well being of patients who will entrust themselves to his or her care. The student recognizes limits to his or her competence; all physicians, no matter how expert, have gaps in their medical competence and owe it to their patients to be fully cognizant of those gaps and to seek outside assistance when necessary.

Indicators: A student striving for competence will take responsibility for learning individually and in a group setting. This is demonstrated in many ways, including preparing for and engaging in various learning venues, striving for mastery in all instances, and being able to accurately reflect on the adequacy of personal knowledge and skill development. The student will identify and begin to address personal limitations and other barriers to learning and growth. The student will also be able to reflect with colleagues on the success of group work. The student will avoid any behaviors that might reasonably endanger the safety and welfare of the patient.

Honesty

Goals: The student is honest in working with patients and professional colleagues. The student recognizes that medicine is fundamentally dependent upon accurate knowledge, so that any acceptance of untruth, no matter how inconsequential it may seem at first, threatens to undermine the very foundations of medical practice.

Indicators: A student striving for honesty will accurately report actions and events, and avoid cheating, plagiarism, and misrepresentation of the truth. Everything presented in an examination will be an accurate reflection of the student's personal knowledge and ability. In the clinic, the student will only record on a patient's chart data that have been observed and verified. In research, the student will assure that all data are recorded fully and accurately, that publications only include data that have been obtained by appropriate research methodology, and that credit in publication is taken only for work actually performed. In relationships with patients, the student will answer questions openly and accurately. The student recognizes that a commitment to honesty requires

not only that the student avoid any dishonest behavior but also report observed instances of dishonesty to appropriate authorities, regardless of his or her relationship to the subject of the report.

Compassion

Goals: The student is compassionate, using empathy to sense others' experiences and concerns. He or she appreciates the experience of illness, including the suffering and fear, and learns to respond to that fear and suffering in a humane, healing manner.

Indicators: A student striving to be compassionate will identify, articulate, and respond to the fear, suffering, and hopes of patients and their families. He or she will seek to assist colleagues in dealing with the challenges of professional work. The student will seek feedback on the effect of his or her behavior on others.

Respect for Others

Goals: The student maintains attitudes and behaviors that communicate respect. The value and dignity of others is respected in all encounters. Because respect requires appreciation of the feelings, beliefs, and experiences of others, the student learns about different social and cultural groups so persons from such groups may be treated with a deeper understanding.

Indicators: A student striving to respect others will respect the personal and sexual boundaries of others, and will avoid sexism, racism, and sexual orientation bias in interactions. He or she will be able to articulate and embrace the positive aspects of difference among people and demonstrate an awareness of how such differences affect personal interactions. Respect will be shown for multiple perspectives in clinical and educational settings. The student will demonstrate a commitment to resolve conflict in a collegial manner; show sensitivity to the needs, feelings, and wishes of health team members; and demonstrate humility in interactions with others. Respect for the dignity of others will be demonstrated by strict adherence to confidentiality. The student will respect patients' privacy and right to control access to personal information about their lives and health by disclosing information only to those who are directly involved in the care of the patient.

Professional Responsibility

Goals: The student realizes that as a professional he or she has a responsibility to assure that professional goals are met in all settings. The student understands that certain types of personal conduct seriously threaten the professional goals of medicine. He or she recognizes that these unacceptable behaviors, notably, substance abuse, sexual overtures towards patients, and other abuses of the power that society has granted the profession, need to be strictly avoided.

Indicators: A student accepting professional responsibility will contribute to a positive learning and health care delivery environment. The student will be present and punctual for activities that are integral parts of the learning experience and patient care; he or she will take responsibility to notify others, in advance whenever possible, when unavoidable

absence or tardiness occurs. He or she will be able both to give up some personal needs to meet the needs of patients and appropriately displace clinical responsibility when personal needs demand it. At a level appropriate to a student, he or she will cope with the challenges, conflicts, and ambiguities inherent in professional health care. The student will demonstrate a willingness and ability to identify, discuss, and/or confront both his or her own problematic behaviors and those involving colleagues.

Social Responsibility

Goal: The student realizes that all people, both physicians and patients, live in societies that profoundly influence an individual's health or illness status. The student honors the obligation to conduct him- or herself in a trustworthy manner and to act upon the responsibility inherent in the trust traditionally bestowed upon physicians and other professional groups.

