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UChicago
Medicine

Research in Medical School Impact on Career Path

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Objectives:

- Understand the landscape of medical student research participation
- Consider the impact that research participation has on student career trajectory
- Consider gaps in our understanding of how Residency Program Directors regard meaningful scholarly work in evaluating applicants

Research During Medical School

- Increasingly common, in parallel with the 4-year curriculum
- Often supported by structured Scholarly Concentrations Programs
 - Protected time
 - Identify mentors
 - Benchmarks for completion

Scholarly Concentrations Programs

- Optional vs required
- Protected time
- Deliverables
- Tracks

Basic Science

Translational Science

Clinical Research

Healthcare Delivery

Medical Education

Community Health

Global Health

Social Science

Medical Humanities

Health Policy

Scholarly Concentrations Collaborative

time.uchicago.edu/sccollaborative



Scholarly Concentrations Collaborative



Collaborative
Members

Publications
Presentations

Members Area

Welcome

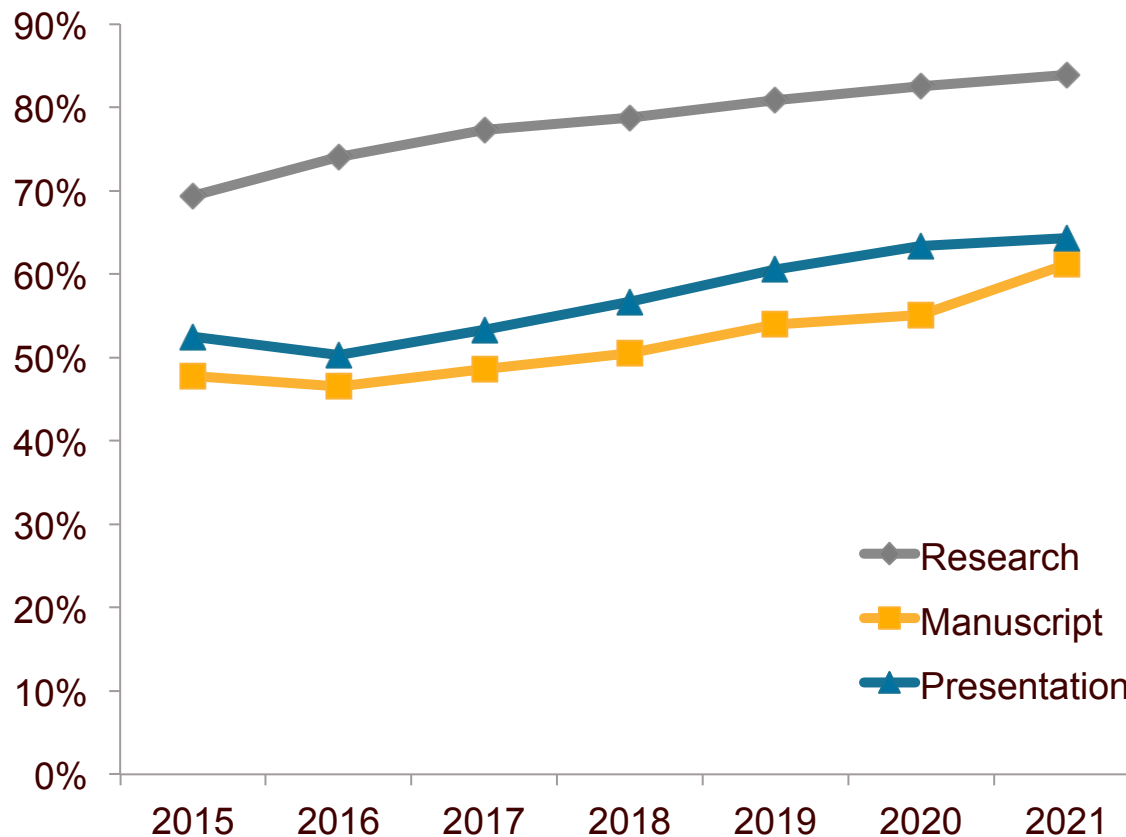
The SC Collaborative is a group composed of leaders in medical education, working to improve and grow opportunities for student research and discovery. Through this multi-center collaborative, we aim to share ideas and strengthen the structure of student scholarly programs in medical education.



