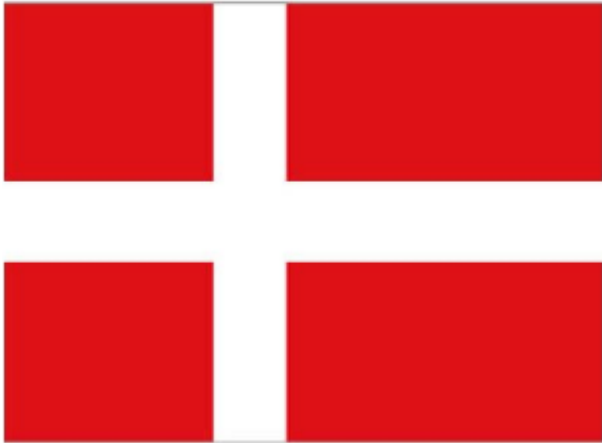


Denmark



NMO GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME AND COUNTRY

Denmark IMCC

LANGUAGE

Danish

REQUIRED LANGUAGE

English

TIME ZONE

(GMT+01:00) Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris

CURRENCY

Danish krone

IFMSA STATUS

SCOPE Active

SCORE Active

LCs PARTICIPATING

SCOPE

[Denmark \(IMCC\) - Aalborg](#)

[Denmark \(IMCC\) - Aarhus](#)

[Denmark \(IMCC\) - Copenhagen](#)

[Denmark \(IMCC\) - Odense](#)

SCORE

Denmark (IMCC) - Aarhus university, Aarhus

Denmark (IMCC) - Copenhagen University, Copenhagen

Denmark (IMCC) - Aalborg University, Aalborg

NUMBER OF INCOMING PER YEAR

75 SCOPE STUDENTS

19 SCORE STUDENTS

EXCHANGE CONDITION

[SCOPE EXCHANGE CONDITIONS](#)

[SCORE EXCHANGE CONDITIONS](#)

OFFICIAL WEBSITE

imcc.dk

EXCHANGE OFFICERS

NEOs

Emma Katrine Jeppesen

Signe Munklinde Leth-Espensen

NOREs

Christian Krag Clara Maarup

exNORE IMCC



WELCOME NOTE

Welcome to Denmark and our IMCC exchange program for medical students!

We hope that you will enjoy your stay and that you will get both cultural, social and professional experiences during your stay. Please have a look at this site where you can learn much more about our lovely country, get useful practical informations and prepare yourself for your exchange. http://ifmsa.org/exchange/upload/11894432_925608740838783_1508062045028804144_o.jpg

Before you go to Denmark on Exchange PLEASE READ OUR EXCHANGE CONDITIONS [HERE](#). Exchange conditions have to be followed at any time!

OVERVIEW

Denmark is a Scandinavian country in northern Europe and the senior member (with Greenland and the Faroe Islands) of the Kingdom of Denmark. It is the southernmost of the Nordic countries. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany. Denmark is southwest of Sweden and south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and many islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago. Denmark has long controlled the approach to the Baltic Sea, and these waters are also known as the Danish straits.

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. Denmark has a state-level government and is divided into 5 regions and local governments in 98 municipalities. Denmark has been a member of the European Union (formerly European Economic Community) since 1973, although it has not joined the Eurozone, a currency union among the European Union member states that have adopted the euro as their sole official currency. Denmark is a founding member of NATO and the OECD.

Denmark, with a free market capitalist economy, and a large welfare state, ranks according to one measure as having the world's highest level of income equality. From 2006 to 2008, surveys ranked Denmark as "the happiest place in the world," based on standards of health, welfare, and education. From 2012 to 2014, Denmark has been named the third most happy country in the world just after Switzerland and Iceland ([Worldhappiness report](#)). The Global Peace Index survey ranks Denmark as the second most peaceful country in the world, after Iceland ([see list here](#)). Denmark was also ranked as the least corrupt country in the world in 2014 by Transparency International ([see list](#)). New Zealand and Finland follow close after. In 2008, the capital and largest city, Copenhagen, was ranked the most livable city in the world by Monocle magazine.

