

## USMLE Study Strategies for various subjects

### Microbiology & Immunology

- 40% bacteriology, 25% immunology, 25% virology, 5% parasitology. These are the proportions in which questions will be asked in paper. So dont focus alone on bacteriology!
- Focus on distinguishing characteristics, target organs, method of spread, and diagnosis
- Have the knowledge of immune response, vaccines, immunodeficiency diseases
- Know about viral structures and genome.

### Pathology

- This one forms a major portion of questions.
- Know the main and important characteristics of each disease including signs and symptoms
- When you see the questions, half of the clues you will get by looking at the age, sex, ethnicity, activity
- Know descriptions of trigger words
- Most questions with gross specimens and photomicrographs can be answered from the history given, of the patient

### Pharmacology

- Focus on prototypic drugs; forget obscure derivatives, trade names, dosages
- Focus on major categories such as ANS, CNS, antimicrobial, cardiovascular, and oncology
- Mechanisms, clinical uses, and toxicities are highly important. Study them properly.
- Review the related biochemistry, physiology and microbiology

### Physiology

- The questions from this category are concept oriented
- Focus and learn diagrams well in physiology
- You must have the knowledge of basic physiologic relationships, hormones
- Many clinical vignettes incorporate pathophysiology

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

## **Anatomy**

- The component of this topic is very less in the paper.
- Have the knowledge related to specific diseases, traumatic injuries, procedures, and common surgeries
- Neuroanatomy, embryology, basic cross sectional anatomy should be more focused upon areas.
- You should be able to recognise structures on X-rays, CTs, MRIs, electron micrographs, and photomicrographs

## **Behavioral Science**

- Mix of biostats, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, psychopharmacology
- Biostats and epidemiology are the most important portions.
- Be aware of personality disorders
- You should be able to manage well Doctor-patient interactions

## **Biochemistry**

- The most important topics include vitamin deficiencies, diseases of genetic errors, key regulatory enzymes
- Understand the pathobiochemistry
- Have knowledge of medically relevant laboratory techniques