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Research During Medical School



Scholarly Concentration Programs

Student Outcomes

Impact of Professional Student Mentored Research Fellowship on Medical Education and Academic Medicine Career Path

Christopher James Areepanthu, B.S.^{1,*}, Raevti Bole, M.A.^{1,*}, Terry Stratton, Ph.D.², Thomas H. Kelly, Ph.D.², Catherine P. Starnes, M.S.³, and B. Peter Sawaya, M.D.⁴

- University of Kentucky (2007-2012)
- Professional Student Mentored Research Fellowship (PSMRF)
 - Authored more **papers**
 - More likely to be selected for **AOA**
 - More likely to **match** to programs at top-25 research residency programs
 - More likely to **match** into competitive specialties

Scholarly Concentration Programs

Student Outcomes

The Impact of a Scholarly Concentration Program on Student Interest in Career-Long Research: A Longitudinal Study

Rachel K. Wolfson, MD, Kurt Alberson, Michael McGinty, Korry Schwanz, MHA, Kirsten Dickins, RN, MSW, and Vineet M. Arora, MD, MAPP



How extensively do you expect to be involved in research during your medical career?

Exclusively
Significantly involved
Somewhat involved
Involved in a limited way
Not involved



"Change score" from
matriculation to graduation

Table 3

Ordinal Logistic Regressions Including Dissemination for 125 Graduating Students, From a Study of Scholarly Concentration Program Satisfaction, Output, and Career Intent, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, 2014–2015

Characteristic	All students			Low-interest matriculants (n = 73)			High-interest matriculants (n = 52)		
	Proportional OR of one-point- increased intent for research career	95% CI	P value	Proportional OR of one-point- increased intent for research career	95% CI	P value	Proportional OR of one-point- increased intent for research career	95% CI	P value
Overall satisfaction	1.80	1.11, 2.91	.02	2.15	1.15, 4.02	.02	0.72	0.30, 1.76	.47
Dissemination	5.01	1.61, 15.62	.005	5.95	1.30, 27.10	.02	6.07	0.87, 42.53	.07
Female gender	1.47	0.67, 3.27	.34	1.05	0.40, 2.78	.92	3.94	0.98, 15.76	.05
Baseline research interest	0.07	0.03, 0.15	< .001	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basic science track	0.88	0.27, 2.85	.84	1.90	0.29, 12.34	.50	0.28	0.06, 1.36	.11
Clinical research track	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Social science track	0.49	0.14, 1.71	.27	2.38	0.41, 13.85	.33	0.07	0.01, 0.56	.02
Medical education track	0.58	0.16, 2.07	.40	1.85	0.33, 10.50	.49	0.32	0.04, 2.41	.27
Quality & safety track	0.81	0.19, 3.47	.78	2.63	0.46, 14.88	.28	0.46	0.02, 9.41	.61
Community health track	0.67	0.15, 2.99	.60	3.56	0.65, 19.50	.14	0.07	0.001, 3.96	.19
Global health track	0.85	0.19, 3.86	.83	2.71	0.36, 20.21	.33	0.32	0.03, 3.17	.32

Scholarly Concentration Programs

Student Outcomes

Scholarly Research Projects Benefit Medical Students' Research Productivity and Residency Choice: Outcomes From the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Molly B. Conroy, MD, MPH, Shahab Shaffiey, MD, MS, Sarah Jones, MD, MS, David J. Hackam, MD, PhD, Gwendolyn Sowa, MD, PhD, Daniel G. Winger, MS, Li Wang, MS, Michael L. Boninger, MD, Amy K. Wagner, MD, and Arthur S. Levine, MD

- Pre-implementation graduates (2006) vs post-implementation graduates (2008, 2010, 2012)
- Increased **publications**
- Increased **first-authorship**
- Greater proportion of students with publications **matched** into top tier residency programs

Scholarly Concentration Programs

Student Outcomes

George Washington University 2009-2018

Students participating in the elective Clinical and Translational Research Scholarly Concentration (vs no Concentration:

- More likely to **match** in highly selective residency
- More likely to **publish** after medical school
- More likely to take **academic job**

Radville et al. J Investig Med 2019; 67(6): 1018-23.

