



COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE
at the Cherokee Nation

Osteopathic Medicine: Yesterday & Today

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Dean Cherokee Nation Campus
Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine

Disclosures

- *Director, NRMP Board of Directors (Chair-Elect)*
- *Former Chair (2018-2021), ACGME Osteopathic Recognition Committee*
- *Recognition Committee Member (2015-2021), ACGME Osteopathic Recognition Committee*
- *Former Chair (2021-2023), ACGME Council of Review Committee Chairs*
- *Former Director (2021-2023), ACGME Board of Directors*

NOTE: Any opinions or recommendations made in this talk are made by myself and do not constitute approval / endorsement by any accrediting organization

Disclosure

None of the speakers for this educational activity have relevant financial relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Objectives

- *Explore the History of Osteopathic Medicine and Its Commitment to Place Physicians in Underserved Communities*
- *Status of Osteopathic Education in 2024*



Definitions

- **OPP** – Osteopathic Principles and Practice is a conceptual and practical understanding of the distinct behavioral, philosophical, and procedural aspects of osteopathic medicine
- **OMM** – Osteopathic manipulative medicine includes diagnosis of somatic dysfunction and treatment using osteopathic manipulative treatment
- **OMT** - Osteopathic manipulative treatment includes a variety of hand-on techniques to treat somatic dysfunction
- **Somatic dysfunction** – the presence of one or more of the following physical findings – tenderness, tissue texture abnormalities, asymmetry, restricted range of motion
- **Structural examination** – assessing for the physical findings of somatic dysfunction



Background

An Incomplete History of Osteopathic Medicine

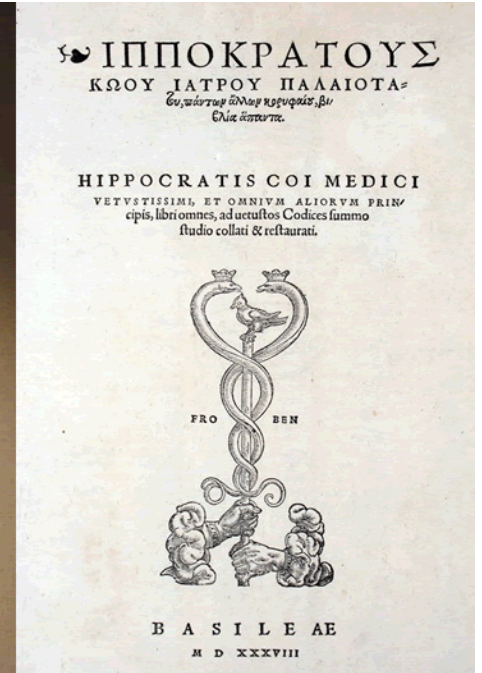
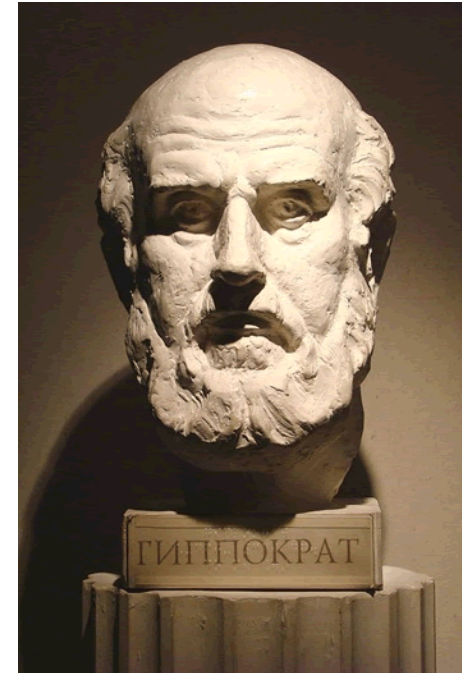
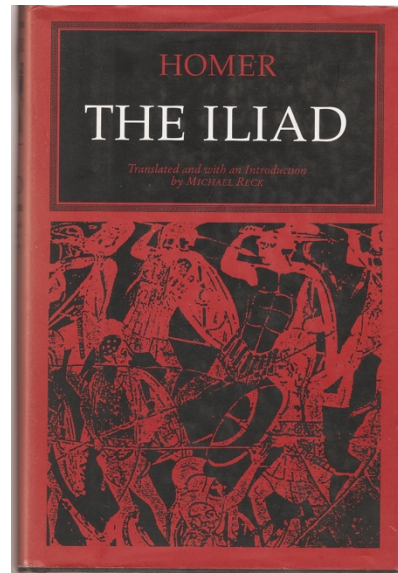
Osteopathic Principles & Practice



History of Medicine



Code of Hammurabi



History of Medicine

- Age of Enlightenment (began ~1500 AD)
 - Harvey ~1620
 - Study of the heart and circulation
 - Leeuwenhoek ~ 1673
 - Invented the microscope and found “tiny animals.” the beginning of microbiology.
 - Benjamin Rush ~ 1769
 - Elevated the practice of medicine in America to science.
 - Edward Jenner ~1796
 - Developed the first smallpox vaccine in England
 - Semmelweis ~ 1847
 - Proposed the washing of hands between patients to stop the spread of disease
 - Died in an insane asylum for expressing his views publicly



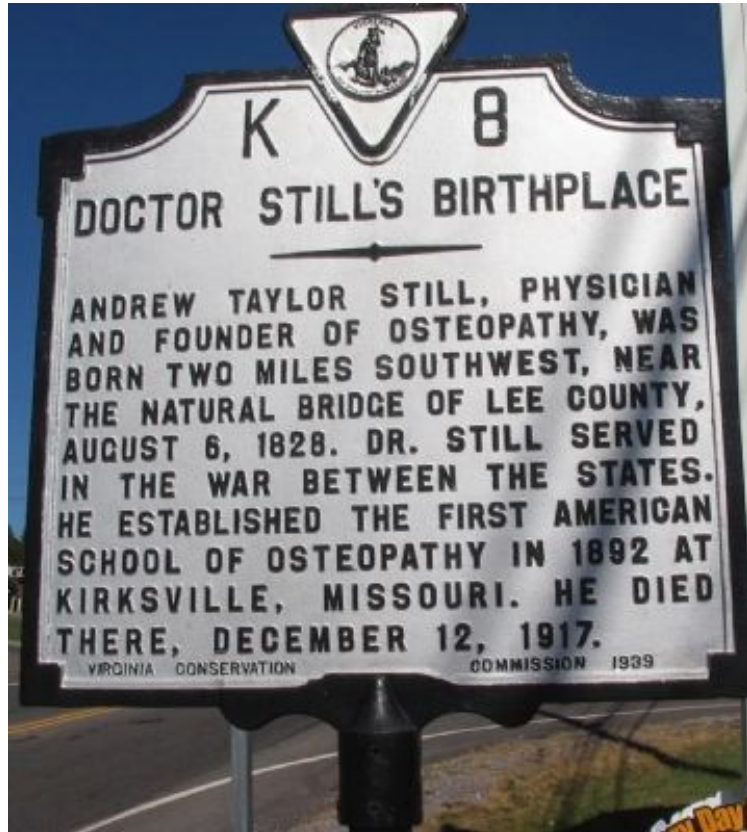
1800s

- In 1800's, most physicians trained by mix of apprenticeship and formal study.
- “Heroic Medicine” - bleeding, purging, leaches, etc.
 - George Washington died from a combination of an upper respiratory infection and blood letting (Feb 22, 1732- Dec 14, 1799)
- Available Medicines: alcohol, mercury, morphine, digitalis, marijuana, etc.
- By the “germ era” of the 1800's it was recognized that disease was a product of bacteria, infections, etc.
 - Infatuated with “disease” the concentration was not on wellness or prevention during this phase

Why do not all who exposed to
an infectious agent get ill?



A.T. Still: the Father of Osteopathic Medicine



BIRTHPLACE OF DR. A. T. STILL REMOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL SITE, JONESVILLE, VA. TO KIRKSVILLE, MO.

“In my early days in wind-swept Kansas I had devoted my attention to the study of anatomy. I became a robber in the name of science. Indian graves were desecrated and the bodies of the sleeping dead exhumed in the name of science. Yes, I grew to be one of those vultures with the scalpel, and studied the dead that the living might be benefited...

My subjects were the bodies exhumed from the Indian graves. Day and night, I roamed about the country, often at moonlight and often in the day-time with shovel disinterred the dead Indian and utilized his body for the good of science. Some one says the end justifies the means, and I adopted this theory to satisfy the qualms of conscience....

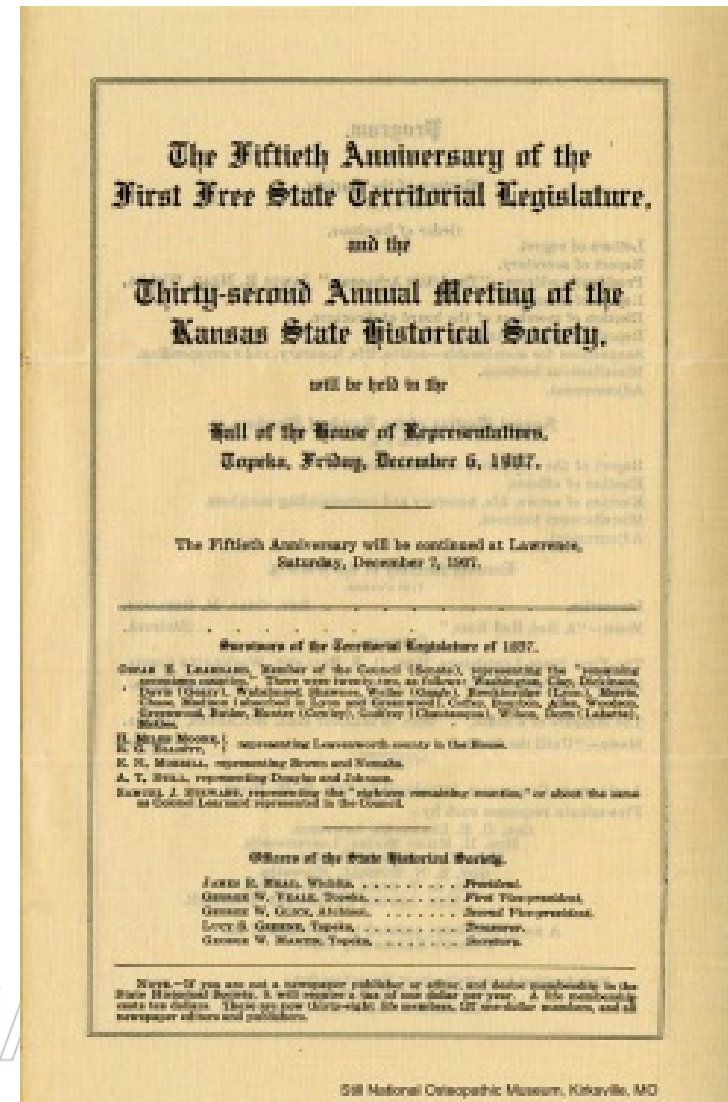
I love the study and have always pursued it with zeal. Indian after Indian was exhumed and dissected, and still I was not satisfied. A thousand experiments were made with bones, until I became quite familiar with the bony structure.”

