



OFF-SHORE MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE CARIBBEAN

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Introduction

Accreditation versus recognition: two meaningful terms in the realm of foreign credentials. How do these apply to the dozens of “state-less” medical schools in the Caribbean? This study provides an in-depth explanation of accreditation and other agencies that grant recognition to off-shore medical schools, many of which do not follow the educational system of their host countries.

The Caribbean is home to numerous medical schools, many of which have loose or no governmental oversight. While each country may have its own Ministry of Education (or equivalent), some have limited to no infrastructure to officially accredit medical schools in their territories. How then do institutions in the US evaluate academic records from these medical schools?

One solution is country-independent or multi-national accrediting agencies such as the Accreditation Commission on Colleges of Medicine (ACCM) and the Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and Other Health Professions (CAAM-HP) that review and accredit medical schools throughout the Caribbean. Other types of agencies may publish some form of recommendation or acceptance as well. These include US state medical boards, the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG), the World Health Organization (WHO), and many others. These forms of recognition have their own implications but are not considered accreditation – a critical distinction.

With so many agencies in play that don’t align with typical US accreditation structures, Caribbean medical schools are an ongoing source of confusion for students, state medical boards, and colleges and universities. As students from these off-shore schools seek further education and professional licensure to practice in the US, this is a controversial issue.

This study aims to explain the accreditation landscape for Caribbean medical schools and provide research-based information for academic institutions working with individuals who have attended these medical programs.

AACRAO IESC

This research was conducted under the auspices of AACRAO's International Education Standards Council, or IESC. The authors are research fellows as part of the IESC's Fellowship Program. The advisors for this project are Nancy Katz, Director of Evaluation Service Inc; and Dale Gough, a Director of Foreign Credentials Service of America, and former Director of AACRAO's International Education Services.

Project Background

Since the 1970s, The Caribbean has experienced significant growth in medical education, and has confused credential evaluators since. Per Dale Gough, advisor to this project:

In the late 1970s, I received a call from the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore regarding a graduate from a medical school located in the Caribbean. The medical school typically did not admit international students but the applicant in question was a US citizen, and the admissions office couldn't determine the status of the school attended. At the time, I was in charge of international admissions at the University of Maryland College Park and often got calls from the other campuses of the university when unusual cases arose.

Thus began a time-consuming investigation of a particular medical school but soon became a much broader research of US modeled medical education in the Caribbean area.

Some years later when I moved to the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) as Director of International Education Services (IES), I received calls from many US admission offices similarly dealing with graduates of the off-shore medical schools. In addition, several state medical boards contacted IES with questions surrounding these schools operating outside of the US.

It was clear that a deeper investigation of these schools was called for and a dedicated research project was needed. In 2020 the International Education Standards Council's Fellows Program assigned this task to two university admission staff from two US schools.

The result of this project is a reference chart of off-shore medical schools in the Caribbean, and a primer on how to identify them and interpret their accreditation status and/or accreditation claims.

How to Identify an Off-Shore School

An off-shore school is one that is integrated with the educational system of a different country other than where the school is located. In the Caribbean, off-shore medical schools typically cater to US, Canadian, and Indian applicants, rather than the local population, and are modeled on the US style of medical education. Notable hallmarks of this are a four-year medical program (though many also offer an additional year of pre-med), an entry requirement of three to four years of undergraduate coursework, and instruction in English. They typically advertise themselves as a pathway to practice medicine in the US and offer an MD (Doctor of Medicine). We did not encounter any schools offering a DO (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine).

Indigenous medical schools are more likely to be part of a larger comprehensive university, though this is not absolute, and offer an MBBS (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery) instead of an MD. Entry requirements for indigenous schools will also reflect the Caribbean secondary education system, namely the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) and the Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE).

The following are real world examples from off-shore medical school websites.

Example: Ross University

Figures 4, 5, and 6 in Appendix C are excerpts from the admission requirements of Ross University in Barbados. Figure 4 shows that admission materials are to be mailed to an office in Florida, not Barbados. For admission, Ross University requires a prior bachelor's degree (Figure 5). The admission requirements also reference international applicants (Figure 6), which Ross defines as students whose undergraduate coursework was completed in a system different from the US or Canada, implying that students from the US or Canada are not considered international applicants. This is an off-shore medical school.

Example: University of the West Indies at Cave Hill

Figure 7 in Appendix C is an excerpt from admissions requirements for the University of the West Indies (UWI) at Cave Hill, also in Barbados. For admission, it does not require a prior bachelor's degree. Instead, it requires the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate and the Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination. These requirements cater to applicants from within the Caribbean and are integrated with the Caribbean secondary education system.

UWI has an indigenous education system and is not considered an off-shore school. Although the purpose of this project is to document off-shore schools, we did include some notable indigenous schools to make the chart easier to reference. In addition to the University of the West Indies, the University of Guyana and Anton de Kom University of Suriname are other notable indigenous institutions.

Example: Lincoln American University

Figure 1. Excerpt of Lincoln American University's admission requirements webpage
<https://www.laumed.org/eligibility.php>

Student Category	Required Minimum Aggregate Marks in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology Subjects of 12th Standard
Unreserved/ General	50%
Unreserved with benchmark disability	45%
Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (with or without benchmark disability)	40%

Note: For Indian Students, NEET is mandatory. Candidates do not have to appear for any additional entrance exam to get admission in LAU MD Program.

Here is a slightly more complex example, Lincoln American University in Guyana. Its eligibility criteria in Figure 1 make reference to "Scheduled Castes" and "Other Backward Classes," which are terms from the Constitution of India to designate groups of people. Lincoln American also specifies that Indian students must complete the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), which is a premedical entrance exam in India. Additionally, their website provides several contact addresses in India, but also in Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Sri Lanka. Clearly, this university is targeting Indian students.

Figure 2. Excerpt of Lincoln American University's MD program webpage <https://www.laumed.org/md-in-south-america.php>



Despite the fact that Lincoln American caters to Indian applicants, its educational system is modeled on the US system. Figure 2 outlines their MD program. It includes taking the US Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) and intends for students to complete their residency in the United States. This is an Indian targeted school but is based on the US system of medical education and is therefore an off-shore school.

The Research

Definitions

The Caribbean

The Caribbean can be defined as both a geographical region and a political one. Although centered around the Caribbean Sea, the political Caribbean also includes Bermuda, northward in the Atlantic Ocean, and several mainland Central and South American countries.

Due to the history of colonization in this area, it is politically diverse. There are sovereign nations, British Overseas Territories, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and special municipalities of the Netherlands. In this sense, the terms “country” or “nation” are not always the most precise when describing every administrative entity in this region, but we will use them as shorthand.

Within the Caribbean exists a union of 20 countries. This is the “Caribbean Community,” or CARICOM for short. Its purpose is to enhance economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development, and security among its member nations. Not all countries in the geographical Caribbean are members. Among the 20 countries, there are 15 full members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. There are an additional five associate members: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Other Terminology Relevant to this Study

Recognition:

When an agency approves or disapproves of a medical school or accreditor for its own purposes

Accreditation:

Formal recognition by a country’s Ministry of Education (or equivalent), or by an entity legally authorized to perform that function on its behalf; a form of quality assurance, typically requires renewal

Indigenous School:

Integrated with the local educational structure, designed for students from the country in which the school is located

Off-Shore School:

Integrated with the educational system of, and recruits primarily from a different country other than where the school is located

Methodology

We began by assembling a list of possible countries that may host medical schools. We included all CARICOM members, and other non-CARICOM nations in the geographical region. From there, we looked up each nation in the World Directory of Medical Schools, which is a public database of medical schools worldwide. Important to note is that the World Directory is not an accreditor, nor does it list accreditation information or indicate an endorsement of standards or quality. It is a joint project from the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) and the Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research (FAIMER). Both are non-profit, non-governmental organizations. The current World Directory was launched in 2014 and is the combined successor of two separate directories: Avicenna and the International Medical Education Directory (IMED), previously maintained by the WFME and FAIMER, respectively. Avicenna itself was the successor to an older World Directory maintained by the World Health Organization (WHO), which passed its responsibility to the WFME.

The World Directory primarily provides general directory and school information, but it is also utilized in the licensing of physicians in both the US and Canada. The exact role it plays will be covered in the ECFMG section. The schools documented in the World Directory gave us our initial list, although more schools were added as we encountered them elsewhere.

Each institutional website was reviewed for any salient information, including admission requirements, mailing addresses, affiliated hospitals, former locations, accrediting and accepting agencies, and more. A number of websites were no longer active, so we viewed archived versions from the Wayback Machine, a project of the non-profit Internet Archive which records historical internet content(1). Utilizing the Domain Name Registration Lookup from The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) allowed us to see who registered the website, revealing clues about the affiliation or ownership of for-profit schools(2).

Some schools would indicate that their credentials are accepted by a specific US state, so we also reviewed all state and territorial medical boards, both allopathic and osteopathic, for a published list of approved schools.

1 - <https://archive.org/web/>

2 - <https://lookup.icann.org/>

We then began to document which accreditation agencies were active in the region and examined each one for their published list of accredited and/or evaluated schools. As there are numerous accreditors in play, we took a step back to look at agencies that evaluate accreditors themselves, and the role their recognition plays in the US. These agencies include the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME), and the National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA).

In total, there are currently 73 Caribbean medical schools listed on our reference chart as of July 29, 2021, primarily offshore.

Our data fields include:

- Institution name and former names
- Location and former locations
- Year founded
- Accreditation
- Other forms of recognition
- Disapproval by accreditors or other agencies
- Credential required for admission
- Length of program
- Other degrees offered
- Affiliated or owning companies
- Additional notes

All 73 schools were checked for either accreditation or recognition by all the agencies listed below. There are only eight US state authorities represented as these were the only states for which we could find a public list of approved medical schools.

