I'm not a bot

verbVerb Forms present simple I / you / we / they do he / she / it does past simple did past participle done -ing form doing Idioms Phrasal Verbs jump to other results [transitive] do something used to refer to actions that you do not mention by name or do not know aboutWhat are you doing this evening?We will do what we can to help.Are you doing anything tomorrow evening?The company ought to do something about the poor service.What have you done to your hair?There's nothing to do (= no means of passing the time in an enjoyable way) in this place.There's nothing we can do about it (= we can't change the situation).What can I do for you (= how can I help)? [intransitive] to act or behave in the way mentioned do as... Do as you're told!They are free to do as they please. + adv./prep. You would do well to (= I advise you to) consider all the options before buying.Extra ExamplesJust do what they tell you to do.Do whatever you like. [intransitive] + adv./prep. used to ask or talk about the success or progress of somebody/somethingHow is the business doing?She did well out of (= made a big profit from) the deal.He's doing very well at school (= his work is good).Both mother and baby are doing well (= after the birth of the baby). (informal) How are you doing (= how are you)?Topics Successa1 [transitive] do something to work at or perform an activity or a taskI'm doing some research on the subject.I have a number of things to do today.I do aerobics once a week.Let's do (= meet for) lunch. (informal) Sorry. I don't do funny (= I can't be funny). [transitive] to perform the activity or task mentioned do the ironing, cooking, shopping, etc. I like listening to the radio when I'm doing the ironing.You could help me by doing the dishes. do some, a little, etc. acting, writing, etc. She did a lot of acting when she was at college.Vocabulary Building Household jobs: do or make?Household jobs: do or make?To talk about jobs in the home you can use such phrases as wash the dishes, clean the kitchen floor, set the table, etc. In conversation the verb do is often used instead:Let me do the dishes.Michael said he would do the kitchen floor.It's your turn to do the table. Do is often used with nouns ending in -ing:to do the shopping/cleaning/ironing/vacuuming.The verb make is used especially in the phrase make the beds and when you are talking about preparing or cooking food:He makes a great lasagne.I'll make breakfast while you're having a shower. You can also say get, get ready and, especially in North American English, fix for preparing meals:Can you get dinner while I put the kids to bed?Sit down—I'll fix supper for you. [transitive] do something used with nouns to talk about tasks such as cleaning, washing, arranging, etc.to do (= wash) the dishesto do (= arrange) the flowersI like the way you've done your hair. [transitive] do something (usually used in questions) to work at something as a jobWhat do you do (= what is your job)?What does she want to do when she leaves school?What did she do for a living?What's Tom doing these days? [transitive] do something to learn or study somethingI'm doing physics, biology and chemistry.Have you done any (= studied anything by) Keats? [transitive] do something to find the answer to something; to solve somethingI can't do this sum.Are you good at doing crosswords? [transitive] to produce, make or provide something do something to do a drawing/painting/sketchDoes this pub do lunches?Who's doing the food for the wedding reception?Many hotels don't do single rooms at all. do something for somebody I'll do a copy for you. do somebody something I'll do you a copy.Synonyms makemakedo ■ create ■ develop ■ produce ■ generate ■ formThese words all mean to make something from parts or materials, or to cause something to exist or happen.make to create or prepare something by combining materials or putting parts together; to cause something to exist or happen:She makes her own clothes.She made a good impression on the interviewer.do (rather informal) to make or prepare something, especially something artistic or something to eat:He did a beautiful drawing of a house.Who's doing the food for the party?create to make something exist or happen, especially something new that did not exist before:Scientists disagree about how the universe was created. make or create?Make is a more general word and is more often used for physical things: you would usually make a table/dress/cake but create jobs/wealth. You can use create for something physical in order to emphasize how original or unusual the object is: Try this new dish, created by our head chef. develop (used especially in business contexts) to think of and produce a new product:produce to make things to be sold; to create something using skill:a factory that produces microchipsgenerate to produce or create something, especially power, money or ideas:to generate electricityBrainstorming is a good way of generating ideas.form [often passive] to make something from something else; to make something into something else:Rearrange the letters to form a new word.The chain is formed from 136 links.Patternsto make/create/develop/produce/generate/form something from/out of somethingto make/form something into somethingto make/produce wineto create/develop a new productto create/produce/generate income/profits/wealthto produce/generate electricity/heat/powerExtra ExamplesHe did a beautiful drawing of a house.Who's doing the flowers for the wedding? [intransitive, transitive] to be suitable or be enough for somebody/something'Can you lend me some money?' 'Sure—will $20 do?' do for somebody/something These shoes won't do for the party. do as something The box will do fine as a table. do somebody (+ adv./prep.) (especially British English) This room will do me nicely, thank you (= it has everything I need). [transitive] do something to perform or produce a play, an opera, etc.The local dramatic society is doing 'Hamlet' next month. [transitive] do somebody/something to copy somebody's behaviour or the way somebody speaks, sings, etc., especially in order to make people laughHe does a great Elvis Presley.Can you do a Welsh accent? [intransitive, transitive] be/have done (doing something) | get something done to finish somethingSit there and wait till I'm done.I've done talking—let's get started.Did you get your article done in time? [transitive] do something to travel a particular distanceHow many miles did you do during your tour?My car does 40 miles to the gallon (= uses one gallon of petrol to travel 40 miles). [transitive] do something to complete a journeyWe did the round trip in two hours. [transitive] do something to travel at or reach a particular speedThe car was doing 90 miles an hour. [transitive] do something (informal) to visit a place as a touristWe did Tokyo in three days. [transitive] do something to spend a period of time doing somethingShe did a year at college, but then dropped out.He did six years (= in prison) for armed robbery. [transitive] do somebody/something to deal with or attend to somebody/somethingThe hairdresser said she could do me (= cut my hair) at three. [transitive] do something to cook somethingHow would you like your steak done? [transitive, usually passive] (British English, informal) to cheat somebody be done This isn't a genuine antique—you've been done. [transitive] do somebody (for something) (British English, informal) to punish somebodyThey did him for tax evasion.She got done for speeding. [transitive] do something (informal) to steal from a placeThe gang did a warehouse and a supermarket. [transitive] do something (informal) to take an illegal drugHe doesn't smoke, drink or do drugs. [transitive] do somebody/it (slang) to have sex with somebody Word OriginOld English dōn, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch doen and German tun, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek tithēmi 'I place' and Latin facere 'make, do'.Idioms Most idioms containing do are at the entries for the nouns and adjectives in the idioms, for example do a bunk is at bunk. be/have (got) nothing/not much to do with somebody/something to be something that somebody does not need to know about or should not get involved inIt's my decision—it's nothing to do with you.'How much do you earn?' 'What's it got to do with you?'We don't have very much to do with our neighbours (= we do not speak to them very often).I'd have nothing to do with him, if I were you. be/have to do with somebody/something | have (got) something, a lot, etc. to do with somebody/something to be about or connected with somebody/something'What do you want to see me about?' 'It's to do with that letter you sent me.'Her job has something to do with computers.Hard work has a lot to do with (= is an important reason for) her success. do right, well, etc. by somebody to treat somebody in a way that is right, good, etc.If we cannot keep the streets safe, then we are not doing right by the people of this country.We need to do better by children failed by our care system.We have done badly by the unemployed. (especially British English) used to say that a situation is not acceptable and should be changed or improvedThis is the third time you've been late this week; it simply won't do. not do anything/a lot/much for somebody (informal) used to say that something does not make somebody look attractiveThat hairstyle doesn't do anything for her. (informal) used to refuse a request'Can you lend me ten dollars?' 'Nothing doing!' (informal) used to show that you intend to stop somebody from doing something that they were going to doSharon went to get into the taxi. 'Oh no you don't,' said Steve. (informal) used to show that you will not accept something any longerThat does it, I'm off. I'm not having you swear at me like that. (informal) used to say that an accident, a mistake, etc. has had a very bad effect on somethingThat's done it. You've completely broken it this time. used to order somebody to stop doing or saying somethingThat'll do, children—you're getting far too noisy. what do you do for something? used to ask how somebody manages to obtain the thing mentionedWhat do you do for entertainment out here? what is somebody/something doing...? used to ask why somebody/something is in the place mentionedWhat are these shoes doing on my desk? Phrasal VerbsSee do in the Oxford Advanced American DictionarySee do in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English Medicine is a favorite topic of television shows. If you're a fan of Meredith Grey, Gregory House or Doogie Howser, you know all these fictional characters are MDs.But did you know there's a type of healthcare provider called a DO? DOs aren't typically the focus of TV shows, but they're equally qualified to care for you and your family."As a primary care provider, I work alongside DOs in my practice," says family medicine specialist Neha Vyas, MD. "We see similar patients and provide the same level of care."What's the difference between an MD and a DO?An MD is a Doctor of Medicine, while a DO is a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine. The bottom line? They do the same job, have similar schooling, can prescribe medication and can practice all over the U.S."In general, DOs practice a more holistic, whole-person type of care," explains Dr. Vyas. "MDs take a more allopathic, or illness-based, approach."Allopathic and osteopathic medicine differ in several ways:Allopathic medicine uses medication, surgery and other interventions to treat illnesses.Osteopathic medicine emphasizes the relationship between the mind, body and spirit. It focuses on treating the person as a whole and improving wellness through education and prevention. DOs also receive extra training in osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM), a hands-on method for diagnosing and treating patients.But these philosophical differences don't necessarily define the way DOs and MDs practice medicine. For example, DOs use all types of modern medical treatments, and MDs provide whole-person and preventive care.Becoming an MD vs. a DOThe development of the MD and DO degrees follows the history of medical education in the U.S. The first medical schools, which opened in the mid-1700s, originally offered a Bachelor of Medicine, but quickly developed the Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree.A physician named Andrew Taylor Still, MD, established the first DO training program in 1892. Dr. Still's philosophy about medicine changed after serving in the Civil War and experiencing the deaths of three of his children from spinal meningitis. He believed traditional medicine was ineffective, so