

TABLE 3

Naturopathic medical school curriculum overview

Basic and diagnostic sciences Anatomy, neuroanatomy, neurosciences, physiology, histology, pathology, biochemistry, genetics, microbiology, immunology, lab diagnosis, clinical diagnosis, physical diagnosis, medical research, epidemiology, public health, medical ethics, and others

Clinical sciences Family medicine, ENT, cardiology, pulmonary medicine, gastroenterology, rheumatology, neurology, dermatology, urology, infectious disease, pediatrics, geriatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, minor surgery, ophthalmology, psychiatry, and others

Naturopathic therapeutics Clinical nutrition, botanical medicine, homeopathy, naturopathic manipulative therapy, hydrotherapy, counseling, naturopathic philosophy, naturopathic case analysis/management, advanced naturopathic therapeutics, acupuncture and traditional chinese medicine, ayurvedic medicine

Source: Jensen CB. Common paths in medical education: The training of allopaths, osteopaths and naturopaths. *Altern Complement Ther* 1997; 3:276–280.