Accreditors and National Authorities:

- CAAM-HP
- ACCM
- NVAO
- Antigua and Barbuda National Accreditation Board
- Barbados Accreditation Council
- Grenada Medical and Dental Council
- National Accreditation Council of Guyana
- St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board
- Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

- Ministry of Education of Belize
- US State Authorities:
- Alabama Board of Medical Examiners
- Medical Board of California
- Florida Department of Education
- Medical Licensing Board of Indiana
- Kansas State Board of Healing Arts
- Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine
- New York State Board for Medicine
- Texas Medical Board

Others:

- Medical Council of Canada
- ECFMG
- UK General Medical Council
- Medical Council of India (no longer active, replaced by the National Medical Commission)

Discussion & Limitations

A primary challenge in documenting this volume of schools and agencies is the frequency at which the data may change. Offshore schools often move locations and/or change their names. Several schools on the chart have the same name, so it is critical to note the location. Significant changes in accreditation status, particularly for newly accredited schools, may occur within a few years of the previous determination. This study has already undergone multiple revisions as key data changed even during the research period.

Not all schools on the chart are operational. Some have closed, although there may not be a formal statement of closure. Additionally, some schools may be new and not operational yet, or are little more than diploma mills with a business license and a website. This project did not seek to determine the exact operational status of each institution, but closed schools were notated when that information was available. We also did not make a determination or notate which schools may be diploma mills. Our intent is to be as inclusive as possible for the sake of completeness.

Classifying each accreditor, agency, and the nature of their recognition is not always straightforward. For example, the General Medical Council (GMC) of the UK maintains a list of schools they “may accept” on a case-by-case basis for licensure⁽³⁾. They specify that a school’s inclusion on this list can indicate that some aspects of its medical program do not meet the GMC’s requirements. Does this convey approval or disapproval of the school? It does not fit neatly into a dichotomy. Another key example is countries with a multi-tiered accreditation system, the lower tier of which may not be considered full accreditation. See the Local Accreditation section for more information. Such cases that defy the structure of our data fields are notated on the chart.

This study is not an in-depth coverage or comparison of specific criteria for accreditation or recognition. Rather, it highlights the network of accreditors and other agencies of influence active in the region and discusses the interpretation of their accreditation or recognition in context.

A school or any other agency’s inclusion on the chart does not constitute an endorsement or an indication of quality by AACRAO, the IESC, or the authors.

Highlights

Confusing Accreditation Claims

Figures 8 and 9 in Appendix C show real world websites with confusing accreditations claims. Figure 8 is a screen capture of Lincoln American University’s website, circa 2016. This is a historical version of the webpage as archived by the Wayback Machine. The page is titled “Accreditation.” It first notes that the school is “listed in the World Health Organization’s (WHO) World Directory of Medical Schools,” which is not an accreditor. The World Directory provides its own disclaimer: “The listing of a medical school in the World Directory of Medical Schools does not denote recognition, accreditation, or endorsement by the World Directory of Medical Schools.”⁽⁴⁾ It is common to see offshore schools advertise their inclusion in this directory as a form of endorsement or recognition. It is not.

Likewise, Lincoln American also mentions the school is “registered with the National Accreditation Council of Guyana.” This too is arguably not accreditation, but a lower standard. This is discussed further in the Local Accreditation section.

3 - <https://www.gmc-uk.org/registration-and-licensing/join-the-register/before-you-apply/acceptable-overseas-qualifications/overseas-medical-qualifications-we-may-accept>

4 - <https://www.wdoms.org/about/>

If you are a prospective student or receiving institution who is not familiar with the medical accreditation structures in this region, it is easy to be confused. As seen in Figure 9, Lincoln American University has since changed the title of this webpage to "Recognitions and Memberships," rather than "Accreditation," though it still lists the World Directory.

The Indian Pipeline

Early on, we noticed several schools that had unusually similar websites. They all had slightly different colors, but the same layout, same abbreviation convention for the URL, and in some cases identical content. We looked up their web domains in ICANN to identify who registered the website. All of these schools but one had removed their identification from this public directory. The one school which failed to do so revealed that its web domain was registered by a company called Rus Education, based in India⁽⁵⁾. Per their website, they assist Indian applicants in applying to medical schools primarily in Russia, but have branched out into the Caribbean. Rus Education has many mailing addresses across India, so anytime we found a school with an Indian mailing address, we compared it to Rus Education's list, revealing additional schools affiliated with them. We do not know the exact nature of this relationship, but it is notated on our chart.

Evaluation of Accreditors

Before examining Caribbean medical accreditors directly, it is helpful to review the framework which interprets the value of their accreditation in a US context. The following are two agencies which evaluate medical accreditors worldwide, and whose endorsement impacts foreign medical graduates in the US.

NCFMEA

The National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA) is a committee within the US Department of Education. As per the most recent version of their guidelines, their purpose is to review the standards of foreign medical accreditors and determine if their standards are comparable to standards in the US⁽⁶⁾. Earlier versions of the NCFMEA's guidelines did not directly compare standards, but rather looked for "effective alternatives" to US standards⁽⁷⁾. When making a favorable determination, the term they use is "comparable."

5 - <https://www.ruseducation.in/>

6 - <https://sites.ed.gov/ncfmea/files/2018/11/NCFMEA-Guidelines-Revised-9.27.18-Final.pdf>

7 - <https://www2.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/ncfmea-dir/ncfmea-guidelines.pdf>

NCFMEA comparability is a requirement for foreign medical schools to be eligible for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan Program, which is US government-backed financial aid per Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Therefore, students attending foreign medical schools may be able to receive US financial aid if their school is accredited by an NCFMEA comparable accreditor. Indeed, several offshore schools in the Caribbean are eligible for this funding, and it is notated on the chart.

Of the accreditors included on the reference chart, four are deemed comparable by the NCFMEA: CAAM-HP, ACCM, NVAO, and the Grenada Medical and Dental Council.

WFME

Another agency that evaluates medical accreditors is the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME). The term they use to confer approval is "recognized." Unlike the NCFMEA, this is a non-governmental agency and does not grant Title IV eligibility (i.e. US financial aid). The WFME is a non-profit agency registered under English, Welsh, and French law. They have offices in London, France, and the Czech Republic.

In addition to reviewing medical accreditors, they also partner with FAIMER to manage the World Directory of Medical Schools, after inheriting an older version of the directory from the World Health Organization. FAIMER itself is based in the US and was established by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG). See the section on Other Agencies of Influence for more information.

Although the WFME is not a US based agency, in 2024 there is an upcoming change to the process of licensing foreign medical graduates in the US in which the WFME will play a critical role. See the ECFMG section for more information.

The accreditors on the chart recognized by the WFME are: CAAM-HP, ACCM, and NVAO. The Grenada Medical and Dental Council has applied for recognition which is currently still under review.

Accreditors

There are several accreditors of medical schools active in the Caribbean, none of which are based in the US. The Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) is the accreditor for allopathic medical schools in the US (and previously Canada, which will be adopting a separate process as of June 9, 2021)(8). If these schools are based on a US style of education, why not seek accreditation directly from the LCME? Currently, they do not accredit institutions where students complete their education at a location geographically outside the passport granting areas of the US (or Canada)(9). Therefore, these American style schools operate outside the jurisdiction of the LCME.

FAIMER, in addition to supporting the World Directory of Medical Schools, maintains a Directory of Organizations that Recognize/Accredit Medical Schools (DORA)(10). This is a helpful but developing resource that lists many medical accreditors worldwide, including Caribbean nations.

CAAM-HP

The Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and Other Health Professions (CAAM-HP) was established in 2003 under the aegis of CARICOM nations. Of the 15 full members of CARICOM, 14 have either signed or ratified the Agreement Establishing CAAM-HP, excepting only Haiti(11). As such, these countries have accepted CAAM-HP as their accreditor. We did not locate any offshore medical schools in Haiti. Although CAAM-HP operates on behalf of CARICOM nations, it also evaluates schools elsewhere, for example Aruba, where Xavier University underwent a full accreditation visit in 2018. Aruba is a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and not a member of CARICOM.

What makes CAAM-HP uncommon is its function as a multi-national accreditor. Typically, we see accreditation performed or authorized by a single national government. However, many smaller countries in the Caribbean may not have the infrastructure to independently conduct accreditation of medical schools. CAAM-HP combines the resources of these nations to provide accreditation across the region. Per CAAM-HP's website, their requirements are modeled on the LCME. In addition to medical schools, they also have procedures to evaluate Nursing, Dental, Veterinary, and Nutrition and Dietetics programs. Thus far, there are not yet any published decisions on Nursing or Nutrition and Dietetics programs. To date, CAAM-HP has assessed 26 medical schools.

8 - <https://www.afmc.ca/web/en/media-releases/june-9-2021>

9 - <https://lcme.org/about/international-consultation/#International-1>

10 - <https://www.faimer.org/resources/dora/index.html>

11 - <https://caricom.org/treaties/agreement-establishing-the-caribbean-accreditation-authority-for-education-in-medicine-and-other-health-professions/>

On the list of CAAM-HP's assessed programs, you will encounter several statuses: Accredited, Not Accredited, Accreditation Denied, Provisional, and Candidacy. Per Mrs. Lorna Parkins, Executive Director of CAAM-HP, there is no distinction between "Not Accredited" and "Accreditation Denied." Provisional Accreditation pertains to existing schools already in operation and applying for accreditation for the first time. Candidacy status is not considered accreditation and is granted to new programs as they are still in development.