Johns Hopkins University 2014-2017

SCP participation increased **research self-efficacy**

Increased post-SCP self-efficacy associated with:

- SCP satisfaction
- Mentor satisfaction
- Intent to conduct future research

DiBiase et al. Med Educ Online 2020; 25(1): 1786210

Mediating Workforce Disparities

Do Research Activities During College, Medical School, and Residency Mediate Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Full-Time Faculty Appointments at U.S. Medical Schools?

Donna B. Jeffe, PhD, Yan Yan, MD, PhD, and Dorothy A. Andriole, MD

- National retrospective cohort study
- Mediators explaining the effect of race/ethnicity on full-time faculty appointment:
 - Participation in post-secondary research
 - Authorship during medical school
 - Academic achievement
 - Faculty career intentions at graduation

Why do research during medical school?



Curricular
Goals

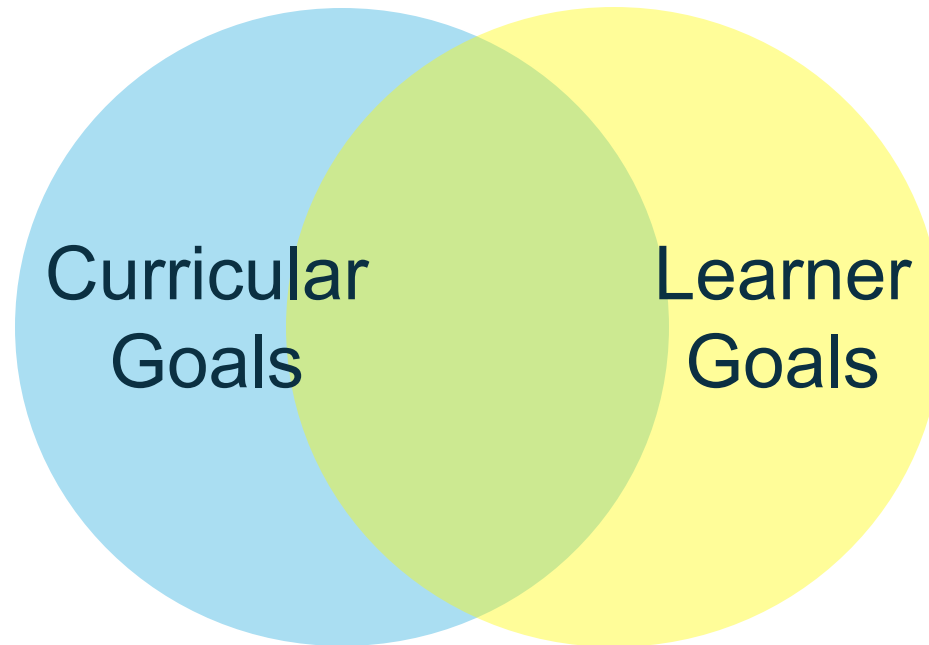


Learner
Goals

Why do research during medical school?



Why do research during medical school?



What are OUR goals for our students?

- Become critical scientific thinkers
 - Generate hypotheses
 - Consider approach and methods
 - Evaluate results
 - Present work to peers
- Develop self-directed learning skills
- Develop and sustain interest in career-long research

What do our learners want?

Goals of medical students participating in scholarly concentration programmes

Kurt Alberson,¹ Vineet M Arora,^{1,2} Karen Zier³ & Rachel K Wolfson^{1,4} 



medical education



Medical Education 2017; 51 (8): 852-860.

