A³CR² Chief Resident Survey

Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology
St. Louis, MO

St. Louis: AKA The Lou, Mound City, Gateway to the West







Purpose

Information Gathering From Training Programs

Demographics and composition of programs

Chief resident opinions regarding training process

Ideas for change

Survey Format

Confidential online survey (Survey Monkey)

 Primarily multiple choice, with options for open response where appropriate

Single response per institution

Survey Limitations

- Sampling bias
 - Only chief residents polled
 - Response rate

Multiple responses from single institution

Opinion-based questions

Survey Topics

- Repeat Questions:
 - Basic Program Details
 - Resident Benefits
 - Chief Resident Duties
 - ACGME Guidelines
 - Call
 - Board Preparation

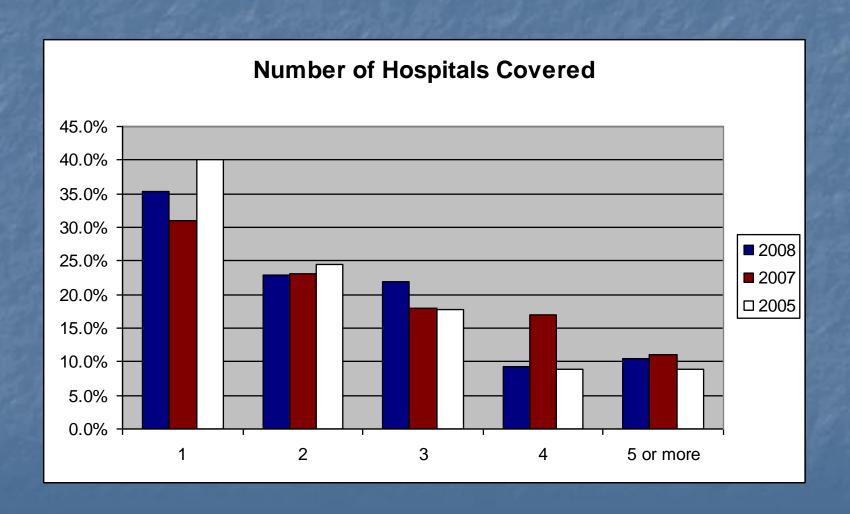
- New Questions Regarding:
 - Board Exam Review
 - Resident Education
 - ACGME Requirement Changes