CAAM-HP should be considered a programmatic, rather than an institutional or regional accreditor according to US definitions. This is best demonstrated by the University of the West Indies, where CAAM-HP only accredits its medical school and not the whole of its programs. It is possible to encounter schools with the equivalent of regional or institutional accreditation, but with a health program not currently accredited by CAAM-HP.

ACCM

CAAM-HP is not the only multi-national accreditor in the Caribbean. We also have the Accreditation Commission on Colleges of Medicine (ACCM). Founded earlier than CAAM-HP in 1994, ACCM is based in the Republic of Ireland. However, it does not accredit medical schools in Ireland or operate on behalf of its government. There, medical accreditation is conducted by the Medical Council of Ireland. Like CAAM-HP, ACCM should be considered a programmatic accreditor. They currently accredit nine total schools: eight in the Caribbean and one in Jordan.

Unlike CAAM-HP, ACCM was not formed under the aegis of CARICOM or operate on its behalf. It is an independent agency. As such, they do not conform to how we generally define an accreditor. Per ACCM's own website, a medical school will first apply to ACCM for accreditation. ACCM then seeks permission from the local country's government to accredit that specific school. The WFME's criteria regarding cross-border accreditation lends some credence to this process, as they verify if a multi-national accreditor is recognized by the appropriate authority from the local government⁽¹²⁾. Regarding the NCFMEA's decision: whether or not ACCM meets other definitions of an accreditor, it is at least considered comparable to one by the US Department of Education.

¹² - <https://wfme.org/news/statement-on-cross-border-accreditation/>

Local Accreditation & Recognition

Some countries in the Caribbean maintain their own accreditation process for medical schools independent of CAAM-HP. Though not universal, it is common to see a two-tiered system. The first level is “registered,” which is usually the minimum required for a school to legally operate and may be more similar to a business license or charter than a peer reviewed accreditation process, depending on the country. Therefore, on the reference chart, a registration status is placed in the field for other forms of recognition rather than the field for accreditation. The status of “accredited” is the next level, typically a voluntary process to provide increased quality assurance. When a multi-tiered local accreditor appears on our chart, the level of review is noted.

This study did not review these processes in depth, and more research is needed⁽¹³⁾. However, it is important to note that in some cases, the local accreditation decision conflicts with the accreditation decision of CAAM-HP.

Other Agencies of Influence

ECFMG

The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) is a private non-profit based in the US that assesses foreign medical graduates preparing for licensure to practice. Please note that the ECFMG is not an accreditor. Graduates that meet their requirements are awarded an ECFMG certification. Although offshore medical schools are modeled after the US system, they are considered foreign per the ECFMG’s definition as they are located outside the United States or Canada. Specifically, the ECFMG assesses a graduate's readiness for residency, fellowship programs, or eligibility to take Step 3 of the US Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE).

To qualify for certification, a student must meet both clinical and examination requirements. First the student applies to the ECFMG who confirms that the student is enrolled at one of the ECFMG’s approved schools as recorded in the World Directory. Upon passing the Step 1 and Step 2 Clinical Knowledge (CK) exams of the USMLE, meeting additional clinical skills requirements, and providing final transcripts, the student earns the ECFMG certification⁽¹⁴⁾. This qualifies them to take Step 3 of the USMLE. It is also an eligibility requirement to attend a residency program in the US accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME). An ECFMG certification is also valuable as US state medical boards usually require it from foreign applicants for licensure.

13 - IMPACT Justice, funded by Canada and partnered with the University of the West Indies, published a review of local accreditation in 2015: <http://caribbeanimpact.org/website/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/IMPACT-Justice-DIAGNOSTIC-REVIEW-OF-ACCREDITATION-IN-THE-OECS.pdf>

14 - ECFMG also accepts these former exams: ECFMG Examination, Visa Qualifying Examination, Foreign Medical Graduate Examination in the Medical Sciences, and the Part I and Part II Examinations of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

However, there is a major change coming. Currently the ECFMG maintains its own list of approved schools, but in 2024 the ECFMG will require that applicants have attended a school which is accredited by a WFME recognized accreditor (not an NCFMEA comparable accreditor) (15). There are some schools in the Caribbean currently accepted by the ECFMG which will become ineligible if they do not obtain the appropriate accreditation.

In 2000, the ECFMG established the non-profit foundation FAIMER, which partners with the WFME in maintaining the World Directory of Medical Schools.

State Medical Boards & Authorities

Licensure to practice medicine in the US is granted by states, each of which have their own requirements and application procedures. When it comes to evaluating foreign applicants, states typically require the ECFMG certification. This outsources some of the work of evaluating foreign medical credentials. However, a handful of states maintain their own list of foreign medical schools approved for licensure or other medical activities within their jurisdiction. California and Texas have the largest lists, which in some cases are referenced by other states. The process and nature of each state's approval and what qualifications it bestows varies, but it is not accreditation.

Twenty-eight US states participate in the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which provides a degree of reciprocity between state medical boards, allowing expedited medical licensing if the applicant is licensed in another member state. California and Texas are not currently members of this compact, although Texas has begun the process of joining(16). For interstate licensure applicants to qualify for this reciprocity, they must have medical credentials from a school that is either “accredited” or listed in the World Directory(17). As previously discussed, the World Directory is not an accreditor. Listed schools may be recognized in some capacity by their local governments but still lack the equivalent of accreditation.

Foreign Medical Boards & Accreditors

Also included on our chart is the recognition by foreign medical boards from outside the Caribbean. These agencies may be the accrediting authority for medical schools in their own country, but like the US state boards, they do not provide accreditation for any of the schools on the chart. Rather, they approve or disapprove of schools for licensure in their own countries. One exception to this is the Accreditation Organization of the Netherlands and Flanders (NVAO). As the island of Saba is a municipality of the Netherlands, its medical school is accredited by the NVAO.

15 - <https://www.ecfm.org/accreditation/>

16 - <https://www.imlcc.org/participating-states/>

17 - <https://www.imlcc.org/apply/>

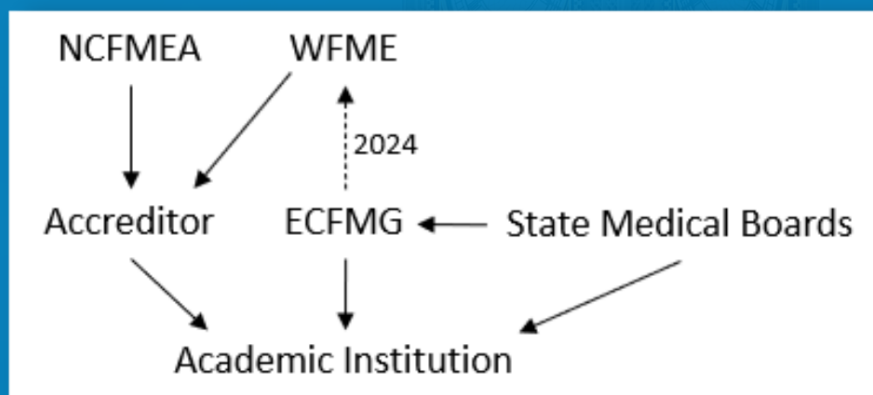
The General Medical Council of the United Kingdom was included for its history in the region. We also included the Medical Council of India (MCI) upon discovering the Indian targeted schools in the Caribbean. However, since this project began, the MCI has been reformed into the National Medical Commission as of September 2020. Under this new structure, they no longer maintain or endorse a list of recognized foreign medical schools(18).

We largely included these as a second opinion and to reveal patterns and conflicting decisions.

Mapping Interorganizational Relationships

Figure 3 maps the relationships between the many agencies named thus far. Please note that this diagram does not represent a hierarchy of authority, but rather what each agency is reviewing or looking for.

Figure 3. Diagram mapping interorganizational relationships



At the bottom, we begin with the academic institution: the offshore medical school in the Caribbean. It may or may not be accredited by one of several accreditors active in the region. Those accreditors in turn are evaluated by the NCFMEA for US comparability, and/or the WFME for an international standard of quality.

Separate from that sequence, the ECFMG keeps their own list of acceptable schools for its applicants for certification. Then we have the state boards which frequently look to the ECFMG certification when licensing foreign medical graduates. However, some of them may also look directly at the academic institution and make their own determination.

Also represented is the change in 2024, when the ECFMG will require its applicants to have attended a school that is accredited by a WFME recognized accreditor.

18 - <https://www.nmc.org.in/information-desk/for-students-to-study-in-abroad>

Conflicts of Accreditation & Recognition

The following are examples from the chart which reveal conflicting decisions.

Table 1. *Conflicting accreditation and recognition*

Institution	Location	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By
St. Matthew's University School of Medicine	Cayman Islands	ACCM Accredited since 2001	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG FL, NY	UK General Medical Council, CA, IN, KS
Caribbean Medical University School of Medicine	Curacao		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	UK General Medical Council, Denied accreditation by CAAM-HP
All Saints University School of Medicine	Dominica	ACCM Conditional Accreditation since 2019	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council	Not accredited by CAAM-HP after review in 2017
St. George's University School of Medicine	Grenada	Grenada Medical and Dental Council	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, CA, FL, IN, MA, NY, TX	Voluntarily withdrew accreditation from CAAM-HP Jan 2021, formerly accredited with conditions 2015-2019

If we look at St. Matthew's University School of Medicine in Table 1, you can see that the ECFMG, Florida, and New York recognize and accept their credentials in some capacity. However, California, Indiana, and Kansas do not.

For the Caribbean Medical University School of Medicine (CMU), it is currently accepted by the ECFMG, but was denied accreditation by CAAM-HP. This is an example of a school that will be impacted by the ECFMG's change in 2024. Its graduates will become ineligible for ECFMG certification if CMU does not obtain accreditation.