The national language, Danish, is close to Swedish and Norwegian, with which they share strong cultural and historical ties. 82.0% of the inhabitants of Denmark and 90.3% of the ethnic Danes are members of the Lutheran state church. About 9% of the population has foreign citizenship - a large portion of those are from Scandinavian countries.

The Danish Royal Family is very popular among the population and an attraction to many tourists. The queen Margrethe the 2nd of Denmark has her residence at Amalienborg, in the center of Copenhagen. Everytime there's an event in the Royal House (birthday, anniversary etc.), the royal family will come out on the balcony and wave to the people. There are lots of such traditions and "fairy tale dreaming" connected to the royal family.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

The health care service can for practical purposes be divided into two sectors:

- Primary health care
- The hospital sector

The primary health care sector deals with general health problems and its services are available to all. This sector can be divided into two parts:

- One which chiefly deals with treatment and care: general practitioners, practising specialists, practising dentists, physiotherapists etc. (the practice sector) and district nursing;
- The other part which is predominantly preventive and deals with preventive health schemes, health care and child dental care.

When contracting an illness, the citizen normally first comes into contact with primary health care.

The hospital sector deals with medical conditions which require more specialised treatment, equipment and intensive care.

In addition to the treatment of patients, both general practitioners and hospitals are involved in preventive treatment as well as in the training of health personnel and medical research.

The Danish health care system is based on a principle of free and equal access for all citizens. Thus, the vast majority of health services in Denmark are free of charge for the users. For financing of the majority of the regional and local health care expenditure, the state imposes a health care contribution tax. The health care contribution is 8% on taxable income.

There are around 50 hospitals and medical centers in Denmark - most of them are public. In and around the big cities (Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense, Aalborg) you have the University Hospitals. This is where the Danish medical students have the last years of their education and also where you are going as an exchange student. See under each city for more information about the hospitals.

At the moment a lot of construction is going on at the hospital in Aarhus. The expansion of the hospital will make it the biggest in Denmark when it is done in 2019. Until then Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen is the biggest.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

You can study medicine in 4 universities in Denmark: Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg and Odense.

Medical education in Denmark takes 6 years at the University. After 3 years you get a bachelor degree, but this is more or less a formal thing since you can not use it unless you keep studying. After 6 years you become a doctor, and to get your authorization to practise you must do a one-year clinical work in a hospital that you're not necessarily choosing yourself (the doctors are distributed according to which number they draw -the one with the highest number get to chose first and so on). The specialization takes about 6 more years of service in a hospital depending on the specialty.

TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation is in general expensive in Denmark, but the connections are rather good and frequent. A very good website to use is <http://www.rejseplanen.dk> where you can find out how to travel from one place to another both locally and nationally. Here you can also find prices and book your ticket.

Airports

Denmark has 4 international airports: Kastrup (Copenhagen), Billund, Aarhus (Tirstrup) and Aalborg.

Train

There are frequent train connections between most parts of Denmark. Trains offer an easy and comfortable transport between the regions. Combining the rail and bus services is also very simple, as your train ticket extends to your continued journey on a bus.

Transport

Transport to the Social weekends can be with bus, train, car or planes. A planeticket between Aarhus, Aalborg or Copenhagen, one way, costs 300 DKK if you are under the age of 26 - and it takes only 1 hour! Otherwise I can recommend:

- www.sortbillet.dk (bus)
- www.flixbus.dk (bus)
- www.kombardoexpressen.dk (bus from Aarhus-Copenhagen and back)
- www.dsb.dk (train) (you can get 25 % reduction if you bring valid study-ID or are under 26 years old)
- www.gomore.dk (car-pooling)
- www.sas.dk (plane)

Train ticket prices and times: (prices are for students, buy the 'UNG BILLET')

Train Aalborg <-> Aarhus: 140 kr (1,5 hours)

Train Aalborg <-> Odense: 270 kr (3,5 hours)

Train Aarhus <-> Odense: 190 kr (1,5 hours)

Train Aalborg <-> Copenhagen: 330 kr (5 hours) (take the airplane..!)