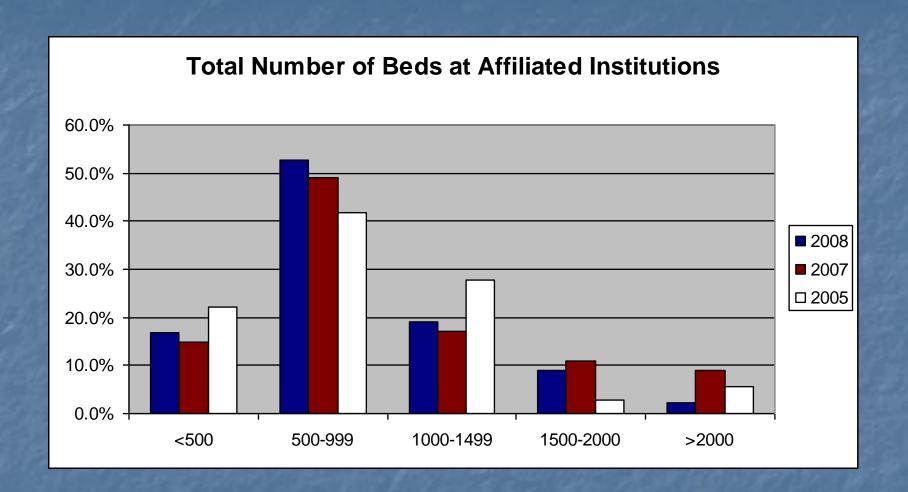
2008 Chief Resident Survey

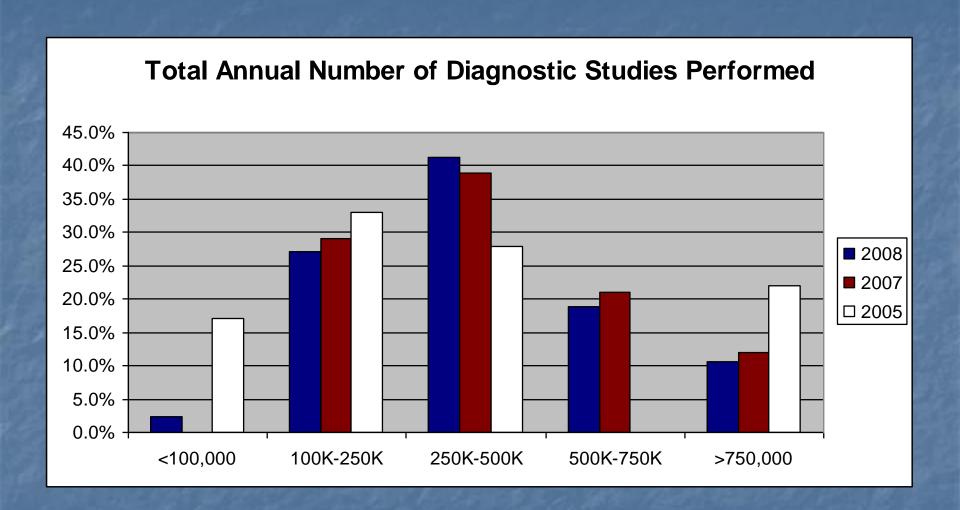
- 187 Surveys Requests
 - 100 responses received
 - 42% of respondents were incoming chiefs
 - Compared with 65% in 2007
 - 81% from university affiliated programs
 - 53% response rate (49% when excluding duplicate responses)
 - **74%** in 2007
 - **28% in 2005**
 - **55%** 2004
- Thank you!

Results...

Basic Program Details





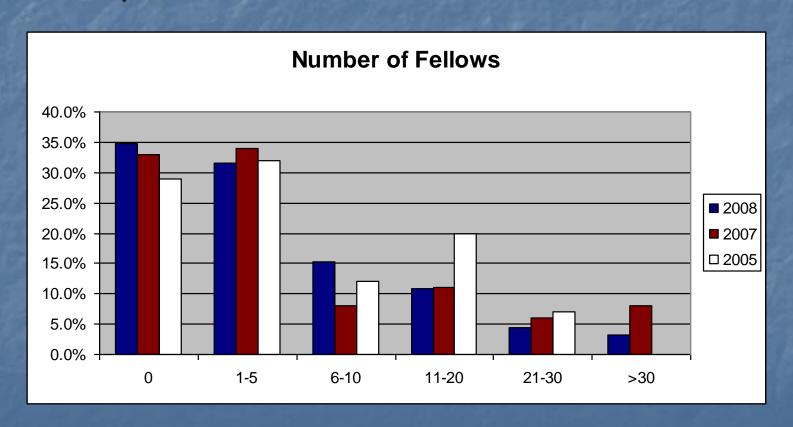


2007-08 Residents

- Total # of Residents:
 - R1: 6.3 (1-19)
 - R2: 6.3 (1-18)
 - **R3:** 6.0 (1-17)
 - R4: 6.1 (1-18)
 - Compared to 2007 (6.8 average for R1-R4) and 2005 (5.8 average for R1-R4)
- 28% Female
 - Compared to 27% in 2007 and 34% in 2005

