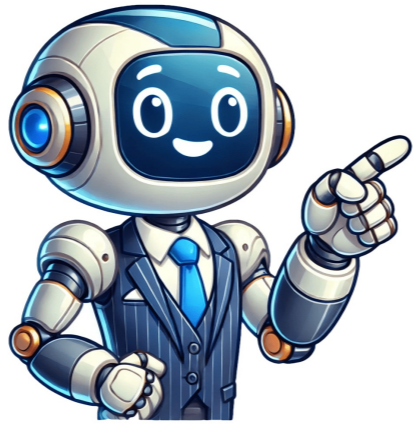


I'm not a robot



























networking with experienced Biomedical Engineers. Internships may lead to a permanent position after college if the intern meets expectations. After college, aspiring Biomedical Engineers should begin looking for entry-level work at laboratories, colleges, or research facilities. The job titles vary between companies, but some of the positions to look for include Assistant Biomedical Engineer, Entry-Level Biomedical Engineer, and Biomed Trainee. Individuals who struggle to find entry-level work as a Biomedical Engineer may need to look for Biomedical Technician jobs. Technician jobs focus on maintaining the equipment used by Biomedical Engineers and typically require less experience. While not required, some Biomedical Engineers choose to become licensed Engineers. Licensing is handled through the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES). The first step in becoming a licensed Engineer involves passing the Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam. To qualify for the exam, candidates must be enrolled or have graduated from an ABET-accredited Engineering program. The exam includes 110 questions. After passing the test, Engineers are called Engineers in Training (EITs). After passing the FE exam, EITs continue working in the Engineering field for at least four years before taking the next exam. The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam is administered by the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) and the NCEES. Licensing is only legally required for Engineers who provide services to the public, such as a Consulting Biomedical Engineer. However, becoming a licensed Engineer can lead to additional job opportunities and higher pay. Some employers may also prefer to hire licensed Biomedical Engineers for senior positions. Biomedical Engineers occasionally re-enroll in college to gain specialized skills or knowledge. For example, Biomedical Engineers may attend Medical School to learn more about the human body. Some Biomedical Engineers choose to obtain a Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) to seek managerial jobs. We did a survey to ask other Biomedical Engineers what degree they had when they first became one. Here are the results. Most Biomedical Engineers have Bachelor's degrees, which often takes four years to complete. However, advanced positions may require a Master's degree, adding two years of education.