

# Student Choice of Family Medicine: What do Fourth-Year Medical Students Say About It?

Ashley Bentley, MBA  
Christina Kelly, MD, FAAFP



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## Objectives

- Determine what residency programs can additionally do to increase medical students' choice of family medicine
- Implement changes in a medical student's rotation experience at residency programs based on the survey data reviewed during the session
- Influence future research on the student choice of family medicine

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## Background: Medical Students in the U.S.

- **105,663** in the U.S.
- Training at **145** allopathic medical schools
- And **33** osteopathic medical schools
- Plus regional campuses
- **31,900** are AAFP members (30%)
- **2,075** chose family medicine last year (NRMP and AOAmatches)



## Need for Primary Care Physicians

- Family medicine has been the **most highly recruited** medical specialty since 2006
  - Followed by general internal medicine
- Health care leaders call for **40% of the medical workforce** to be in primary care.
  - Currently around 32%

## Need for Workforce Reform

- Projected primary care physician shortage:
  - **33,000 by 2035**
- Primary care physician production must increase
  - **21%**
- Residency slots need to grow
  - **1,700-3,000**

Residency programs can have  
an impact on FMIGs

Find  
your  
fit  
in family medicine.

Explore your Family Medicine Interest Group.

[aafp.org/fmigconnect](http://aafp.org/fmigconnect)



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## FMIG Network Overview

- Established in 1995 to enhance communication and the exchange of best practices among FMIGs
  - across the country
- Led by seven medical students:
- One elected National Coordinator
  - Five appointed Regional Coordinators
  - One Student Liaison to the Student National Medical Association



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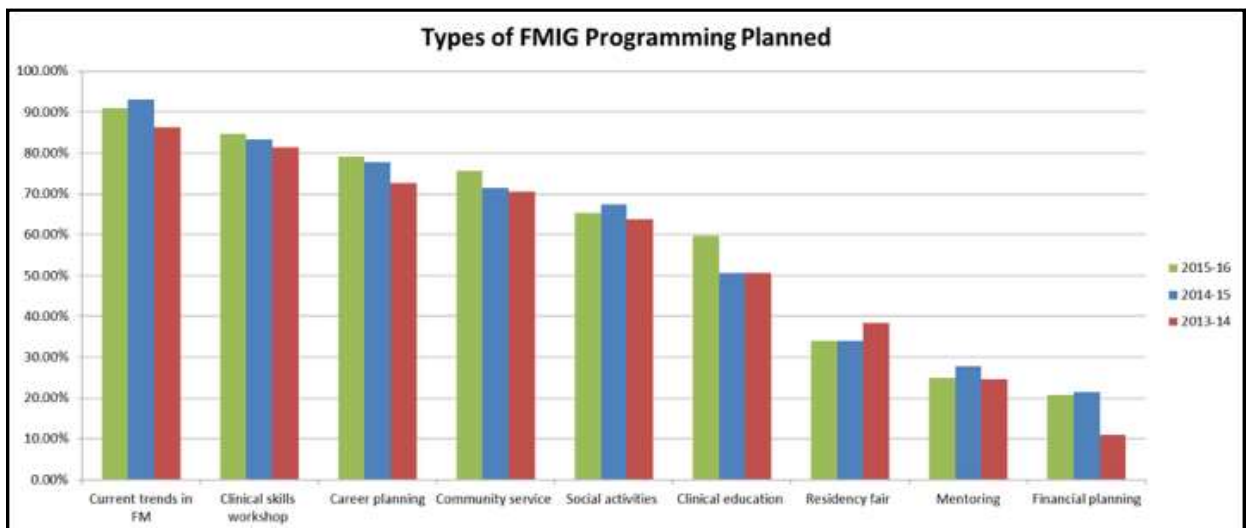
## FMIG Network Mission Statement

- **Encourage active learning and promotion of family medicine**
- **Improve communication**
  - AAFP to/from campus FMIGs
  - Inbetween FMIGs
- **Serve as a credible resource for FMIGs**
  - programming, family physician resources, fundraising and FMIG administration
- **Foster positive leadership skills and behaviors**
  - FMIG student and faculty leaders

## What we know through the FMIG Activity Survey

## FMIG Members

- **39%** of M1s and M2s participate in FMIG activities
- **14%** of M3s and M4s do the same
- An average of **9.35 FMIG members Match to family medicine every year**



