

## ADMISSIONS

Prepared by Task Force Subcommittee  
1974-75 Admissions Committee

Adrian F. Reed, Ph.D., M.D., Chairman  
William T. McElroy, Ph.D.  
Leslie L. Turk, M.D.  
Joseph E. Loewenstein, M.D.  
Charles D. Knight, M.D.  
Joseph A. Little, M.D.  
Ike Muslow, M.D.  
Juanita McBeath, M.D.  
Warren D. Grafton, M.D.  
Richard D. Brown, Ph.D.  
Herbert Tucker, M.D.  
William A. McBride, Jr., M.D.  
Charles L. Black, M.D.



## Student Admissions Position Paper

In the original founding of the Louisiana State University Medical Center School of Medicine in Shreveport, arguments supporting such founding were based on two important findings:

1. The physician-to-population ratio was below national average and declining.
2. The projected number of pre-medical students enrolled in Louisiana Colleges alone would be 2,800+ by 1973-74 (in 1967 the number was an actual 1,300-1,400) and additional medical school places would be needed for our students.

With the opening of the School in 1969 in temporary facilities, 32 places were made available for entering students. By 1970 it was apparent to the Committee on Admissions that the pool of qualified applicants was growing larger. Consequently, the Committee requested approval of the Dean and the University officials to increase class size to 41. This was accomplished as a maximum increase.

Beginning with the Class of 1971, no regular offers of admission have been made to applicants not classified, according to University regulations, as residents of Louisiana. Even in the two initial years of the school's conception, only 4 "non-residents" had been admitted out of 64 students enrolled; and these 4 students' homes were located within 100 miles or less from Shreveport (3 East Texas, 1 South Arkansas). Of these 4, 2 are, or will intern in Louisiana hospitals, and one is in military service.



The process of admission to the School of Medicine in Shreveport has operated along several basic guidelines:

1. All applicants are compared with one another in regard to their qualifications. These qualifications include academic abilities, pre-medical committee evaluation of potential, MCAT achievement, and most of all, appraisal by 3 interviewers of the Committee on Admissions. These factors alone have been considered.
2. Final selection is made "off the top" from those applicants deemed by the Committee on Admissions to possess the highest degree of academic and professional promise, and service potential.

In appraising applicants for admission, the Admissions Committee seeks to select students who will:

1. Remain in school and graduate (motivation).
2. Not be lost through academic failure.
3. Upon graduation, be dedicated, competent physicians.

In order that admissions be a democratic process, the Committee on Admissions has always been a large body (11 members) and composed of academic clinicians and basic scientists, and practicing physicians. This membership includes various representatives from medicine, pediatrics, general practice, surgery, etc. The relative importance of the various factors considered in admission vary in the opinions of different members of this committee. Thus, all applicants are considered in the broadest sense.

Section of the state in which a student resides, or college attended, has no bearing in our selection. This should be borne out by the plot of "residence in Louisiana" of our students on a map of Louisiana, and by the fact that each



class accepted thus far has representatives from at least 15 undergraduate colleges attended.

The following tables confirm the rise in numbers of applicants for places, and increasing strength of credentials of enrolled students during the period 1969 through Class of 1974.

RISE IN NUMBER OF APPLICANTS

YEAR	NO. APPLICANTS	LA. RESIDENTS	PLACES TO OFFER
1969	452	250	32
1970	331	250	32
1971	312	275	40
1972	351	300	41
1973	407	357	41 -4 = 37
1974	506	476	41 -5 = 36

ENTERING CREDENTIALS OF ENROLLED STUDENTS

YEAR	COLLEGE GPA		MCAT MEANS	
	MEAN	RANGE	QUANT.	SCIENCE
1969	3.1	2.7-3.6	550	540
1970	3.2	3.0-3.8	550	550
1971	3.3	3.1-3.8	560	560
1972	3.4	3.2-4.0	560	560
1973	3.6	3.1-4.0	580	580
1974	3.6	3.3-4.0	590	590

