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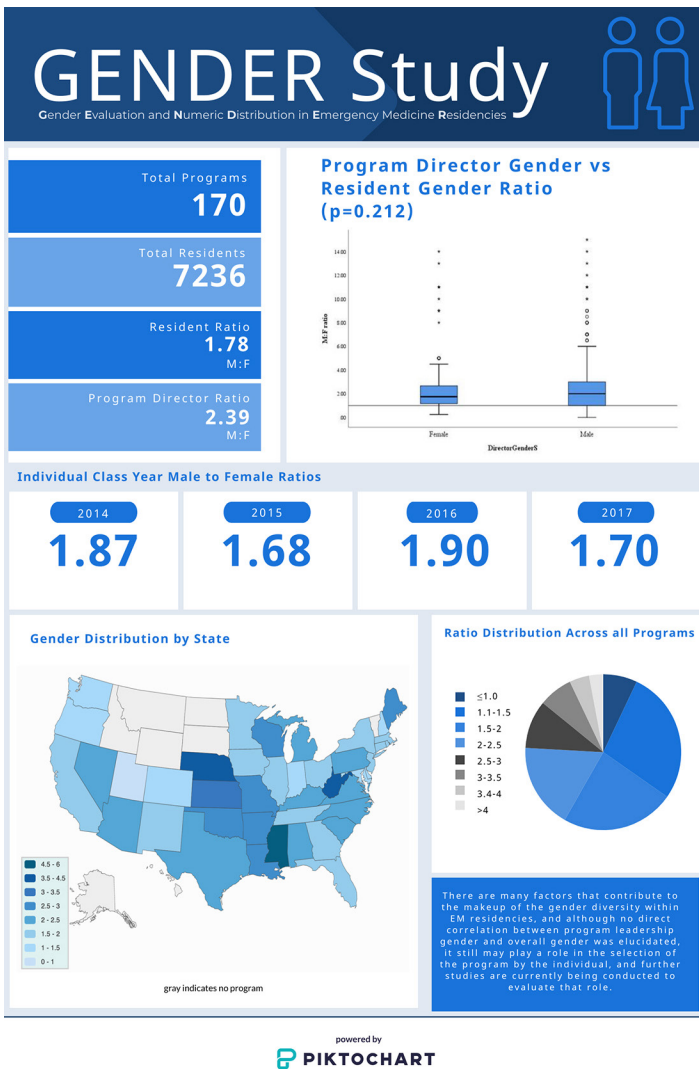


Image 2.

33 Geographic Trends in the Emergency Medicine Match

Kukulski P, Goode D, McEvoy B, Hay S, Ahn J / University of Chicago

Background: Application for EM residency is becoming more competitive. Knowledge about geographic trends in matched residents may help programs streamline their recruitment process. Studies in other specialties have shown a high correlation between residency and medical school location.

Objective: This study seeks to determine whether a correlation exists between the geographic location that an emergency medicine resident matched and their medical school location.

Methods: We identified allopathic emergency medicine residencies via The AMA FREIDA Residency Database. We used public websites created by residency programs to obtain individual demographic information.

Results: There are 164 Allopathic EM programs in the

US with resident information available online, consisting of 5,903 residents. We found 5,617 residents with medical school information (95%) and 3,205 residents with undergraduate information (54%).

58.1% of residents train at a residency in the same census region as their medical school. This is not affected by gender (p=0.7). Residents with an advanced degree other than MD/DO are more likely to train in a different region than their medical school (p<.01).

Going to residency in the same region as one’s medical school is associated with going to residency in the same region as one’s undergraduate school (p<.001).

There are differences between regions as to whether residents stay in the same region as their medical school for residency (see Table 1).

Conclusions: This study demonstrates that a majority of EM residents train in a residency in the same region as their medical school and that going to medical school in the same region as one’s undergraduate school predicts staying for residency. Gender does not affect these findings, but residents with another advanced degree are more likely to go to a new region for residency. This could be important information for both program directors and applicants in the recruitment process.

Table 1.

Region	Results by Region	
	Med School and Residency in Same Region	Med School and Residency in Different Region
Northeast	902 (55.6%)	719 (44.4%)
Midwest	903 (62.1%)	552 (37.9%)
South	1,111 (62.8%)	658 (37.2%)
West	346 (44.8%)	426 (55.2%)

34 High Efficiency Practices of Residents in an Academic Emergency Department: A Mixed Methods Study

Egan H, Bobb Swanson M, Ilko S, Pomeranz K, Harland K, Mohr N, Ahmed A / University of Iowa Hospital and Clinics

Background: ED utilization and overcrowding are on the rise, putting pressure on EM residency programs to train efficient residents who are able to meet these demands after training. Specific practices associated with resident efficiency have not yet been characterized.

Objective: The objective of this study was to identify specific, evidence-based practices associated with enhanced efficiency in emergency medicine residents.

Methods: A mixed-methods study design was utilized to identify behaviors associated with resident efficiency. Stage I Eight EM faculty provided 61 efficiency behaviors during semi-