Residency Interest in Affiliate Hospitals with Integrated Longitudinal Third Year Medical Student Programs

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Context

AAMC projections indicated that a shortage of 124,000 FTE physicians will occur by 2025. Several studies indicate a shortage of physicians most pronounced in rural and urban neighborhoods. Current data suggest that as many as one half of physicians trained in a specific locale will stay there for their practice careers. Many undergraduate medical education programs have been created to recruit physicians to medically underserved areas. Concerns have been raised over the fragmented nature of student experiences in traditional block clerkships. Several schools have created longitudinal curriculums to facilitate patient and preceptor development. Most medical schools use a large network of affiliate hospitals in smaller cities to serve more underserved patient populations. Many of these affiliate hospitals have their own independent residencies. Set in the medically underserved Central Valley of California, UCSF Fresno’s regional campus started a longitudinal integrated curriculum in 2010. There is a gap in literature regarding longitudinal programs at affiliate hospitals serving not just as an educational model, but a recruiting tool for future residents.

Objectives

Determine whether medical students who complete longitudinal programs at affiliate hospitals will be more interested in those residency programs afterwards than the students completing traditional block clerkships.

Key Message

In 2010-2012, fourteen longitudinal students at UCSF Fresno had a significant increase in residency interest compared to forty-two traditional students (d=.71 vs. d=.05, p<.05).

Conclusion

A longitudinal program at a regional campus increased medical student interest in their residencies over traditional clerkships.

Target Audience

Affiliate hospitals, regional and branch campuses of medical schools with independent residency programs.

References