All Saints University in Dominica is particularly interesting. It was conditionally accredited by ACCM, but denied accreditation by CAAM-HP. Which one takes precedence? ACCM's decision is more recent, however Dominica is a member of CARICOM and a signatory of CAAM-HP, and therefore clearly within its jurisdiction. Both accreditors are NCFMEA comparable and WFME recognized. If you are evaluating this credential, you will want your institution to have a policy that can manage this situation.

St. George’s University is typically counted among the “Big 4,” the relatively reputable offshore medical schools in the region. It has recently withdrawn from CAAM-HP accreditation after an unsatisfactory full accreditation exercise, where it earned a probationary status(19). However, it is still accredited by the Grenada Medical and Dental Council (GMDC), which is NCFMEA comparable. GMDC has applied for WFME recognition, but that is still under review. This means that while St. George’s is eligible for Title IV funding from the US government, it will also be impacted by the ECFMG’s change in 2024 if the GMDC is not recognized by the WFME, or if they do not obtain another recognized accreditation. St George’s is the only school the Grenada Medical and Dental Council accredits. Grenada too is a CARICOM nation and a signatory of CAAM-HP.

Table 2. *Conflicting local and multi-national accreditation*

Institution	Location	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By
Texila American University College of Medicine	Guyana		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered)	Denied accreditation by CAAM-HP 2018
Windsor University School of Medicine	Saint Kitts and Nevis	St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council	Not accredited by CAAM-HP after review in 2017, pending new review after COVID-19

Table 2 includes schools with local recognition or accreditation. Texila American University is registered with the National Accreditation Council of Guyana. However, it was denied accreditation by CAAM-HP. Texila will also lose ECFMG eligibility if it does not attain accreditation by 2024. Windsor University is accredited by the St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board, but was also denied accreditation by CAAM-HP.

Here we have direct conflicts between the local, national authority, and the multi-national accreditor. Both Guyana and St Kitts and Nevis are members of CARICOM and signatories of CAAM-HP. Of note is that neither local accreditor is deemed comparable by the NCFMEA or recognized by the WFME. This is another situation where your institution must decide which agency takes precedence.

Conclusion & Recommendations

Clearly, it is not sufficient to ask the simple question of whether a Caribbean medical school is “accredited or not.” With multiple accreditation agencies whose decisions may conflict, and whose approval carries different weights in a US context, there are more variables than usual to consider during an evaluation.

What will your organization look for when it comes to accepting credentials from these academic institutions?

There is no one correct answer as it depends on the needs and objectives of your organization.

Consider the following:

- Will you require accreditation? Which accreditors?
- Do those accreditors need to be recognized by the WFME, NCFMEA, or both?
- Which accreditor takes precedence in conflicting decisions?
- Is the authorizing authority of an accreditor significant to you?

We recommend your organization develop an institutional policy specifying which form of accreditation and/or recognition is acceptable. Additionally, if you choose to accept credentials from more than one accreditor, we recommend you develop an institutional policy that manages conflicts of accreditation.

As medical schools in this region are subject to frequent changes, we encourage the use of primary sources when making a formal determination regarding an applicant or student’s prior education.

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of Agencies and Acronyms

ACCM: Accreditation Commission on Colleges of Medicine; WFME recognized and NCFMEA comparable accreditor
<https://accredmed.org/>

CAAM-HP: The Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and Other Health Professions; WFME recognized and NCFMEA comparable accreditor
<https://www.caam-hp.org/>

CARICOM: The Caribbean Community; political union of 20 countries in Caribbean region; not an accreditor
<https://caricom.org/>

ECFMG: Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates; private non-profit based in U.S; evaluates foreign medical graduates and issues a certification utilized by state medical boards in licensure process; not an accreditor <https://www.ecfm.org/>

FAIMER: Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research; non-profit established by the ECFMG; not an accreditor
<https://www.faimer.org/>

General Medical Council: medical accreditor in UK; WFME recognized and NCFMEA comparable, does not currently accredit any Caribbean medical schools but may approve/disapprove of foreign qualifications for medical licensure in UK
<https://www.gmc-uk.org/>

LCME: Liaison Committee on Medical Education; accreditor for allopathic medical schools in the US and formerly Canada; does not accredit any schools in Caribbean
<https://www.aamc.org/services/first-for-financial-aid-officers/lcme-accreditation>

Medical Council of Canada: medical authority in Canada; does not accredit schools in Caribbean
<https://mcc.ca/>

Medical Council of India: former medical authority in India; replaced by the National Medical Commission
<https://www.nmc.org.in/information-desk/for-students-to-study-in-abroad>

National Medical Commission: current medical authority in India
<https://www.nmc.org.in/>

NCFMEA: The National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation; a committee of the US Department of Education; evaluates foreign medical accreditors for comparability to US accreditation standards; not an accreditor
<https://sites.ed.gov/ncfmea/>

NVAO: Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders (De Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie); WFME recognized and NCFMEA comparable accreditor
<https://www.nvao.net/en>

USMLE: The United States Medical Licensing Examination; a three-step exam leading to medical licensure in the US
<https://www.usmle.org/>

WHO: World Health Organization; authority for health within the United Nations system, not an accreditor
<https://www.who.int/>

WFME: World Federation for Medical Education; international non-governmental organization; evaluates and recognizes medical accreditors to an international standard of quality; not an accreditor
<https://wfme.org/>

World Directory of Medical Schools: listing of medical schools worldwide; joint project of WFME and FAIMER; not an accreditor
<https://www.wdoms.org/>

Appendix B: Additional Resources

Agencies Providing List of Approved/Disapproved Schools

Alabama Board of Medical Examiners. (n.d.) Alabama Board of Medical Examiners Administrative Code.
<http://www.alabamaadministrativecode.state.al.us/docs/mexam/index.html>

Florida Department of Education. (n.d.) Nonpublic Postsecondary School/College Search.
<https://web02.fldoe.org/CIE/SearchSchools/SchoolSearch.aspx>

General Medical Council. (n.d.) Overseas medical qualifications we do not accept.
<https://www.gmc-uk.org/registration-and-licensing/join-the-register/before-you-apply/acceptable-overseas-qualifications/overseas-medical-qualifications-we-do-not-accept>

Kansas State Board of Healing Arts. (n.d.) Medical Schools: Approved, unapproved and disapproved medical schools.

<http://www.ksbha.org/departments/licensing/medicalschoools.shtml>

Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine. (n.d.) Physician licensing fees and eligibility requirements. <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/physician-licensing-fees-and-eligibility-requirements>

Medical Board of California. (n.d.) International Medical Schools Disapproved by the State of California. http://www.mbc.ca.gov/Applicants/Medical_Schools/Schools_Disapproved.aspx

Medical Board of California. (n.d.) Medical schools recognized by the Medical Board of California. https://www.mbc.ca.gov/Applicants/Schools_Recognized/

Medical Council of India. (Archived, access through Wayback Machine). <https://www.mciindia.org/CMS/information-desk/for-students-to-study-in-abroad>

Medical Licensing Board of Indiana. (n.d.) Approved/disapproved foreign medical schools. <https://www.in.gov/pla/professions/medical-licensing-board-of-indiana/approveddisapproved-foreign-medical-schools/>

New York State Board for Medicine. (2020, November 30). License Requirements. <http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/med/medlic.htm#>

Texas Medical Board. (n.d.) Schools whose graduates have demonstrated substantial equivalence of their education. <https://www.tmb.state.tx.us/idl/A9AFA127-082F-6C6D-1421-B5BEDB9C3E02>

Other

The Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada. (2021, June 9). US and Canada committed to ensuring medical education quality. <https://www.afmc.ca/web/en/media-releases/june-9-2021>

CARICOM Caribbean Community. (2003, November 13). Agreement establishing the Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and other Health Professions. <https://caricom.org/treaties/agreement-establishing-the-caribbean-accreditation-authority-for-education-in-medicine-and-other-health-professions/>

Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG). (2020, November 24). 2021 medical school accreditation requirement. <https://www.ecfm.org/accreditation/>

Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research (FAIMER). (2021, June 2). Directory for organizations that recognize/accredit medical schools (DORA). <https://www.faimer.org/resources/dora/index.html>

Goldberg, E. (2021, June 29). It's tough to get out: How Caribbean medical schools fail their students. The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/29/health/caribbean-medical-school.html>

ICANN. (n.d.) Registration data lookup tool. <https://lookup.icann.org/>

Internet Archive WayBack Machine. (2014, December 31). <https://archive.org/web/>

Interstate Medical Licensure Compact. (n.d.) U.S. state participation in the compact. [U.S. Map]. <https://www.imlcc.org/>

Liaison Committee on Medical Education. (n.d.) Guiding principles for LCME participation in international accreditation and quality assurance activities. <https://lcme.org/about/international-consultation/#International-1>

National Committee on Foreign Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA). (n.d.) Comparability decisions. <https://sites.ed.gov/ncfmea/comparability-decisions/>

National Committee on Foreign Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA). (2018, September 27). Guidelines for determinations of comparability. <https://sites.ed.gov/ncfmea/files/2018/11/NCFMEA-Guidelines-Revised-9.27.18-Final.pdf>

National Medical Commission. (n.d.) For Students to Study Abroad. <https://www.nmc.org.in/information-desk/for-students-to-study-in-abroad/>

Rus Education. (n.d.) <https://www.ruseducation.in/>

US Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation. (2013, May 8). Guidelines for requesting a comparability determination. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/ncfmea-dir/ncfmea-guidelines.pdf>

World Federation for Medical Education. (n.d.) Countries served by agencies with recognition status map. (U.S. Map, infographic). <https://wfme.org/accreditation/accrediting-agencies-status/>

World Federation for Medical Education. (2020, March 16). Statement on cross-border accreditation. <https://wfme.org/news/statement-on-cross-border-accreditation/>

Appendix C: Website Excerpts

Ross University

Figure 4. Ross University mailing address <https://medical.rossu.edu/admissions/admissions-requirements>

All letters of recommendation and transcripts must be mailed to:

Ross University School of Medicine
Office of Admissions
2300 SW 145th Avenue, Suite 200
Miramar, FL 33027

Figure 5. Ross University admissions excerpt <https://medical.rossu.edu/admissions/admissions-requirements>

BACHELOR'S AND GRADUATE WORK

One of the medical school prerequisites at RUSM, students must have bachelor's degree or higher to be considered, and competitiveness of undergraduate school and curriculum will be considered

Performance in graduate work (if applicable) will be reviewed.