~ Autobiography of Andrew Taylor Still (1908)



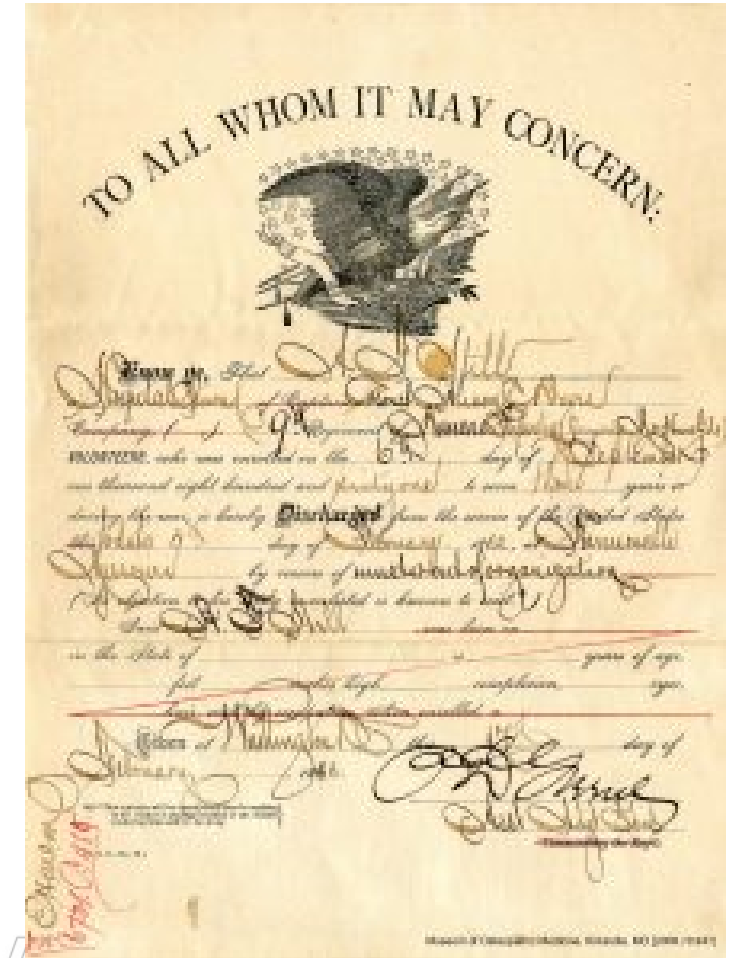
A.T. Still: The Abolitionist

- 1857: Dr. Still was elected to Kansas Legislature
- Dr. Still was a **Representative to the Kansas Free Legislature**
- February 23, 1860: Kansas Territorial Legislature passed a bill over the governor's veto abolishing slavery in Kansas
- January 29, 1861: Kansas entered the Union as a free state



A.T. Still: the Father of Osteopathic Medicine

- Minister, Teacher, Union Physician during Civil War (1861-1864)
 - Concerned and disturbed about treatment of injured, feeling that by following “best practices” he often was doing more harm than good.
 - Best Practice: bloodletting, mercury or alcohol-based compounds
 - Pharmacotherapy: Foxglove (digitalis) & willow-bark
 - Aseptic Techniques & Surgical Anesthesia: came into use in 1865 (Joseph Lister).



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine [2009.10.941]

A.T. Still: the Father of Osteopathic Medicine

- Family Loss
 - Three of Still's children died of spinal meningitis during 1864.
 - His first wife died of the complications of childbirth and pneumonia
 - Newborn daughter, Marcia Lone, died of Pneumonia

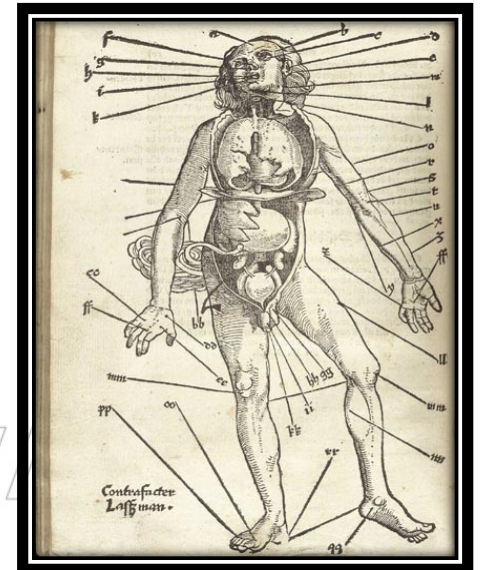
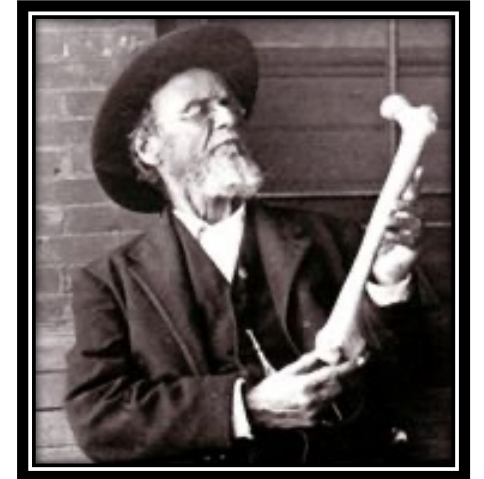
Loss of 5 of his children strengthened his concern over the futility of the practice of medicine at the time.



A.T. Still: the Father of Osteopathic Medicine

- 1864–1873: farms, preaches, studies and practices medicine
- June 22, 1874: Still publicly announces his new thoughts on human health and the practice of medicine
 - “Flings to the breeze. The banner of osteopathy for the world.”
 - His intent was not to create a separate profession but “to improve our present system of medicine by giving it a more rational and scientific basis.”
 - Advocated for good nutrition, regular sleep, regular exercise and proper spinal alignment

Dr. Still was prohibited from practicing or teaching in Kansas after a preacher in Macon condemned him as satanic for the laying of hands-on patients as part of his treatment.



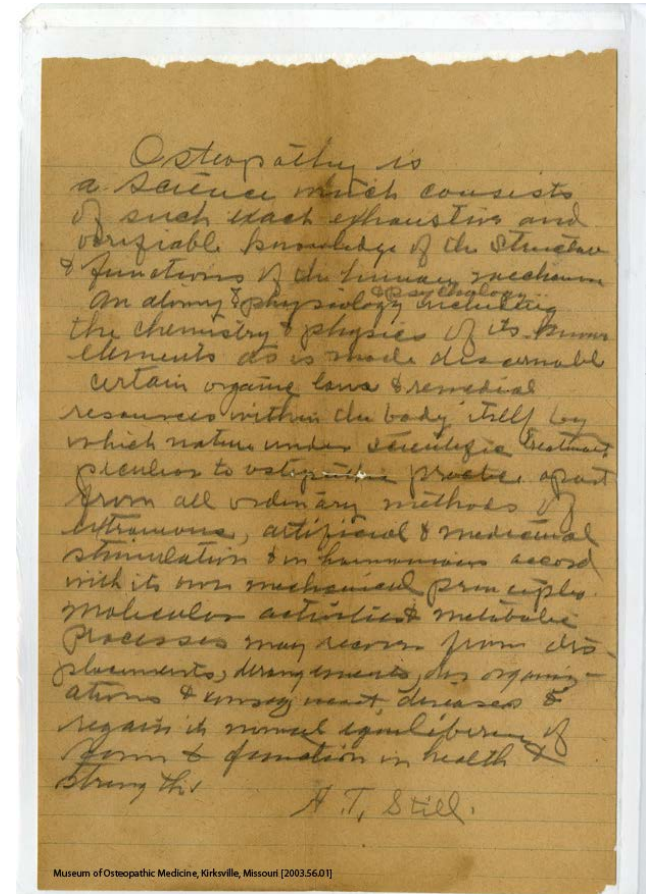
“It is the object of a physician to find health, anyone can find disease”

~ A. T. Still



Tenets of Osteopathic Principles and Practice

- The body is a unit; the person is a unit of body, mind, and spirit;
- The body is capable of self-regulation, self-healing, and health maintenance;
- Structure and function are reciprocally interrelated; and,
- Rational treatment is based upon an understanding of the basic principles of body unity, self-regulation, and the interrelationship of structure and function.



1892

- American School of Osteopathy
 - Founded the first Osteopathic School in Kirksville in Oct 3, 1892 under charter granted by the state of Missouri.
 - Initial Class: 16 Men & 5 Women



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO 12007.09.0



American School of Osteopathy

Know all men by these presents, that
William Smith, M. D.
having attended a full course of Lectures on, and
Demonstrations of Osteopathy, and having, after due
examination, been found fully qualified to practise the
Art in all its branches, is hereby, conferred by me
with the title
Diplomate in Osteopathy.

Given at Kirksville, Missouri
this, the 18th day of February 1893

A. J. Still.
President

Osteopathic Medicine: 1894



Jenette H. Bolles, DO
(1862-1930)



Osteopathic Medicine: Practice Rights

1896: Vermont Legally Recognized Osteopathic Medicine

1897: North Dakota & Missouri Legally Recognized
Osteopathic Medicine

”To ask a doctor’s opinion on osteopathy is equivalent to going to Satan for information on Christianity.”

~ Mark Twain, 1901

“I don’t know as I cared much about these osteopaths until I heard you were going to drive them out of the state, but since I heard that I haven’t been able to sleep.”

~Mark Twain, 1909

New York State House – Advocating for the licensure of osteopathic medicine

Note: D.O.s were not granted the same rights as M.D.s in New York until 1946

Osteopathic Medicine: Early Oklahoma History

1902: Oklahoma Association of Osteopathy
(1905: Oklahoma Osteopathic Association)

1903: Legislation Passed Recognizing Osteopathic
Medicine & Board of Osteopathic Examiners
Established.

1906: Membership opened to D.O. living in Indian
Territory

1907: Oklahoma became a state

1912: Southwestern Osteopathic Sanitarium
(Blackwell, OK)
Intern Training 1945-1953

Officers:

President: Dr. J.M. Rouse (OKC)

Vice President: Dr. E.M. Bailey (Norman)

Secretary: Dr. J.A. Ross (OKC)

Treasurer: Dr. Clara Mahaffay (OKC)

Members:

Dr. Lucy T. Rouse (OKC)

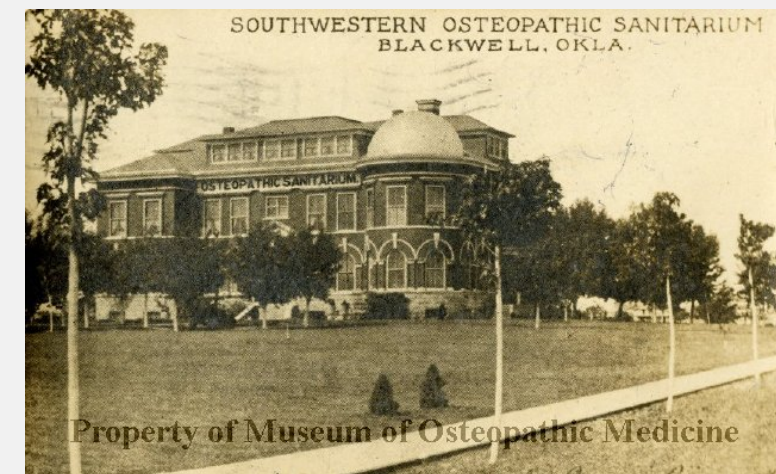
Dr. J.W. Slade (Blackwell)