STUDENTS ACCEPTED BY RESIDENCY

YEAR	NO. LA. RESIDENTS	NO. OF NON-RESIDENTS
1969	30	2 (East Tex., Ark.)
1970	30	2 (East Tex.)
1971	40	0
1972	41	0
1973	41	0
1974	40	*1 (East Texas)
	222	5

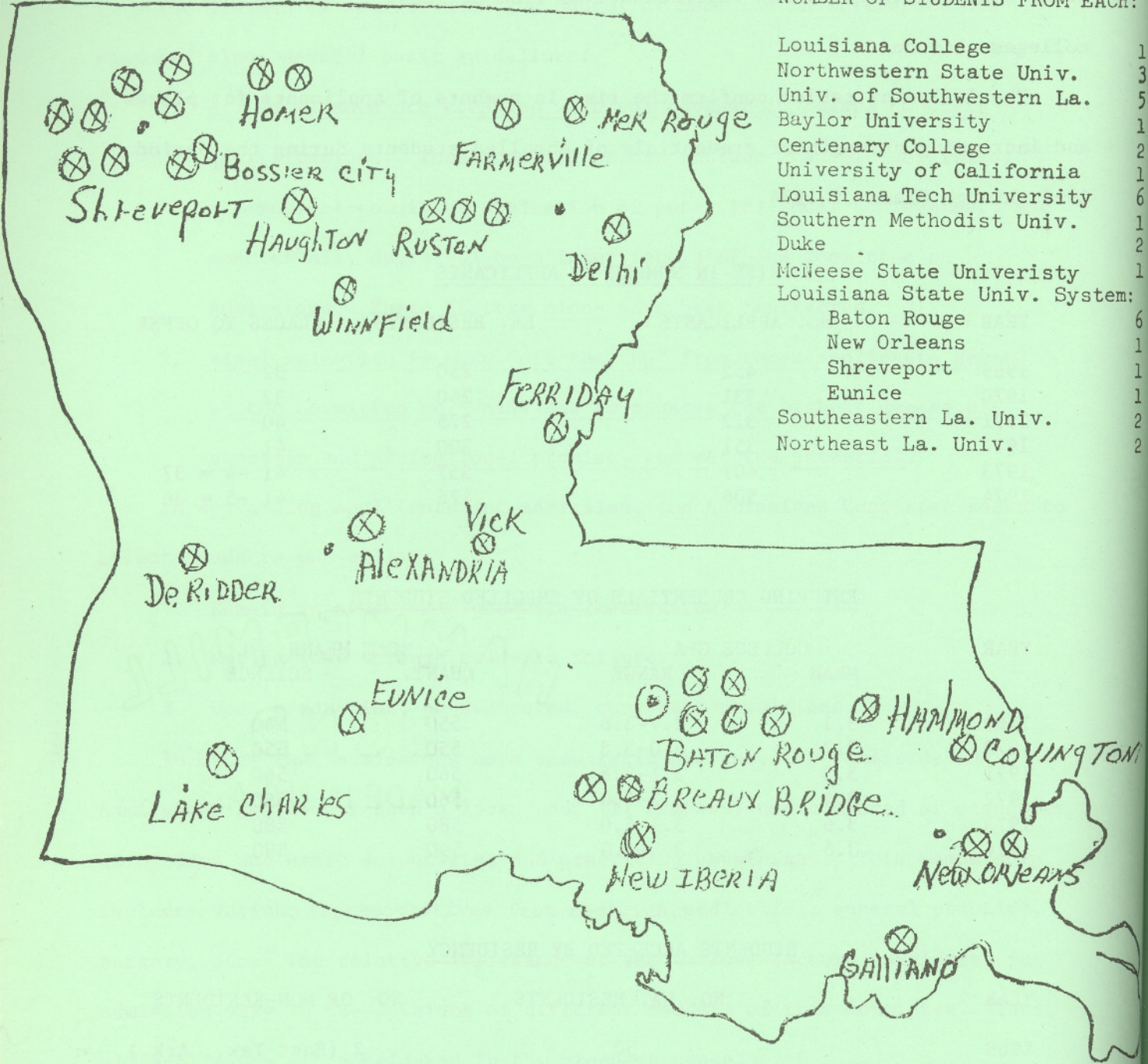
\*Special Six-year Program.