Goals of first-year medical students

Table 2 Survey goals by category

Goal	Mean	Standard deviation	Goal category
Gain proficiency in critical appraisal of the medical literature	4.102	0.861	Skills $\alpha = 0.73$
Learn to write a manuscript	3.882	0.957	
Learn to create and present a poster	3.676	0.966	
Develop a research question and appropriate methods	4.425	0.776	
Complete statistical analysis	3.903	0.965	
Develop a career-long scholarly interest	4.183	0.818	
Develop expertise in certain topics	4.022	0.825	
Develop expertise in work related to a certain specialty	3.774	0.914	
Publish a manuscript	4.097	0.871	Accomplishments $\alpha = 0.79$
First author on a manuscript	3.710	1.014	
Give a poster or talk at a regional or national meeting	3.876	0.907	
Enhance competitiveness for residency match	4.419	0.760	
Develop a strong mentoring relationship with a faculty member	4.720	0.527	
Possible responses: 1 = not important at all; 2 = not important; 3 = neutral; 4 = important; 5 = very important.			

n=186

Alberson et al. *Medical Education* 2017; 51 (8): 852-860.

Skills vs Accomplishments

Table 3 Regression results

Skill composite*	β coefficient	95% CI	p-Value
Interest in research career	1.87	1.03 to 2.71	< 0.001
Interest in competitive residency	-0.99	-2.17 to 0.18	0.10
Female gender	-0.39	-1.58 to 0.80	0.52
Site	-0.11	-1.30 to 1.07	0.85
Accomplishment composite [†]	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-Value
Interest in research career	1.71	1.09 to 2.69	0.02
Interest in competitive residency	2.18	1.15 to 4.11	0.02
Female gender	0.76	0.40 to 1.44	0.40
Site	0.94	0.49 to 1.76	0.84

What are our students' concerns (and are they based in fact)?

- “Success” in research is important in highly competitive specialties
- Publication is critical in these specialties
- Scholarly work must take place in the specialty of interest
- Without a Step 1 score, above become more intensified

How do residency Program Directors view scholarly work?

- What do PD say in surveys is important to them in selecting residents?
- What does the NRMP data show is actually happening?
- Is success in research an independent variable, or is it a proxy for other applicant characteristics?

How do residency Program Directors view scholarly work?

Selection Criteria for Residency: Results of a National Program Directors Survey

Marianne Green, MD, Paul Jones, MD, and John X. Thomas, Jr., PhD

- 2006. Survey study to >2500 program directors at university hospital or university-affiliated community hospitals
- 21 specialties
- 49% response rate

How do residency Program Directors view scholarly work?

Table 2

Rankings of the Importance of Academic Selection Criteria from a National Survey of Residency Program Directors, 2006

Academic criteria	Rank	Statistically different from rank(s)*
Grades in required clerkships	1	2–14
USMLE Step 1 score	2	5–14
Grades in senior electives in specialty	3	6–14
Number of honors grades	4	6–14
USMLE Step 2 score	5	7–14
USMLE Step 2 Clinical Skills pass	6	8–14
Class rank	7	10–14
Membership in Alpha Omega Alpha	8	10–14
Medical school reputation	9	11–14
Medical school academic awards	10	12–14
Grades in other senior electives	11	14
Grades in preclinical courses	12	14
Published medical school research	13	N/A
Research experience while in medical school	14	N/A

* To illustrate statistical differences that exist when comparing all other selection criteria, this column indicates the ranks that are statistically different from the criteria listed in each row.

BUT...

When considering highly competitive specialties, research experience ranked more highly.

“It may be that when all other selection criteria are outstanding among applicants to a particular specialty, research experience or research publications may help discriminate students.”

Specialty-Specific Studies:

- Anesthesiology
Only 17% ranked Research as a top-10 consideration
91% listed USMLE Step 1 score
- Otolaryngology (review)
More publications from recent applicants
More publications not correlated w resident performance
- Urology
Research ranked 6th in importance by PDs
More publications from recent applicants
Publications may be more important for programs in academic centers

Vinagre et al. Cureus 2020. 12(11):e11550.

Bowe et al. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2017. 156: 985-990.

Calhoun et al. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1997; 116:647-651.

Weissbart et al. Urology 2015. 85: 731-736.

Huang and Clifton. Current Urol Reports 2020. 21:37.