over many years, he developed the concept of osteopathic medicine.As of the end of 2022, there were 154 allopathic medical schools and 38 schools of osteopathic medicine in the U.S.Admission requirements for MD and DO schoolsAdmission requirements for MD and DO programs are similar. Both rely heavily on undergraduate grade point averages (GPA) and Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) scores."The standards for getting into the two programs are a bit different," notes Dr. Vyas. "MD programs typically require slightly higher average GPAs and MCAT scores than DO programs — but not by much."MD vs. DO training programsBoth MDs and DOs follow a four-year curriculum that involves:Classroom and laboratory study during the first two years. Students learn about the human body, diseases, treatments and how to examine a patient.Clinical experience (rotations) during the third and fourth years. Students assist other healthcare providers with patient care in a wide range of specialties such as pediatrics, internal medicine and surgery."The main difference between MD and DO programs is that DOs receive 200 hours of training in osteopathic manipulative medicine," says Dr. Vyas. "This training is in addition to their regular classes."What is osteopathic manipulative medicine?A key concept in osteopathic medicine is the connection between your body's systems. An issue in one part of your body can affect other areas.Osteopathic manipulative medicine, or osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT), involves manipulating (touching or moving) your muscles, bones and joints. Manipulations can include gentle pressure and stretching or more forceful maneuvers.These techniques can improve alignment, balance and circulation. They allow your whole body to function better and activate your body's self-healing mechanisms.OMT can help improve musculoskeletal pain and a wide range of health conditions, like:Asthma.Constipation.Headaches and migraines.Repetitive stress injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.Sinus infections.DOs use OMT to diagnose, treat and prevent disease in people of all ages.Licensing exams for MDs and DOsAfter medical school, students must pass an exam. MDs take an exam called the U.S. Medical Licensing Exam (USMLE). DOs take the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Exam (COMLEX) and can also take the USMLE.The USMLE and COMLEX both include three levels:Level 1 checks students' knowledge about the fundamental aspects of medicine.Level 2 sees how well students can apply medical knowledge.Level 3 measures students' readiness to provide medical care on their own.Residency requirements for MDs and DOsAfter medical school, MDs and DOs complete a three-year residency program. "A residency is an apprenticeship in a specialty area," Dr. Vyas explains. "The residents care for patients independently but under the supervision of other physicians."Residency is a grueling experience that typically involves 80-hour work weeks. During this time, MDs and DOs work side by side, rotating through inpatient and outpatient settings. The first year of residency is called the internship and includes rotations in multiple specialties. Second- and third-year residents focus more on their chosen specialty.Some MDs and DOs choose to do a fellowship after their residency, which provides more in-depth subspecialty training.MDs vs. DOs in practiceBoth MDs and DOs can choose any specialty area of medicine, though DOs are more likely to select primary care specialties. The American Osteopathic Association reports that nearly 60% of DOs practice in family medicine, internal medicine and pediatrics compared with 28% of MDs.Other popular specialties for DOs include:Emergency medicine.Obstetrics and gynecology.Surgery.As of 2019, of the active medical providers in the U.S.:66% were MDs.8% were DOs.25% were international medical graduates (people who graduate from medical school outside of the country where they plan to practice).But the number of DOs is rising. In the past decade, the number of DOs and osteopathic medical students has increased by 81%.Which is better, MD or DO?MDs and DOs are equally trained and follow the most recent guidelines for disease prevention and treatment. Neither is better, but you may have a preference based on your view of medicine.And whether a healthcare provider is a good fit for you depends on many factors, including their personality, communication skills and treatment approach. By researching your options and asking questions, you can find a provider who meets all your needs. See also: Appendix:Variations of "do" English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia From Middle English don, from Old English dōn, from Proto-West Germanic *dōn, from Proto-Germanic *dōną, from Proto-Indo-European *dʰeh₁- ("to put, place, do, make"). For senses 4 and 5, compare Old Norse duga, whence Danish du. The past tense form is from Middle English didde, dude, from Old English dyde, *diede, an unexpected development from Proto-Germanic *dedō̜/*dedē (the expected reflex would be *ded), from Proto-Indo-European *dʰédʰeh₁ti, an athematic e-reduplicated verb of the same root *dʰeh₁-. The meaningless use of do in interrogative, negative, and affirmative sentences (e.g. "Do you like painting?" "Yes, I do"), existing in some form in most Germanic languages,[1] is thought by some linguists to be one of the Brittonicisms in English, calqued from Brythonic.[2] It is first recorded in Middle English, where it may have marked the perfective aspect, though in some cases the meaning seems to be imperfective. In Early Modern English, any meaning in such contexts was lost, making it a dummy auxiliary, and soon thereafter its use became mandatory in most questions and negations. Doublets include deed, deem, and -dom, but not deal. Other cognates include, via Latin, English feast, festival, fair ("celebration"), via Greek, English theo-, theme, thesis, and Sanskrit □□□□□ (dadhāti, "to put"), □□□□ (dhātṛ, "creator") and □□□□ (dhātu, "layer, element, root"). do (third-person singular simple present does, present participle doing, simple past did, past participle done) (auxiliary) A syntactic marker. (auxiliary) A syntactic marker in a question whose main verb is not another auxiliary verb or be. You seldom work on Sats, do you? (auxiliary) A syntactic marker in negations with the indicative and imperative moods. 1897 December (indicated as 1898), Winston Churchill, chapter IV, in The Celebrity: An Episode, New York, N.Y.: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., →OCLC, page 51:"Well," I answered, at first with uncertainty, then with inspiration, "he would do splendidly to lead your cotillon, if you think of having one." ¶ "So you do not dance, Mr. Crocker?" ¶ I was somewhat set back by her perspicuity. (auxiliary) A syntactic marker for emphasis with the indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods. Boy, did I make a mistake! That's not true: I always do say please and thank-you. So who did marry the Princess in the end? 1913, Joseph C[rosby] Lincoln, chapter VII, in Mr. Pratt's Patients, New York, N.Y.; London: D[aniel] Appleton and Company, →OCLC:"I don't know how you and the 'head,' as you call him, will get on, but I do know that if you call my duds a 'livery' again there'll be trouble. It's bad enough to go around togged out like a life saver on a drill day, but I can stand that 'cause I'm paid for it. [...] " 1950, C. S. Lewis, The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe:"Do stop it," said Susan; "it won't make things any better having a row between you two. Let's go and find Lucy." (pro-verb) A syntactic marker that refers back to an earlier verb and allows the speaker to avoid repeating the verb; in most dialects, not used with auxiliaries such as be, though it can be in AAVE. I play tennis; she does too. Likes her capuccino, Mary does. Your remarks piqued my curiosity, as it did my mom's too. They don't think it be like it is, but it do. (nonstandard) (auxiliary, archaic, dialectal) Used to form the present progressive of verbs. 1844, William Barnes, "Evenén in the Village", in Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect:...An' the dogs do bark, an' the rooks be a-vled to the elems high and dark, an' the water do roar at mill. (transitive) To perform; to execute. Synonyms: accomplish, carry out, functionate If you want something done, do it yourself. All you ever do is surf the Internet. What will you do this afternoon? 2013 June 21, Oliver Burkeman, "The tao of tech", in The Guardian Weekly, volume 189, number 2, page 48:The dirty secret of the internet is that all this distraction and interruption is immensely profitable. Web companies like to boast about [...], or offering services that let you "stay up to date with what your friends are doing", [...] and so on. But the real way to build a successful online business is to be better than your rivals at undermining people's control of their own attention. (obsolete, transitive) To cause or make (someone) (do something). 1490, William Caxton, "Prologue", in Eneydos (in Middle English); republished as Caxton's Eneydos, London: Early English Text Society, 1890, page 2:And also my lorde abbot of westmynster ded do shewe to me late, certayn euydences wryton in olde englyssche [...](please add an English translation of this quotation) 1590, Edmund Spenser, "Book II, Canto VI", in The Faerie Queene. [...], London: [...] [John Wolfe] for William Ponsonbie, →OCLC, stanza 7, page 258:Sometimes to do him laugh, fhe would affay / To laugh at fhaking off the leaues light, / Or to behold the water worke [...] 1611, The Holy Bible, [...] (King James Version), London: [...] Robert Barker, [...], →OCLC, 2 Corinthians 8:1, column 1:MOreouer, brethren, wee do you to wit [i.e. we make you to know] of the grace of God beftowed on the Churches of Macedonia, [...] (intransitive, transitive) To suffice. it's not the best broom, but it will have to do; this will do me, thanks. 1897 December (indicated as 1898), Winston Churchill, chapter IV, in The Celebrity: An Episode, New York, N.Y.: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., →OCLC, page 51:"Well," I answered, at first with uncertainty, then with inspiration, "he would do splendidly to lead your cotillon, if you think of having one." ¶ "So you do not dance, Mr. Crocker?" ¶ I was somewhat set back by her perspicuity. 1922, Margery Williams, The Velveteen Rabbit:"Here," she said, "take your old Bunny! He'll do to sleep with you!" And she dragged the Rabbit out by one ear, and put him into the Boy's arms. (intransitive) To be reasonable or acceptable. It simply will not do to have dozens of children running around such a quiet event. (ditransitive) To have (as an effect). The fresh air did him some good. (intransitive) To fare, perform (well or poorly). Our relationship isn't doing very well; how do you do? 2013 July 20, "Welcome to the plastisphere", in The Economist, volume 408, number 8845:Plastics are energy-rich substances, which is why many of them burn so readily. Any organism that could unlock and use that energy would do well in the Anthropocene. Terrestrial bacteria and fungi which can manage this trick are already familiar to experts in the field. (especially England, intransitive) To fare well; to thrive; to prosper; (of livestock) to fatten. 1971, George Ewart Evans, quoting ploughman Charles Last (born 1878), Tools of Their Trades: An Oral History of Men at Work c. 1900[3], Taplinger Publishing Company, →ISBN, page 68:That farm would go like a rick a-fire. It would do: it would go forward and prosper and make him his money. (transitive, chiefly in questions) To have as one's job. What does Bob do? — He's a plumber. (transitive) To perform the tasks or actions associated with (something). Don't forget to do your report! (transitive) To cook. Synonyms: see Thesaurus:cook 1944, "News from the Suburbs", in Punch[5]:We went down below, and the galley-slave did some ham and eggs, and the first lieutenant, who was aged 19, told me about Sicily, and time went like a flash. 2005, Alan Tansley, The Grease Monkey, page 99:Next morning, they woke about ten o'clock, Kev, went for a shower while Alice, did some toast, put the kettle on, and when he came out, she went in. (transitive) To travel in or through, to tour, to make a circuit of. 1869, Louisa M[ay] Alcott, "Our Foreign Correspondent", in Little Women: [...], part second, Boston, Mass.: Roberts Brothers, →OCLC, page 115:We 'did' London to our hearts' content,—thanks to Fred and Frank,—and were sorry to go away; [...] 