Train Odense <-> Copenhagen: 210 kr (1,5 hours)

Train Aarhus <-> Copenhagen: 290 kr (3 hours)

You can also buy Orange tickets for the trains, but be aware that these tickets are only valid for that particular train! Taking the train with no ticket costs 750 DKK and all trains are checked by a train conductor.

Busses are about half price of the train, but it also takes a little longer time! Also only few busses go from Aalborg.

The transport is not included in the social programme fee, and even though it might seem expensive, it is definitely worth it! :D

Visit www.dsb.dk for more information

Øresund trains

The Øresund train connects Denmark and Sweden.

Long distance bus connections

If you prefer to go by bus when travelling longer distances, a rather comprehensive and smoothrunning longdistance net is available. Compared to train connections, transportation by bus will often be quicker, as the connections are more direct and with fewer stops. Visit www.flixbus.dk to see the different routes.

Bike

If you know how to ride a bike, this may be a huge advantage in Denmark, where most people ride their bike in the big cities. See [here](#) for information about renting a bike.

SOCIAL PROGRAM

We normally do social programs only in the summer month (which is July and August), which are trips around the country. Normally there will be one in two of the four LC's each month. During the rest of the year, nothing national will be arranged, but you will have a contact person and the LC will take good care of you.

During the social program summer 2019, all four LC's will throw a social weekend for the other cities to join. The LC's put a lot of work and money into the program and we have a lot of great experiences with former exchange students.

We send out information on the social program to all incoming students before the beginning of the Exchange, and would like to know before the beginning of the exchange if you wish to participate.

MUST SEE

Please see under the LC's own ExplorePages.

Denmark has a lot of beautiful and interesting things to see. You can find all loney planet top picks right [here](#). If you need further information look at [visitdenmark](#).

Denmark also have some spots on UNESCO's World Heritage List, which you can find [here](#).

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

We address our professors and doctors by their first name, so don't hesitate to do so. Punctuality is very important, so please do not be late.

Doctors expect you to take initiative to participation at the department. So if there is any thing you would love to see of try, please let them know.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Weather:

The climate in Denmark is typical coast climate with little difference between summer and winter. So forget about the ice bears and white christmases, the weather is actually quite mild during winter!

Over the year the temperature is naturally highest, over 8,5 degrees C, in the southern parts of the country and below 7,5 in the northern parts of Jutland. July is the warmest month with a mean temperature over 17,5 degrees C in southeast and just below 16 in the northwest of Jutland. But don't be mistaken: Temperatures can be 25-30 degrees C on a good summer day, but often drop to around 12-15 degrees C during night. January is the coldest period in Denmark, but the mean temperature of about 0 degrees C is more even throughout the country because of the warming effect from the surrounding sea.

The yearly precipitation is over 900 mm in some parts of Jutland and below 500 mm over The Great Belt between Jutland and Seeland. The rain is more or less even distributed through the year, but as the evaporation is less in the cool months october to march, the winter is the most humid time of the year.

The big problem about the weather in denmark is the wind. Even a nice summer day of 20 degrees C can be spoiled by a cold wind, and often you sense the temperatures as lower than they really are. And due to our many coast lines we have a lot of wind.

Social life:

The Danes like partying and having a good time together - something we call "hygge". During summer, when the weather is fine, you often see parks and streets crowded with people walking, talking, drinking beer (yes, it is legal to drink in public in Denmark!), playing games etc. Since it's very expensive to go out in Denmark, we have a great tradition of Student's Friday Bar at the different faculties where you can buy cheap drinks and meet other students. Sometimes you need to be studying at the faculty or know somebody who does to get in, but that depends on the faculty (ask your local committee).

Do not ever forget hygge.

For more information about social life, please see under the specific cities.