Data from the NRMP

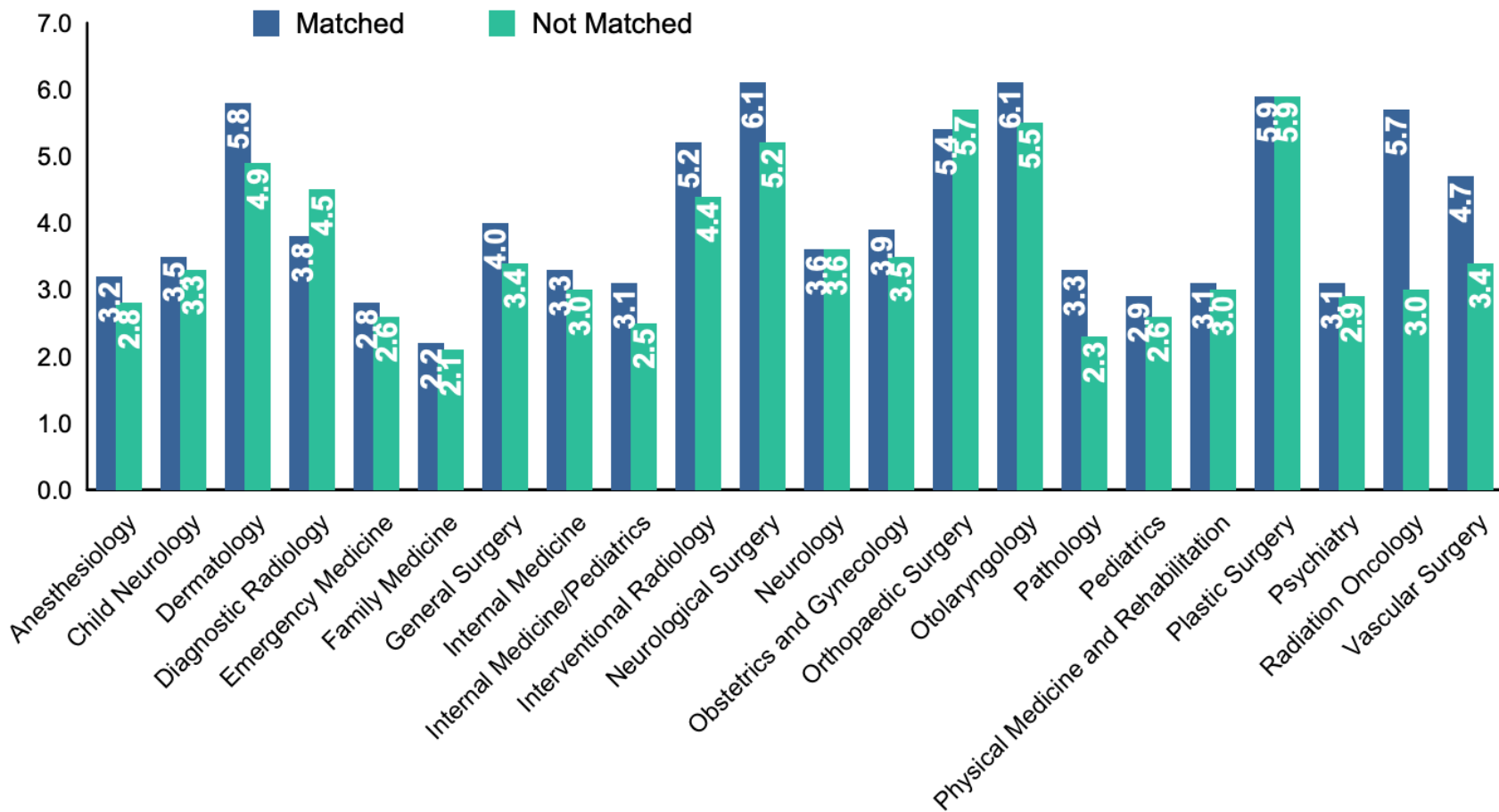
2021 Program Directors Survey

August 2021

<https://www.nrmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/2021-PD-Survey-Report-for-WWW.pdf>

**Chart
8**

Mean Number of Research Experiences of U.S. MD Seniors by Preferred Specialty and Match Status