Dr. Cassie E. Hubbard (Blackwell)

Dr. Catherine Harris (Norman)

Dr. I.F. Mahaffay (Gutherie)

Dr. Laura Lee Haden (OKC)



Osteopathic Medicine: Colleges

1910: 25 Schools of Osteopathy
300 Allopathic Schools

1910: Flexner Report

**MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

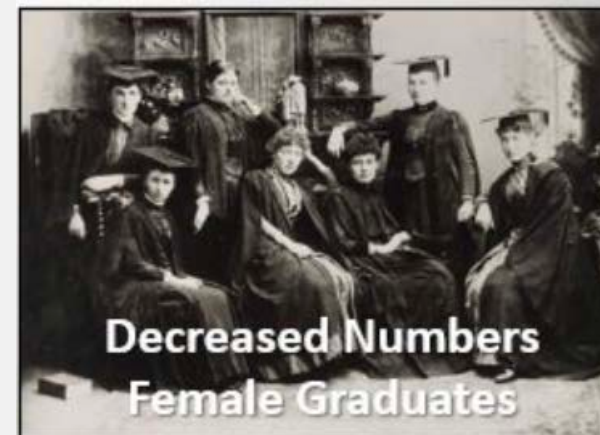
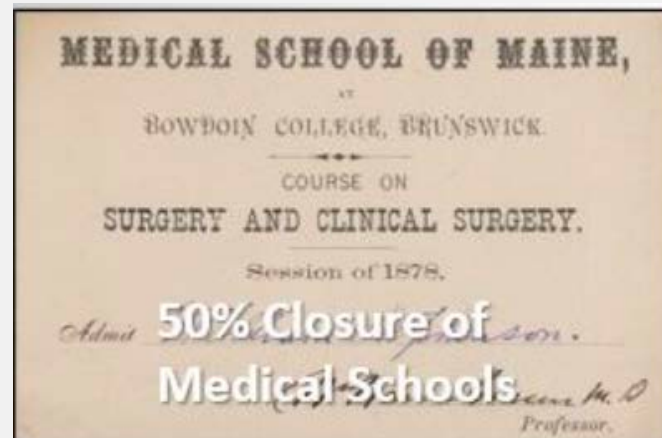
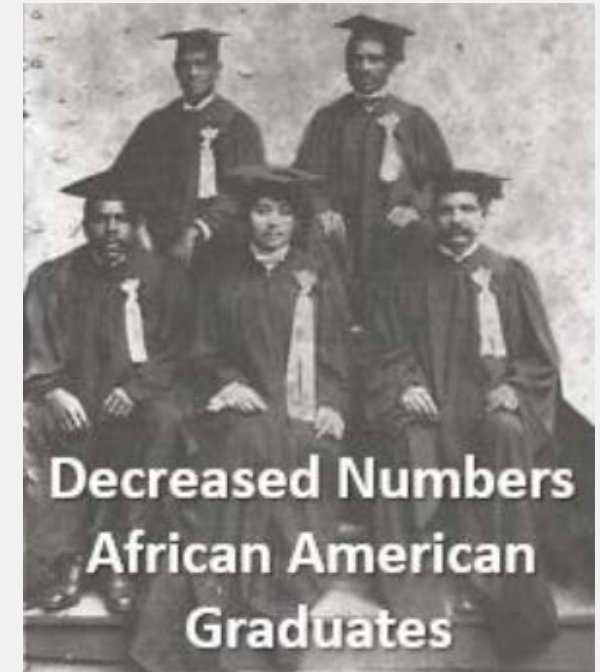
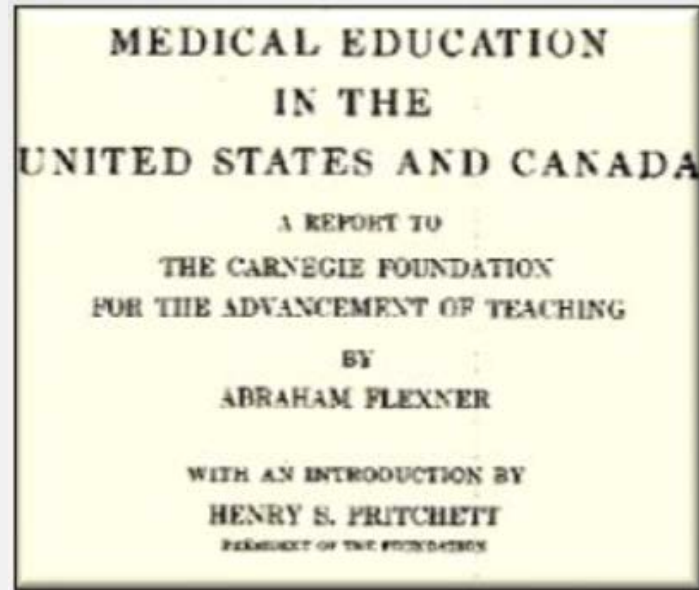
A REPORT TO
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

BY
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION



The Aftermath of the 1910 Flexner Report

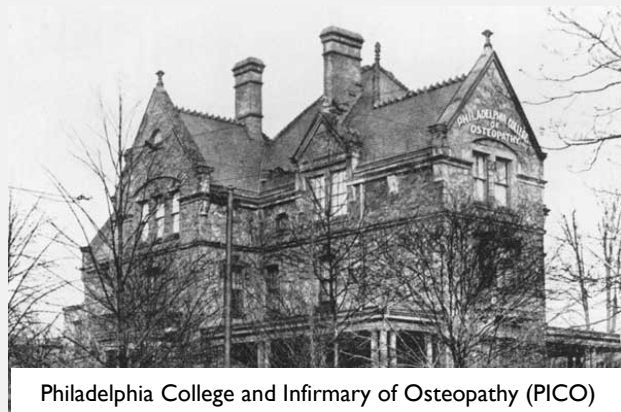
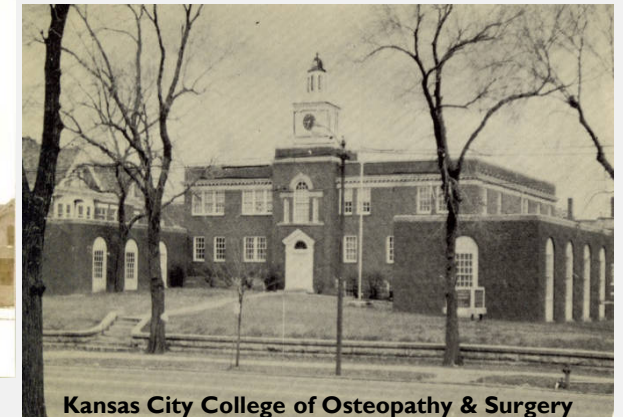
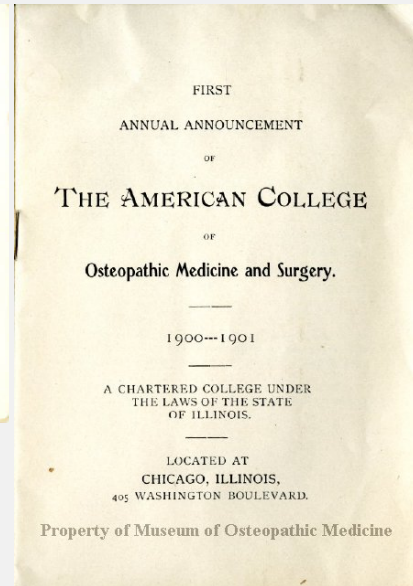


Osteopathic Medicine

1915: 4-Year Curriculum

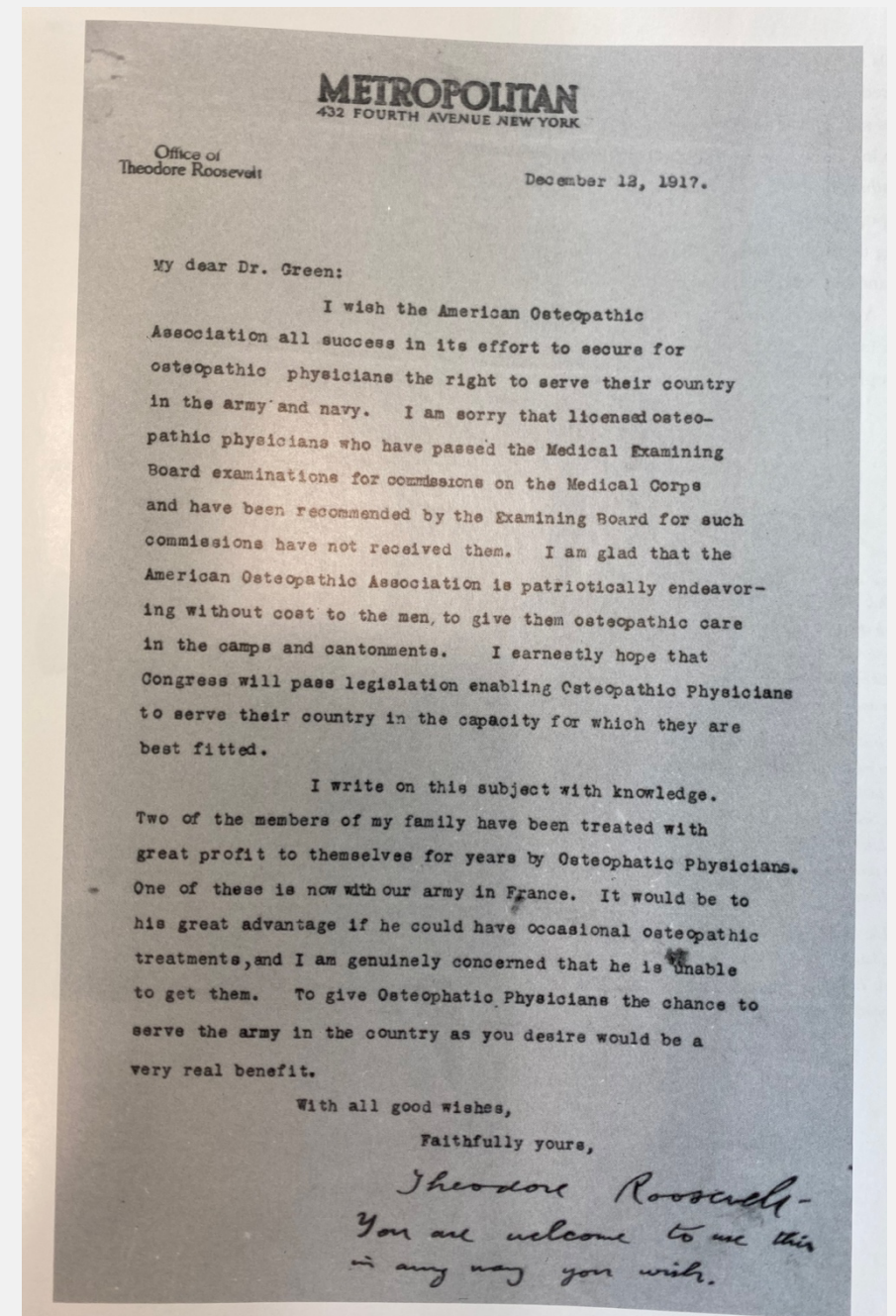
1916: 6 Schools of Osteopathic Medicine

Kirkville (1892), Philadelphia (1899), Chicago (1900), Des Moines (1905), LA (1914-1962), & Kansas City (1916)