Figure 6. Ross University international requirements <https://medical.rossu.edu/admissions/admissions-requirements>

MEDICAL SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL APPLICANTS

Applicants who have completed their undergraduate studies in countries that have an educational system different from that of the United States or Canada will be evaluated on their merits but a completed pre-medical curriculum comparable to that completed by US and Canadian students is one of the medical school prerequisites for admission.

Our admissions associates can help you get started. Please contact us with any questions you may have about the medical school requirements for admission.

University of the West Indies at Cave Hill

Figure 7. Excerpt of UWT's admission requirements <https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/admissions/entry-requirements.aspx>

FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

To be qualified for entry, applicants must satisfy both the general matriculation requirements of the University and the specific requirements of the Faculty of Medical Sciences for entry to the MBBS.

General Matriculation requirements:

Minimum of five (5) CSEC (CXC) subjects (gen. prof. Grades I-III) and/or GCE 'O' Levels (grades A-C) including English Language and Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry and Physics

Specific requirements:

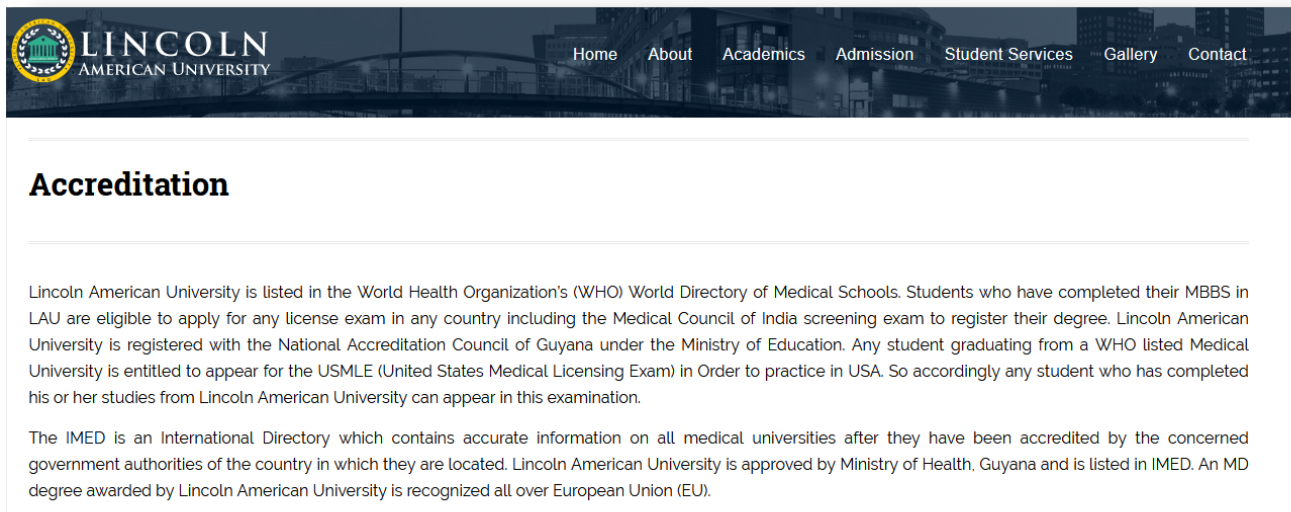
The minimum academic requirements for admission to the MBBS Programme are based on performance in the Caribbean Proficiency Examination (CAPE)/GCE 'A' Level Examinations or their equivalent.

Applicants must:

- Have attained their 18th birthday by December 30 of the year of entry
- Have achieved passes in three (3) Two-Unit CAPE or three (3) 'A' Level subjects according to any one of the following schemes

Lincoln American University

Figure 8. Historical excerpt of Lincoln American University's website circa 2016
<https://web.archive.org/web/20161208075313/http://www.laumed.org/accreditation/>



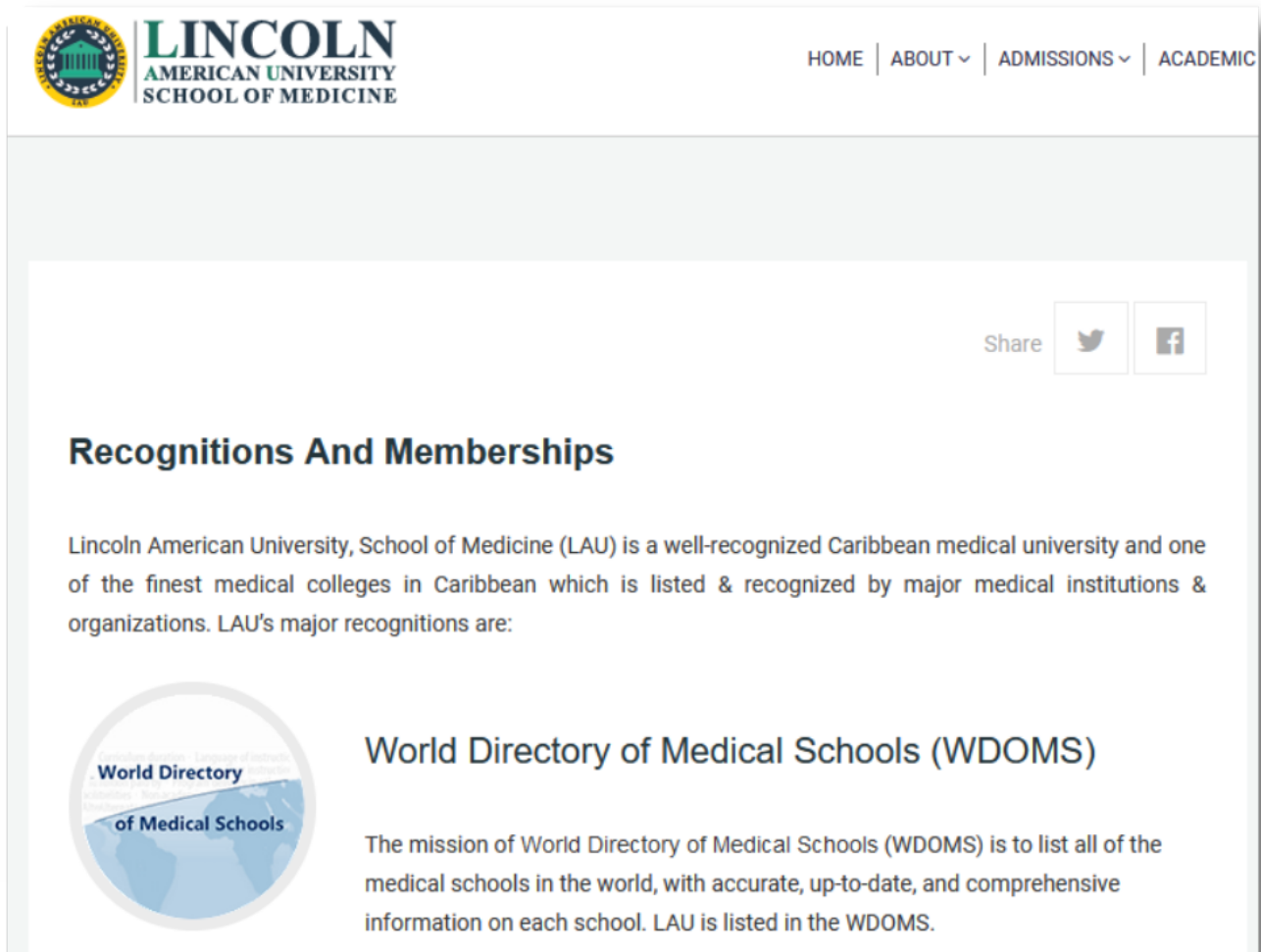
The screenshot shows the Lincoln American University website header with the logo and navigation links: Home, About, Academics, Admission, Student Services, Gallery, and Contact. The main content area is titled "Accreditation" and contains two paragraphs of text.

Accreditation

Lincoln American University is listed in the World Health Organization's (WHO) World Directory of Medical Schools. Students who have completed their MBBS in LAU are eligible to apply for any license exam in any country including the Medical Council of India screening exam to register their degree. Lincoln American University is registered with the National Accreditation Council of Guyana under the Ministry of Education. Any student graduating from a WHO listed Medical University is entitled to appear for the USMLE (United States Medical Licensing Exam) in Order to practice in USA. So accordingly any student who has completed his or her studies from Lincoln American University can appear in this examination.

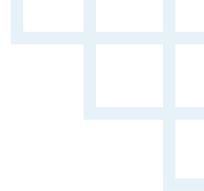
The IMED is an International Directory which contains accurate information on all medical universities after they have been accredited by the concerned government authorities of the country in which they are located. Lincoln American University is approved by Ministry of Health, Guyana and is listed in IMED. An MD degree awarded by Lincoln American University is recognized all over European Union (EU).