STUDENTS ACCEPTED FOR 1974 CLASS

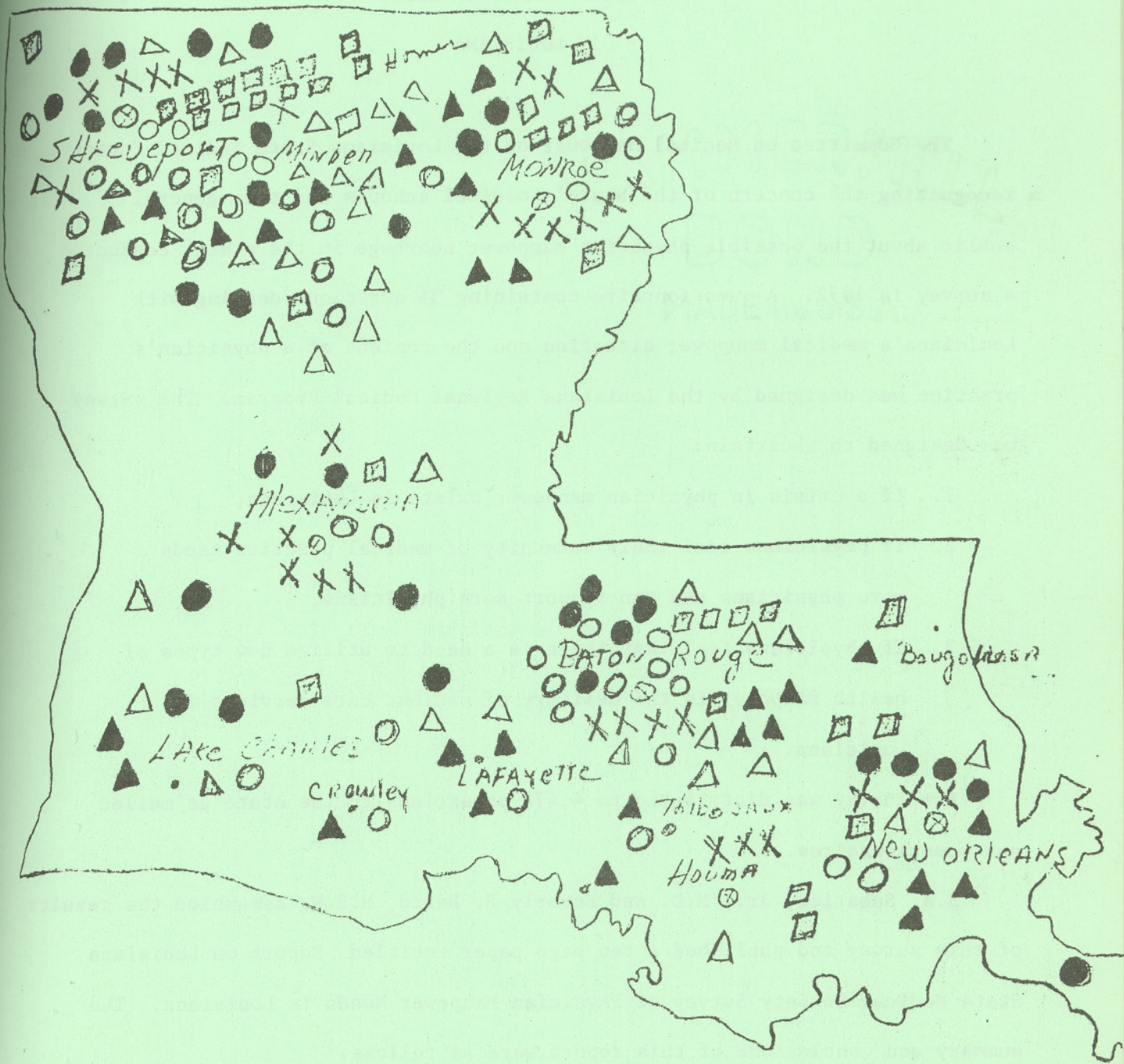
UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES ATTENDED  
NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM EACH:

