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Residency

Medical Resident's Licensure

Scope

All University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler (the "University") Graduate Medical Education Programs.

Purpose

To define the licensure process and requirements for medical residents.

POLICY

Residents shall follow the licensure guidelines for Texas if applicable.

Guidelines

1. Texas has no formal licensure provision for residents in training who do not yet meet requirements for full licensure. By entering the residency program, the physician is contracted to operate only under the auspices of the University and may evaluate and treat patients only as specifically authorized by the University.
2. By assuming responsibility for oversight of the residents during training, the University can authorize the performance of professional activities by residents that would otherwise only be allowed if they were fully licensed. **The resident is strictly prohibited from performing professional activities outside the University, unless specifically authorized by the University and under the supervision of a licensed physician (e.g., office rotations).** A resident who prescribes for or otherwise treats a friend or family member who is not a patient in one of these circumstances could be construed as practicing without a license.
3. The malpractice coverage specifically provided for the residents by the University **does not cover** outside activities (such as moonlighting), and the University is not responsible in any

way for these activities.

4. Texas requires a training permit in order to observe or rotate with any attending or in any facility in Texas, even a facility affiliated with the University. Such rotations require pre-approval by the Program Director and will not be authorized unless other arrangement cannot be made.
5. Once a resident receives formal, unrestricted medical licensure in the State of Texas, it is the responsibility of the resident to know and follow all regulations of the Texas Medical Board. Specifically, it is always improper to self-treat or self-medicate, especially controlled substances. Prescribing or providing treatment to family members is inappropriate. Family members could be treated in an emergent situation, and then care transferred to their regular physician as soon as possible.
6. A valid state license (from any state) may be required in order to be eligible to sit for the Certification Examination administered by an American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) board. The process for obtaining a license takes several months, so residents should begin this process early. Residents are encouraged to obtain licensure as soon as necessary requirements are met.

Physician-in-Training (PIT) Permits

A Physician-in-Training permit must be granted to the University by the Texas Medical Board on behalf of a physician who serves in Texas as an intern, resident, or fellow in graduate medical education programs approved by the ACGME. For the purposes of the Resident Physician Appointment Agreement, the University will seek a Physician-in-Training permit on behalf of each Resident Physician who has never had an unrestricted license to practice medicine in Texas. The permit may be renewed on an annual basis for the duration of the Program. The fees associated with permit applications, renewals and changes are the responsibility of the Residency program

A Physician-in-Training permit does not entitle the Resident Physician to assume professional activities outside of the Residency Program (moonlighting). By entering the residency program, the physician is contracted to operate only under the auspices of the University and may evaluate and treat patients only as specifically authorized by the University Center at Tyler.

By assuming responsibility for oversight of the residents during training, the University can authorize the performance of professional activities that residents would otherwise only be allowed if fully licensed. The resident is strictly prohibited from performing professional activities outside the University, unless specifically authorized by the University and under the supervision of a licensed physician (ie, office rotations).

Permanent Texas Medical License

A Resident Physician who obtains a permanent medical license from the Texas Medical Board during his/her training is required to furnish the GME office at the University with a copy of the permit issued annually when the license is renewed. It is the Resident Physician's responsibility to maintain a current medical license at all times. A Resident Physician who has not renewed his/her license as necessary will be dropped from PL-1, the first year of post-M.D. clinical training, on the license expiration date. Consequently, a Resident Physician will be removed from clinical duties (on LWOP) until the Texas Medical Board reinstates the license.

The fees associated with permanent medical license applications, renewals and changes are the responsibility of the Resident Physician. The malpractice coverage specifically provided for the residents by the University **does not cover** outside activities (such as moonlighting), and the University is not responsible in any way for these activities.

References

[Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education \(ACGME\)](#)

Approval Signatures

Step Description	Approver	Date
	Kirk Calhoun: President/Prof of Medicine	09/2020
Executive Cabinet	Michelle Harris: Executive Assistant Senior	09/2020
Medical Executive Committee	Griselda Venable: Dir Medical Staff Services	08/2020
Office of Legal Affairs	Carl Baranowski: VP Legal Affairs & CLO	08/2020
	Griselda Venable: Dir Medical Staff Services	08/2020