1892, James Batchelder, Multum in Parvo: Notes from the Life and Travels of James Batchelder[6], page 97:After doing Paris and its suburbs, I started for London [...] 1968 July 22, Ralph Schoenstein, "Nice Place to Visit", in New York Magazine[7], page 28:No tourist can get credit for seeing America first without doing New York, the Wonderful Town, the Baghdad-on-Hudson, the dream in the eye of the Kansas hooker [...] (transitive) To treat in a certain way. 1894, Harper's New Monthly Magazine[8], volume 87, page 59, column 1:They did me well, I assure you—uncommon well: Bollinger of '84; green chartreuse fit for a prince; [...] 1928, Dorothy L[eigh] Sayers, "The Abominable History of the Man with Copper Fingers", in Lord Peter Views the Body:Upon my word, although he [my host] certainly did me uncommonly well, I began to feel I'd be more at ease among the bushmen. 1994, Jervey Tervalon, Understand This[9], →ISBN, page 50:"Why you gonna do me like that?" I ask. "Do what?" "Dog me." 2023, "Christmas, Why You Gotta Do Me Like This", performed by Eels:Christmas, why you gotta do me like this / I always embraced you / Held you close inside my heart (transitive) To work for or on, by way of caring for, looking after, preparing, cleaning, keeping in order, etc. 2018, Kate Atkinson, Transcription, →ISBN, page 291:The woman-who-did did not do very well, Juliet thought. (intransitive, obsolete) To act or behave in a certain manner; to conduct oneself. 1611, The Holy Bible, [...] (King James Version), London: [...] Robert Barker, [...], →OCLC, 2 Kings 17:34, column 2:Vnto this day they doe after the former manners: they feare not the Lord, neither doe they after their Statutes, or after their Ordinances, or after the Law and Commaundement which the Lord commaunded the children of Iacob, whom hee named Ifrael, [...] (transitive) To spend (time) in jail. (See also do time) Synonym: serve I did five years for armed robbery. (transitive) To impersonate or depict. Synonyms: imitate, personate, take off They really laughed when he did Clinton, with a perfect accent and a leer. (transitive, with 'a' and the name of a person, place, event, etc.) To copy or emulate the actions or behaviour that is associated with the person or thing mentioned. He did a Henry VIII and got married six times. He was planning to do a 9/11. (transitive, slang) To kill. Synonyms: do in, murder, off, rub out; see also Thesaurus:kill 2003 August 17, George Pelecanos, "Bad Dreams" (43:27 from the start), in The Wire, season 2, episode 11 (television production), spoken by Omar Little (Michael K. Williams), via HBO:About a year ago, a boy name Brandon got got here in Baltimore. Stuck and burned before he passed. [...] Wasn't no need for y'all to do him the way y'all did. 2004, Patrick Stevens, Politics Is the Greatest Game: A Johannesburg Liberal Lampoon[10], →ISBN, page 314:He's gonna do me, Jarvis. I kid you not, this time he's gonna do me proper. 2007, E.J. Churchill, The Lazarus Code, page 153:The order came and I did him right there. The bullet went right where it was supposed to go. (transitive, slang) To deal with for good and all; to finish up; to undo; to ruin; to do for. 1870, Charles Reade, Put Yourself in His Place:Sometimes they lie in wait in these dark streets, and fracture his skull, [...] or break his arm, or cut the sinew of his wrist; and that they call doing him. (transitive, informal) To punish for a misdemeanor. He got done for speeding. Teacher'll do you for that! (transitive, slang) To have sex with. (See also do it) Synonyms: go to bed with, sleep with; see also Thesaurus:copulate with c. 1588–1593 (date written), [William Shakespeare], The Most Lamentable Romaine Tragedie of Titus Andronicus: [...] (First Quarto), London: [...] Iohn Danter, and are to be sold by Edward White & Thomas Millington, [...], published 1594, →OCLC, [Act IV, scene ii], signatures G2, verso – G3, recto:Deme[trius]. Villaine vvhat haft thou done? / A[aron]. That vvhich thou canft not vndoe. / Chiron. Thou haft vndone our mother. / Aron. Villaine I haue done thy mother. 1996, James Russell Kincaid, My Secret Life, page 81:[...] one day I did her on the kitchen table, and several times on the dining-room table. 2008, Donna Hill, On the Line[11], page 84:The uninhibited woman within wanted to do him right there on the countertop, but I remained composed. (transitive) To cheat or swindle. Synonyms: defraud, diddle, mug off, rip off, scam; see also Thesaurus:deceive That guy just did me out of two hundred bucks! 1852, Thomas De Quincey, Sir William Hamilton:He was not to be done, at his time of life, by frivolous offers of a compromise that might have secured him seventy-five per cent. (transitive) To convert into a certain form; especially, to translate. the novel has just been done into English; I'm going to do this play into a movie (transitive, intransitive) To finish. (stock exchange) To cash or to advance money for, as a bill or note. (informal, transitive, ditransitive) To make or provide. Synonyms: furnish, give, supply; see also Thesaurus:give Do they do haircuts there? Could you do me a burger with mayonnaise instead of ketchup? (informal, transitive) To injure (one's own body part). 2010 April 24, "Given stretchered off with suspected broken shoulder", in The Irish Times[12], retrieved 2015-07-21:"Defender Kolo Toure admitted Given will be a loss, but gave his backing to Nielsen. 'I think he's done his shoulder,' said the Ivorian." 2014 April 14, Matt Cleary, "What do Australia's cricketers do on holiday?", in ESPNcricinfo[13], retrieved 2015-07-21:"Watto will spend the entire winter stretching and doing Pilates, and do a hamstring after bending down to pick up his petrol cap after dropping it filling his car at Caltex Cronulla." 2014 August 13, Harry Thring, "I knew straight away I'd done my ACL: Otten", in AFL.com.au[14], retrieved 2015-07-21:"'I knew straight away I'd done my ACL, I heard the sound - it was very loud and a few of the boys said they heard it as well,' Otten said." (transitive) To take (a drug). (transitive, in the form be doing [somewhere]) To exist with a purpose or for a reason. What's that car doing in our swimming pool? (informal, transitive) To drive a vehicle at a certain speed, especially in regard to a speed limit. He was doing 50 [miles per hour] in a school zone. (DoggoLingo, chiefly used with verbs) This term needs a definition. Please help out and add a definition, then remove the text {{rfdef}}. 2017 August 9, Tasnim Odrika, "How to deal with trust issues in a relationship", in The Daily Star[15], Dhaka, →OCLC, archived from the original on 2017-08-13:Is your significant other doing you a heckin distress? 2017 December 11, Jessica Boddy (for NPR), "Dogs are Doggos", in What Do You Meme, page 21: When they stick out their tongues, they're doing a mlem, a blep, a blop. They bork. They boof. 2018, "The Understew", in Brain Stew, number 13, Pierre Laclede Honors College:Woof woof! I'm the goodest boi! I will do you all a protecc (in exchange for yummy treats and full medical, dental, and vision care). 2020, Doing Things Media, Doggos Doing Things: The Hilarious World of Puppos, Borkers, and Other Good Bois, Running Press, →ISBN:hey there hope ya dont mind if I do a cronch (I luv the house salad) [...] henlo mom / doin a heckin picturesque / the cuter i look / the more treatos i consume In older forms of English, when the pronoun thou was in active use, this verb possessed second-person singular present indicative forms dost and doest, and a second-person singular past indicative form didst. Similarly, when the ending -eth was in active use for third-person singular present indicative forms, this verb possessed third-person singular present indicative forms doth and doeth. There was a tendency to use the shorter forms dost and doth as auxiliaries, and doest and doeth elsewhere. Appendix:Collocations of do, have, make, and take do (plural dos or do's or (uncommon) doos) (UK, informal) A party, celebration, social function; usually of moderate size and formality. Synonyms: get-together; see also Thesaurus:party We're having a bit of a do on Saturday to celebrate my birthday. 1980, Jona Lewie, Keef Trouble, "You'll Always Find Me in the Kitchen at Parties", performed by Jona Lewie:She was into French cuisine but I ain't no Cordon Bleu / This was at some do in Palmers Green, I had no luck with her 1980 December 13, Mitzel, "Dale Barbre's Murder Transformed", in Gay Community News, volume 8, number 21, page 13:A gross-gutted, bulb-nosed, bourbon-stanky Boston flatfoot in plain clothes wrinkled white sox, with a race track tip-sheet stuffed in his back pocket trying real hard to mingle unnoticed at an elegant Buddies "do" to glean inside-dope. 2013 September 13, Russell Brand, "Russell Brand and the GQ awards", in The Guardian[16]:[...] ; this aside, though, neon forever the moniker of trash, this is a posh do, in an opera house full of folk in tuxes. (informal) Clipping of hairdo. Alternative form: 'do I don't like to spend time on my hairstyle, so I usually just wear a do-rag. 2012, Hannah Richell, The Secrets of the Tides, →ISBN, page 464: (chiefly fossilized) Something that can or should be done. Antonym: don't Don't forget the dos and don'ts. 1916, Eleanor H. Porter, chapter VIII, in Just David[17]:With the coming of Monday arrived a new life for David—a curious life full of "don'ts" and "dos." (chiefly obsolete, fossilized in the UK) Something that has been done. "How come you quit?" "I'm moving to London." "Fair dos." (archaic) Ado; bustle; stir; to-do; A period of confusion or argument. Synonym: to-do 1689, John Selden, Table Talk:A great deal of do, and a great deal of trouble. (obsolete, UK, slang) A cheat; a swindler. (obsolete, UK, slang) An act of swindling; a fraud or deception. (UK, slang) A homicide. 2020 December 4, "No fibs" (1:34 from the start), in (Zone 2) Karma × Trizzac (lyrics), Demented:Get it done, no not properlyThem man thought that they got meTrue, I came back like a fucking zombieAttempted do with the chingHave an opp boy say "please don't chong me!" For the plural of the noun, the spelling dos would be correct; do's is often used for the sake of legibility, but is sometimes considered incorrect. dos and don'tshag dohen dostag dosten do English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Coined by Italian musicologist Giovanni Battista Doni in 1635 as an easier-to-sing open-syllable revision to the solmization ut of Guido of Arezzo, from the first syllable of Latin Dominus ("The Lord") (speculated by some to be an ulterior abbreviation of Giovanni Battista Doni) on the pattern of other Latinate solfège with the stated justification that God is the tonic and root of the world. do (plural dos) English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Short for ditto. do (not comparable) (archaic) Abbreviation of ditto. [1849], "Contents", in J[oseph] P[hilip] Robson, editor, Songs of the Bards of the Tyne; or, A Choice Selection of Original Songs Chiefly in the Newcastle Dialect. [...], Newcastle upon Tyne: [...] P. France & Co., [...], →OCLC, page 14:Softest flowers, .. J. P. Robson, 335 / Stars of Hartlepool, .. do 356 1862 October 23, "The O'Connell National Statue", in The Freeman's Journal[18], Dublin, page 2:Michael Higgins, 51, Back lane / John Mulligan, 53, do English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia Shortening of dozen. (UK) enPR: dō, IPA(key): /dəʊ/ (US) enPR: dō, IPA(key): /doʊ/ do "do", in OneLook Dictionary Search. ^ Langer, Nils (2001) Linguistic Purism in Action: How auxiliary tun was stigmatized in Early New High German[1], de Gruyter, →ISBN ^ John McWhorter (2009) "What else happened to English? A brief for the Celtic hypothesis", in English language & linguistics, volume 13, number 2, Cambridge: University Press, pages 163-191 O.D., OD, O&D, od, Od, O/D (Tosk) IPA(key): /do/, [doˌ], [dɔ] (Gheg) IPA(key): [dɜ] do do (Gheg) some Synonyms: disa, ca From Hindi □□ (do). do (Bengali script □□) do do The Papuan Languages of New Guinea (1986, →ISBN) From Middle High German doch, from Old High German doh, from Proto-West Germanic *þauh, from Proto-Germanic *þauh. Cognates include German doch, Dutch doch, Yiddish דאָך (dokh), Luxembourgish dach, English though, Old Norse þó, Gothic (þauh). do Expresses a contrast Contradicts what may be believed and/or emphasises a certainty: certainly, but, really, just (always unstressed) Mia san do kane Trottln. — We certainly are no idiots. Des Gschäft håd do zugsperrt. — But the shop has closed down. Den kenn i do! — I do know him. I wui do nur wissa, wo's då auße geht. — I really just want to know where the exit is. Emphasis on a different outcome than expected: after all, in the end (always stressed) Mia san do kane Trottln. — We are no idiots after all. Des Gschäft håd do zugsperrt. — The shop has closed down after all. I håb's versuacht, owa dånn do ned gschåfft. — I've tried, but in the end I failed. do From Latin dōnum ("gift"). do m (plural dons) Borrowed from Italian do. do m (plural dos) (music) do (first note of diatonic scale) See the etymology of the corresponding lemma form. IPA(key): (Central, Balearic, Valencia) [ˈdo] do (obsolete) first-person singular present indicative of dar From Old High German dār ("there"). do here; there; in this or that place From Old High German duo ("then"), variant of do, dō. Compare German da, Dutch toen. du, dunn (southern Moselle Francoinan) IPA(key): /doː/ (traditional) IPA(key): /dɔː/ (now sometimes by conflation with etymology 1 under standard German influence) do From Old High German du. du (many dialects) dou (some dialects of Moselle Franconian) de (unstressed form) do (few dialects, including Kölsch) thou; you (singular) From English do. Resemblance to Taishanese做 (du1, "to do") is probably coincidence. do (Hong Kong Cantonese) to do to work (euphemistic) to have sex Bolton, Kingsley, Hutton, Christopher (2005) A Dictionary of Cantonese Slang: The Language of Hong Kong Movies, Street Gangs and City Life, Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, →ISBN, page 100 English Loanwords in Hong Kong Cantonese Inherited from Old Czech do, from Proto-Slavic *do. do [with genitive] into, in (to the inside of) Vešel do místnosti. — He walked into the room. Dostala se jí voda do bot. — Water got in her boots. to, in (in the direction of, and arriving at; indicating destination) Jdeme do obchodu. — We are walking to the shop. Přiletěli jsme do New Yorku. — We arrived in New York. until (up to the time of) Zůstal tam až do neděle. — He stayed there until Sunday. by (at some time before the given time) Ať jsi zpátky do desíti! — Be back by ten o'clock! to, in (physical blows "to" a body part) Do hlavy ne! — Don't hit me in the head! Oběť byla pobodána do břicha — Victim has stab wounds to the stomach. to, up to (extreme limit, all the way up to) Budeme si to pamatovat do posledního dechu — We will remember it till our last breath. From Italian do ("the note"). IPA(key): /doː/ Hyphenation: do Rhymes: -o: do m or f (plural do's) do, the musical note (Belgium) C, the musical note (notes): re, mi, fa, sol, la, si; bee, kruis, mol IPA(key): /do/ Rhymes: -oHyphenation: do do (accusative singular do-on, plural do-oj, accusative plural do-ojn) The name of the Latin-script letter D/d. (Latin-script letter names) litero; a, bo, co, ĉo, do, e, fo, go, ĝo, ho, ĥo, i, jo, ĵo, ko, lo, mo, no, o, po, ro, so, ŝo, to, u, ŭo, vo, zo From French donc, possibly via apheresis of Latin ad tunc (see adonc). Compare Italian dunque, Romanian atunci, Spanish entonces. do therefore, then, so (with conclusion), indeed, however du (Lagarteiru, Valverdeñu) From Old Galician-Portuguese do, equivalent to de ("of") + o (masculine singular definite article). do m sg (plural dos, feminine da, feminine plural das) (Mañegu) of the 2000, Domingo Frades Gaspar, Vamus a falal: Notas pâ coñocel y platical en nosa fala, Editora regional da Extremadura, Theme I, Chapter 1: Lengua Española:I si "a patria do homi é sua lengua", cumu idía Albert Camus, o que está claru é que a lengua está mui por encima de fronteiras, serras, rius i maris, de situaciós pulíticas i sociu-económicas, de lazus religiosus e inclusu familiaris.And if "a man's homeland [i.e. "homeland of the man"] is his language", as Albert Camus said, what is clear is that language is above borders, mountain ranges, rivers and seas, above political and socio-economic situations, of religious and even family ties. Valeš, Miroslav (2021) Diccionariu de A Fala: lagarteiru, mañegu, valverdeñu (web)[19], 2nd edition, Minde, Portugal: CIDLeS, published 2022, →ISBN Borrowed from Italian do. IPA(key): /toː/ Rhymes: -o: do n (genitive singular dos, plural do) IPA(key): /do/ Rhymes: -o do m (plural do) (music) do, the note 'C' Synonym: ut From contraction of preposition de ("of, from") + masculine definite article o ("the"). do m (feminine da, masculine plural dos, feminine plural das) of the; from the; 's cabalo do demo — demon's horse ("dragonfly") Glottal stop loss of do·o do (Mandi) do gender unattested singular of mdo gender unattested do gender unattested singleton Synonym: dǒ? Do pǎ' lá' pyə. — There is only one house in our village. dodyě ("roof")dò ("curse")dǒ ("skull")dòm ("over/above")dǒthəthɔ́pà' Erika Eichholzer (editor) et al, Dictionnaire ghomala' (2002) From French dos ("back"). do too (Wiesemann spelling system) do here Synonyms: hie, hier Die Fraa is nimmi do. — The woman isn't here anymore. then; so Synonym: dann Do sim-mer fortgesprung. — Then we fled. Online Hunsrik Dictionary do From confusion between Middle Irish ro- (in perfect), no- (in imperfect and conditional), and do- (of many verbs with that preverb), from Old Irish ro-, no-, to-

Slavic *do dò (Cyrillic spelling до̀) only, except ni(t)ko do ja — nobody but me, only me ne jede ništa do komad hljeba/hleba — he eats nothing except a piece of bread around, approximately do dva metra — around two meters do 5 kila — around five kilograms due to, because of to je do hrane — that's due to the food dȍ (Cyrillic spelling дȍ) (+ genitive case) up to, to, until, as far as, by od Zagreba do Beograda — from Zagreb to Belgrade od jutra do mraka / od 5 do 10 sati — from morning to night / from 5 to 10 o'clock od vrha do dna — from top to bottom do r(ij)eke — as far as the river sad je pet do sedam — now it's five minutes to seven do poned(j)eljka — by Monday do sada — so far, thus far, till now do nedavna — until recently do dana današnjega — to this very day sve do — as far as up to, all the way to do kuda — how far do tuda — thus far, up to here before (= prȉje/prȅ) do rata — before the war beside, next (to) s(j)edi do mene — sit next to me jedan do drugoga — side by side (by extension, idiomatic and figurative meanings) up to one; interested in; feel like nije mi do toga — I don't feel like doing that nije mi do sm(ij)eha — I don't feel like laughing njemu je samo do seksa — he is only interested in sex nije mi puno stalo do toga — I'm not very much interested in that nije do mene — it's not up to me, it's no me to lame Inherited from Proto-Slavic *dolъ. dô m inan (Cyrillic spelling до̂) (regional, Bosnia, Serbia) dale, small valley Borrowed from Italian do. dô m inan (Cyrillic spelling до̂, indeclinable) “do”, in Hrvatski jezični portal [Croatian language portal] (in Serbo-Croatian), 2006–2025 “do”, in Hrvatski jezični portal [Croatian language portal] (in Serbo-Croatian), 2006–2025 “do”, in Hrvatski jezični portal [Croatian language portal] (in Serbo-Croatian), 2006–2025 Inherited from Old Polish do. IPA(key): /ˈdɔ/ Rhymes: -ɔ Syllabification: do do [with genitive] do in dykcjonorz.eu do in silling.org Inherited from Proto-Slavic *do. do [with genitive] “do”, in Slovníkový portál Jazykovedného ústavu Ľ. Štúra SAV [Dictionary portal of the Ľ. Štúr Institute of Linguistics, Slovak Academy of Science] (in Slovak), , 2003–2025 From Proto-Slavic *do. do (with genitive) by (some time before the given time) (with genitive) till “do”, in Slovarji Inštituta za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša ZRC SAZU (in Slovene), 2014–2025 IPA(key): /ˈdo/ [ˈd̪o] Rhymes: -o Syllabification: do Borrowed from Italian do. do m (plural dos) do (musical note) C (musical note or key) (notes): do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si From Old Spanish do, from de (“from”) + o (“where”). Compare Italian dove, French d'où. do (obsolete) where Synonym: (modern) donde do (obsolete) where Synonym: (modern) donde do Expression of surprise: oh! damn! do Bill Palmer, The Languages and Linguistics of the New Guinea Area (→ISBN, 2017), page 531, table 95, Comparative basic vocabulary in Lakes Plain Languages do do first-person singular present indicative of dar (“I give”) Sino-Vietnamese word from 由. do (passive voice marker) bị (negative), được (positive) do though, although, even though IPA(key): /doː/ Rhymes: -oː From Proto-Celtic *tod, from Proto-Indo-European *tód (“that”). do yes indeed Do, es i i'r parc ddoe.Yes, I went to the park yesterday. Used to express an affirmative answer to verbs in the preterite (simple past) tense. In colloquial speech it can sometimes be heard as an answer to any question referring to the past (such as those in the perfect or pluperfect), but this is considered nonstandard. da (colloquial) deuaf, dof (literary) do first-person singular future colloquial of dod do From Old Frisian thū, from Proto-West Germanic *þū, from Proto-Germanic *þū, from Proto-Indo-European *túh$_2$. IPA(key): /doː/ (unstressed) IPA(key): /də/ do (Clay) you, thou; informal second-person singular pronoun Ik hâld fan dy. — I love you. “do (I)”, in Wurdboek fan de Fryske taal (in Dutch), 2011 From Old Frisian *dūve, from Proto-West Germanic *dūbā. do c (plural dowen, diminutive doke) “do (II)”, in Wurdboek fan de Fryske taal (in Dutch), 2011 Borrowed from Italian do. do c (plural do's) “do (IV)”, in Wurdboek fan de Fryske taal (in Dutch), 2011 do Conjugation of do (action verb) singular plural inclusive exclusive 1st person todo modo ado 2nd person nodo fodo 3rd person inanimate ido dodo animate imperative nodo, do fodo, do Clemens Voorhoeve (1982) The Makian languages and their neighbours[22], Pacific linguistics From do used in solfège to represent the first tonic of a major scale. dò The syllable used to represent the low-tone and its diacritic (`) Ẹ bá mi fàmì sí "pàtàkì" pà-tà-kì dò-dò-dòHelp me tone mark "pàtàkì" pà-tà-kì low-tone, low-tone, low-tone dó adóbòadódìíadónìláyadídódóbòdókódóni bí olókó ńlá bá dóni, gbíngbin lìàá gbin dó Related to Persian دوغ (duġ) and Tajik дуғ (duġ). do do mecate, rope made of maguey or hair fiber Long C., Rebecca, Cruz M., Sofronio (2000) Diccionario zapoteco de San Bartolomé Zoogocho, Oaxaca (Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas “Mariano Silva y Aceves”; 38)[23] (in Spanish), second electronic edition, Coyoacán, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, A.C., page 367 transitive verb 1 : to bring to pass : carry out it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence … and if I can learn what it is I will do it—Abraham Lincoln 2 : put —used chiefly in do to deathhad been hounded down and done to death as heretics—Stringfellow Barr 3 4 a : bring about, effect b : to give freely : pay 5 : to bring to an end : finish —used in the past participle 6 : to put forth : exert did her best to win the race 7 a : to wear out especially by physical exertion : exhaust At the end of the race they were pretty well done. b : to attack physically : beat also : kill 8 : to bring into existence : produce do a biography on the general has done some beautiful landscapes 9 —used as a substitute verb especially to avoid repetitionIf you must make such a racket, do it somewhere else. 10 a : to play the role or character of He did Hamlet on Broadway. b : mimic also : to behave like do a Houdini and disappear c : to perform in or serve as producer of 11 : to treat unfairly especially : cheat did him out of his inheritance 12 b : to prepare for use or consumption especially : cook c : set, arrange d : to apply cosmetics to wanted to do her face before the party e : decorate, furnish did the living room in Early American 13 : to be engaged in the study or practice of especially : to work at as a vocation 14 a : to pass over : traverse b : to travel at a speed of 15 : tour doing 12 countries in 30 days 16 a : to spend (time) in prison has been doing time in a federal penitentiary b : to serve out (a period of imprisonment) did ten years for armed robbery 17 : to serve the needs of : suit, suffice worms will do us for bait 18 : to approve especially by custom, opinion, or propriety You oughtn't to say a thing like that … it's not done.