Medical Scientists

SOC: 19-1042 • Career Profile Report

■ Key Facts

$100,590	165,300	+9.0%
Median Salary	Employment	Growth Rate

■ Requirements & Salary Range

Education: Doctoral

■ Automation Risk Assessment

Low Risk - 8.0% probability of being automated in the next 10-20 years.

This job is relatively safe from automation due to its creative, social, or complex problem-solving requirements.

■■ Work-Life Balance

8.7/10 - Excellent work-life balance

■ Personality Fit (RIASEC)

Higher scores indicate better personality fit for this career type.

Realistic	6.2/10	**Investigative**	9.4/10
Artistic	5.6/10	**Social**	6.4/10
Enterprising	4.8/10	**Conventional**	6.4/10

■ Top Skills Required

Communication skills, Critical-thinking skills, Data-analysis skills, Decision-making skills, Observation skills

✓ Strengths

- High Demand
- Flexible Work
- Continuous Learning

■ Challenges

- Burnout Risk
- Rapid Technological Change

■ What They Do

Medical Scientists typically perform the following tasks: • Follow strict safety procedures when handling toxic materials to avoid contamination. • Evaluate effects of drugs, gases, pesticides, parasites, and microorganisms at various levels. • Plan and direct studies to investigate human or animal disease, preventive methods, and treatments for disease. • Prepare and analyze organ, tissue, and cell samples to identify toxicity, bacteria, or microorganisms or to study cell structure. • Conduct research to develop methodologies, instrumentation, and procedures for medical application, analyzing data and presenting findings to the scientific audience and general public. • Teach principles of medicine and medical and laboratory procedures to physicians, residents, students, and technicians. • Write and publish articles in scientific journals. • Write applications for research grants. • Standardize drug dosages, methods of immunization, and procedures for manufacture of drugs and medicinal compounds. • Study animal and human health and physiological processes. • Investigate cause, progress, life cycle, or mode of transmission of diseases or parasites. • Use equipment such as atomic absorption spectrometers, electron microscopes, flow cytometers, or chromatography systems. • Confer with health departments, industry personnel, physicians, and others to develop health safety standards and public health improvement programs. • Consult with and advise physicians, educators, researchers, and others regarding medical applications of physics, biology, and chemistry.