Indicators: A socially responsible student will be able to identify the multiple social factors that threaten the health of patients. He or she will be proactive, outside the singularity of the doctor-patient relationship, in addressing the social factors that adversely affect the health of patients.

Development and Assessment of Professionalism for CHM Students

The CHM faculty is committed to help in the development of professional behaviors in its student body. There will be experiences held at intervals throughout the 4-year curriculum to assist students in understanding appropriate professional behaviors, built around the six virtues outlined by the CHM faculty and student body. These will occur as part of the formal and the informal curriculum.

The six virtues have been incorporated into the student evaluation forms used in all three blocks of the curriculum (see Appendix II). Students will routinely receive feedback from faculty about their progress in developing as virtuous health professionals.

How Instances of Unprofessional Behavior Are Handled

1. Expectations for students for demonstrating appropriate levels of professionalism have been incorporated into some courses in the preclinical curriculum, and all required clerkships in the clinical curriculum. Students will be given feedback about certain inappropriate behaviors and it is expected that such behaviors will not be repeated.

2. Patterns of unprofessional behavior in a single course/domain, clerkship will become an academic matter. This means that professionalism will be reflected in the student's grade for the course or clerkship, will be included in narrative comments in letters by course/ clerkship faculty, and will be commented upon in the final dean's letter.
3. It is possible that a student could go on academic review or be suspended due to earning non-passing grades based solely on professionalism issues. In such instances, as with all academic matters, the student could make appeal to the Student Performance Committee for reinstatement. In the event that academic review was triggered by similar circumstances, the student would be notified of the academic review, with appropriate corrective action outlined.

Disciplinary Action

What precipitates disciplinary rather than academic action?

In some instances, student behavior will be so egregious that any single instance will be handled by the disciplinary, not the academic process. Examples of such behavior include instances of cheating, behaviors that compromise the safety or endanger the welfare of a patient, and instances of threats of harm to patients, patient families, other students, faculty or staff, or violations of university-wide policies or violations of the criminal code of Michigan. In the case of such instances the process followed will be that outlined in the MSRR document, under Disciplinary Hearings. This is the same process used for Student Grievances, although when it is a matter of behavior the hearing is called a Disciplinary Hearing not a Grievance Hearing.

In rare instances there will have been repeated instances of unprofessional conduct, no single one of which gets reflected in the student's grade. Nevertheless, if such a pattern of unprofessional conduct is deemed to exist, a Disciplinary Hearing can be convened.

Fact-Finding of all allegations of unprofessional conduct will be followed up with fact-finding by the responsible CHM administrator.

Formal Hearing

If the fact-finding suggests there has been a violation of conduct expectations, a formal hearing body shall be convened to review all the data from every source, including the student in question. The process outlined in the Medical Student Rights and Responsibilities document will be followed. The hearing body will recommend to the dean their findings and recommendations.

The Medical Student Rights and Responsibilities document identifies (see 5.5.3.1) five sanctions that the Hearing Body will consider:

- a. Warning
- b. Warning Probation
- c. Disciplinary Probation
- d. Suspension
- e. Other

In Lieu of a Formal Hearing

If the fact-finding results in the student admitting guilt, and if the behavior is a first instance of unprofessional conduct, and if the situation is not an 'urgent' one (as defined by the MSRR) the student has the option to request waiver of a formal hearing. In such an instance, the Chief Academic Officer, or his/her designate, will determine and implement an appropriate sanction. If the student does not agree with the sanction, a formal hearing will be called. In such an instance a formal record of the situation will be constructed by the Chief Academic Officer, and entered into the student's file as an official instance of unprofessional conduct. If there is any repeat instance of unprofessional behavior (similar to or different from the initial instance), a formal hearing will be called. If there is any dispute about facts or if the student does not agree to waiver, a formal hearing will be called.

Examples of Unprofessional Behavior

It is well documented that people differ with regard to what is considered dishonest or unprofessional. Given this, the faculty in the College feel that it is important to provide some examples to students, so as to create enough specificity that students can govern themselves. On the other hand, no list of examples is complete – **it is possible for a student to behave in ways not covered by our list, and still be considered to have acted unprofessionally**. With this stated caveat, the CHM list of examples follows.

