

What is Rural and How do I Fit?

- We must not only do what we know... - But we must also know what we are doing
- All learning, teaching and doing is contextual to both our internal reasoning and the external environment
- Rural medicine is just one example of necessitated adaptation to a resourcelimited environment

One Example Source: 2011 AMA State Physician Workforce Data Book

- Idaho ranks 47th for Active Patient Care Physicians per capita
- Idaho ranks 47th for Active Primary Care Patient Care Physicians per capita
- Idaho ranks 49th for Residents and Fellows per capital

What We Do: Operationalizing the Vision for Rural Workforce

- · Education (teaching what we know)
- Research (knowing what we know)
- Outreach (giving what we know)
- · Advocacy (growing what we know)

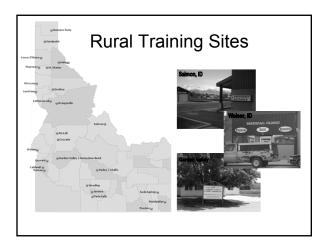
Valuing Research: Focus on Rural Workforce

- How did we get here Why research?
 - An intersection of workforce, education and advocacy
 - Partnerships with those with a natural interest in the work IAFP, IHA, IRHA, IPCA, Governor's office, SBOE, Idaho Legislature, RPIP, AHEC, SEARCH, others.
 - Idaho has a natural laboratory
 - Networking and exporting what we have learned: Regionally (WWAMI)
 - Nationally (NOSORH, NRHA, NAPCRG)
 Globally (WONCA WWPRP)

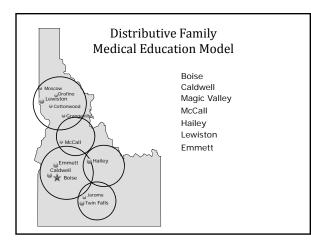
Example: FMRI's Mission in Advancing Rural Workforce

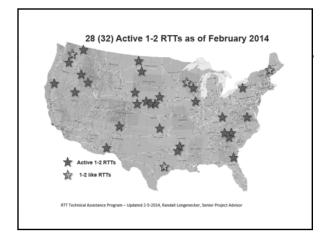
- · Researching what we do and what we think we know
 - Evidenced based curricular development
 - Accurate workforce assessments: quantitative and qualitative
 - Community-focused differential workforce development: A
 - validated tool improving recruitment for communities
 - Physician-focused workforce development: Improving the educational "pipeline" of a rural physician workforce
 - Person centered care in the context of family and community

"We must not only do what we know... -but also know what we are doing."

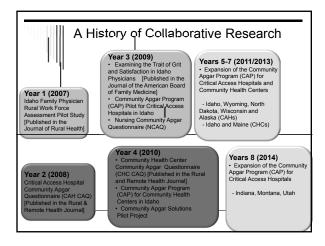


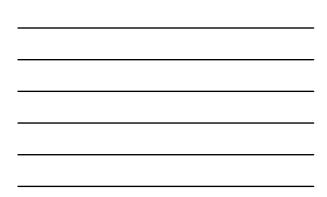








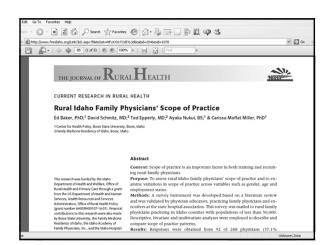




FMRI: Results and Benefits of Rural Workforce Research - Funded Projects Aligned with FMRI Mission - Relationship Development to Partner Organizations - Visibility at Statewide Level with Partners - Solid Platform for Advocacy

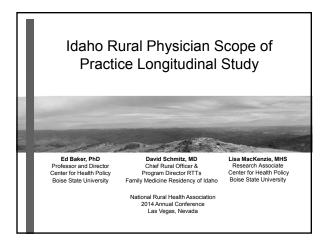
- Sought as Expert Resources for Idaho and Nationally
- National Networking and Opportunities
- Help Meet FMRI Academic Goals for Publishing
- Curriculum and Internal FMRI Development
- Statewide Community Relationships by Funded Onsite Visits
- Direct Value to Communities Statewide: Community Apgar Program
- Increased Relationships to Funding Agencies: Idaho SORH, ORHP, etc.