—Dorothy Sayers 19 : to treat with respect to physical comforts 20 : use sense 4 21 : to have sexual intercourse with 22 : to partake of intransitive verb 1 : act, behave 2 a : get along, fare b : to carry on business or affairs : manage We can do without your help. 3 : to take place : happen what's doing across the street 4 : to come to or make an end : finish —used in the past participlehe had done with speech for that evening and gave us no reply—Arnold Bennett 5 : to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6 : to be adequate or sufficient : serve 7 : to be fitting : conform to custom or propriety 8 —used as a substitute verb to avoid repetitionwanted to run and play as children do —used especially in British English following a modal auxiliary or perfective havea great many people had died, or would do—Bruce Chatwin 9 —used in the imperative after an imperative to add emphasis auxiliary verb 1 a —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did crave—Shakespeare b —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences with inverted word orderfervently do we pray—Abraham Lincoln , in interrogative sentences , and in negative sentences 2 —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses expressing emphasis When you say that you're going to see a doctor, you may be referring to two types of medical professionals: MDs and DOs. Each title refers to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas. MDs and DOs are two types of medical professionals. These titles refer to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas including their approach to care. (Photo Credit: DigitalVision/Getty Images) MD stands for doctor of medicine. MDs are allopathic doctors. That means they treat and diagnose conditions using conventional medical tools like X-rays, prescription drugs, and surgery. Allopathic medicine is also called conventional or mainstream medicine.MDs can choose to be broad practitioners and work as family medicine or primary care doctors. They can also specialize in many areas, which requires further education, including:SurgerySpecific body parts or organsPsychiatryGeriatric medicinePediatricsDO stands for doctor of osteopathic medicine. They use the same conventional medical techniques as MDs but with a few other methods. DOs tend to focus more on holistic health and prevention. In holistic health, all parts of a person, including their mind, body, and emotions, are considered during the treatment. They also use a system of physical manipulations and adjustments to diagnose and treat people. More than half of DOs work in primary care, but they can also specialize in another area, just like MDs.DOs have all the same responsibilities and rights as MDs, including the abilities to perform surgery with proper training and prescribe medicine.MDs and DOs follow similar educational routes. They must first earn a 4-year undergraduate degree, and most will take pre-medicine courses during this time. After getting an undergraduate degree, they will attend either medical school or a college of osteopathic medicine.After finishing 4 years of medical education, MDs and DOs must complete an internship and a residency. A residency is on-the-job training under the supervision of more experienced doctors. Some MDs and DOs will also go on to do fellowships to learn more about a specialty. MDs and DOs often train side by side in residencies and internships, despite going to different types of schools. Both MDs and DOs must also take a licensing exam in order to practice medicine professionally. The type of licensing exam taken depends on the state that the MD or DO resides in.MDs and DOs provide similar quality of care. One study examined the health outcomes of over 300,000 hospitalized Medicare patients, some of whom were treated by an MD and some of whom were treated by a DO. The study showed that patients treated by MDs vs. DOs had nearly identical lengths of stay, readmission rates, death rates, and costs.There are a lot more MDs than DOs in the United States. Almost 9 in 10 doctors who went to a U.S. medical school have an MD degree. One study found that around 19% of doctor's visits were to DOs, and 81% were to MDs.Both allopathic medical schools and colleges of osteopathic medicine are competitive to get into. However, students attending colleges of osteopathic medicine have slightly lower average GPAs and MCAT scores compared to students attending medical schools. These lower GPAs and MCAT scores do not necessarily reflect the quality of students in DO programs. There are fewer students in colleges of osteopathic medicine compared to allopathic medical schools. Only a quarter of medical students in the U.S. attend a college of osteopathic medicine. But interest in the DO degree is rising: between 2011-2012 and 2021-2022, enrollment in DO programs increased by 68%.DOs also learn about how the bones, nerves, and muscles work together and influence people’s health. They spend extra time (usually about 200 hours) studying osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM). This is also called osteopathic manipulative technique (OMT). OMT focuses on methods used to relieve back pain, neck pain, strained muscles, and other conditions. MDs and DOs have slightly different approaches to medicine.MDs focus on looking at your symptoms and making a diagnosis based on those symptoms. They tend to take a more targeted approach to treatment.DOs, on the other hand, see the body as an integrated whole and treat health issues accordingly. This is called a holistic approach, and it is the foundation of osteopathic medicine. Because of this holistic view, they usually focus more on prevention. They may also make more lifestyle recommendations compared witho MDs.Some MDs may also take a holistic approach to medicine, but not all of them will.Both DOs and MDs are good doctors with professional training. A lot of their training is very similar, and both types of doctor use technology like X-rays and prescriptions. If you went to an MD and a DO, you probably wouldn’t notice a lot of differences. In fact, you might not be able to tell the difference at all. If you’re choosing between seeing an MD vs. DO, here are some things to think about:Approach. MDs tend to focus on diagnosing and treating one part of the body. DOs tend to think about how different parts of the body work together. For example, they might think about how skeletal conditions could affect your muscles.Location. Some areas have more MDs, and some have more DOs. For example, about 19% of doctors in New Jersey with a U.S. medical degree are DOs, compared with 7% in Alabama. See who practices in your area.Specialty. DOs tend to work in certain specialties, like family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. About 3 in 5 DOs work in these fields. About 22% of family medicine doctors with a U.S. medical school degree are DOs.Health conditions. DOs are trained in osteopathic manipulative medicine, a technique where they use their hands to apply gentle pressure on or stretch certain body parts. This can be used to diagnose and treat musculoskeletal pain and conditions like asthma, constipation, headaches, repetitive stress injuries, and sinus infections.Patient satisfaction. One survey showed that people who had seen osteopathic doctors were more satisfied with their treatment than those who had been to allopathic doctors, chiropractors, and other types of health care providers. When you look up a doctor online, you might be able to find previous patient ratings.While the OMM techniques performed by DOs seem similar to those used by chiropractors, the two fields are different. Unlike DOs, chiropractors cannot practice medicine. Chiropractors focus more on the musculoskeletal system and spinal alignment. DOs can practice medicine like an MD, and they focus on holistic and preventative medicine.Both MDs and DOs are well-trained doctors that can give you the care you need. They have similar training, although DOs spend extra time studying how the bones, nerves, and muscles work together. Because of this, DOs tend to approach medicine from a more holistic perspective, which means they think about how all your organs work together. Neither type of doctor is better than the other, so you can pick the approach you feel most comfortable with.Can MDs perform surgery? Both MDs and DOs can specialize in surgery. About 94% of surgeons with a U.S. medical degree have an MD.What does DO stand for in medicine? DO stands for doctor of osteopathic medicine. Do surgeons earn more than physicians? It depends on the specialty. In 2023, orthopedic surgeons made an average salary of $378,250. Meanwhile, cardiologists made $449,320 and pediatricians made $205,860.What are osteopathic medicine examples? Osteopathic medicine is a holistic or broad view of health that considers how different organ systems work together. Doctors of osteopathic medicine, or DOs, can specialize in any area of medicine, but most choose to work in family care, internal medicine, or pediatrics. Patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient-centered approach to every specialty across the full spectrum of medicine. They are trained to listen and partner with their patients to help them get healthy and stay well. DOs practice in all medical specialities, including primary care, pediatrics, OBGYN, emergency medicine, psychiatry and surgery. Moreover, DOs hold some of the most prominent positions in medicine today, including overseeing care for the President of the United States, the NASA medical team, Olympic athletes and many who serve in the uniformed services. From their first days of medical school, DOs are trained to look beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your well-being. They practice medicine according to the latest science and technology, but also consider options to complement pharmaceuticals and surgery. As part of their education, DOs receive special training in the musculoskeletal system, your body’s interconnected system of nerves, muscles and bones. By combining this knowledge with the latest advances in medical technology, they offer patients the most comprehensive care available today. The osteopathic philosophy of medicine sees an interrelated unity in all systems of the body, with each working with the other to heal in times of illness. Osteopathic medicine is practiced by Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, who bring a whole-person approach to care by focusing on looking beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your wellbeing. The profession is one of the fastest growing segments in health care today, with one out of every four medical students enrolled in an osteopathic medical school. Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine and comprehensive patient care. They are trained to recognize the interrelated unity among all systems of the body, each working with the other to promote overall health and wellness. Upon graduating from medical school, DOs complete internships, residencies and fellowships. This training lasts three to eight years and prepares them to become licensed and board-certified. Like all physicians in the U.S., Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, are licensed to practice medicine by licensing boards in each state. Requirements vary by state. Typically, licensure requires successful completion of a medical licensing exam administered by the state licensing board or acceptance of a certificate issued by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners upon completion of a rigorous series of exams. The Federation of State Medical Boards provides a directory of state licensing boards that can be contacted for information regarding physician licensure. DOs earn board certification when they achieve expertise in a medical specialty or subspecialty by meeting the requirements of a specialty certifying board. Physicians in the U.S. can become board certified through the American Osteopathic Association or the American Board of Medical Specialties. The board certification process involves a combination of written, practical and simulator-based tests. No results found for that term. Postgraduate medical degree This article is about physician qualifications and titles in the United States. For other uses, see DO (disambiguation). Osteopathic medicine in the United States Andrew Taylor Still (founder) Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) Medicine US Medical education Schools Physicians Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine AOA AACOM AAO COMLEX MD & DO Comparison Specialty Colleges AOA BOS vte Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO or D.O., or in Australia DO USA[1]) is a medical degree conferred by the 38 osteopathic medical schools in the United States.[2][3][4] DO and Doctor of Medicine (MD) degrees are equivalent: a DO graduate may become licensed as a physician or surgeon and thus have full medical and surgical practicing rights in all 50 US states. As of 2023[update], there were 186,871 osteopathic physicians and medical students in DO programs across the United States.[5] Osteopathic medicine (as defined and regulated in the United States) emerged historically from the quasi-medical practice of osteopathy, but has become a distinct and proper medical profession. As of 2024[update], 28% of all U.S. medical students were DO students, while 11% of all U.S. physicians were osteopathic physicians.