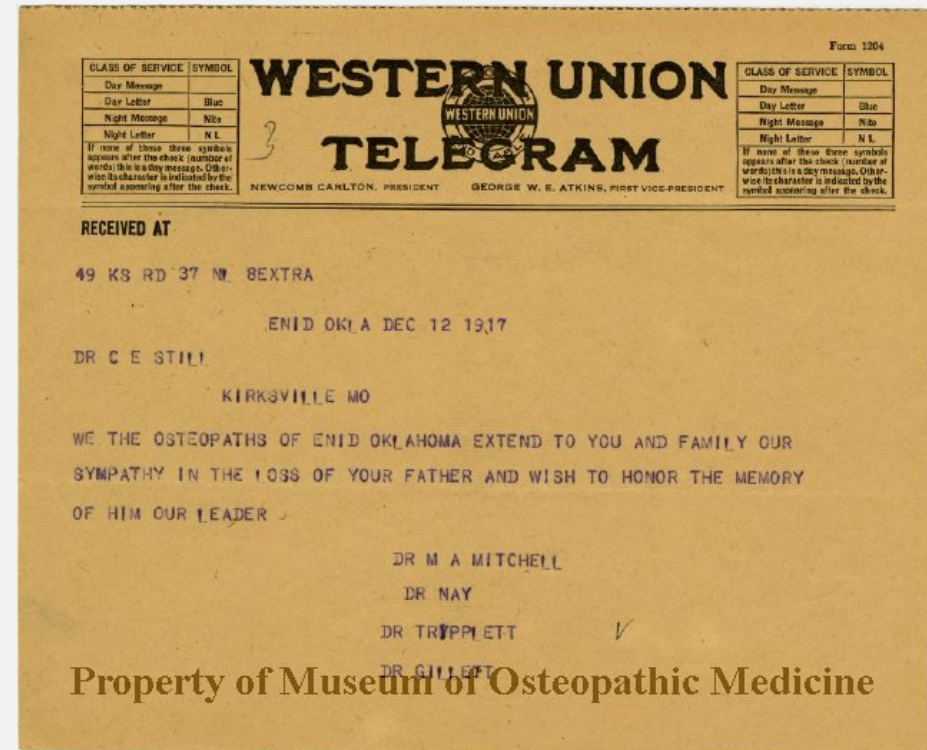


Osteopathic Medicine

1917: Licensed Osteopathic Physicians who passed the Medical Examining Board Examination denied commission in the Medical Corps of Army and Navy



1917:A.T. Still Died



Osteopathic Medicine: 1917-1919



Osteopathic Medicine: Practice Rights

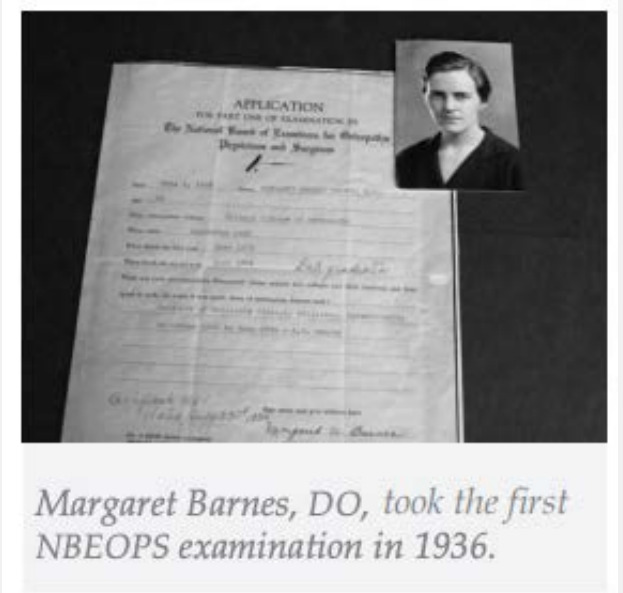
1919: 1 in 3 Interns at L.A. County Hospital were D.O.s
Council on Medical Education of the AMA threatened the L.A. County Hospital with removal of accreditation unless any association with osteopaths was discontinued

1929: Pharmacology & Surgery required

1934: Osteopathic Licensing Examination
National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons (NBEOPS)

1935: American Medical Association
Osteopathy is a “cult” & “prohibited consultation with or consorting with Osteopaths.”

1937: Practice Rights in 26 States



Margaret Barnes, DO, took the first NBEOPS examination in 1936.

Osteopathic Medicine

1939 – 1942: World War 2

1946: Hill-Burton Hospital Act

Prohibited discrimination against Osteopathic Degree & Osteopathic Physicians

1947: Osteopathic Residency Programs Approved

1951: U.S. Congress amends the Social Security Act so term “physician” includes osteopathic physicians

1957: AOA Recognized as Accrediting Body

1962: Proposition 22

Elimination of the practice of osteopathic medicine in California

California Medical Association (CMA) issued MD degree to all DOs in California for \$65

Univ of California – Irvine COM → UC – Irvine School of Medicine

1963 D.O. degree was no longer recognized in California



Osteopathic Medicine: Oklahoma

1924: Tulsa Clinic Hospital
(14th & S. Peoria; 16 beds)



1944: Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital
(60 beds; 14 bassinets)

1956: First Hospital in Tulsa with air conditioning

1961: Site of Tulsa's first pacemaker implantation

1966: 300 bed facility

1955: Hillcrest Osteopathic Hospital
(110-beds → 300 beds)



Osteopathic Medicine ~ Rural Oklahoma

1945:Alva Osteopathic Hospital
Intern Training 1945-1953

1945: Clinic Hospital (Nowata, OK)
Intern Training 1945-1947; 1948-1953

1945: Davis Hospital
Intern Training 1945-1946

1946: Checotah Osteopathic Hospital
Intern Training 1946-1948

1946: Comanche Osteopathic Hospital
Intern Training 1946-1952

1950: Doctors Hospital (Okmulgee, OK)
Intern Training 1950-1951

1953 Guymon Osteopathic Clinic & Hospital
Intern Training 1950-1951

1954: Enid Memorial Hospital

1957: Ardmore Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital

The image shows a collection of historical documents. On the left is a report titled "REPORT OF THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS" dated December 31, 1953. It details the board's activities and the status of osteopathic hospitals. To the right are several tables listing registered osteopathic hospitals and their intern training periods. The tables are organized by year, with columns for hospital name, location, and training dates. The hospitals listed include Alva, Nowata, Davis, Checotah, Comanche, Okmulgee, Guymon, Enid Memorial, and Ardmore.



Enid Memorial Hospital, 1956



Ardmore Osteopathic Hospital, 1957

Source: Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, A.T. Still University, Osteopathic Hospitals Registered and or Approved for Intern Training. 1953 Dec 31.

<https://momicoh.pastperfectonline.com/Archive/A9489FD2-BD02-4E19-B949-520741780088>

Osteopathic Medicine

1963: First D.O. accepted by Civil Service as Medical Officer

1965: 5 Colleges of Osteopathy → 750 Graduates/Year
Kirksville, Philadelphia, Chicago, Des Moines, & Kansas City

1966: Secretary of Defense authorized D.O.s into medical military service

1967: First D.O. drafted as a medical officer in the armed forces

1969-1979: 10 New Colleges of Osteopathy
Michigan (1969), Ohio (1975), West Virginia (1972), Florida, California (1978),
New York (1977), New Jersey (1977), Maine (1978), Oklahoma (1974), Texas (1970)

1973: Mississippi last state to grant practice rights
Full Practice Rights in All 50 States

1974: D.O. licensure restored in California

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO [2019.04.04]

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION
"SPECIAL CALL NO. 41"
"DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY"

Approval Not Required.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 126
BERRY BUILDING
3701 N. BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19140

The President of the United States,
To
Thomas Anthony Quinn, D. O.
105 Cottage Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602

(LOCAL BOARD STAMP)
May 19, 1967
(Date of mailing)

SELECTIVE SERVICE NO.
(0) 36 126 40 321

GREETING:
You are hereby ordered for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States, and to report at Examining & Induction Station - Terminal Bldg. 401 N. Broad St. Phila. Pa. (Place of reporting).
on July 1, 1967 at 7:30 A. M. (Date) (Hour)
for forwarding to an Armed Forces Induction Station.

Robert J. ...
(Member or clerk of Local Board)

IMPORTANT NOTICE
(Read Each Paragraph Carefully)
IF YOU HAVE HAD PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE, OR ARE NOW A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OR A RESERVE COMPONENT OF THE ARMED FORCES, BRING EVIDENCE WITH YOU. IF YOU WEAR GLASSES, BRING THEM. IF MARRIED, BRING PROOF OF YOUR MARRIAGE. IF YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONDITION WHICH, IN YOUR OPINION, MAY DISQUALIFY YOU FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES, BRING A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE DESCRIBING THAT CONDITION, IF NOT ALREADY FURNISHED TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD.
Valid documents are required to substantiate dependency claims in order to receive basic allowance for quarters. Be sure to take the following with you when reporting to the induction station. The documents will be returned to you. (a) FOR LAWFUL WIFE OR LEGITIMATE CHILD UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—original, certified copy or photostat of a certified copy of marriage certificate, child's birth certificate, or a public or church record of marriage issued under the signature and seal of the custodian of the church or public records; (b) FOR LEGALLY ADOPTED CHILD—certified court order of adoption; (c) FOR CHILD OF DIVORCED SERVICE MEMBER (Child in custody of person other than claimant)—(1) Certified or photostatic copies of receipts from custodian of child evidencing serviceman's contributions for support, and (2) Divorce decree, court support order or separation order; (d) FOR DEPENDENT PARENT—affidavits establishing that dependency.
Bring your Social Security Account Number Card. If you do not have one, apply at nearest Social Security Administration Office. If you have life insurance, bring a record of the insurance company's address and your policy number. Bring enough clean clothes for 3 days. Bring enough money to last 1 month for personal purchases.
This Local Board will furnish transportation, and meals and lodging when necessary, from the place of reporting to the induction station where you will be examined. If found qualified, you will be inducted into the Armed Forces. If found not qualified, return transportation and meals and lodging when necessary, will be furnished to the place of reporting.
You may be found not qualified for induction. Keep this in mind in arranging your affairs, to prevent any undue hardship if you are not inducted. If employed, inform your employer of this possibility. Your employer can then be prepared to continue your employment if you are not inducted. To protect your right to return to your job if you are not inducted, you must report for work as soon as possible after the completion of your induction examination. You may jeopardize your reemployment rights if you do not report for work at the beginning of your next regularly scheduled working period after you have returned to your place of employment.
Willful failure to report at the place and hour of the day named in this Order subjects the violator to fine and imprisonment. Bring this Order with you when you report.
If you are so far from your own local board that reporting in compliance with this Order will be a serious hardship, go immediately to any local board and make written request for transfer of your delivery for induction, taking this Order with you.

SSS Form 212 (Revised 4-28-65) (Previous printings may be used until exhausted.) U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O-785-193

Osteopathic Medicine: Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery

1974: Oklahoma College of Osteopathic
Medicine & Surgery (OCOMS)
Inaugural Class of 37 students

First free-standing, state-supported osteopathic
medical school in the country



On March 10, 1972, Governor David Hall (left) signed the historic bill that created the Oklahoma College of Medicine and Surgery. James F. Routsong, D.O. (right), was president of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association that year and is credited with being one of the founders of the college. An early advocate of the college, Routsong also would serve on the faculty for many years.