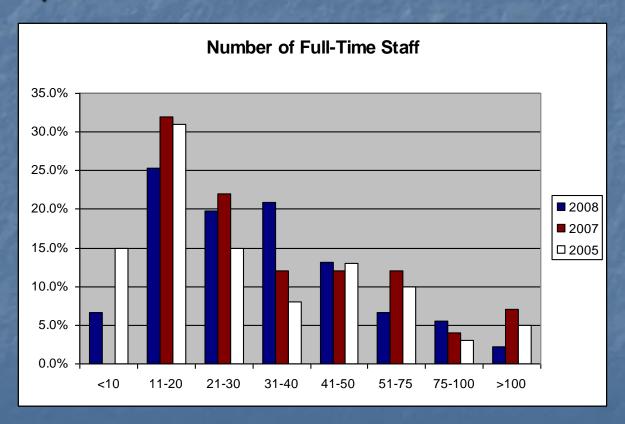
2007-08 Fellows

- 27% Female
 - Compared with 39% in 2006-07



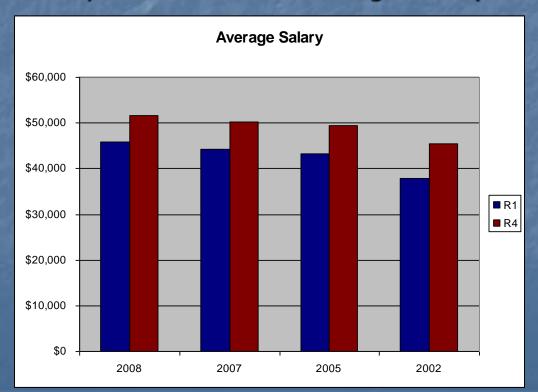
2007-08 Staff

- Female: 27%
 - Compared with 26% in 2006-07



Resident Benefits

- R1 average: \$45,800 (30-70K)
- R4 average: \$51,700 (38-85K)
- Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Plan:
 - Available to 69% of residents
 - Only 32% receive matching funds (26% in 2007)





AFIP

- 94% of replying programs send residents to AFIP
- With one exception, 90-100% of residents from these programs attend AFIP
- Medicare no longer funds non-clinical resident activities → 12% of respondents feel that this will affect their program's ability to send residents to AFIP

Costs Assumed by Training Program

- Temp. Med. License: 50%
 - **41%** in 2007
- Perm. Med. License: 17%
 - Also 17% in 2007
- Book/Travel Fund: 76%
 - Average: \$1070
 - 81% in 2007
- Lead Aprons: 31%
 - **48% in 2007**

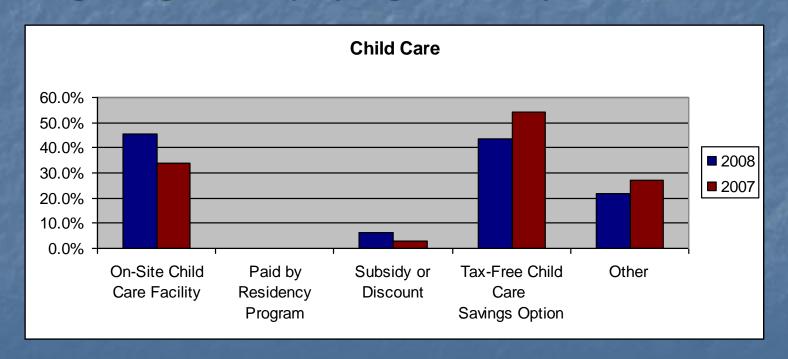
- Leaded glasses: 9%
- BLS: 78%
- ACLS: 71%

