UNSW SCIENCE
FOR SOCIETY

Medical Sciences

Never Stand Still
The Bachelor of Medical Science is offered over three years and run jointly by the Science and Medicine faculties at UNSW. It is a vibrant school, a place of work for over 200 staff, more than 100 higher degree research students, and many thousands of undergraduate students in over 90 separate courses and 6 undergraduate degree programs. The School is based largely within the Wallace Wurth (Medicine) Building on the Kensington campus, but also includes the Museum of Human Disease and the Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis. The School also features excellent facilities for research and teaching and is involved in projects ranging from molecular and cell biology to neuroscience.

### Medical Sciences (SoMS)

The School of Medical Sciences (SoMS) is the largest School within UNSW Medicine, and one of the largest at UNSW. It is a vibrant school, a place of work for over 200 staff, more than 100 higher degree research students, and many thousands of undergraduate students in over 90 separate courses and 6 undergraduate degree programs. The School is based largely within the Wallace Wurth (Medicine) Building on the Kensington campus, but also includes the Museum of Human Disease and the Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis. The School also features excellent facilities for research and teaching and is involved in projects ranging from molecular and cell biology to neuroscience.

### Undergraduate Studies in Medical Science

Fascinated by the human body? A medical science degree will teach you all about life, death, health and disease. Medical Science underpins the study of Medicine. The Bachelor of Medical Science is offered over three years and run jointly by the Science and Medicine faculties at UNSW. You will learn about the human body; how it functions down to its smallest parts; how it reacts to disease; and the drugs that are used to treat disease. Discover the processes of development from the fertilised ovum through to birth. The role genetics plays in why we are the way we are, and the many types of cells and molecules which cause disease. Immunology also looks at the genes which control immune responses, and at the many types of cells and molecules which cause both beneficial immune responses, and those not-so-good ones such as asthmatic, allergy, transplant rejection and autoimmunity.

### Graduates (lateral) entry stream for UNSW Medicine

If you are interested in studying Medicine at UNSW, there is a pathway for high-performing Medical Science students. If you're intending to apply for entry to the degree via the Bachelor of Medical Science you must have completed all compulsory courses by the end of Stage 2. Visit the Faculty of Medicine website for further information med.unsw.edu.au.

### Admissions Details

<table>
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<th>Program</th>
<th>UAC code</th>
<th>UNSW program code</th>
<th>Length of study</th>
<th>Cut-off</th>
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<td>Bachelor of Medical Science</td>
<td>429700</td>
<td>3991</td>
<td>4 years full-time</td>
<td>ATAR 93.25</td>
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### Career Opportunities

Career opportunities for our graduates are many, exciting and rewarding. Some careers are directly accessible with a Medical Science degree, whereas others may require further study at a postgraduate level.

Examples include:
- Health promotion and education
- Drug development
- Biomedical research
- Graduate allied health or medical programs
- Hospital based research
- Clinical laboratory work
- Medical testing and diagnostics
- Biotechnical product marketing
- Science communication
- Health education
- Pharmaceutical industry

### The majors listed below are areas of specialisation that you can pursue within the Bachelor of Medical Science:

- **Anatomy**
  - Anatomy is the study of the structure of the human body. The study of anatomy can be divided into several separate but strongly related areas including Gross Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Neuranaetomy, and Physical or Biological Anthropology. Anatomy gives striking emphasis to the functional significance of body structures in health and in disease.

- **Biochemistry & Molecular Genetics**
  - Biochemistry is the study of molecules and chemical reactions that take place in all living organisms. Many of the recent advances in the life sciences have resulted from an amalgamation of biochemistry with molecular and genetic approaches. Genetics is the study of evolution and inheritance, how biological information is passed on between generations and how it is used and stored. Genetics is increasingly relevant to biological research, agriculture, industry, the monitoring of harvested and endangered species, and human health.

- **Microbiology & Immunology**
  - Microbiology is the study of the smallest organisms and their impacts. Micro-organisms are the oldest known and most diverse forms of life found in every type of environment. Many are used beneficially in areas such as baking, brewing, the manufacture of dairy foods and pharmaceuticals. Immunology looks at how the body fights off invasion by micro-organisms, and the ways vaccines protect us against disease. Immunology also looks at the genes which control immune responses, and at the many types of cells and molecules which cause both beneficial immune responses, and those not-so-good ones such as asthmatic, allergy, transplant rejection and autoimmunity.

- **Pathology**
  - Pathology involves the study of diseases, such as infections and cancers, at the genetic, molecular, cellular, and organ levels. Studying pathology involves the examination of various disease processes such as inflammation (including infections), wound healing and cancer.

- **Pharmacology**
  - Pharmacology is the study of the interaction between drugs and living systems, particularly molecular interactions of drugs at the organ, tissue and cellular level. Discovering new drugs and optimizing their use is an important part of pharmacology, as understanding drug action is critical to improving the delivery of quality health care.

- **Pharmacology**
  - Pharmacology examines how our body and its organs, tissues and cells work as part of an integrated system. It describes the fundamental properties of living systems, and provides insights into abnormal states, disease processes and our responses to challenges such as pregnancy, ageing, and exposure to extreme environments.

- **Physiology**
  - Physiology examines how our body; and its organs, tissues and cells work as part of an integrated system. It describes the fundamental properties of living systems, and provides insights into abnormal states, disease processes and our responses to challenges such as pregnancy, ageing, and exposure to extreme environments.
Student Testimonials

“Choosing to undertake a Bachelor of Medical Science at UNSW was one of the best decisions I have made. I enjoyed my science subjects throughout high school and I’ve always been interested in how the body works, both normally and in disease. I found the staff to be engaging and friendly, always willing to help me understand the subject matter. Having the opportunities to take part in medical research throughout my undergraduate degree has been a highlight. I highly recommend the experience offered by studying here.”

Peter Zarzour
PhD student in Medical Science