Osteopathic Medicine:

1989: COMLEX-USA Blueprint Developed
Level 3 (1995), Level 2 (1997), Level 1 (1998)

2005: Louisiana becomes the last state to accept COMLEX-USA as the D.O. Licensing Examination

2015: Osteopathic physicians gain full practice rights in 65 countries.

2015 - 2020: ACGME & AOA Single Accreditation System

2020: NBOME & COMLEX-USA recognized by the Medical Board of Australia

Hilcrest
Osteopathic
Hospital (OKC)

1955-2002

Enid Memorial
Hospital

1954-1996

Westview
Hospital (IN)

1975-2017

City Line
Hospital (PA)

1965-2000

Osteopathic
Medical Center
of Texas

1946-2004

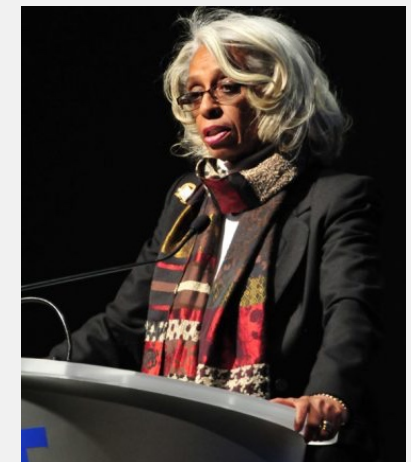
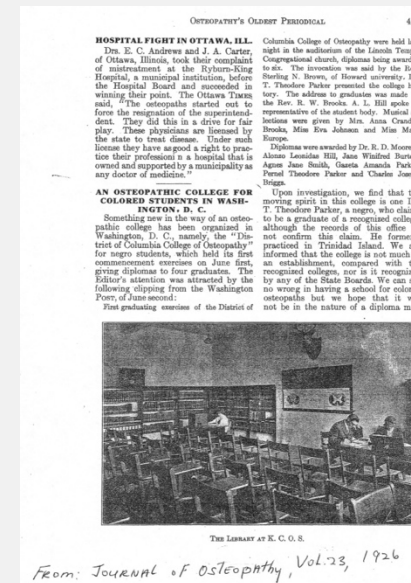
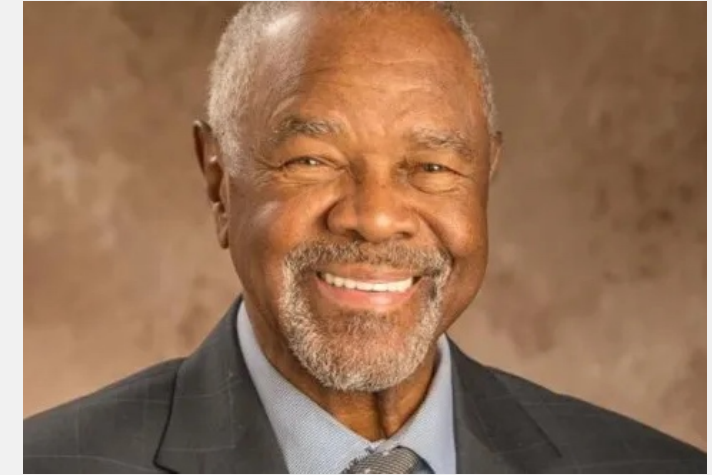
Osteopathic Medicine:

1921: Meta L. Christy, DO Graduated from the Philadelphia College of Infirmary and Osteopathy
First African American Osteopathic Physician

1924: District of Columbia College of Osteopathy

1956: Dr. William G. Anderson
Graduates from Des Moines COM

1973: Dr. Barbara Ross Lee
Graduates from MSU-COM



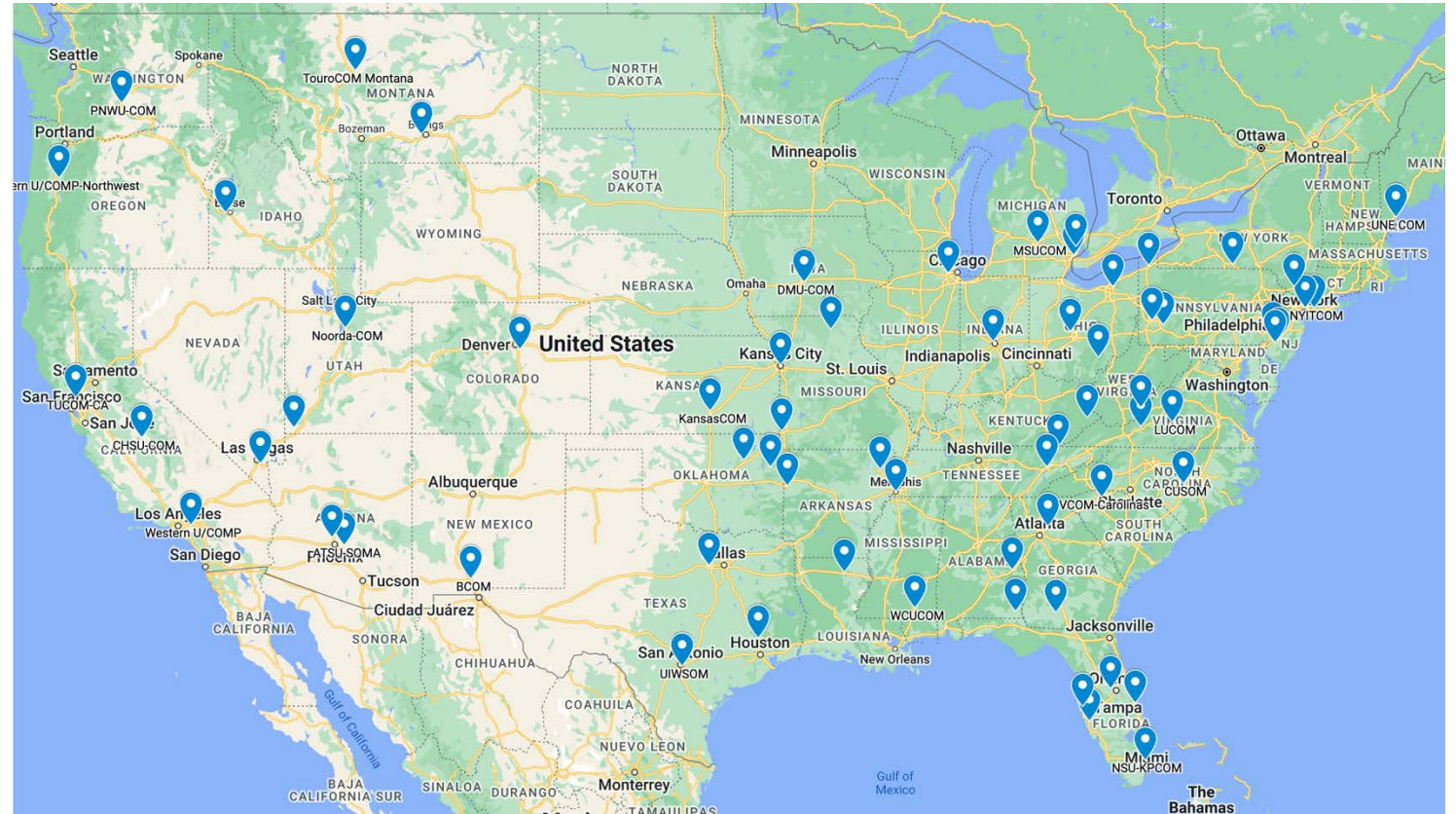
Osteopathic Medicine in U.S.

2024



25% of medical students in the United States are training to be osteopathic physicians.

- **38,042** medical students training to become DOs
- **41** osteopathic medical schools in US with **65** teaching locations



We Train Students Where Our Missions Lead Us!



32%

Rural or Partial Rural
Community

68%

MUA/P or HPSA
Community



U.S. News & World Report

Graduates Practicing in HPSA

- #1 — Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #3 — Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #6 — William Carey University College of Osteopathic Medicine

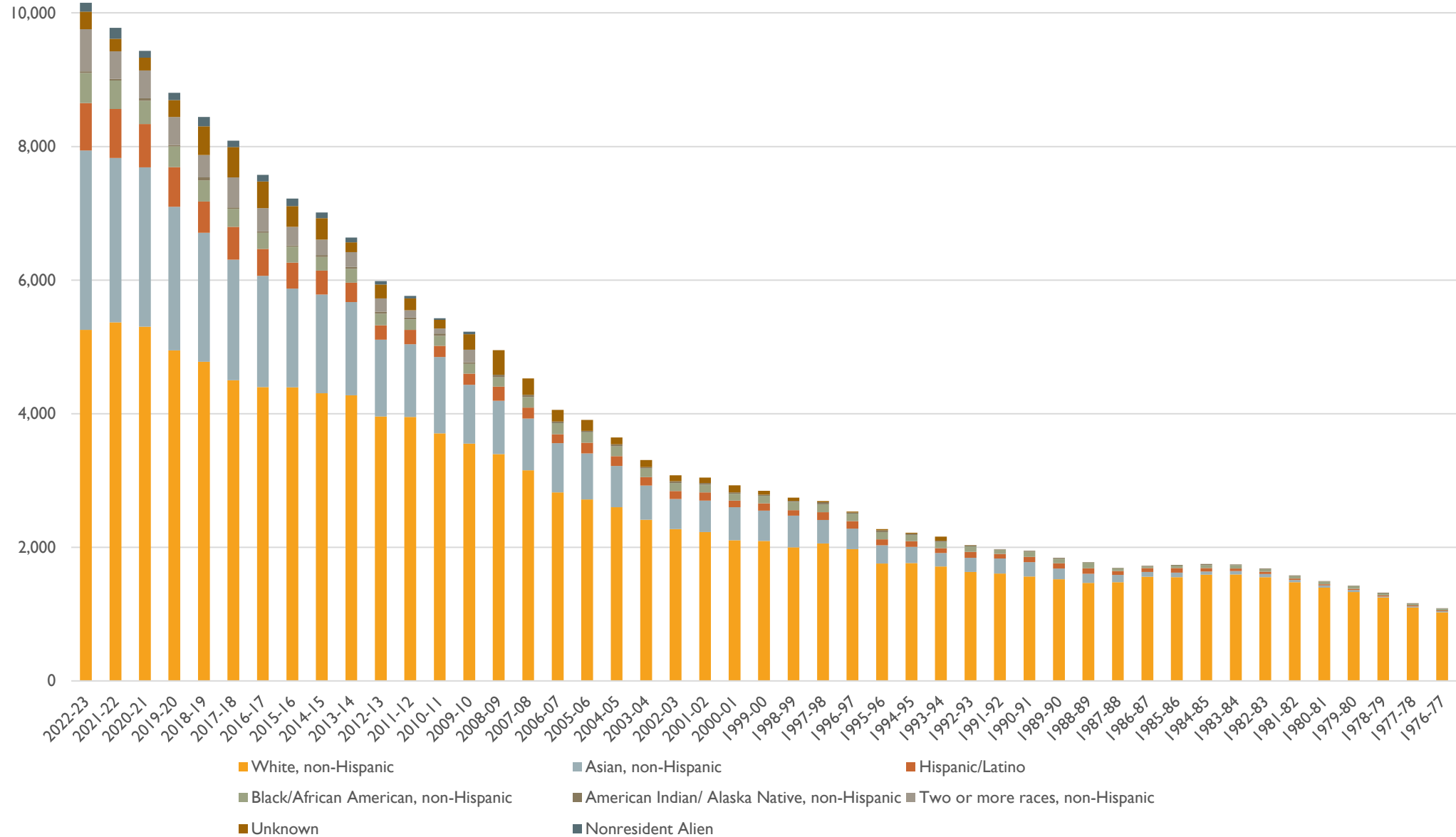


Graduates Practicing in Rural Areas

- #1 — William Carey University College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #3 — University of Pikeville Kentucky College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #4 — A.T. Still University Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #6 — Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #9 — Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #10 — Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine



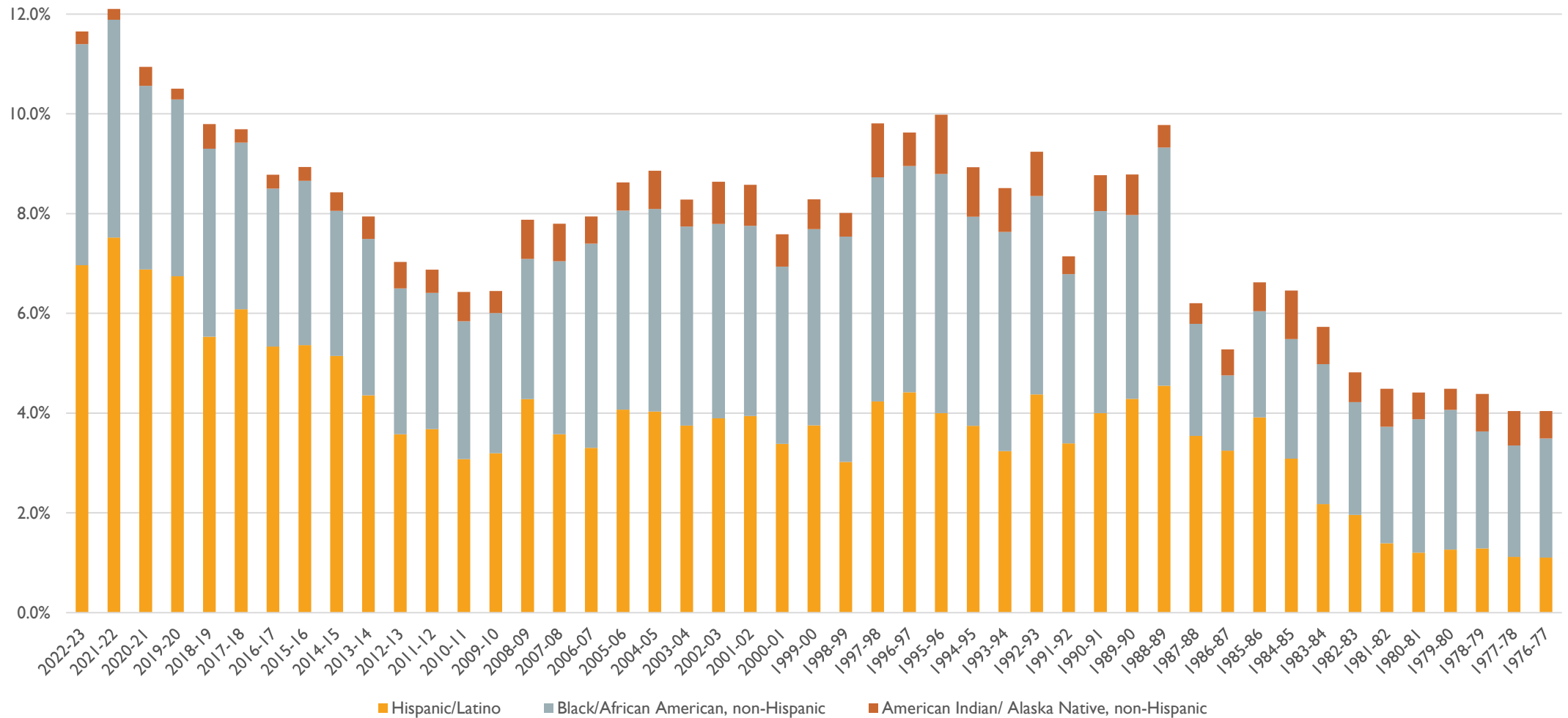
First-Year Enrollment in U.S. Osteopathic Medical Colleges by Race/Ethnicity 1976 - 2023



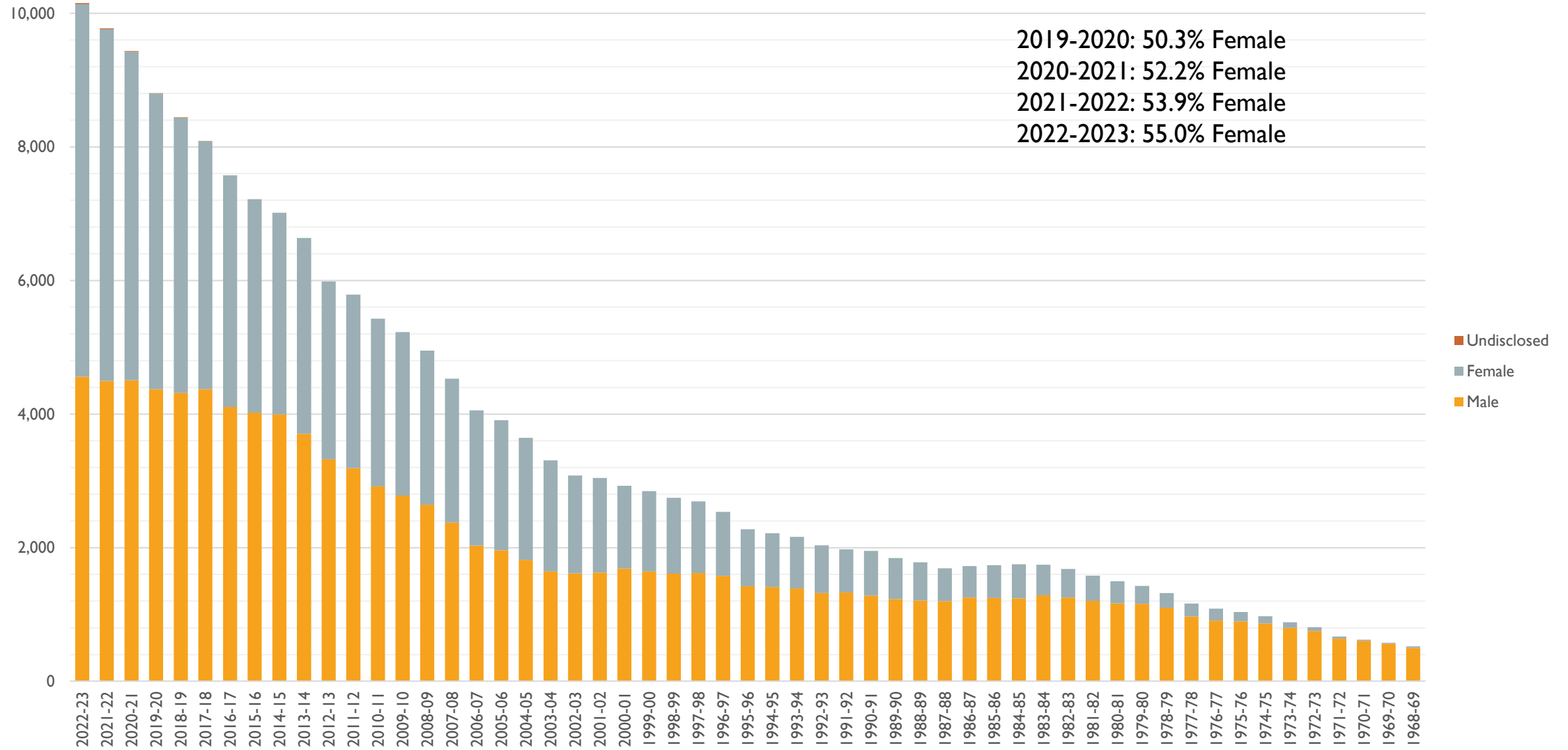
First-Year Enrollment in U.S. Osteopathic Medical Colleges by Race/Ethnicity

Percentage of Under-Represented Minority in Medicine

1976 - 2023



First-Year Enrollment in U.S. Osteopathic Medical Colleges by Gender 1976 - 2023



TODAY.... NRMP MAIN MATCH RESULTS 2023

7,436 D.O. seniors certified Rank Order Lists
6,812 D.O. seniors matched in Main Residency Match

- Internal Medicine: 1,688 (22.7%)
- Family Medicine; 1,511 (20.3%)
- Emergency Medicine: 730 (9.8%)
- Pediatrics: 608 (8.2%)
- Psychiatry: 403 (5.4%)
- OB/GYN: 249 (3.3%)
- Anaesthesiology: 245 (3.3%)
- General Surgery: 243 (3.3%)
- Neurology: 148 (2.0%)
- Orthopaedic Surgery: 119 (1.6%)
- Surgery-Preliminary year: 47 (0.6%)
- Transitional: 293 (3.9%)
- Medicine – Preliminary year: 149 (2.0%)

Primary Care Positions: 51.9%

Preliminary Positions: 6.6%

SOAP

855 D.O. seniors participated
545 accepted positions

TODAY.... NRMP MAIN MATCH RESULTS 2024

8,033 D.O. seniors certified Rank Order Lists
7,412 D.O. seniors matched in Main Residency Match

92.3%

- Internal Medicine: 1,783 (24.1%)
- Family Medicine; 1,490 (20.1%)
- Emergency Medicine: 1,047 (14.1%)
- Pediatrics: 591 (8.0%)
- Psychiatry: 500 (6.7%)
- OB/GYN: 291 (3.9%)
- Anaesthesiology: 284 (3.8%)
- General Surgery: 274 (3.7%)
- Neurology: 144 (1.9%)
- Orthopaedic Surgery: 117 (1.6%)
- Surgery-Preliminary year: 57 (0.8%)
- Transitional: 305 (4.1%)
- Medicine – Preliminary year: 121 (1.6%)