Figure 9. Lincoln American University's current Recognitions and Memberships webpage
<https://www.laumed.org/recognitions-and-memberships.php>

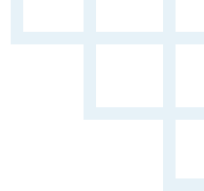


Appendix D: Reference Chart of Caribbean Offshore Medical Schools, Accreditation

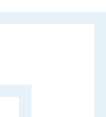
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Alexander American University School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	2016				Website not currently active; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	May be affiliated with Washington University of Barbados and its CEO, Venkata Rao Gopi. Both universities are mentioned in news articles related to fraud
All American Institute of Medical Sciences	St. Elizabeth, Jamaica*	2011		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	CAAM-HP†	Provisional accreditation withdrawn by CAAM-HP† for failure to submit required documents; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
All Saints University College of Medicine	Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	2011		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)	CAAM-HP†	Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2017; Has another campus in Dominica under the name "All Saints University School of Medicine"	
All Saints University School of Medicine	Roseau, Dominica*	2006	ACCM† Conditional Accreditation since 2019	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)	CAAM-HP†	Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2017; Has another campus in St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the name "All Saints University College of Medicine"	
American International Medical University	Gros Islet, Saint Lucia*	2007	ACCM† Conditional Accreditation since 2019	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	CAAM-HP†	Denied accreditation by CAAM-HP†; Students not meeting eligibility requirements may complete combined pre-med and MD program of 5.5 years; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	

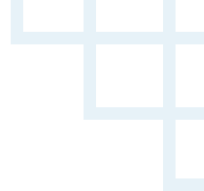


Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
American International School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	2000		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3), Medical Council of Canada, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
American University of Antigua College of Medicine	Coolidge, Antigua and Barbuda*	2004	CAAM-HP† Accredited 2018/2022, Antigua and Barbuda National Accreditation Board (Accredited) (2)	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Medical Council of India CA, FL, IN, MA, NY		Eligible for Title IV funding; CA and IN: Antigua campus only and students who matriculated on or after January 1, 2007 to present; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Manipal Global Education Services
American University of Barbados School of Medicine	St. Michael, Barbados*	2011	CAAM-HP† Provisional Accreditation 2018-2020, Barbados Accreditation Council (Accredited) (1)	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Possibly affiliated with Rus Education. Uses same website format as Bridgetown International University, Victoria University of Barbados, and Lincoln American University; Shares some identical website content with New York Medical University in Curacao
American University of Integrative Sciences (American University of Integrative Sciences St. Maarten School of Medicine 2014 - 2017, University of Sint Eustatius School of Medicine 1999 - 2014)	St. Michael, Barbados*	1999		Barbados Accreditation Council (Registered)l, Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		Pending review by CAAM-HP† in 2020	International Education Management Resources (IEMR)
American University of St. Vincent School of Medicine	Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	2012		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG			

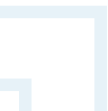


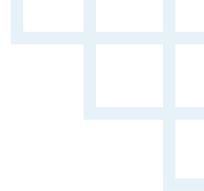
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine	Cupecoy, Sint Maarten (Montserrat*)	1978	ACCM† Accredited since 1995	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG CA, FL, IN, KS, MA, NY, TX	UK General Medical Council	Eligible for Title IV funding; Relocated in 1995 due to volcanic activity	Adtalem Global Education (formerly known as DeVry Education Group)
American University School of Medicine Aruba	Oranjestad, Aruba	2018		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Atlantic University School of Medicine	St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda* (St. Lucia*)	2010			ECFMG, UK General Medical Council	No longer operational; In 2017, ECFMG determined that certain staff/officials of Atlantic University School of Medicine engaged in irregular behavior in connection with providing false information and documents to ECFMG.	
Aureus University School of Medicine (All Saints University of Medicine)	Oranjestad, Aruba	2004		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		Name changed in 2011 in part to distinguish from other universities with the same name; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Avalon University School of Medicine (Xavier University)	Willemstad, Curaçao (Bonaire)	2003	CAAM-HP† Provisional Accreditation 2019-2022, ACCM† Conditional Accreditation since 2019	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	UK General Medical Council	Relocated in 2020 and changed name to distinguish from another university with the same name; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	



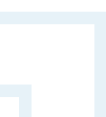


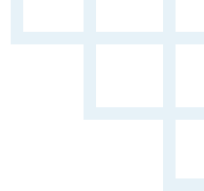
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Avicina Medical Academy	Belmopan, Belize*	2012			ECFMG	Students and graduates of this medical school are not eligible for ECFMG Certification	
Bridgetown International University	St. Michael, Barbados*	2017				Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Rus Education (Bridgetown's Indian office shares same address as Rus Education)
Burnett International University School of Medicine and Health Sciences	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	2006		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Closed in 2010 according to World Directory of Medical Schools	
Caribbean Medical University School of Medicine	Willemstad, Curaçao	2007		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	Denied accreditation by CAAM-HP†, UK General Medical Council		
Caribbean School of Medical Sciences	Kingston, Jamaica*	2015					



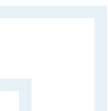


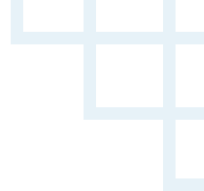
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Central America Health Sciences University, Belize Medical College	Belize City (Ladyville), Belize*	1996		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Ministry of Education in Belize		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
College of Medicine and Health Sciences, St. Lucia (Destiny University School of Medicine and Health Sciences 2008 - 2013, College of Medicine and Health Sciences St. Lucia* 2001 - 2008)	Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia*	2001		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		No longer operational	
Columbus Central University School of Medicine	Ladyville, Belize*	2006		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Belize Ministry of Education		Admissions office is located in Columbus, OH; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Commonwealth University College of Medicine	Saint Lucia*	2010		CAAM-HP† Candidacy (6) for two years 2019-2021		Website incomplete. Many basic links not active.	Hayat Capital
Efhre International University	Belize City, Belize*	Not found				Degree in Medicine (not titled as an MD).	



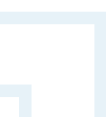


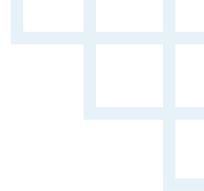
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Georgetown American University School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	2014		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG			
Grace University School of Medicine	Belmopan, Belize*	2000		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	UK General Medical Council	Not currently operational. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Belize and Grace School of Medicine, was terminated by the Government of Belize on 17th December 2004; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Grace University School of Medicine	Cades Bay, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	1984		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Not currently operational. Closed in 1999.	Grace University School of Medicine in Belize
GreenHeart Medical University School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	2005		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Hope University School of Medicine	Belmopan, Belize*	2005		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		According to information received from the government of Belize in September 2007, the charter issued to Hope University School of Medicine was terminated on September 6, 2007	



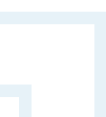


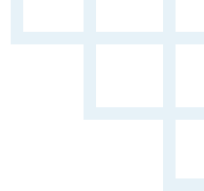
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
InterAmerican Medical University(Intera merican School of Medical Science 2003-2006)	Corozal, Belize*	2003					
International American University College of Medicine	Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia*	2004		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)	CAAM-HP†	Accreditation withdrawn by CAAM-HP† Nov 2020; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India	
International University of Barbados School of Medicine	Welches, Barbados*	2017				Website not currently active	
International University of Health Sciences	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	1998		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)	IN	Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
International University School of Medicine	Kralendijk, Bonaire	2010				Standardized tests are not required for admission into the IUSOM.	Worldwide campus located in UAE, Europe, Mexico, The Netherlands, India, and Michigan.



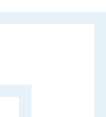


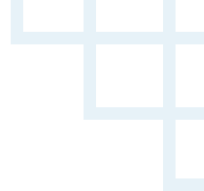
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
John F. Kennedy University School of Medicine	Willemstad, Curaçao	2014		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Kingstown Medical College	St. Vincent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	1979		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Closed 2007, provided preclinical training for St. George's University medical students during their fifth and sixth term	St. George's University School of Medicine
Lincoln American University School of Medicine	Kingston, Guyana*	2017		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Rus Education (shares same Indian mailing address as Rus Education)
Medical University of the Americas	Ambergris Caye, Belize*	2001		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Not currently operational. The Charter between the Government of Belize and the Medical University of the Americas has been terminated since January 25, 2010. Therefore, with effect from that date, this Organization is no longer recognized in Belize.	
Medical University of the Americas	Charlestown, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	2000	ACCM† Accredited since 2010, St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG CA, FL, NY		Eligible for Title IV funding	R3 Education Inc.