- AFIP Tuition: 93%
- AFIP Housing Stipend: 78%

- Oral Board Review Course Tuition: 37%
- Oral Board Review Course Stipend: 15%

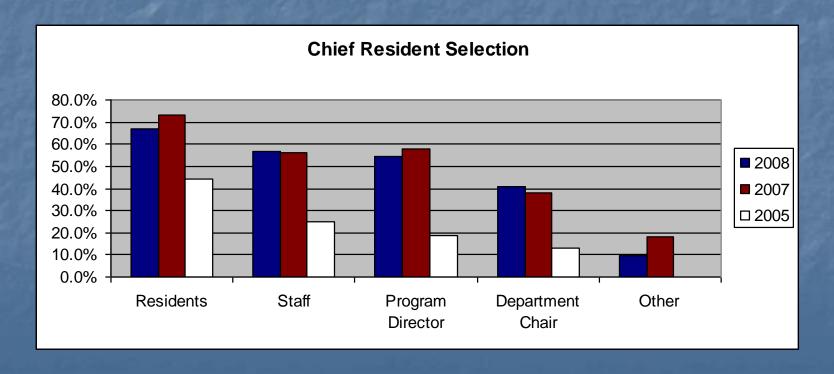
Resident Benefits

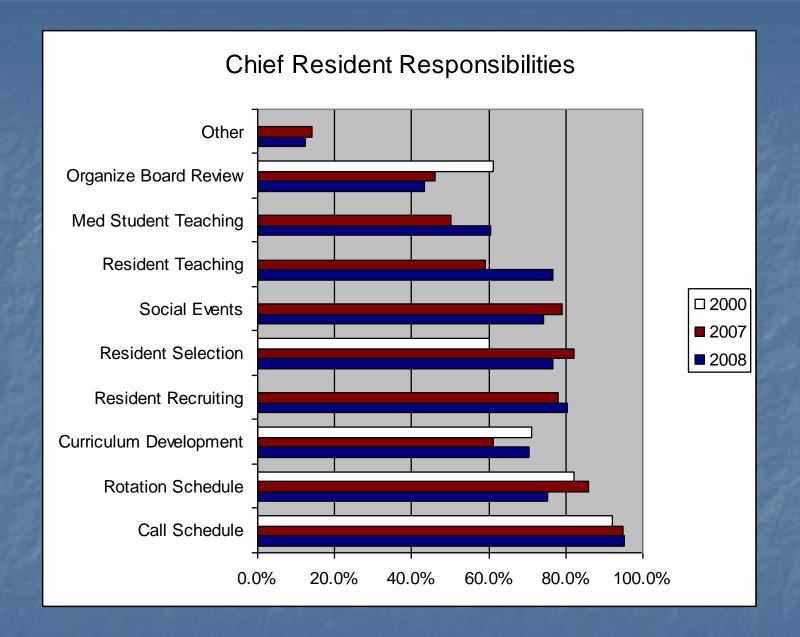
- 90% provide paid maternity deade (80% in 2007)
 - Avg. Length: 6 wks (range 0-10 wks)
- 71% provide paid paternity leave (68% in 2007)
 - Avg. Length: 8 days (range 0-4 wks)

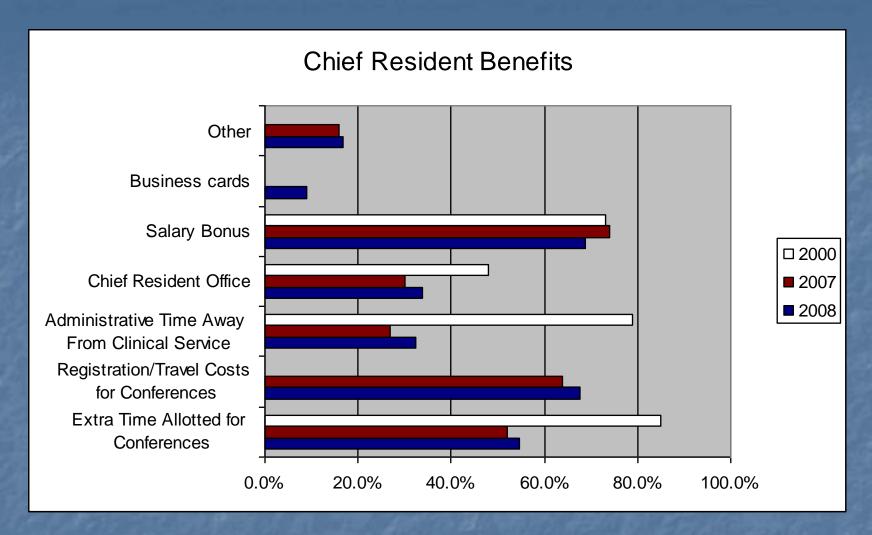


Chief Residency 1-4 chiefs per program

Term spans mid-third to mid-fourth year for 65% of respondents







- -Average Salary Bonus: \$1,350 (was \$2,000 in 2007)
- -Range of Bonuses from \$0-10,000
- -"There are no benefits"

ACGME Compliance

- 100% report complete compliance
 - 100% report positive effect on resident quality of life
 - 90% report positive effect on resident education
- Average hours off between shifts:
 - <10: 1% 10-12: 24% 12-15: 58% >15: 18%
 - <10: 11% in 2005
- Average work week:
 - 53% Report between 51-60 hours
 - Averages on busiest rotation:
 - 61-70 hours: 33% 71-80 hours: 26% >80 hours: 6%
 - 80-hour work week is an average over 4 weeks

ACGME Compliance

Required work hours log: 71% (67% in 2007)

Average call frequency per week:

1:48% 2: 17%

4%: 3

2005 Comparison:

1 <1: 53% 1-3: 47%

Average days off per month:

