Academic vs. Community EP

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What is a cardiac electrophysiologist?

Thoughts?

The go-to source:



Main page

Article Talk

Cardiac electrophysiology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Cardiac electrophysiology is the science of elucidating, diagnosing, and treating the electrical activities of the heart.

EP in 2017

- Assess:
 - Known arrhythmias, patients who may have arrhythmias
- Ablate
 - AF, VT
 - SVTs
- Implant & Follow
 - ICDs, PM, CRTs
- Both non-university and university practices
- ? More volume in non-university

But also...

- Inherited arrhythmia, genetics
- +/- pediatric consults
- Congenital
- Tendency towards university practice

- General cardiology
- +/- echo, nuclear, etc.
- Probably more community for various reasons

And also...

- Teaching
- Research
- Administrative duties
- Policy direction
- Traditionally academic, but more and more examples of this in non-academic practice

 How is practice structured to include these different elements?

Types of appointments at the U of T

Research

- Clinician scientist: 80/20 research/clinical split
- Clinician investigator: 50/50 split

Education

- Clinician teacher: 70/30 clinical/teaching
- Clinician educator: 50/50 clinical/education

Administration

Clinician administrator: 80/20 admin/clinical

- Clinician in Quality and Innovation: 70/30 clinical/QI
- Time ratios are approximate. Can be challenging to find "protected" time for nonclinical activities
- Some people seem to be "70/70/70" clinical/admin/research

Initial appointment

- Graduate degree w/thesis and/or publications
- Two year fellowship could serve in place of that (must be unique, w/publications)
- Can also be enrolled in part time graduate studies at the time of appointment

Alternatively

- Sustained teaching excellence
 - Clearly documented teaching dossier
 - Teaching awards
- Design/development of curricula, educational materials/offerings
- "Creative Professional Activity" in teaching/education (setting of practice standards)

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Supply and Demand of the Cardiovascular Workforce

Factors impacting cardiovascular workforce excess demand

Growing cardiovascular disease burden

- Leading cause of death in the U.S.
- Aging population

Increased access to care

• Increasing number of insured patients

Therapeutic advances

• Enhanced treatment options and technologies



Factors impacting cardiovascular workforce undersupply

Decreased reimbursement

- Medicare payment reform
- Shift toward value-based payments

Gaps within workforce

 Sex, age, racial and geographic disparities

Cardiologist burnout

- Emotional exhaustion
- Loss of work interest

Cardiovascular training

- Lengthy and expensive
- Emphasis on subspecialization

Proposed strategies to balance the supply and demand

Leverage cardiovascular care teams to streamline patient care

Optimize training paradigm to align workforce supply and demand

Increase focus on cardiovascular disease prevention

Narang, A. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016;68(15):1680-9.

How USA EPs spent their time 2010

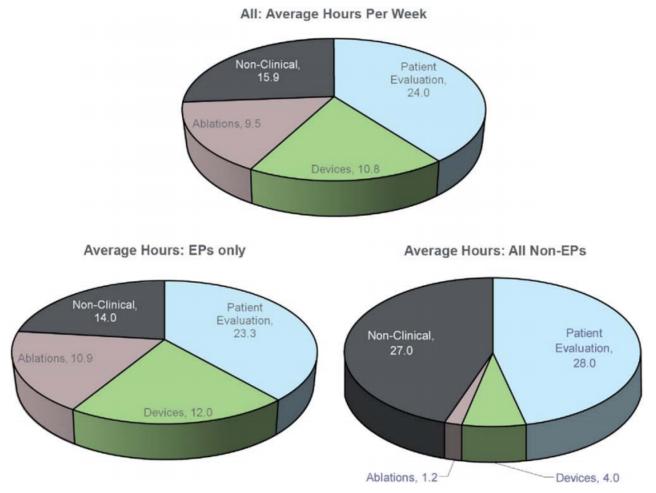


Figure 1 Breakdown of total work hours. N = 695 total respondents. N = 568 EP/124 non-EP (difference = non-response to question).

Device volumes - academic vs. non-academic

Table 3 Annual Device Procedure Volume–Academic v. Non-Academic Setting

	Academic (%)	Non-Academic Practice (%)
Pacemaker		
None	16%	4%
1-25	30%	16%
26-50	29%	17%
51-100	17%	38%
101-200	8%	21%
>200		4%
ICD		
None	19%	6%
1-25	30%	14%
26-50	26%	24%
51-100	19%	41%
101-200	4%	13%
>200	1%	2%
CRT-D		
None	25%	9%
1-25	46%	35%
26-50	20%	33%
51-100	7%	20%
101-200	1%	2%
>200	1%	1%

Ablation volumes academic vs non-academic

Table 4 Annual Procedure Volume-Academic v. Non-Academic Setting

	Academic (%)	Non-Academic Practice (%)
VT Ablation		
None	29.8	37.1
1-25	62.8	59.4
26-50	6.9	3.2
51-100	0.5	0.4
AF Ablation		
None	45.0	46.2
1-25	21.6	29.9
26-50	17.9	17.1
51-100	7.8	6.0
101-200	6.4	
>200	1.4	8.0
SVT Ablation		
None	22.5	23.6
1-25	15.1	14.8
26-50	23.9	26.8
51-100	24.3	24.8
101-200	10.1	8.8
>200	4.1	1.2

Academic/non-academic blurring

- Many larger non university affiliated practices have significant EP academic activity
- Sometimes it is via university affiliation and government grants, sometimes it is through grants from industry
- Large non-university institutions also have significant administrative roles to fill
- More and more teaching takes place in community settings, though fellowship level teaching is mostly at university affiliated institutions

General approach to career search

- Consider what things you like doing the best also consider what non-clinical areas interest you and which you think are realistic
- Can you find out something new? (new research, teaching methods, admin style, policy formulation, etc)

General approach to career search

- Find out who is looking for an EP and what novel skill set they are hoping to bring into the institution
 - Speak with heads of EP, Cardiology, Medicine
 - Contact academic heads
- Work on how to market yourself to prospective employers