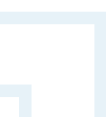


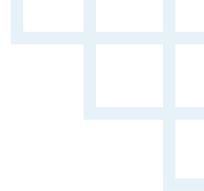
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Metropolitan University College of Medicine	St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda*	2017					
Milik University (Medical International Learning Institute at St. Kitts)	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	2005		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	St. Kitts & Nevis	The Ministry of Education of St. Kitts-Nevis withdrew accreditation of Milik University effective March 1, 2010.	
New York Medical University School of Medicine	Willemstad, Curaçao	2017			ECFMG	Students and graduates of NYMU are currently not eligible for ECFMG Certification or USMLE examinations as a step toward certification. In order for ECFMG to consider allowing NYMU students and graduates to be so eligible, ECFMG must review and accept a request from NYMU only after NYMU demonstrates to the satisfaction of ECFMG that it is accredited by a World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) recognized accrediting agency serving Curacao; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Shares some identical website content with American University of Barbados School of Medicine
Rajiv Gandhi University of Science and Technology School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	2012		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3)		Several other universities bear the name Rajiv Ghandi; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Ross University School of Medicine (University of Dominica School of Medicine and Health Sciences)	St. Michael, Barbados* (Dominica*)	1978	CAAM-HP† Accreditation with Conditions until December 2019	Barbados Accreditation Council (Registered) (1), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Medical Council of India CA, FL, IN, MA, NY, TX		Portions of this medical school's curriculum is under review by TX due to concerns regarding applicants not meeting eligibility requirements, this includes primarily the clinical clerkship curriculum; Partnership with Chamberlain University College of Health Professions, also owned by Adtalem	Adtalem Global Education (formerly known as DeVry Education Group)



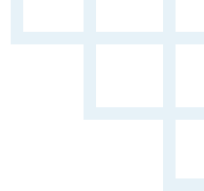


Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Saba University School of Medicine	The Bottom, Saba	1993	NVAO†	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG CA, FL, IN, KS, MA, NY		CA and IN: coursework from 1/1/02 to present; KS: For graduates who matriculated at the school from and after January 1, 200; Eligible for Title IV funding	R3 Education Inc.
Saint James School of Medicine St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown, St. Vincent*/The Quarter, Anguilla§ (Bonaire)	2001	CAAM-HP† Provisional Accreditation pending review in 2019, ACCM† Conditional Accreditation since 2019	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	UK General Medical Council	Has two campuses in St. Vincent and Anguilla; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Saint Teresa University School of Medicine	Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	2019				Website incomplete. Contains fake placeholder text.	
Saint Theresa's Medical University	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*	2005		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		The Ministry of Education of St. Kitts-Nevis withdrew accreditation of Saint Theresa's Medical University in September 2009. Not currently operational.	Warnborough College, Institute of Technological Studies
Seoul Central College of Medicine	Mongo Hill, Montserrat*	2003		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Not currently operational	Atlanta Central University

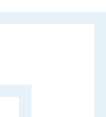


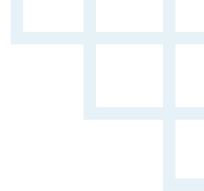


Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Spartan Health Sciences University School of Medicine (St. Lucia Health Sciences University 1980 - 1983)	Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia*	1980	Placed on Probation by CAAM-HP† 2019-2022	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (2009 onwards, case by case)	UK General Medical Council (courses prior to Dec 31, 2008) CA, IN, KS	Formerly Provisionally Accredited by CAAM-HP; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
St. George's University School of Medicine	St. George's, Grenada*	1977	Grenada Medical and Dental Council‡	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, CA, FL, IN, MA, NY, TX	Voluntarily withdrew accreditation from CAAM-HP† Jan 2021	Formerly Accredited with Conditions by CAAM-HP 2015-2019, voluntarily withdrew after unsatisfactory review; Eligible for Title IV funding; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
St. Helen University School of Medicine	Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia*	2012		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Closed in 2014 according to World Directory of Medical Schools	
St. Luke's University School of Medicine	Belize City, Belize*	2002		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		According to information received from the government of Belize, the school has not been operating in Belize* since October 2007.	
St. Martinus University Faculty of Medicine	Willemstad, Curaçao	2003		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	

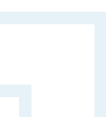


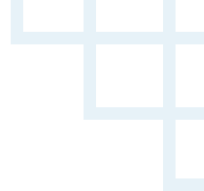
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
St. Mary's School of Medicine	Castries, Saint Lucia*	2003		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	UK General Medical Council	No longer operational	
St. Matthew's University School of Medicine	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands§ (Belize*)	1997	ACCM† Accredited since 2001	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG FL, NY	UK General Medical Council CA, IN, KS	Eligible for Title IV funding	R3 Education Inc.
Texila American University College of Medicine	East Bank Demerara, Guyana*	2011		National Accreditation Council of Guyana (Registered) (3), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	CAAM-HP†	Denied accreditation by CAAM-HP† 2018; Also has campuses in Zambia and United Arab Emirates; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Texila American University Ltd.
Trinity School of Medicine	Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	2009	CAAM-HP† Accredited 2019-2022	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, IN		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
University of Guyana School of Medicine	Georgetown, Guyana*	1985	CAAM-HP† Accredited with Conditions 2017-2021	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG CA, TX		Indigenous school, not off-shore	



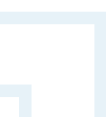


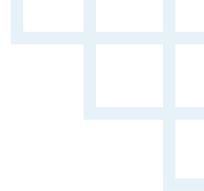
Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
University of Health Sciences Antigua School of Medicine	St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda*	1983		Antigua and Barbuda National Accreditation Board (Registered) (2), Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG	AL, CA, IN, KS	In partnership with other colleges, offers BSc to MD combined program, and Master's degrees	
University of Medicine and Health Sciences, St. Kitts	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*		ACCM† Accredited since 2015, St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board				
University of Science, Arts & Technology (USAT) Faculty of Medicine	Olveston, Montserrat*	2003		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Ministry of Education of Montserrat	CAAM-HP†	Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2012; Has satellite sites throughout the United States that offer online classes and labs to fulfill requirements	
University of the West Indies Faculty of Medical Sciences, Jamaica (University College of the West Indies)	Mona, Jamaica*	1948	CAAM-HP† Accredited with Conditions 2018-2021	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, CA, TX		Eligible for Title IV funding; Multiple campuses in the Caribbean; Indigenous school, not off-shore; CA: main campus only; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
University of the West Indies Faculty of Medicine St. Augustine, Trinidad (University College of the West Indies)	Trinidad and Tobago*	1967	CAAM-HP† Accredited with Conditions 2018-2021, Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (Accredited) (4)	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, CA, TX		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	





Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
University of the West Indies, Barbados Faculty of Medical Sciences (University College of the West Indies)	Cave Hill, Barbados*	1967	CAAM-HP† Accredited with Conditions 2018-2021, Barbados Accreditation Council (Accredited) (1)	CA, TX		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Vanguard University School of Medicine	Salem, Montserrat*	2014			Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2015	Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2015; Not to be confused with Vanguard University of Southern California, a private Christian university. Does not appear to have a public website	
Victoria University of Barbados School of Medicine	St. Michael, Barbados*	2017				5-year program includes 1 year of pre-medical sciences. Not required for students with prior graduation in medical sciences; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	Rus Education (school's web domain registered by Rus Education, shares same Indian mailing address with Rus Education, Bridgetown International University, and Lincoln American University)
Washington Medical Sciences Institute	Gros Islet, Saint Lucia*	2011			ECFMG	Does not appear to have a website, only a Facebook page; Students and graduates of this medical school are not eligible for ECFMG Certification, which also renders them ineligible to apply to ECFMG for the United States Medical Licensing Examinations (USMLE).	
Washington University of Barbados School of Medicine	St. Philip, Barbados*	2016				According to local news publications, CEO Venkata Rao Gopi was arrested in Barbados for fraud-related charges	





Name (former name)	Location (former location)	Founded	Accreditation	Other Recognition	Disapproved By	Notes	Affiliation / Ownership
Washington University of Health and Science	San Pedro, Belize*	2012		Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, Belize Medical Council, Ministry of Education in Belize		Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Windsor University School of Medicine	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis* (Turks and Caicos Islands§)	2000	St. Kitts and Nevis Accreditation Board	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)	CAAM-HP†	Not accredited by CAAM-HP† after review in 2017, pending new review after COVID-19; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	
Xavier University School of Medicine, Aruba	Madiki, Aruba	2004	CAAM-HP† Accredited with Conditions 2018-2021, ACCM† Accredited since 2015	Medical Council of Canada, ECFMG, UK General Medical Council (case by case)		Not to be confused with Xavier University in Bonaire, which changed its name to Avalon University and relocated to Curaçao in 2010; Formerly recognized by Medical Council of India (5)	



Chart Key

† WFME recognized and NCFMEA comparable accreditor

‡ NCFMEA comparable accreditor

* CARICOM Member State

§ CARICOM Associate Member

AL = Alabama Board of Medical Examiners

CA = Medical Board of California

FL = Florida Department of Education

IN = Medical Licensing Board of Indiana

KS = Kansas State Board of Healing Arts

MA = Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine

NY = New York State Board for Medicine

TX = Texas Medical Board

ECFMG = Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates

ACCM = Accreditation Commission on Colleges of Medicine

CAAM-HP = Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and other Health Professions

NVAO = Accreditation Organization of the Netherlands and Flanders

WFME = World Federation for Medical Education

NCFMEA = National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation

Chart Endnotes

1. There are two tiers. Registration indicates the institution has met the minimum standards to operate legally in Barbados. Accreditation is a process of quality assurance.
2. There are two tiers. Registration is mandatory prior to the offering of qualifications. Institutions that fail to register with ABNAB are guilty of an offence. Accreditation is a voluntary process of quality assurance.
3. There are two tiers. Registration is required and indicates the institution has met the minimum quality requirements. Accreditation is a voluntary process of quality assurance.
4. There are two tiers: Registration is required for a school to operate. Accreditation is a voluntary process of quality assurance.
5. As of September 2020, the Medical Council of India was reformed into the National Medical Commission and no longer maintains or endorses a list of recognized foreign medical schools.
6. CAAM-HP Candidacy status awarded to new programs still in development. Not considered accreditation.