Louisiana College	1
Northwestern State Univ.	3
Univ. of Southwestern La.	5
Baylor University	1
Centenary College	2
University of California	1
Louisiana Tech University	6
Southern Methodist Univ.	1
Duke	2
McNeese State Univeristy	1
Louisiana State Univ. System:	
Baton Rouge	6
New Orleans	1
Shreveport	1
Eunice	1
Southeastern La. Univ.	2
Northeast La. Univ.	2



⊗ HomeTown of Student





Home Towns of Students of  
Louisiana State University  
School of Medicine in Shreveport

1969 CLASS = ●  
1970 CLASS = X  
1971 CLASS = □

1972 CLASS = ▲  
1973 CLASS = ○  
1974 CLASS = △



PHYSICIAN MANPOWER NEEDS  
IN LOUISIANA

The Committee on Medical Manpower of the Louisiana State Medical Society, recognizing the concern of the State's medical schools and the general public about the possible physician manpower shortage in the state, conducted a survey in 1972. A questionnaire containing 34 questions dealing with Louisiana's medical manpower situation and the content of a physician's practice was designed by the Louisiana Regional Medical Program. The survey was designed to ascertain:

1. If a crisis in physician manpower exists in Louisiana,
2. If physicians feel their community of medical practice needs more physicians and can support more physicians,
3. If physicians feel that there is a need to utilize new types of health manpower in the delivery of patient care services in Louisiana.

The survey was distributed to 4,478 physicians in the state as mailed out questionnaires.

J.A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D. and Beverly B. Baird, M.S.W. assembled the results of this survey and published a ten page paper entitled Report on Louisiana State Medical Society Survey of Physician Manpower Needs in Louisiana. The summary and conclusions of this report were as follows:

The high level of response by Louisiana's physicians to the LSMS survey is indicative of real concern and interest in the subject of health manpower. The survey was a long questionnaire (34 questions) requiring 15 to 20 minutes of a busy physician's time for completion. The written comments



expressed concepts about manpower utilization that revealed long term, rather than short term approaches to problem solving.

The recognition of some need for more physician services in Louisiana was expressed by all specialties engaged in various types of professional practice. The need perception by specialty ranged from a low of 43% among psychiatrists to a high of 54.7% among general practitioners. In general, 50% or more of the primary care physicians (such as general practitioners, pediatricians, and internists) expressed the opinion that Louisiana could use more physician services. However, this opinion was tempered by the physician comments which identified the physician manpower problem as being primarily one of distribution rather than one of actual numbers of physicians.

Physicians recognized that the distribution problem was inextricably intertwined with more fundamental socio-economic problems which affect the capability of certain areas to support all types of highly trained technical people. The deficit in physician manpower in urban ghettos and rural poverty neighborhoods demonstrates the impact of economics on available local health care services.

A significant number of physicians expressed an interest in the use of more non-physician personnel in performing delegated tasks. The utilization of such physician extenders was recognized by physicians in all specialties as a method of increasing physician productivity. The overworked rural general practitioners perceived the least need for physician's assistants and pediatric nurses of all specialties surveyed. Their comments indicated a pressing need for physician rather than other health manpower in their



medically underserved community.

More research is probably needed into the rural health delivery situation to determine if the need for medical manpower is so acute that the utilization of physician extenders will have little impact on the problem.

For the immediate future, it is probably more realistic to seek relief in better utilization of communication and transportation in meeting health needs in underserved areas.

(Copies of the full report are available in the Student Admissions Office.)



LSU School of Medicine in Shreveport and LSU in Shreveport  
Special Six-Year Program Leading to the M.D. Degree

A new Six-Year Program leading to the M.D. degree was initiated in November, 1970, for exceptional and academically superior high school seniors. Dr. Charles L. Black was appointed Associate Dean for Special Projects which includes the Special Six-Year Program.