4: 12% 5: 22% 6: 38%

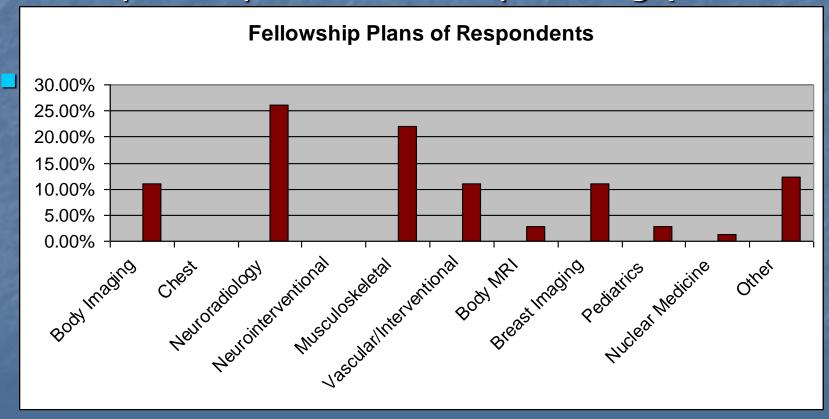
≥7: 28%

2005 Comparison:

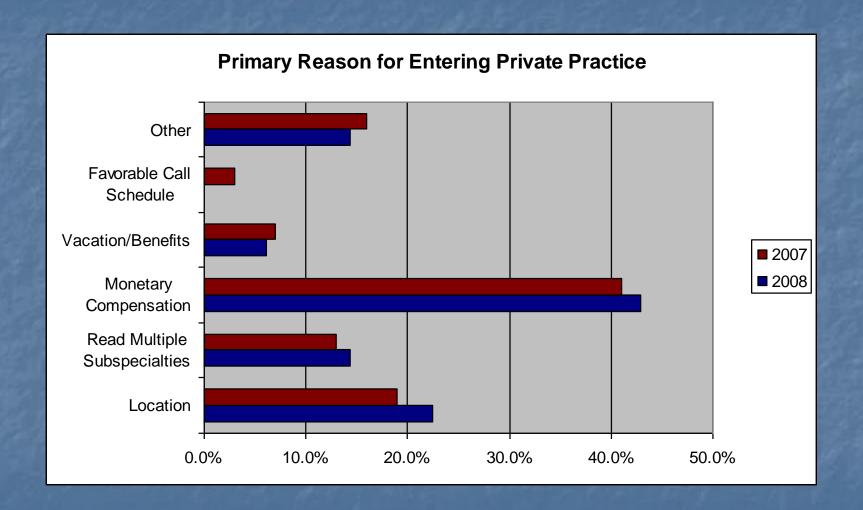
4-5: 27% 6-8: 64%

Life After Residency

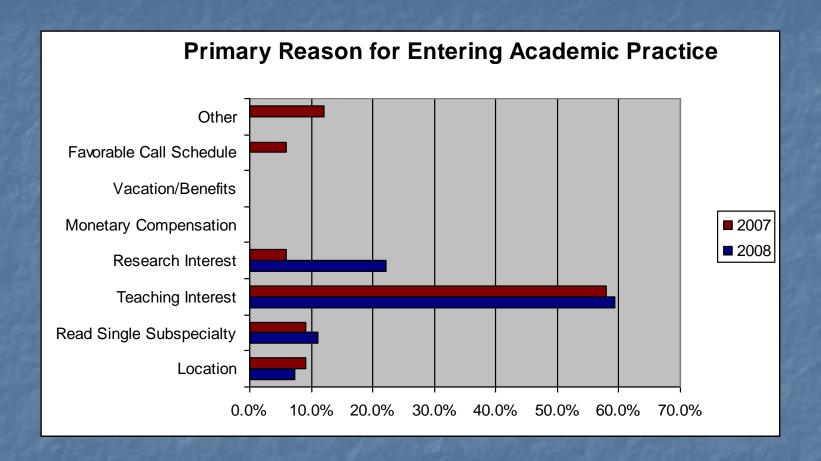
95% plan to pursue fellowship training (91% in