Number of meetings held in 2014-15: **8.7**

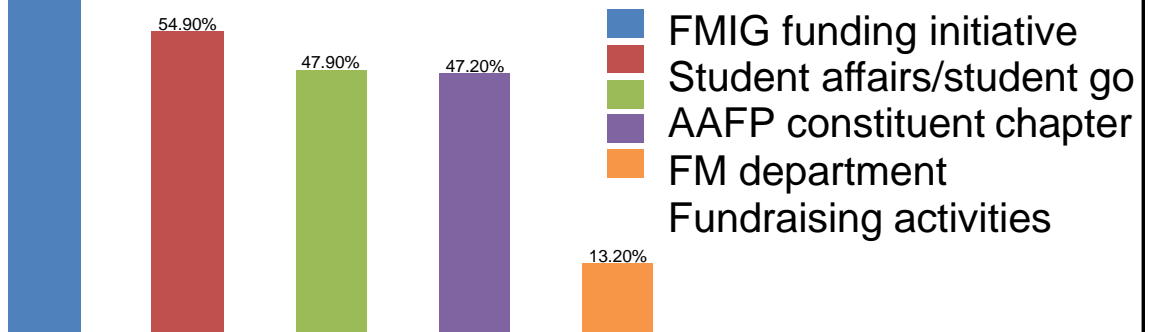
Meetings planned for 2015-16: **9.8**

## FMIG Annual Spending

- 29% of FMIGs spend less than \$1,000 each year.
- 32% spend \$1,001-1,500.
- 22% spend \$1,501-2,500.
- **17% spend more than \$2,500.**

## Funding Sources for FMIGs

Bars indicate percentage of FMIGs that reported receiving



## FMIG Leadership

- FMIG faculty advisors serve an average of 5 years (mean)
  - 30% attend all FMIG meetings/events
  - 45% attend most
  - 25% attend few or some
- Average FMIG has 6 students leaders, half of which are also leaders of other interest groups or student organizations

## How FMIGs are Measuring Success

- Attendance at FMIG events (92%)
- FMIG membership (58%)
- Match rate into family medicine (56%)
- Continued interest in M3 and M4 years (50%)
- Evaluations or surveys (50%)
- Community service hours (16%)
- Fundraising (8%)



## Where FMIGs Need Help

- Keeping M3s and M4s involved
- Finances
- Increasing membership/recruitment
- National conferences and leadership
- Dispelling myths about family medicine
- Current statistics on the specialty
- Incorporating community service

## What research shows about FMIGs

# What does PubMed say?

PubMed "family medicine interest group"  
Create RSS Create alert Advanced

Format: Summary - Sort by: Most Recent - Send to -

**Search results**  
Items: 4

- [Family Medicine or Primary Care Residency Selection: Effects of Family Medicine Interest Groups, MD/MPH Dual Degrees, and Rural Medical Education.](#)  
Wei McIntosh E, Morley CP.  
Fam Med. 2016 May;48(5):365-8.  
PMID: 27169099 Free Article  
[Similar articles](#)
- [Medical Student Participation in Family Medicine Department Extracurricular Experiences and Choosing to Become a Family Physician.](#)  
Kost A, Cawale-Lucas J, Evans DV, Overstreet F, Andrilla CH, Dobie S.  
Fam Med. 2015 Nov-Dec;47(10):763-9.  
PMID: 26545052 Free Article  
[Similar articles](#)
- [FaMeS: an innovative pipeline program to foster student interest in family medicine.](#)  
Wilkinson JE, Hoffman M, Pierce E, Wiecha J.  
Fam Med. 2010 Jan;42(1):28-34.  
PMID: 20063220 Free Article  
[Similar articles](#)
- [Cultivating interest in family medicine: family medicine interest group reaches undergraduate medical students.](#)  
McKee ND, McKague MA, Ramsden VR, Poole RE.  
Can Fam Physician. 2007 Apr;53(4):661-5.  
PMID: 17872716 Free PMC Article  
[Similar articles](#)

## SUNY Upstate

- 2006–2015, 1471 total students, 47 where FMIG leaders
- No significant impact on match to FM or PC

## University of Washington

- 2000–2011, 1918 total students, 359 FMIG participants
- FMIG participation 2.45 OR to match to FM

## Boston University

- 2005–2009 FaMeS Program (curricular, extracurricular elements, self-select)
- FM match rate before at after program launch, OR 1.94

## Canada

- Qual study 2008, 45 students Toronto, different impact based on initial interest
- Undergraduate FMIG – they liked it

## Interest Groups Overall

- Military service obligation, 2009, survey with response of 419/797
- 77% attended IG they matched to but rated perceived impact 3.6 (1-9 scale)

Medical Student Participation in Family Medicine Department  
Extracurricular Experiences and Choosing to Become a Family Physician  
Amanda Kost, MD; Jeanne Cawse-Lucas, MD; David V. Evans, MD; Frederica Overstreet, MD, MPH; C. Holly A. Andrilla, MS; Sharon Dobie,  
MD, MCP

## **Context and Subjects**

- This study retrospectively examined medical student data from one institution (n=1918)
- Time Frame: 2000-2011
- IRB: exempt
- Analyses were conducted in SPSS 16.0

## Kost, et al 2015

### **Outcome Variable**

- Residency match to family medicine

### **Predictors**

- Initial FM interest (high, some/+FM, some/-FM, other)
- Programs – FMIG, RUOP, CHAP, Underserved Pathway

### **Covariates**

- age, race/ethnicity, gender, rural upbringing

# Results

**Table 3: Odds Ratios for Entering a Family Medicine Residency Versus Any Other Specialty by Demographic Characteristics, Initial Family Medicine Interest, and Family Medicine Extracurricular Program Participation for UWSOM Residency-Matched Graduates From 2000–2011**