[6] The curricula at DO-granting medical schools are equivalent to those at MD-granting medical schools, which focus the first two years on the biomedical and clinical sciences, then two years on core clinical training in the clinical specialties.[7] One notable difference between DO and MD training is that DOs spend an additional 300–500 hours to study pseudoscientific hands-on manipulation of the human musculoskeletal system (osteopathic manipulative technique) alongside conventional evidence-based medicine and surgery like their MD peers.[8][9][10] Upon completing medical school, a DO graduate can enter an internship or residency training program, which may be followed by fellowship training.[7] DO graduates attend the same graduate medical education programs as their MD counterparts.[11] Further information: Osteopathic medicine in the United States § History Osteopathy, the older form of osteopathic medicine, began in the United States in 1874. The term "osteopathy" was coined by the physician and surgeon[12][13] Andrew Taylor Still, who named his new discipline of medicine "osteopathy", reasoning that "the bone, osteon, was the starting point from which [he] was to ascertain the cause of pathological conditions".[14] He founded the American School of Osteopathy (now A.T. Still University of the Health Sciences) in Kirksville, Missouri, for the teaching of osteopathy on May 10, 1892. While the state of Missouri granted the right to award the MD degree,[15] he remained dissatisfied with the limitations of conventional medicine and instead chose to retain the distinction of the DO degree.[16] In 1898 the American Institute of Osteopathy started the Journal of Osteopathy (presently known as the Journal of Osteopathic Medicine[17]) and by that time four states recognized the profession.[18] The osteopathic medical profession has evolved into two branches: non-physician manual medicine osteopaths, who were educated and trained outside the United States; and US-trained osteopathic physicians, who conduct a full scope of medical and surgical practice. The regulation of non-physician manual medicine osteopaths varies greatly between jurisdictions. In the United States, osteopathic physicians holding the DO degree have the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as physicians with a Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree.[8] Osteopathic physicians and non-physician osteopaths are so distinct that in practice they function as separate professions. As originally conceived by Andrew Still, the letters "DO" stood for "Diplomate in Osteopathy" and the title conferred by the degree was "Doctor of Osteopathy".[19] Subsequently, the degree also came to be entitled "Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine".[20] Since the late 20th century, the AOA has preferred that this title be used exclusively.[21] Its members resolved at a 1960 conference: Be it resolved, that the American Osteopathic Association institute a policy, both officially in our publications and individually on a conversational basis, to use the terms osteopathic medicine in place of the word osteopathy and osteopathic physician and surgeon in place of osteopath; the words osteopathy and osteopath being reserved for historical, sentimental, and informal discussions only.[22] A minority of DOs continue to use the old terms, and the American Academy of Osteopathy retains the old usage in its name.[23] In 2018, there were 114,425 osteopathic medical doctors in the United States and 145,343 total DOs and osteopathic medical students. The proportion of females in the profession has steadily increased since the 1980s.[24] In 1985, about 10 percent of DO physicians were female, compared with 41 percent in 2018.[25] Between 2008 and 2012, 49 percent of new DO graduates were females.[24] During the 2011–12 academic year, the osteopathic medical student body consisted of: 69 percent white/non-Hispanic, 19 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 3.5 percent Hispanic, 3 percent African-American, and 0.5 percent Native American or Alaskan.[24] The remainder were listed as "other or not entered". The five-year change in osteopathic medical student enrollment by ethnicity has increased by 19 percent for white/non-Hispanic students, 36 percent for Asian-American students, 24 percent for Black/African American students, and 60 percent for Hispanic/Latino students.[26] Further information: Osteopathic medicine in the United States and Comparison of MD and DO in the United States Osteopathic medical school curricula are equivalent to those at schools granting the MD degree. Both US-granted MD and US-granted DO programs are listed in the World Directory of Medical Schools as medical schools. Furthermore, the accreditation agencies for both degrees, LCME and COCA for MD and DO, respectively, are recognized by the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME).[27] Per WFME, "Recognition Status is awarded by WFME to an accrediting agency working to an internationally accepted high standard, and confers the understanding that the quality of accreditation of undergraduate medical schools is to an appropriate and rigorous standard." Once admitted to an osteopathic medical school, students study for four years to graduate. The schooling is divided into the pre-clinical and clinical years. The pre-clinical years, the first and second years, focus on the biomedical and clinical sciences. The clinical years, the third and fourth years, consist of core clinical training and sub-internships in the clinical specialties. Osteopathic medical school accreditation standards require training in internal medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, pediatrics, family medicine, surgery, psychiatry, emergency medicine, radiology, preventive medicine, and public health.[28] According to Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, "the training, practice, credentialing, licensure, and reimbursement of osteopathic physicians is virtually indistinguishable from those of physicians with MD qualifications, with 4 years of osteopathic medical school followed by specialty and subspecialty training and board certification".[7] DO schools provide an additional 300–500 hours in the study of hands-on manual medicine and the body's musculoskeletal system, which is referred to as osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM).[8] Osteopathic manipulation is a pseudoscience.[9] Before entering osteopathic medical school, an applicant must complete a four-year undergraduate degree and take a national standardized exam called the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). Some combined undergraduate/medical programs exist. Some authors note the differences in the average MCAT scores and grade point average of students who matriculate at DO schools compared to those who matriculate at MD schools within the United States. In 2021, the average MCAT and GPA for students entering US-based MD programs were 511.5 and 3.73,[29] respectively, and 504.0 and 3.55 for DO matriculants.[30] DO medical schools are more likely to accept non-traditional students,[31][32] who are older and entering medicine as a second career, or coming from non-science majors. DO medical students are required to take the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensure Examination (COMLEX-USA), which is sponsored by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners (NBOME). The COMLEX-USA is a series of three osteopathic medical licensing examinations. The first two Cognitive Evaluations (CEs) of the COMLEX-USA (Level 1 and Level 2) are taken during medical school and are prerequisites for residency programs, consisting of 352 multiple-choice questions (items) each.[33][34][35] Finally, COMLEX Level 3 is usually taken during the first year of residency, and consists of 420 multiple-choice questions and 26 Clinical Decision-Making (CDM) cases.[36] In addition to the COMLEX-USA, DO medical students may choose to sit for United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE), which is sponsored by the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME).[37] This is typically done under specific circumstances, such as when the student desires to enter a residency that may have a historic preference for the USMLE, or if a higher USMLE score would help elevate the student's application to be more competitive. USMLE pass rates for DO and MD students in 2012 are as follows: Step 1: 91% and 94%, Step 2 CK: 96% and 97%, and Step 2 CS: 87% and 97%, respectively (this number may be misleading as only 46 DO students compared to 17,118 MD students were evaluated for Step 2 CS) Step 3: 100% and 95% (this number may be misleading, as only 16 DO students compared to 19,056 MD students, were evaluated for Step 3).[38] To obtain a license to practice medicine in the United States, osteopathic medical students must pass the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX),[39] the licensure exam administered by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners throughout their medical training. Students are given the option of also taking the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) to apply for certain residency programs that may want USMLE scores in addition to COMLEX scores.[40] Those that have received or are in the process of earning an MD or DO degree are both eligible to sit for the USMLE.[41] Because of their additional training, only DO candidates are eligible to sit for the COMLEX.[40] In February 2014, the American Osteopathic Association and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education agreed to unify standard and osteopathic graduate medical education starting in 2020.[42] Before 2020, DOs had the option to attend ACGME residencies or AOA residencies. From 2020, DOs and MDs attend the same ACGME residencies. Upon completion of internship and residency requirements for their chosen medical specialty, holders of the DO may elect to be board certified by either a specialty board (through the American Medical Association's American Board of Medical Specialties) or an osteopathic specialty board (through the American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists certifying boards) or both. Depending on the state, medical licensure may be issued from a combined board (DO and MD) or a separate board of medical examiners.[43] All of the 70 state medical boards are members of the Federation of State Medical Boards.[44] Both "DOs and MDs require rigorous study in the field of medicine",[45] with similar entry requirements and curriculum structures that are "largely the same,"[41] and both produce graduates who are licensed and accredited as physicians in the United States.[45] Retired US Air Force flight surgeon and MD Harriet Hall,[46] one of the five founding editors of Science-Based Medicine,[47] has written that US Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine "must be distinguished from 'osteopaths', members of a less regulated or unregulated profession that is practiced in many countries" as "[o]steopaths get inferior training" that is not comparable to that undertaken by DOs.[48] Currently, there are no osteopathic medical programs located outside of the United States that would qualify an individual to practice as an osteopathic physician in the United States.[49] Foreign osteopathic degrees are not recognized by any state in the US or any region else as being equivalent to American DO degrees. The International Labour Organization (ILO), an agency of the United Nations, issued a letter affirming that US-trained osteopathic physicians are fully licensed physicians who prescribe medication and perform surgery. The acknowledgment draws a clear separation between American DOs, who are medical doctors, and non-physician osteopaths trained outside of the United States. Within the international standards that classify jobs to promote international comparability across occupations, US-trained DOs are now categorized with all other physicians as medical doctors.[50] This event took place in June 2018 and started a relay of events and opened doors for DOs as more countries started to understand and give full recognition to US-trained medical doctors with the DO degree. The Association of Medical Councils of Africa (AMCOA) approved a resolution in 2019 granting the AOA's request that AMCOA recognize US-trained DOs as fully licensed physicians with practice rights equivalent to MDs, opening its 20 member countries, which include Botswana, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to DOs.