Private Practice: 67%



Academic Practice: 41%

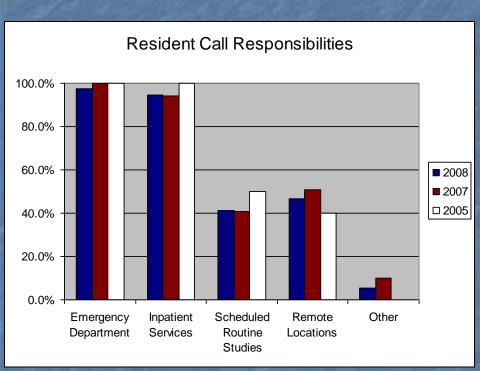


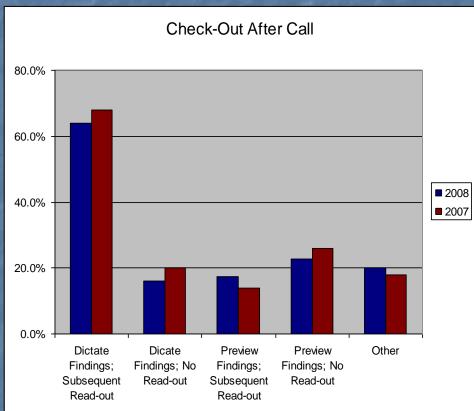
6% of programs offer monetary incentive program for entering academic practice

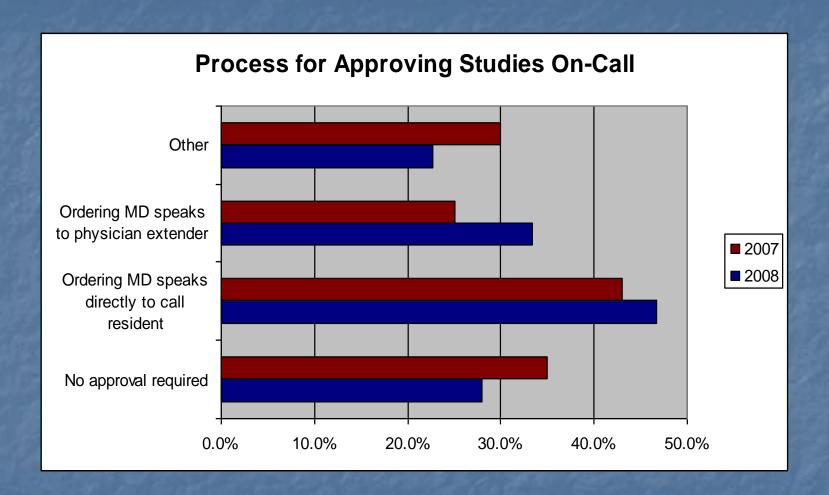
Call

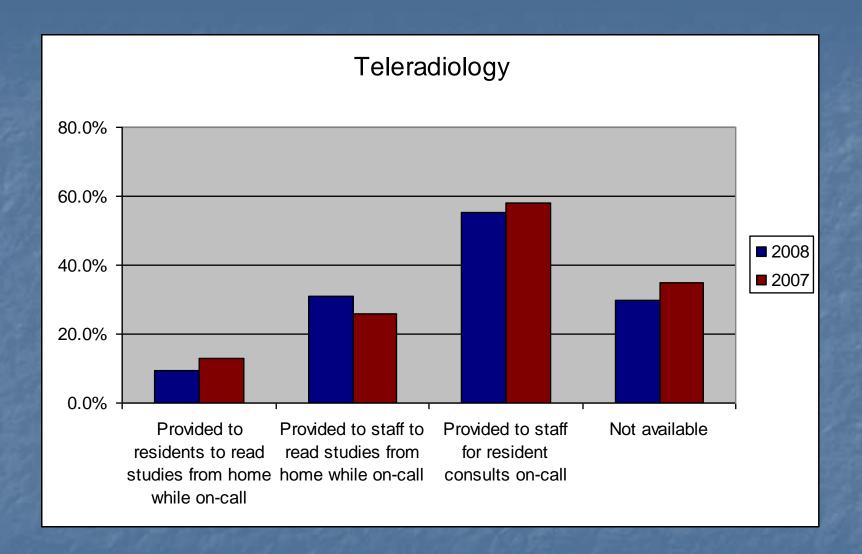
- Average # of residents in-house on call: 1.4
 - Range: 0-5
- In-house call shifts (excluding NF):
 - **50:** 45% 51-75: 24% >75: 31%
 - 2005 Comparison: 58 (average)
- Home/beeper call shifts (excluding NF):
 - **0**: 37% 1-40: 32% 41-75: 22% >75: 10%
 - 2005 Comparison: 78 (average)

- 68% of programs use night float system
 - **73% in 2007**
 - 67% in 2005
 - 61% in 2004
- Weeks on night float during residency:
 - **u** 0-4 wks: 12% 4-8 wks: 24%
 - **8-10** wks: 22% >10 wks: 42%
- Length of night float shifts (hours):
 - **■** <8: 4% 8-10: 9%
 - 10: 9% 10-12: 33%
 - **12-14:** 53% >14: 2%
- Frequency of night float shifts:
 - QD: 81% (63% in 2007) QOD: 0% Other: 17%