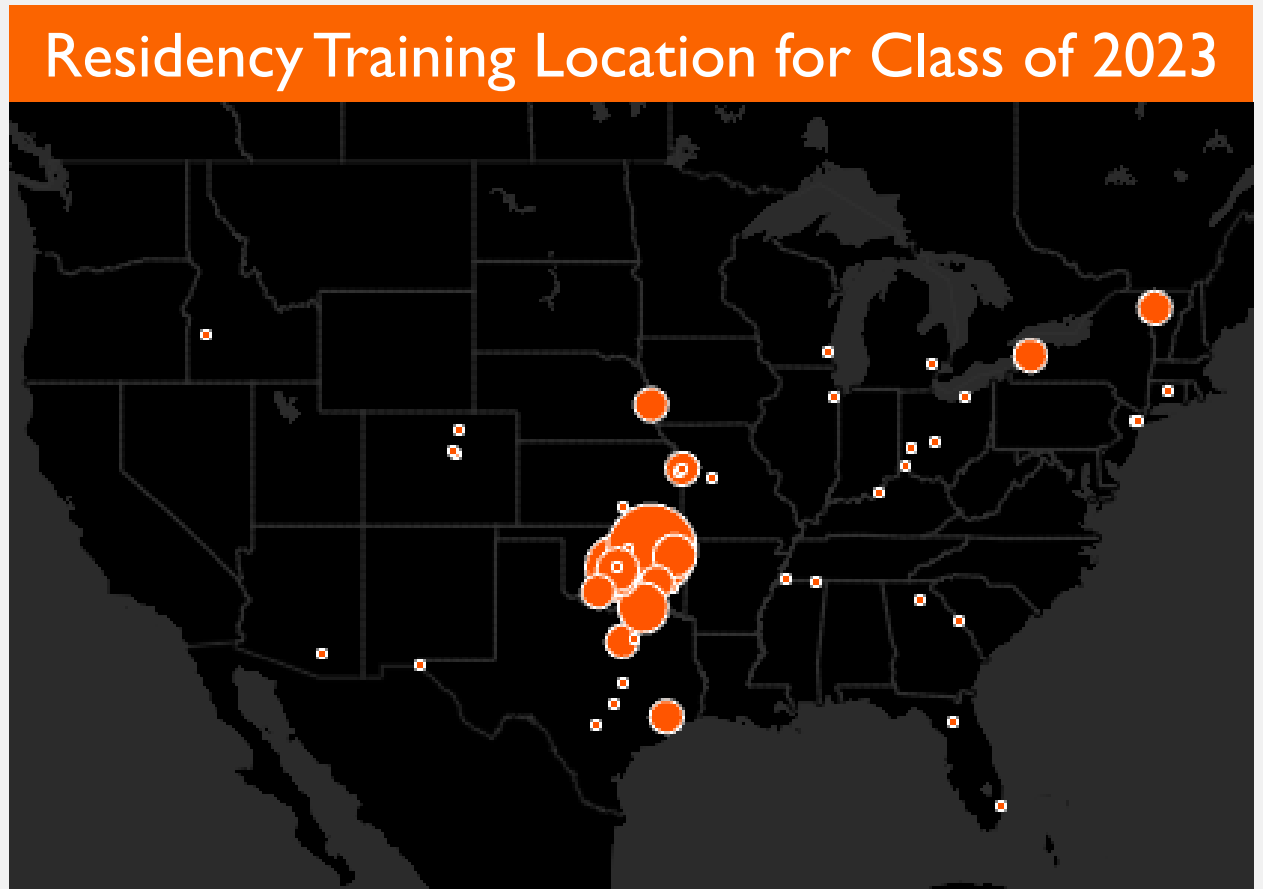
Primary Care Positions: 52.1%

Preliminary Positions: 6.5%

SOAP
Data Pending

OSUCOM Class of 2024

- **53.5%** of DO Graduates in Class of 2024 matched into Primary Care – Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, OB/GYN and Pediatrics.
 - **60%** matched into residency programs in Oklahoma



Osteopathic Medicine In Graduate Medical Education

ACGME Osteopathic Recognition

A designation conferred by the ACGME's Osteopathic Recognition Committee (*formerly Osteopathic Principles Committee*) upon ACGME-accredited programs that demonstrate, through a formal application process, the commitment to teaching and assessing Osteopathic Principles and Practice (OPP) at the graduate medical education level.



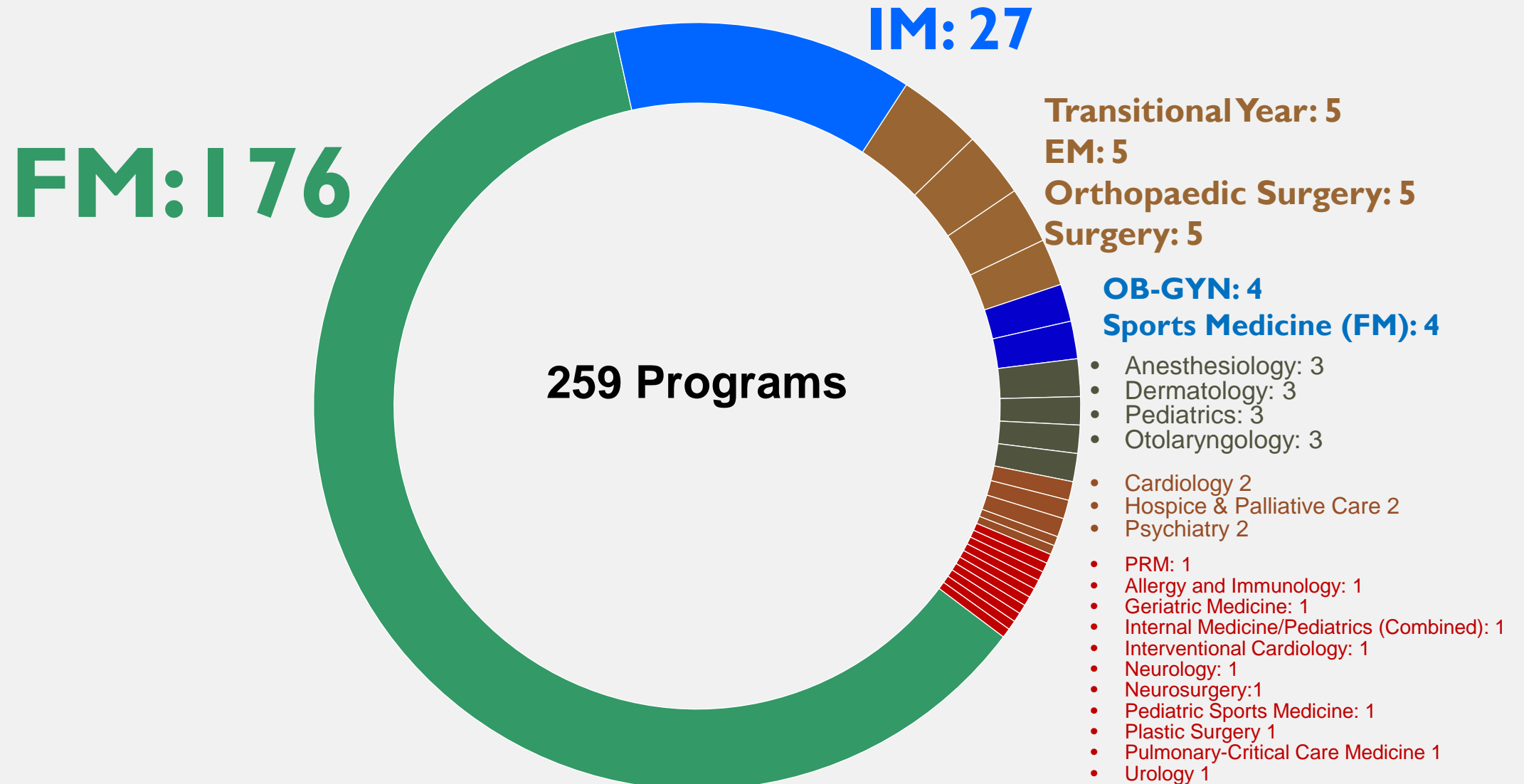
What is Osteopathic Recognition?

Osteopathic Recognition Requirements

Introduction

- Int.A. Osteopathic Recognition may be conferred by the Osteopathic Recognition Committee upon an ACGME-accredited graduate medical education program providing requisite education in Osteopathic Principles and Practice (OPP). ^{(Core)*}
- Int.B. OPP refers to a philosophical and practical approach to patient management and treatment, including osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT), based on an understanding of body unity, self-healing and self-regulatory mechanisms, and the interrelationship of structure and function. ^(Core)
- Int.C. OPP further defines the conceptual understanding and practical application of the distinct behavioral, philosophical, and procedural aspects of clinical practice related to the four tenets of osteopathic medicine: ^(Core)
- Int.C.1. the body is a unit; the person is a unit of body, mind, and spirit; ^(Core)
- Int.C.2. the body is capable of self-regulation, self-healing, and health maintenance; ^(Core)
- Int.C.3. structure and function are reciprocally interrelated; and, ^(Core)
- Int.C.4. rational treatment is based upon an understanding of the basic principles of body unity, self-regulation, and the interrelationship of structure and function. ^(Core)

Number of Programs with Osteopathic Recognition, by Specialty



Programs with Osteopathic Recognition, by State

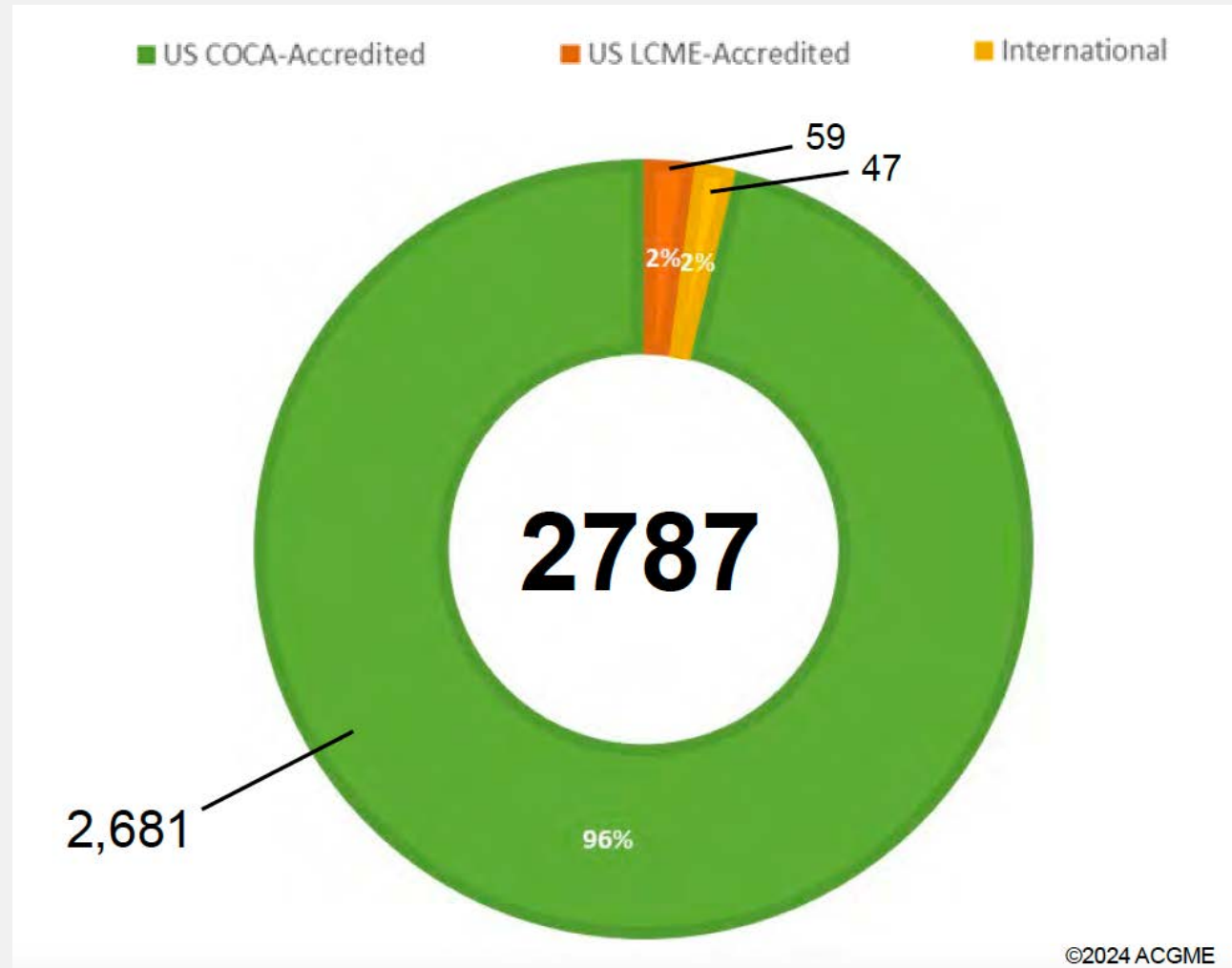
State	# OR Programs
Pennsylvania	49
Ohio	36
Michigan	21
Oklahoma	18
Illinois	15
New Jersey	10
Wisconsin	12
New York	12
Washington	8
California	6
Colorado	5



