Since the 1970s, the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) has provided a means for osteopathic physicians to apply for approval of their postdoctoral training in programs accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME). Osteopathic physicians who trained in ACGME programs need this approval to meet AOA licensure and board certification requirements. The AOA approves ACGME residency training with several different approval processes. Approval of the first year of postdoctoral training occurs through Resolution 42, specialty approval (for specialties in which the first year of training is part of the residency), or federal or military training approval. For residency training, the AOA verifies successful completion of an ACGME training program before approving the training. The AOA is using customer surveys and online applications to improve the review process for applicants.

An osteopathic physician may choose to have his or her first year of ACGME training (ie, first year of postgraduate training [PGY-1]) approved by the AOA for licensure purposes if he or she practices in a state that requires an AOA-approved first year of training. Or, an osteopathic physician may have the entire ACGME residency approved by the AOA to become board eligible for AOA certification and be allowed to hold program director and director of medical education positions in AOA-accredited training programs.

Approving ACGME training is dependent on the specialty. As noted by Freeman and Lischka, each specialty chose one of the following 3 options when the first year of OGME (ie, OGME-1 year) was restructured in 2007:

- **OGME-1R (Option 1)**—The first year of residency training is incorporated into the residency.
- **OGME-1P (Option 2)**—A preliminary tracked internship year is required before residency training.
- **OGME-1T (Option 3)**—A traditional internship is required for the first year of training preceding residency training; this option is also for trainees who have not yet decided on a specialty or who want the option of a traditional internship year.

Specialties are listed by OGME-1 option in the article by Freeman and Lischka. For OGME-1R specialties, approval of residency training includes the OGME-1 year. Prior to this process, applicants had to gain approval of an OGME-1 year before residency approval. This change affects only OGME-1R specialties; applicants in OGME-1P and OGME-1T specialties still must gain approval of the OGME-1 year before residency approval.

### ACGME Residency Training Approval

Approved applicants must meet 3 requirements before approval of ACGME residency training is granted. First, applicants must be AOA members in good standing. Second, applicants must complete an application agreeing to the approval requirements and release of training information. Lastly, the ACGME residency program must submit a letter that verifies the applicant has successfully completed the program and includes dates of training. Staff at the AOA verifies the ACGME accreditation before granting approval. An applicant may seek multiple approvals if he or she successfully applies to multiple training programs.

---

From the Division of Postdoctoral Training (Mr Duffy) and the Division of Educational Resource Services (Mr Martinez) in the Department of Education at the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) in Chicago, Illinois.

Financial Disclosures: None reported.

Address correspondence to Thomas Duffy, MPH, AOA Department of Education, 142 E Ontario St, Chicago, IL 60611-2864.

E-mail: tduffy@osteopathic.org

Submitted January 7, 2011; revision received January 25, 2011; accepted January 31, 2011.
completed more than 1 ACGME program.

A total of 3785 osteopathic physicians have had 4267 residencies approved by the AOA. The number of approved applications for ACGME residencies has increased since 2000 (Figure 1). Of the 3785 approved applicants, 2718 (71%) are current AOA members (Table 1).

PGY-1 Year Approval

Resolution 42 (A/2000—Approval of ACGME Training as an AOA-Approved Internship) provides a means for approving a PGY-1 training year as an OGME-1 year. There are 4 requirements for Resolution 42, as follows:

- Applicants must have AOA membership.
- Applicants must complete an application agreeing to the approval process and release of information.
- A letter is needed from the ACGME program where the PGY-1 year was completed, including training dates and the completed rotations. The AOA compares the received rotations to a traditional osteopathic rotating internship curriculum (Figure 2).
- Applicants must provide proof of an osteopathic educational activity. Applicants can complete this requirement through several different activities—attending an AOA-sponsored conference or convention for the equivalent of 8

![Figure 1. Total number of residencies accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) that were approved by the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) by year, 2000-2010. Since 2000, 3785 osteopathic physicians have had 4267 residencies approved by the AOA.](http://jaoa.org/pdfaccess.ashx?url=/data/journals/jaoa/932143/)

---

**Table 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Status</th>
<th>No. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current AOA Members</td>
<td>2718 (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Members</td>
<td>1067 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data current as of December 31, 2010.

**Abbreviation:** AOA, American Osteopathic Association.

---

**Table 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval Status</th>
<th>Total, No.</th>
<th>Option 1 Specialty,† No. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>2170</td>
<td>2001 (92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denied</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10 (90)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data since January 1, 2002; data current as of December 31, 2010.
† Option 1 specialties represent those specialties that chose to incorporate the first year of postgraduate training into the residency when the traditional internship year was restructured.

**Abbreviations:** AOA, American Osteopathic Association; ACGME, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education.
Category 1-A continuing medical education hours, presenting an osteopathic clinical presentation to the current ACGME program (applicable if applicants are in training), or attending osteopathic training modules through a regional Osteopathic Postdoctoral Training Institution or AOA-approved residency training program.

Table 2 provides approval data for PGY-1 training through Resolution 42. Since January 1, 2002, the AOA has approved 2170 individuals and denied 11 for PGY-1 approval. Option 1 applicants can have their PGY-1 training approved by the AOA before applying for residency approval. This approval process follows the Resolution 42 approval process.

At its July 2010 meeting, the BOT approved Resolution 29 (Approval of ACGME Residency) for applicants in OGME-1R specialties. Resolution 29 will likely reduce the number of Resolution 42 applications and approvals. As shown in Table 2, since January 1, 2002, OGME-1R specialties have comprised 201 (92%) of the approved PGY-1 training; the rest are from OGME-1P and OGME-1T specialties.

Federal and Military Approval
Osteopathic physicians training in federal or military internships are approved through a different review process. Applicants must be an AOA member in good standing and must complete an application and submit a copy of the military orders to gain approval. The military program submits a letter verifying successful completion of the PGY-1 year to the AOA. The military representative on the AOA Program and Trainee Review Council reviews forwarded applications.

Continuing Evolution of ACGME Program Approval
The AOA continues to improve the approval process for ACGME-trained osteopathic physicians. The AOA e-mails surveys regarding the approval process to applicants once their training has been approved. The survey results and anecdotal evidence are collected by AOA staff to enhance the review process. For example, based on survey results, AOA approval applications were moved from a paper-based to an online format in January 2011.

Conclusion
As the approval process continues to evolve, it is the goal of the AOA to ensure that the process is clear and understandable. This goal is being accomplished through process revisions and continued surveys of approved applicants.

References