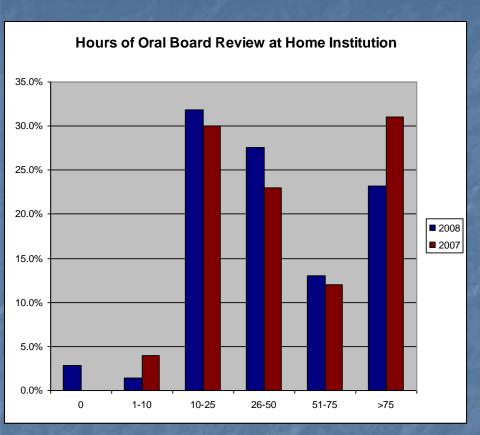


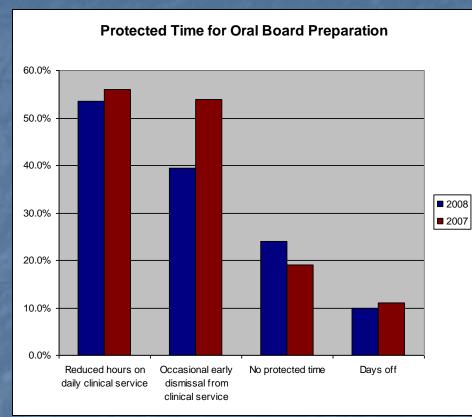
- In-house moonlighting: 37%
 - Examples:
 - MR/CT contrast Injection Monitoring: \$50-60/hr
 - Overflow ER/Inpatient Studies: \$75/hr
 - Weekend Neuro and IR assist: \$150-300/day
 - Read studies from remote location: \$25/case

On-call meal vouchers or other free food: 81%

Oral Boards

- 70% of programs provide their own oral board review and curriculum (79% in 2007)
- Structured review begins:
 - Jan-Feb: 60%
 - March-April: 33%
 - Before Jan: 6%
- Oral board review:
 - Lectures given by faculty: 92%
 - Lectures organized by faculty: 29%
- 75% of programs include a mock exam as part of preparation





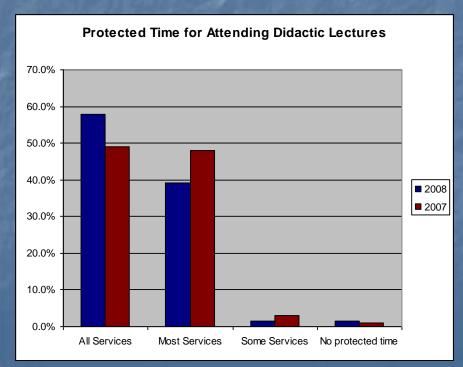
Commercial Prep Courses for Oral Board Examination

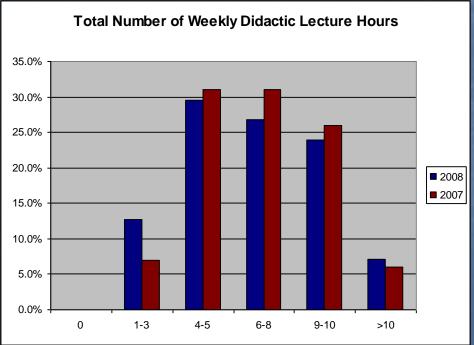
- At least some residents from 93% of respondents' programs attend commercial course to prepare for oral board exam
- On average, 85% of residents from these programs attend at least one course (range 15-100%)
- Dedicated time off to attend course: 78%
- Stipend offered by program for course tuition: 67%
- Stipend offered by program for living expenses: 20%

ACGME Program 87% have core didactic lecture curriculum (69% in 2007)

Requirements 84% give lectures as 1hour block/day

 34% have alternate way of accessing lecture if unable to attend





Residents must perform a "scholarly activity": 84%

■ 64% in 2007

- Current protected academic time for project: 41%
 - **25%** in 2007

86% of programs currently require maintenance of a learning portfolio
 69% in 2007