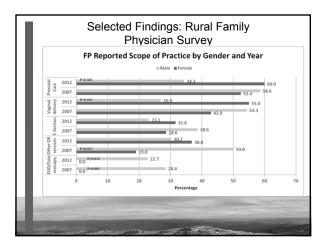
- Direct Resident Benefits: Curriculum and Workforce
- Faculty Growth and Satisfaction



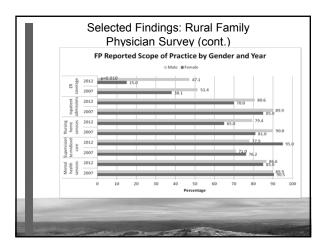
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kly, the Family Medicine le Idaho Academy of , and the Idaho Hospital ors thank Neva Santos, he Idaho Academy of , and Steven Millard, Hospital Association, for research. For further Ed Baker, PhD, Director, y, Boise State University, Boise, ID, 83725-1835; tate. edu. 361.2009.00269 x	Descriptive, bivariate and multivariate analyses were employed to describe and compare scope of practice patterns. Results: Responses were obtained from 92 of 248 physicians (37.1% response rate). Idaho rural family physicians reported providing obstetrical services in the areas of prenatal care (57.6%), vaginal delivery (52.2%) and (57.0%); other operating room services (43.5%); esophagogastro-duodenoscopy (EGD) or colonoscopy services (23.5%); esophagogastro-areage (48.9%); inpatient admissions (88.9%); mental health services (90.1%); nursing home services (88.0%); and supervision to midlevel care providers (72.5%). Bivariate analyses showed differences in scope of practice patterns across gender, age group and employment status. Binomial logistic regression models indicated that younger physicians were roughly 3 times more likely to provide prenatal care and perform vaginal deliveries than older physicians in rural areas. Conclusion: Idaho practicing rural family physicians report a broad scope of practice. Younger, employed and female rural family medicine physicians are important subgroups for further study. Key words family medicine, residency education, rural medicine, scope of
	practice.
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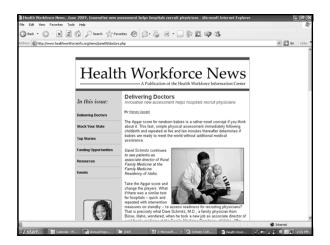




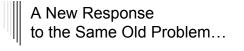










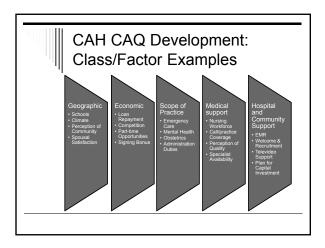


What if there was a similar test for hospitals - quick and repeatable with intervention measures on standby – to assess readiness for recruiting physicians?

Something new
 Something based on quantifiable data
 Something that incorporates the whole community
 Something that shows people on graphs and charts
 where they are and how to achieve their goals.



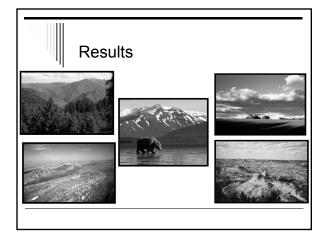
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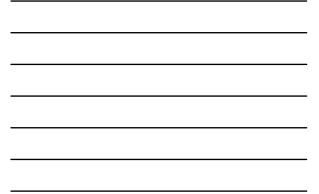




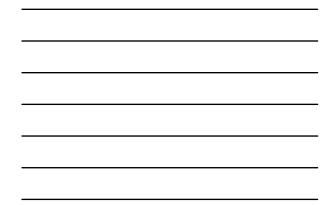


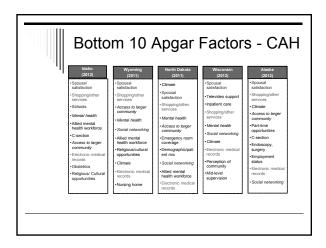




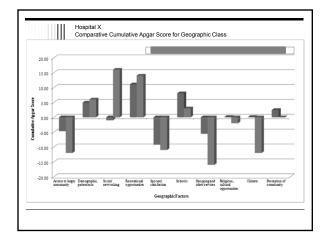


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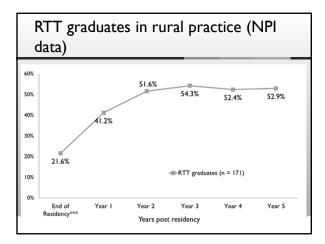