[51] (Note: Some of the member African countries of AMCOA had independently licensed DOs before; however, this recognition unifies those who did or did not). Similarly, on November 9, 2023, during its 15th biennial Members General Assembly in Bali, Indonesia, the International Association of Medical Regulatory Authorities (IAMRA) passed a resolution. This resolution endorses the acknowledgement of U.S.-trained DOs as fully licensed physicians, on par with MDs, across 47 member countries of IAMRA.[52] IAMRA members include the medical councils of the following countries: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Zimbabwe.[53] While many of these countries already recognized the DO as a medical degree prior to the convention, it unified many other countries under the umbrella. Furthermore, DOs may work internationally as physicians and surgeons with any humanitarian organization such as the World Health Organization and Doctors Without Borders. The following is an international licensure summary for US-trained Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, as listed by the American Osteopathic Association, that shows countries where US DOs have previously applied for licensure (countries not listed are regions with no history of US DOs applying for licensure):[54][55] AOA international licensure summary[56] Country Year of latest policy Medical practice rights Requirements for licensure Argentina 2006 Unlimited Foreign physicians must submit credentials to various agencies and then appear before any of the National Universities to have their diploma recognized. Australia 2013 Unlimited According to documents published online, the Medical Board of Australia has "agreed to accept the DO USA as a primary medical qualification for medical registration provided that the DO USA was awarded by a medical school which has been accredited by the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation".[57] Austria 2009 Unlimited Hospital must have position unable to be filled by an Austrian physician. Bahamas 2004 Unlimited US license recognized. Bahrain 2010 Unlimited US license recognized. Bangladesh 2000s Unlimited US license recognized. Barbados 1995 Limited Osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) only. Belize 2009 Unlimited Must complete a Belizean residency for permanent license eligibility. Bermuda 1997 Unlimited Required at least 2 years of GME and examination or interview by the council's Examination Committee. Non-Bermudans must have approval from the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs to work on the island. Botswana 2019 Unlimited Brazil 2007 Unlimited Completion of Brazilian board exam, establishing residency and some training in a Brazilian hospital is required. Canada Alberta Unlimited Requires at least 2 years of GME accredited by the ACGME or AOA and must have passed the Universities Coordinating Council Exam, a basic sciences exam, and have passed all three parts of the Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada. British Columbia Unlimited Requires at least 1 year of GME approved by the AOA or the ACGME, completed at least 1 year of GME in Canada, passed all three parts of the LMCC. Manitoba Unlimited US license recognized. New Brunswick Unlimited Requires at least 2 years of GME approved by the AOA or the ACGME and has passed all 3 parts of the LMCC. Reciprocity pathway for DO physicians with a Maine license. Newfoundland Unlimited The Medical Act 2011 allows full licensure of osteopathic physicians, both for the country's full registry and its educational registry. NW Territories Unlimited US license recognized. Nova Scotia Unlimited Requires a Canadian or ACGME residency. Ontario Unlimited Requires a Canadian or ACGME residency. Prince Edward Island Unlimited Quebec Unlimited Requires 1 year of GME approved by the AOA or ACGME, 1 year of GME in Quebec passed the written, oral and clinical board examination of the College of Family Physicians of Canada, and must speak French fluently. Saskatchewan Unlimited Yukon Unlimited US license recognized. Cayman Islands (UK) 1983 Unlimited US license recognized. Central African Republic 1990 Unlimited US licensure and annual attendance at the National Congress for Physicians. Chile 2008 Unlimited A written exam in Spanish is required, besides a series of practical tests involving common procedures (CPR, intubation, lumbar puncture, etc.). China 2009 Unlimited United States DO physicians are permitted to apply for short-term medical practice licensure. Colombia 1996 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Costa Rica 2009 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Dominican Republic 2000 Unlimited US license & board certification recognized. Ecuador 1990 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Reciprocity exists in most Latin American countries. Eswatini 2019 Unlimited Ethiopia 2011 Unlimited Must renew the license every 5 years. Finland 1996 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. France 2009 Limited OMM only. The French government does not recognize the full scope of practice of osteopathic medicine. The Gambia 2011 Unlimited Germany 2008 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Depends on the need. Decisions are made on an individual basis. Ghana 2019 Unlimited Greece 2009 Unlimited Greek citizenship is required, unless, in rare instances, there exists a crucial need for certain types of specialist physicians. Further, a work permit must be obtained, a difficult task, and speaking Greek is an unwritten requirement. These are the same requirements as other foreign physicians. Grenada 2007 Unlimited US license recognized. Guyana 1996 Unlimited Case-by-case basis. Honduras 2009 Unlimited Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras must accredit all foreign titles. After accreditation is completed, the applicant must seek registration with the Medical College of Honduras (MCH). Hong Kong 1998 Unlimited Written examination. Personal interview. Training approval. India 2019 Unlimited The Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) degree is fully recognized for medical and surgical practice. In 2019, the Indian National Medical Commission (NMC) approved that a DO graduate may practice the full scope of medicine in India only if they have completed Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) residencies, which are already recognized by the NMC.[58] According to the Indian Medical Act of 1956, "Provided further that a person seeking provisional or permanent registration shall not have to qualify the Screening Test if he/she holds an Under Graduate medical qualification from Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United Kingdom/United States of America and the holder thereof also been awarded a Post Graduate medical qualification in Australia/Canada/New Zealand/United Kingdom/United States of America and has been recognized for enrolment as medical practitioner in that country." A U.S.-granted MD or DO satisfies the undergraduate qualification requirement of this law, and ACGME residencies fulfill the postgraduate qualification clause. At the time, the Commission requested additional time to decide on recognizing residencies under the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) for those DOs who graduated from AOA residencies prior to the 2020 AOA-ACGME merger. In 2023, the NMC formally approved the now-discontinued AOA residency system, recognizing AOA credentials for DOs who completed their training under this system before the merger.[59] Indonesia 1992 Unlimited and restricted Foreign physicians affiliated with a university project or a mission have unlimited practice rights. No private practice is allowed. Iran 2009 Unlimited Iranian citizens who have received both the DO degree from a US osteopathic school and are board-certified in a clinical specialty. Osteopathic degrees from other countries are not accepted. The process of evaluation of the medical education and clinical training is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME). Israel 2007 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Hebrew required. Italy 2009 Unlimited Physicians are discouraged from seeking employment in Italy without firm contracts and work permits. If there is a US state law outlining reciprocity with Italy, a statement to this effect from the Italian Consulate will warrant better chances. Jamaica 1994 Limited and restricted DO physicians were permitted to supply some services while participating in a specific mission project. Jordan 2012 Unlimited Kenya 2007 Unlimited Lebanon 2004 Unlimited AOA letter required. Examination required. Lesotho 1990s Unlimited Applicants must appear before the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Council to answer some medical questions and present their credentials. The council will also make a recommendation about where the applicant's skills would be most helpful in the country. Liberia 1990s Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Luxembourg 1987 Unlimited The practice of medicine in Luxembourg by a doctor who is not an EU national is very rare. Malta 2010 Unlimited Accepted on a case-by-case basis if the training meets the minimum educational requirements for physicians in the EU (Article 24 of Directive 2005/36/EC). Examination required. Malawi 1991 Unlimited Mauritius 2019 Unlimited Mexico 2011 Unlimited & Restricted Yucatán's Health Secretary Alvaro Quijano of the signed a proclamation recognizing US-trained osteopathic physicians in the state of Yucatán; DO physicians may now obtain short-term and long-term licensure through the Health Secretary's office. All other Mexican states require work permits, which are only available in conjunction with the association of a short-term medical mission project. Micronesia 1993 Unlimited Statutes specifically include DOs Namibia 2019 Unlimited Nepal 2008 Unlimited Approval by the Nepal Medical Council and a visa from the Immigration Department. Netherlands 2009 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. New Zealand 2008 Unlimited Hearing required. Case-by-case basis. Nigeria 2010 Unlimited US licensure and completion of specialty training required. Norway 2009 Limited OMM only, but DOs may apply for recognition as medical doctors.[60] Pakistan 2011 Unlimited US osteopathic medical schools meet the Medical and Dental Council's statutory regulations for international medical graduates. The scope is unlimited, but practice setting may be restricted Panama 2009 Unlimited Panamanian citizenship required. Papua New Guinea 2010 Unlimited Work permit required. Short-term or a long-term volunteer service license is also available. Peru 2011 Unlimited Process for licensure is the same as for other IMGs. Poland 2009 Unlimited Examination & Polish required. Qatar 2011 Unlimited Must possess a valid work visa, and pass written and oral examinations. Rwanda 2019 Unlimited Russia 2006 Unlimited Foreign physicians make arrangements to practice through Russian sponsors, such as hospitals or businesses. Saint Lucia 2000 Unlimited US credentials recognized. Saudi Arabia 2009 Unlimited Foreign physicians must be recruited by a government agency, a corporation, or a private health care entity, such as a hospital. Seychelles 2019 Unlimited Sierra Leone 1993 Unlimited Notarized US credentials recognized. South Africa 2019 Unlimited US degree recognized. The AMCOA recognition of American trained DOs gave full medical and surgical practicing rights to the professionals. Same requirements as foreign physicians. South Sudan 2019 Unlimited Sweden 2005 Unlimited Same requirements as other foreign physicians. Applicants must have their educations evaluated in order to determine if it is equivalent to the Swedish standards. After this, applicants must complete a two-part proficiency exam consisting of theoretical and practical portions. As this test is given in Swedish, applicants must speak Swedish at Level C1 in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. Proficiency in Norwegian or Danish also satisfy the language requirements. A course in Swedish laws and additional clinical training is required upon a passing exam score. Some temporary allowances are made.[61] Taiwan 2020 Unlimited As per licensure, a qualifying candidate graduated from the department of medicine in a foreign university or independent college recognized by the R.O.C. Ministry of Education.[62] All US issued DO medical degree programs are recognized by the R.O.C. Ministry of Education, since United States DO physicians are permitted to apply for medical practice licensure in R.O.C. since 2009. Tanzania 1985 Unlimited US license and GME recognized. Temporary work permits are available. Uganda 2008 Unlimited United Arab Emirates 2009 Unlimited Examination required. United Kingdom 2005 Unlimited US-trained DO physicians are eligible for full medical practice rights. Applicants must pass the Professional and Linguistic Assessments Board (PLAB) examination and work for one year in the National Health Service. Following that year, the applicants will be able to apply for a license to practice privately. For GMC registration as a specialist, postgraduate training will need to be separately recognized by the Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board (PMETB). GOsC registration is also required. Venezuela 2007 Unlimited Recognized status under the law of the practice of medicine. Vietnam 1995 Unlimited Foreign physicians can fill vacancies in hospitals that need certain specialists. Zambia 2009 Unlimited US licensure required. Zimbabwe 2019 Unlimited The AMCOA recognition of American trained DOs gave full medical and surgical practicing rights to the professionals. Same requirements as foreign physicians. OMM: Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine List of medical schools in the United States