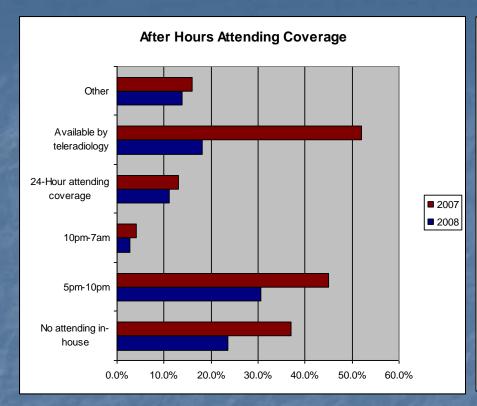
80% currently employ 360° evaluations

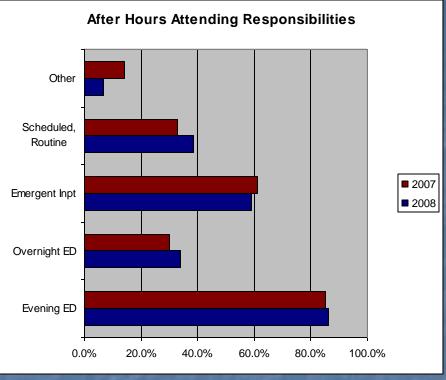
99% of programs currently require an annual objective examination
ACGME Program Require

ACGME Program Requirements

- Months of training prior to start of call:
 - **<**6: 17% 6-9: 49% 9-12: 29% >12: 6%

- 63% of residents stop taking call midway through fourth year
 - 8% stop at end of third year
 - 17% continue throughout fourth year





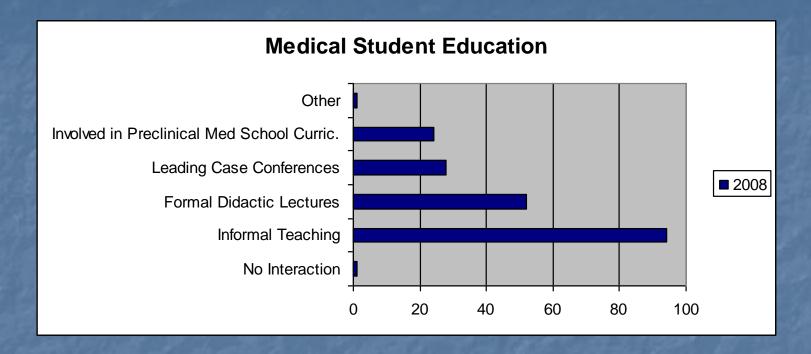
- 100% of attendings not in-house are available by pager
- 93% of resident reviewed studies on-call are currently reviewed within 24 hrs

R1 Call Restrictions:

- 74% of programs have changed call schedule
- 69% of programs will increase amount of call for R2-R4 residents

■ 88% of respondents feel that these changes will have a negative impact on training experience ACGME Program Requirements

Medical Student Education



25% of Programs Have A Dedicated Teaching Resident

Discussion: R1 Call Restrictions

- Overwhelmingly negative outlook from respondents
- Effect on training experience
- Burden on R2-R4 residents and existing systems
- Smaller programs
- Starting R1 call in July
- Comments
 - "This forces a total overhaul of our system"
 - "It is a bad idea that will not result in better reads, but will delay the maturation of the new residents"
 - "At our small program we may have to require 24-hour attending coverage"
- ? Supervised call
- ? Opportunities for senior resident moonlighting

Discussion: 24 Hour In-House Attending Coverage

 Many programs have or are planning to move to 24 hour in-house attending coverage

- Patient care vs. training experience
 - Resident independence

Contemporaneous vs. intermittent read-out

Discussion: AFIP

Loss of Medicare funding of non-clinical resident activities

- "Potentially may not allow us to go"
- "Changes anticipated, but not well-defined at this point"
- "This will negatively affect our stipend"

Discussion: Academics vs. Private Practice

- 41% of respondents entering academics
 - ? Selection bias
- \$\$ listed as primary reason for entering private practice
 - Better retirement savings plans for residents and staff
 - Loan repayment programs
 - Monetary incentive programs to encourage academic careers
- Teaching interest listed as primary reason for entering private practice
 - Majority of chiefly duties are administrative
 - Consider more teaching opportunities, involvement in curriculum development, academic days and teaching electives

Special Thanks To:

- Jennifer Demertzis, M.D.
- Laurie May
- AUR and A3CR2