Appendix E: Reference Chart of Caribbean Offshore Medical Schools, Program Information

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Alexander American University School of Medicine			
All American Institute of Medical Sciences	90 credit hours	4 years	Associate Degree in Health Sciences
All Saints University College of Medicine	4 year program: 1 year of undergraduate study 5 year program: High School/Secondary School Diploma	4 or 5 years	
All Saints University School of Medicine	4 year program: pre-requisites in English, Science, Physics, Math and Chemistry. 5 year program: requires no completion of pre-requisites. MCAT optional for both but not required.	4 or 5 years	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
American International Medical University	90 college credit hours	4.5 years	Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)
American International School of Medicine	none specified	4 years	Several Bachelor's and Master's degree programs, pre-medical program
American University of Antigua College of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	2-year pre-med program, BS in Human Health Sciences
American University of Barbados School of Medicine	4 year program: 90 credit hours 5.5 year program: USA/Canada - high school diploma Caribbean: CAPE UK: A Levels Asia: Higher Secondary School or Intermediate or 10+2 equivalent Africa: Senior Secondary Certificate	4 or 5.5 years	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
American University of Integrative Sciences (American University of Integrative Sciences St. Maarten School of Medicine 2014 - 2017, University of Sint Eustatius School of Medicine 1999 - 2014)	4 year program: general English and Science prerequisites 5 year program: high school or secondary school diploma, or certificate with high marks and credits in English and science prerequisites	4 or 5 years	Bachelor of Medical Sciences
American University of St. Vincent School of Medicine	pre-medical science coursework, no credential required	4 years	pre-med program
American University of the Caribbean School of Medicine	Bachelor's degree	4 years	
American University School of Medicine Aruba	90 credit hours	4 years	premedical program

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Atlantic University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 or 5 years	pre-med program
Aureus University School of Medicine (All Saints University of Medicine)	4 year program: 90 credit hours 5 year program: high school diploma	4 or 5 years	Master of Medical Science-Biotechnology, Master of Science in Health Sciences, Ph.D. in Health Sciences
Avalon University School of Medicine (Xavier University)	4 year program: 90 credit hours 5 year program: high school/secondary school diploma	4 or 5 years	pre-medical program
Avicina Medical Academy	4 year program: undergraduate degree 5 year program: secondary school and an entrance examination.	4 or 5 years	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Bridgetown International University	Barbadian and non-Indian students: Senior Secondary School Examinations with qualifications in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology Indian students: must qualify National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)	4 or 5 years	
Burnett International University School of Medicine and Health Sciences	90 credit hours	4 years	several degree programs in other disciplines
Caribbean Medical University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	10 semesters	pre-medical program
Caribbean School of Medical Sciences	Jamaica Entrance Exam with minimum score of 60%, Pre-Med Qualification with GPA of 3.2, or First degree in Sciences/Health Sciences with GPA of 3.2	4 years	Associate in Natural and Applied Sciences

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Central America Health Sciences University, Belize Medical College	90 credit hours	Does not specify	Does not specify
College of Medicine and Health Sciences, St. Lucia (Destiny University School of Medicine and Health Sciences 2008 - 2013, College of Medicine and Health Sciences St. Lucia* 2001 - 2008)	90 credit hours	4 years	
Columbus Central University School of Medicine	Not mentioned, but does require letters of recommendation, 10 passport photos and a \$340 application fee. Admission is based on invitation.	5 semesters	Undergraduate pre-med degree
Commonwealth University College of Medicine	90 credit hours	4.5	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Efhre International University	Varies by country: some require Baccalaureates while others may require certification, completion of higher secondary, or solely admission exams.	6 years	Master's degrees, graduate certifications, Degree in Medicine
Georgetown American University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	Allied Health programs, pre-medical program
Grace University School of Medicine	No admission requirement available	4 years	
Grace University School of Medicine	No information available	4 years	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
GreenHeart Medical University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 or 5 years	Nursing and Pharmacy schools
Hope University School of Medicine	No admission requirement available	4 years	
InterAmerican Medical University(Interamerican School of Medical Science 2003-2006)	Admission following a completed undergraduate degree and an entrance examination.	4 years	
International American University College of Medicine	Bachelor's degree or 3 years of undergraduate study	4 years	pre-medical program

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
International University of Barbados School of Medicine	4 year program: 60 credit hours 5.5 year program: Senior Secondary School or High School Diploma, or Associate degree	4 or 5.5 years	undetermined
International University of Health Sciences	Completion of an undergraduate degree. No entrance examination required.	4 years	Pre Clinical Health Sciences, Integrated Clinical Medicine, Clinical Program, Bachelor of Science, Masters Program, Pre-Med Program
International University School of Medicine	Bachelor's degree or 90 credit hours	11 semesters (4 years as there are 3 semesters per school year)	Masters of Clinical Cardiology, Post Graduate Diploma in Clinical Cardiology, Pre-Medical Program
John F. Kennedy University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	pre-medical program

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Kingstown Medical College		4.5 years	
Lincoln American University School of Medicine	Secondary school with general English and science prerequisites, NEET is mandatory for Indian students	5 years	
Medical University of the Americas	No admission requirement available	4 years	
Medical University of the Americas	90 credit hours	4 years after the completion of a bachelor's degree	

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Metropolitan University College of Medicine	Bachelor's or Associates or 90 credit hours	4 years	premedical program
Milik University (Medical International Learning Institute at St. Kitts)	No entrance examination required.	4 years	unavailable
New York Medical University School of Medicine	4 year program: 90 credit hours including general English and science prerequisites5.5 year program: USA/Canada - high school diplomaCaribbean: CAPEUK: A LevelsAsia: Higher Secondary School or Intermediate or 10+2 equivalentAfrica: Senior Secondary Certificate	4 or 5.5 years	
Rajiv Gandhi University of Science and Technology School of Medicine	Bachelor's degree	4 years	Nursing, Pharmacy, Engineering, Arts and Sciences

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Ross University School of Medicine (University of Dominica School of Medicine and Health Sciences)	Bachelor's degree	4 years	Master of Public Health (2)
Saba University School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	
Saint James School of Medicine St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Bachelor's degree or 90 credit hours	10 semesters	online pre-med program
Saint Teresa University School of Medicine	none specified	4 or 5 years	Several Bachelor's and Master's degree programs in other disciplines

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Saint Theresa's Medical University		4 years	unavailable
Seoul Central College of Medicine	90 credit hours of sciences. Bachelor's degree preferred	4 years	B.S. with integrated M.D.
Spartan Health Sciences University School of Medicine (St. Lucia Health Sciences University 1980 - 1983)	90 credit hours	4 years	
St. George's University School of Medicine	4 year program: Bachelor's degree 5 year program: 3 A Levels, CAPE Units, Full IB Diploma, Associate Degree, or India's 10+26 year program: AS Levels, Baccalaureate, South Africa Matric, Higher School Exam, Irish Leaving Certificate, Senior Certificate7 year program: Secondary School Diploma	4, 5, 6, or 7 years	Various degree programs within Schools of Veterinary Medicine, School of Graduate Studies, and School of Arts and Sciences

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
St. Helen University School of Medicine			
St. Luke's University School of Medicine	None	-	-
St. Martinus University Faculty of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	
St. Mary's School of Medicine			

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
St. Matthew's University School of Medicine	30 credits of English and science prerequisites	4 years	
Texila American University College of Medicine	90 credit hours including general English and science prerequisites	4 years	Public Health, Business, Nursing, Dentistry, pre-medical program
Trinity School of Medicine	90 credit hours	4 years	
University of Guyana School of Medicine	CAPE or A Levels in science prerequisites, or prior degrees in Allied Health subjects	5 years	many graduate and undergraduate programs

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
University of Health Sciences Antigua School of Medicine	Bachelor's degree or 90 credit hours	4.5 years	Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)
University of Medicine and Health Sciences, St. Kitts			
University of Science, Arts & Technology (USAT) Faculty of Medicine	60 credit hours	40 months	MBBS, Diploma in International Medicine, Doctor of Nursing Practice
University of the West Indies Faculty of Medical Sciences, Jamaica (University College of the West Indies)	Minimum of 5 CSEC CXC subjects and/or GCE O Levels, including English and pre-medical sciences; CAPE or A Level sciences, or a basic sciences degree with credits in Biology and Chemistry	5 years	many graduate and undergraduate programs

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
University of the West Indies Faculty of Medicine St. Augustine, Trinidad (University College of the West Indies)	Passes in at least 5 subjects at CXC (CSEC) General Proficiency or GCE O-levels or BSCSE (Grades AC) or approved equivalents, which must include English Language, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Physics	5 years	several other health disciplines including dentistry and optometry
University of the West Indies, Barbados Faculty of Medical Sciences (University College of the West Indies)	Minimum of 5 CSEC CXC subjects and/or GCE O Levels, CAPE or A Level sciences	5 years	Bachelor of Health Sciences
Vanguard University School of Medicine	unknown	4 years	
Victoria University of Barbados School of Medicine	Secondary Education (High School), Indian Citizens only: National Eligibility cum Entrance Test	4 or 5 years	None

Name (former name)	MD/MBBS Credential Required for Admission	Length of Program	Other degree programs offered
Washington Medical Sciences Institute	4 year program: undergraduate degree 5.5 year program: secondary school	4 or 5.5 years	
Washington University of Barbados School of Medicine	4 year program: 60 credit hours 5.5 year program: Senior Secondary School, International Baccalaureate, or High School Diploma	4 or 5.5 years	
Washington University of Health and Science	90 credit hours	11 semesters	
Windsor University School of Medicine	Undergraduate degree including English and pre-medical sciences, Non-US or Canadian applicants must submit WES evaluation and TOEFL. Caribbean applicants - Caribbean Examination Council Grade with a minimum of 7 subjects	5 years	
Xavier University School of Medicine, Aruba	4 year program: 90 credit hours 5.5 year program: high school diploma	4 or 5.5 years	