The prevailing philosophy of the planning committee is that a Six-Year Medical Program shortens the traditional time required to train a medical doctor. In essence, the Special Six-Year Program allows the physician to receive his M.D. degree two years earlier thus allowing him to serve society two years sooner than usual. The Program provides highly qualified and motivated young men and women for the medical school. The committee also feels that LSU Medical School and LSU-Shreveport are in a unique position in that both are located within the same urban area. This closeness in proximity allows for a great deal of cooperation and academic coordination which are available to only a few universities. As a result, both institutions benefit greatly from such an innovative program. Evidence for this is already illustrated by a grant to the medical school to aid in the development of a Six-Year Program between the two institutions. The planning committee met eight times during the academic year 1969-70. The Governing Committee was appointed and Dr. Charles L. Black was appointed to act as Chairman. The Governing Committee is composed of faculty members of LSU-Shreveport, as follows:

Gary K. Brashier, Ph.D.  
Vincent J. Marsala, Ph.D.  
Richard K. Speairs, Ph.D.



and the following were appointed to the Governing Committee from LSU Medical School:

Charles L. Black, M.D., Chairman  
Frank T. Kurzweg, M.D.  
Helmut Redetzki, M.D.  
Adrian F. Reed, M.D., Ph.D.

Suggested curriculum in Science and Medicine provides for 87-90 hours. Courses include Biology, Mathematics, Physical Education, Chemistry, Physics, English, Foreign Language, and Approved Science Electives. Approved outside electives are open to students from at least two of the following areas with a minimum of six hours being completed in each of the two areas:

1. Economics
2. Fine Arts
3. Geography
4. Government
5. History
6. Psychology
7. Sociology

After two calendar years, students who maintain acceptable academic records are enrolled as regular students in the School of Medicine.

Recruitment has been a joint effort between LSU School of Medicine in Shreveport and LSU-Shreveport. Selected students are simultaneously admitted to the School of Medicine and LSU-Shreveport. A completed application for the Special Six-Year Program along with a high school transcript (complete through the first semester of the senior year) is required and the scores from the American College Test are sent to LSU School of Medicine and LSU-Shreveport by the applicant.

Applications are to be filed by February 15 of the current year.

Applicants are interviewed individually by three members of the faculty of the LSU School of Medicine and evaluation is made of their



motivation, sincerity and fitness. The application of each student is then evaluated at LSU-Shreveport. The applications are then screened by the Admissions Committee and selections are made. The Governing Committee also meets with the Admissions Committee to select the class to enter the program in June of each year.

Conferences are held with the students to evaluate their work during the school year. Meetings are held by the Governing Committee during the year to discuss the status of the students and their needs. The student must maintain an overall grade average of 3.20 at Louisiana State University in Shreveport.

In 1971, 20 students requested applications for this program  
10 students applied for admission  
7 students were accepted  
2 students were dropped  
1 student transferred to LSU-NO and was no longer eligible for this program.

4 students from this class entered LSU Medical School in Shreveport in September 1973.

In 1972, 33 students requested applications for this program  
29 students applied for admission  
8 students were accepted  
3 students were dropped

5 students from this class will enter LSU Medical School in September, 1974.

In 1973, 94 students requested applications for this program  
55 students applied for admission  
10 students were accepted  
1 student withdrew at the end of the first semester

In 1974, 179 students requested applications for this program  
67 applied for admission  
8 students were accepted  
1 student declined.

This class began studies at LSU-Shreveport in June, 1974.



The Special Six-Year Program is brought to attention and explained through personal visits to all junior high and high schools in 7 North Louisiana Parishes by Dr. Charles L. Black. He asks to meet with students interested in medical and health careers. This gives Dr. Black an opportunity to answer questions and thereby eventually gain personnel in all areas of medicine to fill growing needs as our school grows. In visiting junior high schools we familiarize young people with need and opportunities. We hope to plant seeds in some minds to begin thinking about medical careers. Interested students then receive guidance in curriculum planning for high school.

In outlying, remote schools, the entire student body is usually present for the conference. To them it is an enriching experience and it is plain to see how very much they appreciate being included. We feel that the visiting program has created an awareness among students and schools as a whole, of the reality, presence and importance of our medical school in the community.

The Special Six-Year Program is listed in "Association of American Medical Colleges" catalog. We have received applications from all over the United States and from some foreign countries.