Source: NRMP Data Warehouse

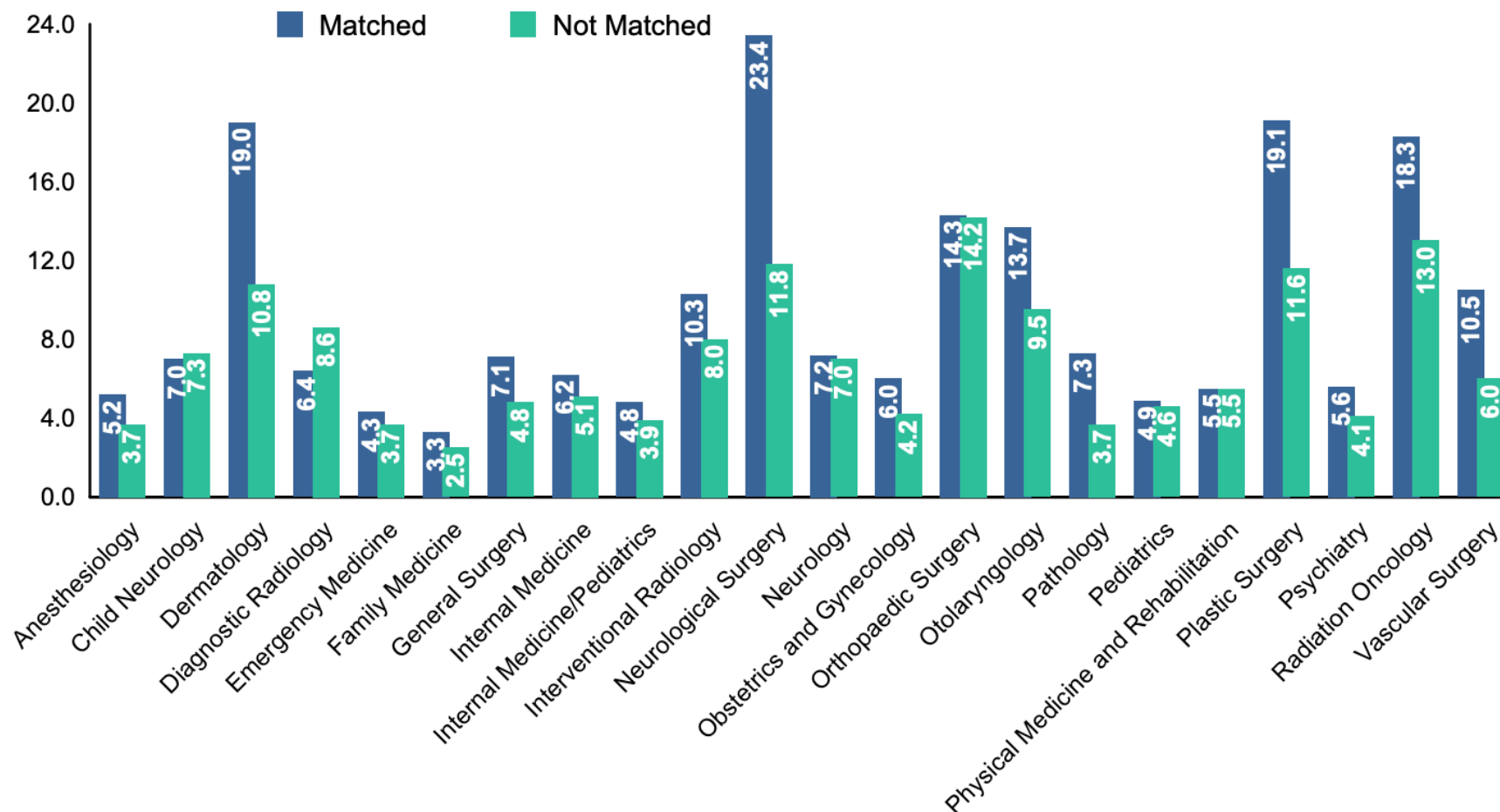


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https://www.nrmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Charting-Outcomes-in-the-Match-2020_MD-Senior_final.pdf

Chart 9

Mean Number of Abstracts, Presentations, and Publications of U.S. MD Seniors by Preferred Specialty and Match Status



Source: NRMP Data Warehouse



https://www.nrmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Charting-Outcomes-in-the-Match-2020_MD-Senior_final.pdf

