

**Categorical Internal Medicine Residency Training Program
(3 Years)^{A*}**

Fellowship Training^{C*D*}

General Internal Medicine

**Primary Care
Internal Medicine**

**Hospital Medicine
(Hospitalist)**

**Combined or
Other Practice^{B*}**

**Allergy &
Immunology
(2 to 3 Years)**

**Cardiovascular
Disease
(3 Years)**

**Endocrinology,
Diabetes &
Metabolism
(2 to 3 Years)**

**Gastroenterology
(3 Years)**

**Hematology
(2 Years)**

**Oncology
(2 Years)**

**Infectious
Diseases
(2 Years)**

**Nephrology
(2 Years)**

**Pulmonary^{E*}
(2 to 3 Years)**

**Rheumatology
(2 Years)**

**Transplant
Hepatology
(1 Year)**

**Combined Hematology &
Oncology
(3 Years)**

**Interventional Cardiology
(1 Year)**

**Cardiac Electro-physiology
(1 Year)**

**Heart Failure & Transplant
Cardiology
(1 Year)**

Flowchart Legend
^{A*}Trainees are eligible for board certification in internal medicine following completion of categorical residency training.
^{B*}Many internists practice a combination of full or part-time, inpatient and ambulatory medicine, consultative medicine, and/or may seek additional training in areas of focused practice, such as geriatric medicine, palliative care medicine, sports medicine (see below), or other forms of medical practice.
^{C*}Trainees are eligible for board certification in a subspecialty area of internal medicine following completion of fellowship training.
^{D*}Many fellowship training programs include a research component.
^{E*}Many pulmonary medicine programs include training allowing additional certification in critical care medicine
^{F*}Further training in these areas require completion of a residency training program, although not exclusively internal medicine.

Additional Training Options^{F*}

**Critical Care Medicine
(1 to 2 Years)**

**Hospice & Palliative Care
Medicine
(1 Year)**

**Geriatric Medicine
(1 Year)**

**Sports Medicine
(1 Year)**

**Sleep Medicine
(1 Year)**