OK OR Programs

- Family Medicine: 8
- Emergency Medicine: 3
- Pediatrics: 2
- OB/GYN: 1
- Cardiovascular Disease: 1
- Internal Medicine: 1
- Otolaryngology: 1
- Psychiatry: 1
- Surgery: 1

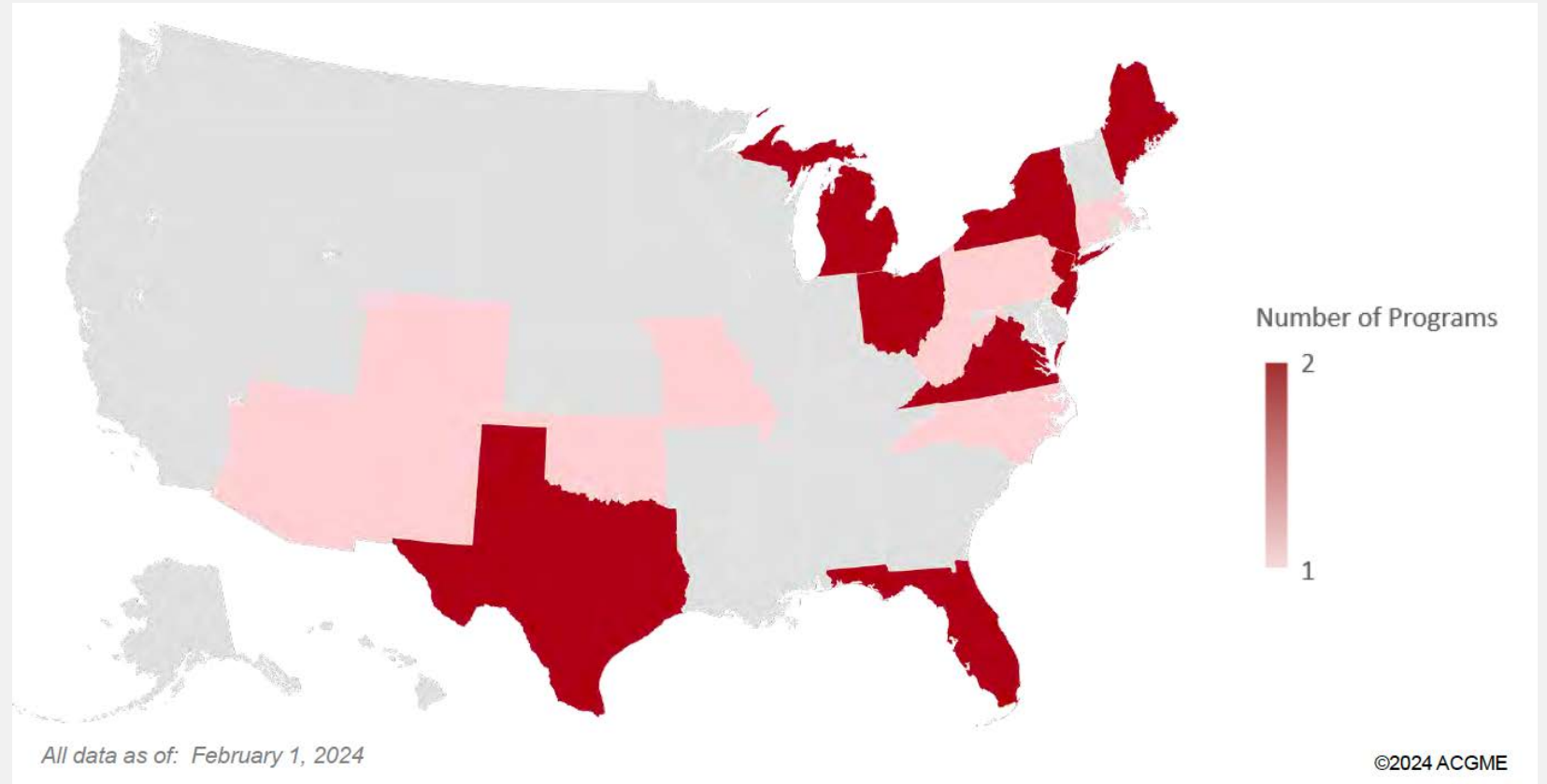
Designated Osteopathic Residents by Medical School Type



January 20, 2024

Osteopathic Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine Residency Program

26 Accredited Programs
87 Residents (AY23-24)
3 Residents are graduates
from LCME or International
Medical Schools

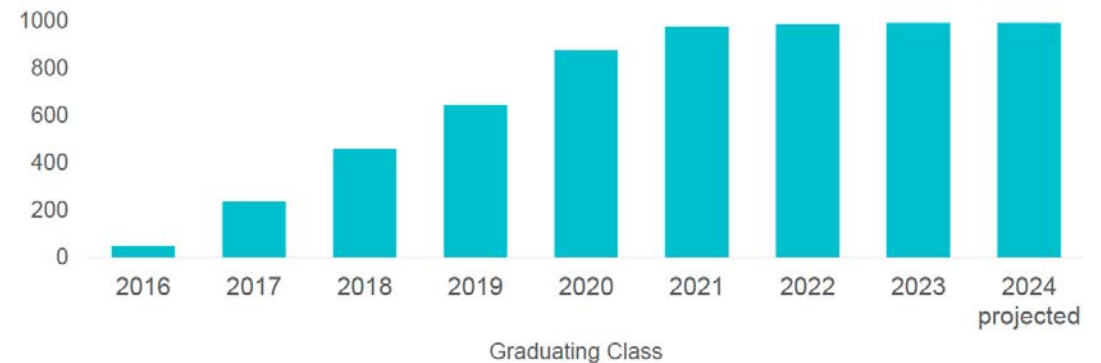


AOA Distinction of Advanced Osteopathic Training

All designated osteopathic residents that complete an ACGME program with Osteopathic Recognition can receive the AOA's **Distinction of Advanced Osteopathic Training**



Number of Distinctions Conferred



AOA – Adding OMT to AOA Board Certification



OMT Designation

All AOA board certified physicians have the option to add Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT) to their specialty board certification.

Written Exam

- 70 questions on remote proctored platform
- First administration Fall 2023

OMT Performance Exam

- Diagnose and demonstrate an appropriate technique for 3 cases
- Administered by AOBFP at OMT Performance Exam in Spring 2024 at ACOFP Conference in New Orleans



AOA – Adding OMT to AOA Board Certification

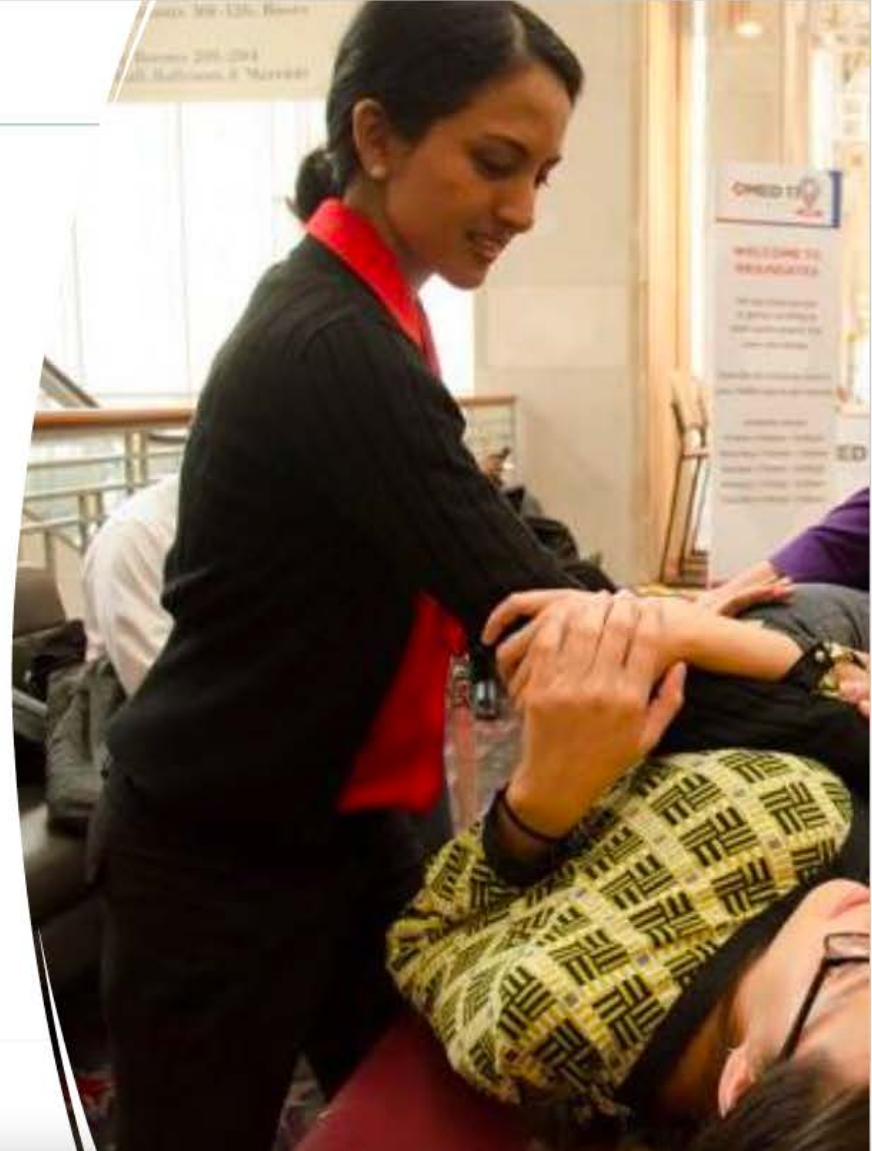


OMT Designation

Eligibility

- DOs – active AOA Board Certification
- MDs – active AOA Board Certification and completed the osteopathic educational requirements in an ACGME-accredited residency program with Osteopathic Recognition.

After passing the written and OMT performance exams, you will be issued a new certificate in **your specialty / Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment!**



Today....

- **148,829** practicing osteopathic physicians
- **11%** of all physicians in the U.S.
 - 624,987 active U.S. MDs (65.8%)
 - 236,940 active IMGs (25%)
- **57%** of DOs practice in primary care fields
 - 29% of U.S. MDs practice in primary care fields
 - 38.7% of IMGs practice in primary care fields
- **44%** of all DOs in active practice are female
 - 37.1% of all MDs in active practice are female

Graduates Practicing in Primary Care

- #1 – Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #2 – Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #3 – University of Pikeville Kentucky College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #5 – Western University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific
- #7 – A.T. Still University Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #8 – William Carey University College of Osteopathic Medicine
- #10 – University of North Texas Health Science Center Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine

Thank You

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