	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Demographics		
Age*	1.07	1.04–1.11
Gender (female)**	1.44	1.09–1.89
Race/ethnicity (white)	0.81	0.59–1.10
Upbringing (rural)*	1.69	1.36–2.11
Family medicine interest		
High family medicine interest*	7.14	4.78–10.67
Some family medicine interest, primary care oriented*	3.09	1.80–5.30
Some family medicine interest, not primary care oriented*	2.19	1.42–3.36
Other	Ref	
Family medicine programs		
CHAP*	0.80	0.53–1.21
FMIG*	2.45	1.81–3.31
RUOP*	1.04	0.78–1.36
UP*	4.37	1.96–9.71
FMIG-UP**	2.11	1.99–34.15

\*  $P < .000$

\*\*  $P < .01$

CHAP—Community Health Advancement Program

FMIG—Family Medicine Interest Group

RUOP—Rural/Underserved Opportunities Program

UP—Underserved Pathway

Family Medicine or Primary Care Residency Selection: Effects of Family Medicine Interest Groups, MD/MPH Dual Degrees, and Rural Medical Education.

Wei McIntosh E, Morley CP.

## **Context and Subjects**

- This study retrospectively examined anonymous medical student data from one institution
- Time Frame: 2006-2015
- IRB: exempt
- Analyses were conducted in SPSS v.22.

# McIntosh & Morley, 2016

## Outcome Variables

- Residency match was coded into two binary (1,0) variables, representing matching with FM or any PC specialty.

## Predictors (DUMMY VARIABLES)

- **FMIG** – Participation as an OFFICER (1/0)
- **RMED**
  - Any participation (yes/no)
  - Short (3-5 mnth) vs. Long (9 mnth) Experience (ordinal)
- **MD/MPH** – Graduated from both MD & MPH (1/0)

## Covariates

- age >30, Race, Hispanic ethnicity, graduation year, gender

# Results

<u>Total Students (N)</u>	<u>1471</u>
<i>Participation by group</i>	<i># Participants (%)</i>
FMIG	47 (3.2%)
RMED	86 (5.8%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional (9 month)	66
<input type="checkbox"/> Short course (3-4 months)	20
MD/MPH	9 (0.6%)
<i>Participation in multiple programs</i>	<i># Participants</i>
FMIG + RMED	9 (0.6%)
RMED + MD/MPH	3 (0.2%)
FMIG + RMED + MD/MPH	1 (0/1%)
<i>Specialty Match</i>	<i># Students (%)</i>
Family Medicine	102 (6.9%)
Internal Medicine	264 (18.8%)
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics	13 (0.9%)
Pediatrics	165 (11.2%)
<b>Any Primary Care</b>	<b>544 (37.0%)</b>

# Results

## Bivariate Analysis ( $\chi^2$ )

Predictor		Family Medicine		p	Primary Care (Any)		p	Internal Medicine		p	Pediatrics		p
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No	
FMIG	Yes	6	41	NS	23	24	NS	8	39	NS	9	38	NS
	No	96	1328		521	903		269	1055		158	1268	
RMED	Yes	46	40	<.001	60	26	<.001	9	77	.041	4	76	NS
	No	56	1329		484	901		268	1117		166	1230	
MD/MPH	Yes	6	3	<.001	8	1	.001	27	1186	NS	1	8	NS
	No	96	1366		536	926		1	8		164	1298	

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What FMIG characteristics make a difference in student choice of Family Medicine?

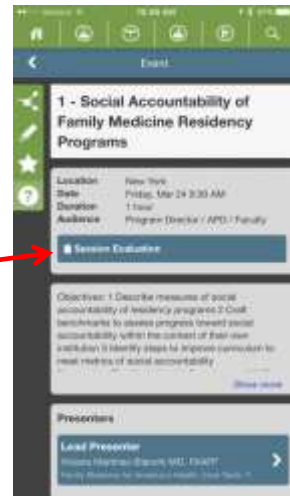
How can family medicine residency programs make an impact?

Pearson correlation between Family Medicine match rate, 2011-2015 and variables on annual AAFP FMIG survey

Variable	Corr (p)	N	Years of data	Years Significant
AAFP Membership	.414 (>.001)	143	1	2014
Advisor - # of Years Serving	.115 (.004)	627	5	2014, 2011
How many students hold FMIG leadership roles?	.231 (>.001)	269	2	2015, 2014
How many meetings did the FMIG host in the past AY?	.176 (>.001)	703	5	2015, 2012, 2011
How many meetings are planned for current AY?	.132 (>.001)	710	5	2015, 2011
Approx. how many hours of community service did your FMIG do last year?	.177 (.003)	272	3	2012, 2011*
Number of M4s who are actively involved in your FMIG	.165 (>.001)	635	5	2015, 2013, 2011

Small Group Discussion with report back to large group

Please...  
Complete the  
session evaluation.



Thank you.



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