

STATEMENT
of the
**American Academy
of Family Physicians**

TO BE
SUBMITTED TO THE
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON
LABOR/HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/EDUCATION
CONCERNING
FY 2007 FUNDING LEVELS FOR
SECTION 747 PRIMARY CARE MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CLUSTER
AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY
RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

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The 94,000-member American Academy of Family Physicians submits this statement for the record to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies. Our statement is made in support of the Section 747 Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry Cluster. The Academy also supports the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and rural health programs.

Brief Background: Training Family Physicians

Section 747 within the Public Health Service Act is the only federal program that funds training for family physicians. The law requires the program to meet two goals: 1) increase the number of primary care physicians (family physicians, general internists and general pediatricians) and 2) boost the number of people to provide care to the underserved. Regarding family medicine specifically, Section 747 offers competitive grants for training programs in medical school and in residency programs.

The FY 2006 spending bill provided \$41 million to Section 747, a figure that was a significant cut from the \$88.8 million the cluster received in FY 2005. And, unfortunately, the President's FY 2007 budget proposed zero dollars for the program. We urge Congress to fund Section 747 at FY 2005 levels (\$88.8 million).

Who Are Family Physicians?

Family physicians are the specialists trained to provide comprehensive, coordinated and continuing care to patients of both genders and all ages and ethnicities, regardless of medical condition. These residency-trained, primary care physicians treat babies with ear infections, adolescents who are obese, adults with depression and seniors with multiple, chronic illnesses. And because they focus on prevention, primary care, and integrating care for their patients, they are able to treat illnesses early and cost-effectively. In addition, when necessary, family physicians help patients navigate our complex health system and find the right subspecialists. Finally, family physicians are distributed throughout the country in approximately the same proportion as the population: about one-quarter of all Americans live in rural areas and about 25 percent of family physicians practice there, as well.

Community Health Centers: Understaffed with Shortages of Family Physicians

Over the last few years, the Administration has made increasing the number of Community Health Centers (CHCs) a priority within its health care budget. Specifically, the President's FY 2007 blueprint recommends an increase of \$181 million for CHCs, which would increase funding to nearly \$2 billion. These dollars would complete the Administration's goal to create 1,200 health center sites around the nation. While a laudable objective, this funding does not take into account staffing issues at these centers; the CHC dollars go primarily to so-called "bricks and mortar," i.e., construction of the health care clinics.

The additional funding recommended in the President's budget to build Community Health Centers, and the zero dollars proposed to train family physicians under Section 747, are a serious disconnect: primary care physicians make up nearly 90 percent of

doctors working in CHCs -- and most are family physicians. In short, without more family physicians, no one will be available to staff these new centers.

This point was brought home in a March 1, 2006 article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*. The authors found that in 2004, CHCs were understaffed and could not fill all clinical positions (Rosenblatt, et al.). Rural health centers had more openings that took longer to fill than those in urban areas. More alarmingly, over 13 percent of family physician positions at CHCs were vacant.

As the only federal program that trains family physicians, funding for Section 747 is critical. Without Section 747 to train family physicians, CHCs staffing problems will get worse.

Section 747 Produces Doctors Who Work in CHCs and Serve in the NHSC

A second study buttresses the importance of family physicians to CHCs and to the National Health Service Corps, which is another Administration priority. An unpublished 2006 study from the University of California, San Francisco and the Robert Graham Center for Policy Studies in Family Medicine and Primary Care shows that medical schools that receive Section 747 dollars produce physicians who work in CHCs and serve in the National Health Service Corps compared to schools without this funding.

The finding is particularly true for family physicians. Specifically, according to the study, nearly 4,000 family physicians and general practitioners were exposed to Title VII funding during medical school and subsequently chose to work in a CHC. Without this exposure, at least 750 fewer family physicians would have been working in a CHC in 2003. Coupled with the *JAMA* article, which shows that there are 600 vacancies for family physicians, without Section 747 funding, there would be twice as many vacancies in health centers.

Lower Health Care Costs and Improved Quality

Section 747 plays a role in lowering our nation's health care costs and increasing the quality of US health care. For example, an article in *Health Affairs* (April 2004) demonstrated that states that spent more on Medicare had lower quality of care. While seemingly counterintuitive, the authors found two reasons for this result.

The first reason was that expensive health care did not improve patient satisfaction or outcomes. The second reason was that the makeup of the health care workforce made a difference: more primary care doctors in a state meant higher quality care and lower cost. In contrast, more specialists and fewer generalists led to lower quality and higher costs. And, just a small increase in the number of primary care doctors in a state was associated with a large boost in that state's quality ranking.

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An article in a March 2005 edition of *Health Affairs*, "The Effects of Specialist Supply on Populations' Health: Assessing the Evidence" went even further. This piece stated that there was a "negative relationship between the supply of primary care physicians and death from stroke, infant mortality and low-birthweight, and all-cause mortality." The article went on to say that just one more primary care physician per 10,000 people was associated with a decrease of 34.6 deaths per 100,000 people.

The article also cited breast cancer research for the state of Florida, which indicated that "each tenth-percentile increase in primary care physician supply is associated with a statistically significant 4 percent increase in odds of early-stage breast cancer." Statistics were similar for other types of cancers: there was a relationship between early identification of cancer and the supply of primary care physicians. Numerous other research was highlighted in the *Health Affairs* article that indicated a higher ratio of primary care physicians to populations led to better health outcomes. These data support the need for additional funding for Section 747, the only federal program that produces primary care physicians.

The Overspecialized US Physician Workforce: A World Anomaly

Unlike all other developed countries, the US does not have a primary care-based health care system. While other developed countries have about equal numbers of primary care physicians and subspecialists, in the US, less than one-third of the physician workforce is primary care.

More disturbingly, compared to developed countries, the US spends the most per capita on healthcare -- but has some of the worst healthcare outcomes. More than 20 years of evidence have shown that a health system based on primary care produces greater health and economic benefits. Boosting support for Section 747, which funds training for family physicians and for other primary care disciplines, could improve the health of patients in the US.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE, RESEARCH AND QUALITY

The Academy recommends \$440 million for the Agency for Healthcare, Research and Quality (AHRQ). A major purpose of AHRQ is to conduct primary care and health services research geared to physician practices, health plans and policymakers. What this means is that the agency translates research findings from basic science entities like the National Institutes of Health (NIH) into information that doctors can use every day in their practices. Another key function of the agency is to support research on the conditions that affect most Americans.

More recently, AHRQ has become the lead federal agency for research on comparative clinical effectiveness; information technology; and patient safety. For example, the Medicare Modernization Act asked AHRQ to study the "clinical effectiveness and appropriateness of specified health services and treatments," and to use this