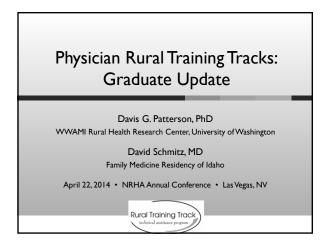










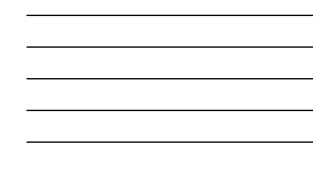


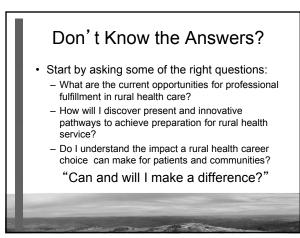
Rural Workforce Development from the Perspective of the Medical Student: Assessment of Factors for Recruiting and Retaining Medical Students to Rural Communities using the Community Apgar Questionnaire

> Alex J. Reed, PsyD, MPH David Schmitz, MD James Girvan, PhD, MPH Edward Baker, PhD

 Many of the participe of the pa	pants are interested in we pants are thinking about a r practice location (67.7%	ing Findings orking in a rural setting (39.7%). a spouse, partner or s.o. when b) ife balance (spousal satisfaction
 Students looking to 	practice in these locatio	ns rate these factors most highly:
Rural	Suburban	Urban
OB & trauma	Schools	Access to large community
Loan repayment	Shopping	Part time work
Mental health	Subspecialist avail	Teaching
	-	Mental health
		Language support
		Hospital CME

- Access to support Scogang Scogang Scogang Scogang - Access to beath Scogang Mertal heath - Werklow Heath Scola Scola - Bectronic Scola Scola - Bectronic Scola Scola - Recess to starter Scola Scola - Party mu Seligioux/ - Cataria Scola - Payor mu Scolandi - Cateration Scolandi - Recess to community - C- exection - C- exection - Community Scolandi -	support - Inpatient care - Shopping/ other services - Mental health - Social networking - Climate - Biectronic medical records - Perception of community - Mid-Jevel supervision	other services - Climate - Access to larger community - Part-time opportunities - C-section - Endoscopy - Employment status - Electronic medical records - Social networking	- Mental health - Social metworking - Shooping/ other services - Spousal satisfaction - Televideo support - Welcome and recruitment - Perception of community - Demographic/ patient mix - Call' practice coverage - Covera	Allied mer health workforce Shoppingl other serv Climate Physician workforce stability Electronic medical records Tetwide Tetwide Administra Payor min
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Now its *your* turn... - to Make All the Difference

- What are the times we live in? – It is the Right Time
- Who is able to serve, doing what we know we must do for better health?
 – For the Right People
- Where must we position ourselves to make a contribution?
 - To be in the Right Places

The role residency programs play in providing physicians in rural American

- The right people
 - Where do they come from
 - Why do they come here
 - How do they fit in and settle
- With the right skills
 Ourriculum and mentorship
 Competence and confidence
- In the right places
 "Train to Remain" is "Recruitention"

Learn how State Offices of Rural Health and State Rural Health Associations can support residency programs

- What are SORHs and doing or have you done in this area?
- Are there practices or ways that SORHs and can learn from each other?
- What support or resources might SORHs and SRHAs need in the efforts?

Best Practices (and Addressing Tough Challenges)

• Examples of what works:

• Examples of obstacles or barriers in what ought to work well (but hasn't so far):

Community Apgar Solutions

- Mental Health Patient Services
- Telehealth Support Solutions
- Physician Contracting Strategies
- Medical Staffing Solutions
- Place-based Medical Education
- Community Strategies for Recruitention

Thank you ! David Schmitz dave.schmitz@fmridaho.org

Time for your Questions and Suggestions