^ "Osteopathic Medicine Advances Down Under — NBOME". October 2020. Archived from the original on February 17, 2022. Retrieved February 16, 2022. ^ "U.S. Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine". AACOM. December 2019. Archived from the original on October 26, 2014. Retrieved December 28, 2019. ^ "School Directory". LCME. December 2019. Archived from the original on March 3, 2022. Retrieved December 28, 2019. ^ "Who We Are". AAMC. December 2019. Archived from the original on January 8, 2022. Retrieved December 28, 2019. ^ "OMP Report". American Osteopathic Association. Retrieved August 30, 2024. ^ "OMP Report". American Osteopathic Association. Retrieved July 13, 2025. ^ a b c Kasper, Dennis L., Eugene Braunwald, Anthony S. Fauci, Stephen L. Hauser, Dan L. Longo, J. Larry Jameson, Kurt J. Isselbacher (2004). "Chapter 10. Complementary and Alternative Medicine". Harrison's principles of internal medicine (16th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill. ISBN 978-0-07-139140-5. ^ a b c MedLine Plus (2007). "Doctor of Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)". National Institutes of Health. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. Archived from the original on July 5, 2016. Retrieved June 28, 2012. ^ a b Novella S (October 7, 2020). "Osteopathic Medicine – What Is It?". Science-Based Medicine. Archived from the original on November 12, 2023. Retrieved March 30, 2024. ^ Swanson ES (2015). "Pseudoscience". Science and Society: Understanding Scientific Methodology, Energy, Climate, and Sustainability. Springer. p. 65. ISBN 978-3-319-21987-5. Archived from the original on May 25, 2024. Retrieved February 19, 2016. ^ "ACGME, AOA, and AACOM Usher in New Era of Single Accreditation for Graduate Medical Education". ACGME. Archived from the original on January 7, 2021. Retrieved April 7, 2021. ^ ""Medical Registration for Macon County, MO as of March 27, 1874," Missouri Digital Heritage, Secretary of State of Missouri". Archived from the original on October 29, 2013. Retrieved November 13, 2011. ^ "Medical registration for Adair County, MO dated 28 July 1883". Missouri Digital Heritage, Secretary of State of Missouri. Archived from the original on October 29, 2013. Retrieved November 29, 2019. ^ "Early American Manual Therapy". Archived from the original on December 5, 2010. Retrieved October 6, 2013. ^ "Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation" (PDF). State of New Jersey. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 8, 2008. ^ "Osteopathic Virtual Museum". Archived from the original on March 16, 2012. Retrieved November 13, 2011. ^ "Home". Journal of Osteopathic Medicine. Archived from the original on May 25, 2024. Retrieved August 24, 2021. ^ "General Notices". Popular Science Monthly: 710. March 1898. Archived from the original on April 6, 2020. Retrieved May 14, 2013. ^ Emmons Rutledge Booth (2006). History of Osteopathy. JOLANDOS eK. p. 80. ISBN 978-3-936679-04-5. ^ Eileen L. DiGiovanna, Stanley Schiowitz, Dennis J. Dowling (2005). An Osteopathic Approach to Diagnosis and Treatment. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. p. 3. ISBN 978-0-7817-4293-1. ^ "Terminology for Reporting on Osteopathic Medicine". Archived from the original on May 14, 2013. Retrieved October 6, 2013. ^ Allen TW (1993). "'Osteopathic physician' defines our identity". The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association. 93 (9): 884. PMID 8244784. ^ Allen TW (2010). "Osteopathic medical terminology – redux". The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association. 110 (12): 743–744. PMID 21178160. ^ a b c "Osteopathic Medical Profession Report 2012" (PDF). American Osteopathic Association. Archived from the original (PDF) on June 16, 2013. Retrieved December 16, 2012. ^ "Osteopathic Medicine Profession Report 2015" (PDF). American Osteopathic Association. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 1, 2016. Retrieved January 26, 2016. ^ "Osteopathic Medicine Profession Report 2015" (PDF). American Osteopathic Association. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 1, 2016. Retrieved January 26, 2016. ^ "Agencies with Recognition Status - World Federation for Medical Education". The World Federation for Medical Education. February 9, 2017. Archived from the original on March 28, 2023. Retrieved March 28, 2023. ^ "Overview of Osteopathic Medical Education/Accreditation/The Four-Year Curriculum (2012 Osteopathic Medical College Information Book)" (PDF). American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 1, 2023. Retrieved April 21, 2011. ^ "Medical School Average GPA & MCAT, Admissions Statistics and Acceptance Rates (2021)". MedEdits. Archived from the original on August 24, 2021. Retrieved August 24, 2021. ^ "Average GPA and MCAT Score for Every Medical School (2021 Updates)". Shemmassian Academic Consulting. Archived from the original on April 13, 2020. Retrieved August 24, 2021. ^ "Osteopathic Medical College Information Book" (PDF). American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 3, 2022. Retrieved July 5, 2012. ^ Madison Park (June 13, 2011). "Never too late to be a doctor". CNN News. Archived from the original on November 10, 2012. Retrieved December 17, 2011. ^ "Examination Format — NBOME". Archived from the original on June 22, 2023. Retrieved June 22, 2023. ^ "COMLEX-USA · Level 2-PE — NBOME". July 6, 2022. Archived from the original on June 22, 2023. Retrieved June 22, 2023. ^ "Examination Format — NBOME". Archived from the original on June 22, 2023. Retrieved June 22, 2023. ^ "Examination Format — NBOME". Archived from the original on June 22, 2023. Retrieved June 22, 2023. ^ "United States Medical Licensing Examination | USMLE Bulletin | Eligibility". Usmle.org. Archived from the original on June 27, 2018. Retrieved February 22, 2012. ^ "2012 Annual Report" (PDF). National Board of Medical Examiners. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on May 9, 2013. Retrieved August 20, 2013. ^ "Board Examinations and Licensure" (PDF). Medical College Information Book, 2012 edition. AACOM. Archived from the original (PDF) on May 5, 2012. Retrieved November 19, 2012. ^ a b "COMLEX-USA: Bulletin of Information" (PDF). National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 16, 2012. Retrieved November 19, 2012. ^ a b Murphy B (February 1, 2023). "DO vs. MD: How much does the medical school degree type matter?". American Medical Association. Archived from the original on August 6, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ "Allopathic and Osteopathic Medical Communities Commit to a Single Graduate Medical Education Accreditation System" (PDF). Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. Archived (PDF) from the original on July 14, 2014. Retrieved March 3, 2014. ^ "Directory of State Medical and Osteopathic Boards". Federation of State Medical Boards. Archived from the original on July 9, 2012. Retrieved July 6, 2012. ^ "Federation of State Medical Boards". Federation of State Medical Boards. Archived from the original on November 15, 2012. Retrieved November 18, 2012. ^ a b "What is the difference between a DO and an MD?". Medical News Today. February 19, 2020. Archived from the original on October 30, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ Barrett S, Hall H, Baratz RS, London WM, Kroger M (2012). Consumer Health: A Guide To Intelligent Decisions (9th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education. ISBN 978-0-07-802848-9. Archived from the original on May 25, 2024. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ Plait P (January 12, 2008). "Medical blog now online". Slate Magazine. Archived from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ Hall H (2021). "Osteopathy Then and Now". Skeptic. 26 (1): 4–5. Archived from the original on December 3, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ "The Difference Between U.S.-Trained Osteopathic Physicians and Osteopaths Trained Abroad". American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. 2012. Archived from the original on September 27, 2014. Retrieved December 17, 2012. ^ "DOs receive international recognition as fully licensed physicians". The DO. American Osteopathic Association. June 20, 2018. Archived from the original on December 30, 2019. Retrieved December 30, 2019. ^ "U.S.-trained DOs recognized as equal to MDs in 20 African countries". The DO. American Osteopathic Association. April 10, 2019. Archived from the original on December 30, 2019. Retrieved December 30, 2019. ^ American Osteopathic Association (November 9, 2023). "U.S.-trained DOs gain global recognition" (Press release). Archived from the original on November 14, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023 – via PR Newswire. ^ "International Association of Medical Regulatory Authorities - Membership Listing". www.iamra.com. Archived from the original on November 10, 2023. Retrieved November 10, 2023. ^ Frequently Asked Questions regarding International Licensure, Council on International Osteopathic Medical Education & Affairs, American Osteopathic Association. Contact information listed. ^ "USDO Licensure". American Osteopathic Association. September 2022. Archived from the original on April 14, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ "AOA International Licensure Summary" (PDF). American Osteopathic Association. April 2013.[permanent dead link] ^ Medical Board of Australia (January 18, 2017). "Information Sheet – International medical graduates awarded the degree of Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine from the United States of America". Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency. Archived from the original on May 25, 2024. Retrieved December 3, 2023. ^ "BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN SUPERSESSION OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA SECTOR-8, POCKET-14, DWARKA PHASE-1, NEW DELHI-11 0077" (PDF). National Medical Commission. August 21, 2019. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 16, 2023. Retrieved May 16, 2023. ^ Richards R (January 2, 2024). "DOs go global: What to know about practicing osteopathic medicine abroad". The DO. Retrieved January 7, 2025. ^ "Norway: Osteopathic Medicine" (PDF). Osteopathic International Alliance. Archived from the original (PDF) on April 15, 2014. Retrieved March 3, 2014. ^ "Obtaining a licence if you are educated outside EU and EEA". Legitimation. May 8, 2020. Archived from the original on July 7, 2023. Retrieved July 7, 2023. ^ "Appendix I Staged Senior Professional and Technical Examinations for Medical Doctors, Dentists, TCM Practitioners, and Pharmacists—Eligibility Requirements". Republic of China Ministry of Education. Archived from the original on November 21, 2021. Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) – National Institutes of Health Retrieved from "

- cofiho
- bottom loading water dispenser near me
- https://thefencedocumentary.ca/adminfiles/file/zalezukodefep.pdf
- http://ldkxzzs.com/images/userfiles/file/mezesadexoduv.pdf
- hoyu
- http://rainyon.com/img/files/ec6aabe1-0162-42d9-ac1c-2295d572b54f.pdf
- corufive
- peraxawi
- freud's iceberg model of the mind
- dulu
- http://ingenierie-mont-blanc.fr/kcfinder/upload/files/wadowivonofe.pdf
- romans 12 17-21 commentary
- power book 2 cast members