Examples from the Preclinical Environment

The following activities are considered to be academically dishonest, unless a faculty member specifies that a given activity is permissible in his or her course:

1. Failing to report observed instances of academic dishonesty
2. Plagiarism is defined as representing as one's own, the ideas, writings, or other intellectual properties of others, including other students. Failure to put direct quotations in quotation marks constitutes plagiarism, as does failure to cite a reference from which the quotation was selected.
3. Collaboration on assignments when it is expressly prohibited in the course protocol/ syllabus.
4. Falsifying academic, research, or clinical records, including fabrication of data.
5. Bribing university staff/faculty to improve academic scores or grades in any way
6. Acquiring an examination during the preparation, typing, duplication or storage including licensing examinations

7. Removing or acquiring secured examinations after administration including licensing examinations
8. Copying answers from another student's examination
9. Taking crib sheets or other forms of prepared answers/notes into an examination
10. Leaving the examination room and returning without permission
11. Taking an examination for someone else or preparing and submitting an assignment for someone else
12. Having someone take an examination or prepare an assignment in one's stead
13. Systematically memorizing questions from secured exams and collating them for future study or distributing them to other students
14. Receiving, retaining, and/or using materials obtained in a manner that is defined as academically dishonest
15. Using signals or otherwise communicating during an examination to share answers with another student
16. Continuing to answer test items beyond the prescribed exam time limit
17. Falsifying reasons for excused absences from examinations
18. Taking examinations at times other than the one to which you have been assigned in order to obtain more preparation time
19. Using an I-clicker for another student
20. Unauthorized use of patient parking lot

Examples from the Clinical Environment

The following activities are considered to be examples of unprofessional behavior and/or academic dishonesty.

1. Behavior that diminishes or threatens patient safety and welfare
2. Falsifying clinical records (e.g., noting that a physical exam had been performed when it had not been performed)
3. Fabrication of written records (e.g., "making up" data on clerkship written records).
4. Committing plagiarism in medical records or required write-ups.
5. Unexcused absences in clinics, hospitals and other clerkship obligations
6. Falsifying reasons for excused absences from clerkships or examinations
7. Presenting or publishing data or results (including electronically) from a collaborative research project without the principle investigator's permission (funded or unfunded projects)
8. Plagiarism defined as representing as one's own, the ideas, writings, or other intellectual properties of others, including other students
9. Treating faculty, peers, nurses, other health care professionals, staff of academic centers and other institutions with lack of respect and courtesy
10. Receiving, retaining, and/or using materials obtained in a manner that is defined as academically dishonest
11. Failing to report observed instances of academic dishonesty or other unprofessional behavior
12. Taking an examination for someone else or preparing and submitting an assignment for someone else
13. Removing or acquiring an examination during preparation, typing, duplication, storage or after administration including licensing examination

14. Continuing to answer test items beyond the prescribed exam time line
15. Leaving the examination room without permission
16. Taking examinations at times other than the one to which you have been assigned in order to obtain more preparation time

According to the policies in force at Michigan State University, a penalty grade can be given in the above circumstances.

Reporting Concerns about Professional Misconduct

1. Responsibility

For one to enter the practice of medicine requires the acceptance of a major responsibility for his/her professional colleagues and their patients. This responsibility extends into the student/resident years as well.

If a student demonstrates a behavior that does not conform with the expectations defined in this section and the Student Oath (see front cover), students, faculty and staff alike not only must become concerned, but also recognize the responsibility to become involved, with every intent to help the person whose behavior is seen as inappropriate. This clearly is the responsibility not only of fellow students, but also of faculty, staff and the administration.

2. How to Report a Concern

Students should identify their concerns to the Assistant Dean for the Preclinical Curriculum or the Community Assistant Dean in their assigned community, if in Block III. The specific incident(s) should be reported in as much detail as possible. Every effort will be made to respect confidentiality; nevertheless, in some instances, students might be called upon to provide details of events at the Disciplinary Hearing, if convened.



GRIEVANCES

Any student who has not been treated as other students in accordance with pre-stated rules or regulations may wish to submit or file a grievance. A grievance may be considered if there has been a break in "due process," i.e., the student has not received "the process" which he/she is justly "due."

Any student who finds him/herself in such a situation should consult the Office of Student Affairs and Services for advice and review the Medical Student Rights and Responsibilities Document (MSRR). Beginning with Article 5.2.1., if one feels his/her academic rights have been violated and has not received "process which you are due," the student is encouraged to seek help and advice.