

Combined Internal Medicine-Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Curricular Requirements

This document enumerates the **minimum** curricular requirements for combined ACGME-accredited programs in internal medicine and public health and general preventive medicine, as approved by the American Board of Internal Medicine (ABIM), American Board of Preventive Medicine (ABPM), American Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine (AOBIM), and American Osteopathic Board Preventive Medicine (AOBPM). This information was collated from the certifying boards on May 29, 2025 and will be updated as needed.

1. Total duration: 48 months

Internal medicine curricular components must include the following:

2. 30 months of educational experience in internal medicine
 - a) 20 of these months must include direct responsibility for patients with illnesses in the domain of internal medicine, including geriatric medicine
3. Six months of supervisory responsibility (indicate in block diagram)
4. Two months of care of patients with various illnesses in critical care
 - a) One month must occur at the PGY-1-2 level
 - b) One month must occur at PGY-3-4 level
5. Ambulatory medicine
 - a) 10 months
 - b) Must include exposure to the internal medicine subspecialties* that take place in ambulatory settings, including geriatrics and neurology
6. Longitudinal, team-based continuity experience for the duration of the program (describe in block diagram notes)
7. Emergency medicine
 - a) Must include education and training in emergency medicine
 - b) Must have first-contact responsibility for the diagnosis and management of adults, and must include direct participation in reaching decisions about admissions
8. Internal medicine subspecialty* experiences:
 - a) Four months

- b) Must include experience as a consultant

Public health and general preventive medicine curricular components must include the following:

9. Must complete a master of public health or another equivalent degree program, or an equivalent activity that meets the ACGME Program Requirements for Graduate Medical Education in Public Health and General Preventive Medicine section 4.11.d. (describe in block diagram notes)
10. Two months at a governmental public health agency, or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements section 4.11.f.2.
11. Must include participation in learning activities related to the current recommendations of the US Preventive Services Task Force, or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements section 4.11.f.3. (describe in block diagram notes)
12. Must participate in a real or simulated outbreak investigation, or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements section 4.7.h.2. (describe in block diagram notes)
13. Must participate in a real or simulated disaster or toxic exposure exercise, or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements section 4.4.g. (describe in block diagram notes)
14. Must participate in at least one patient safety or quality improvement project and in at least one research project, or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements sections 4.4.c. and 4.7.d.; in some cases, these can be combined into a single research project with a patient safety/quality improvement emphasis
15. Clinical activities must incorporate some experiences related to lifestyle-based chronic disease prevention and infectious disease of public health significance (e.g., tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, viral hepatitis, tropical and/or food-borne disease), or an equivalent activity that meets Public Health and General Preventive Medicine Requirements sections 4.4.k., 4.6.b., and 4.8.h. (describe in block diagram notes)

* For the purposes of this document, internal medicine subspecialties are cardiovascular disease; critical care medicine; endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolism; gastroenterology; hematology; infectious disease; medical oncology; nephrology; pulmonary disease; and rheumatology.