2021 NRMP Program Director Survey

August 2021

Education and
Academic Performance
Characteristics

Personal Characteristics
and Other Knowledge of
Applicants

- Involvement and interest in research
- Interest in academic career



<https://www.nrmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/2021-PD-Survey-Report-for-WWW.pdf>

Figure PD_I3

Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)

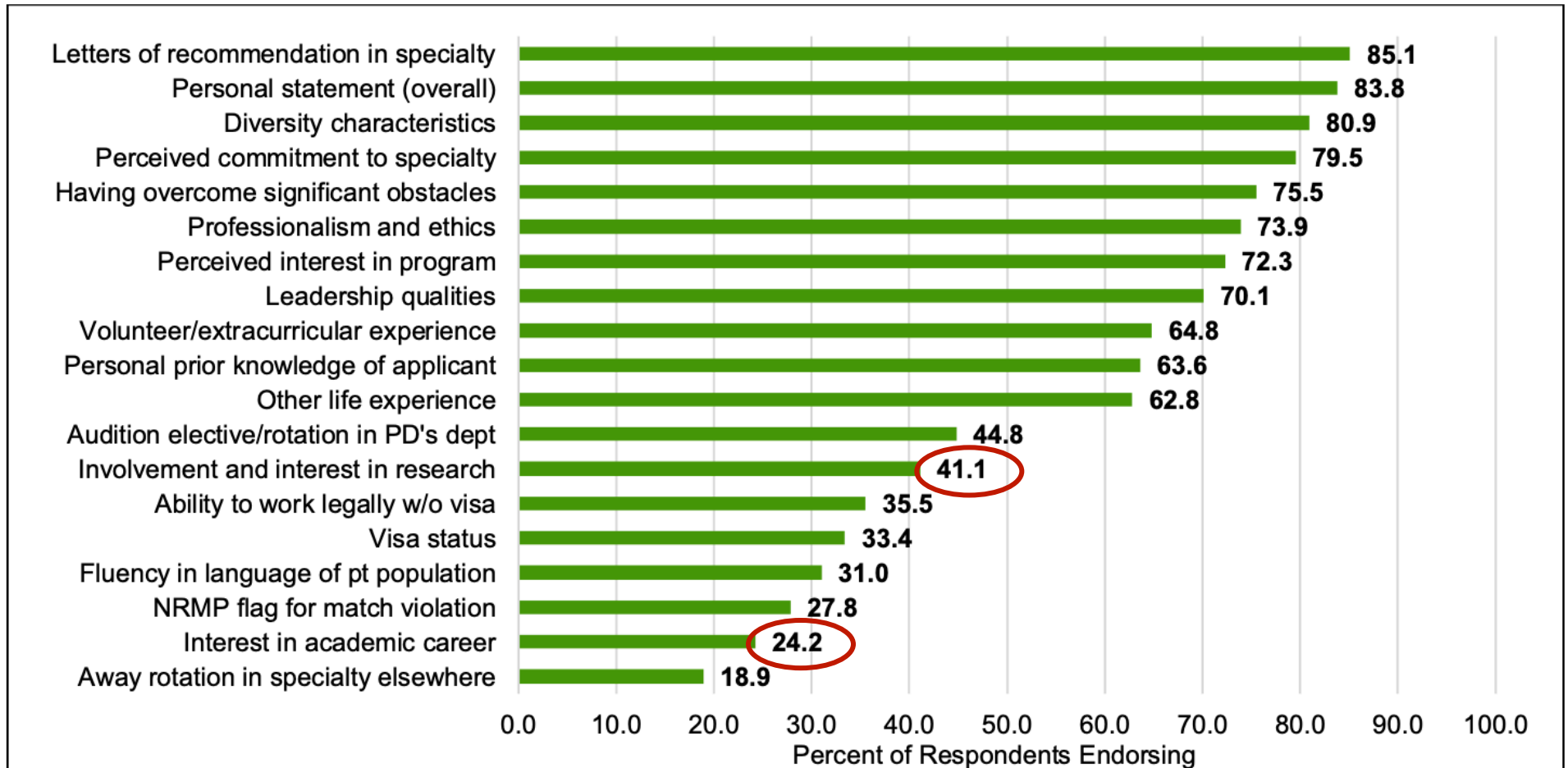
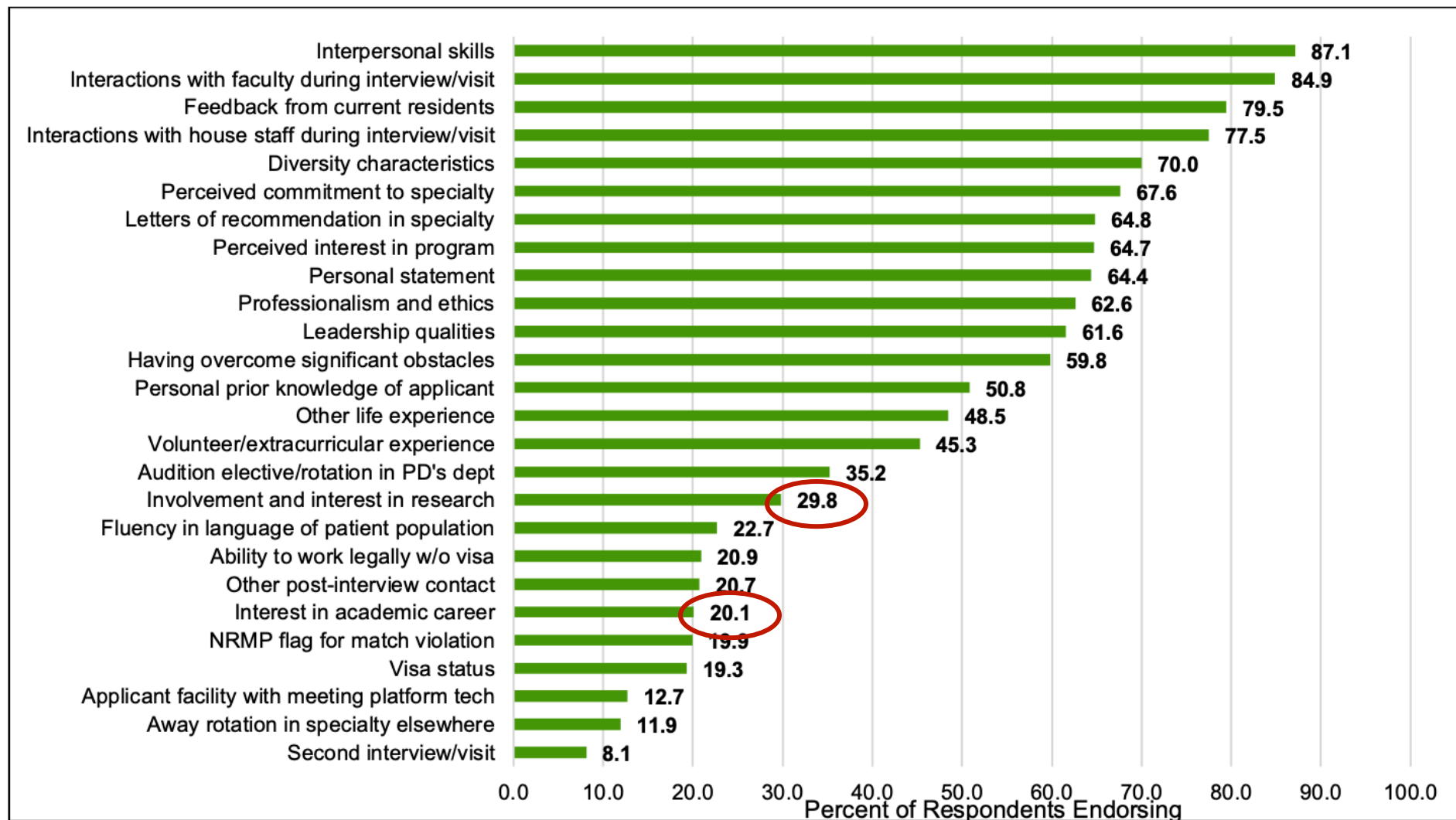


Figure PD_R3

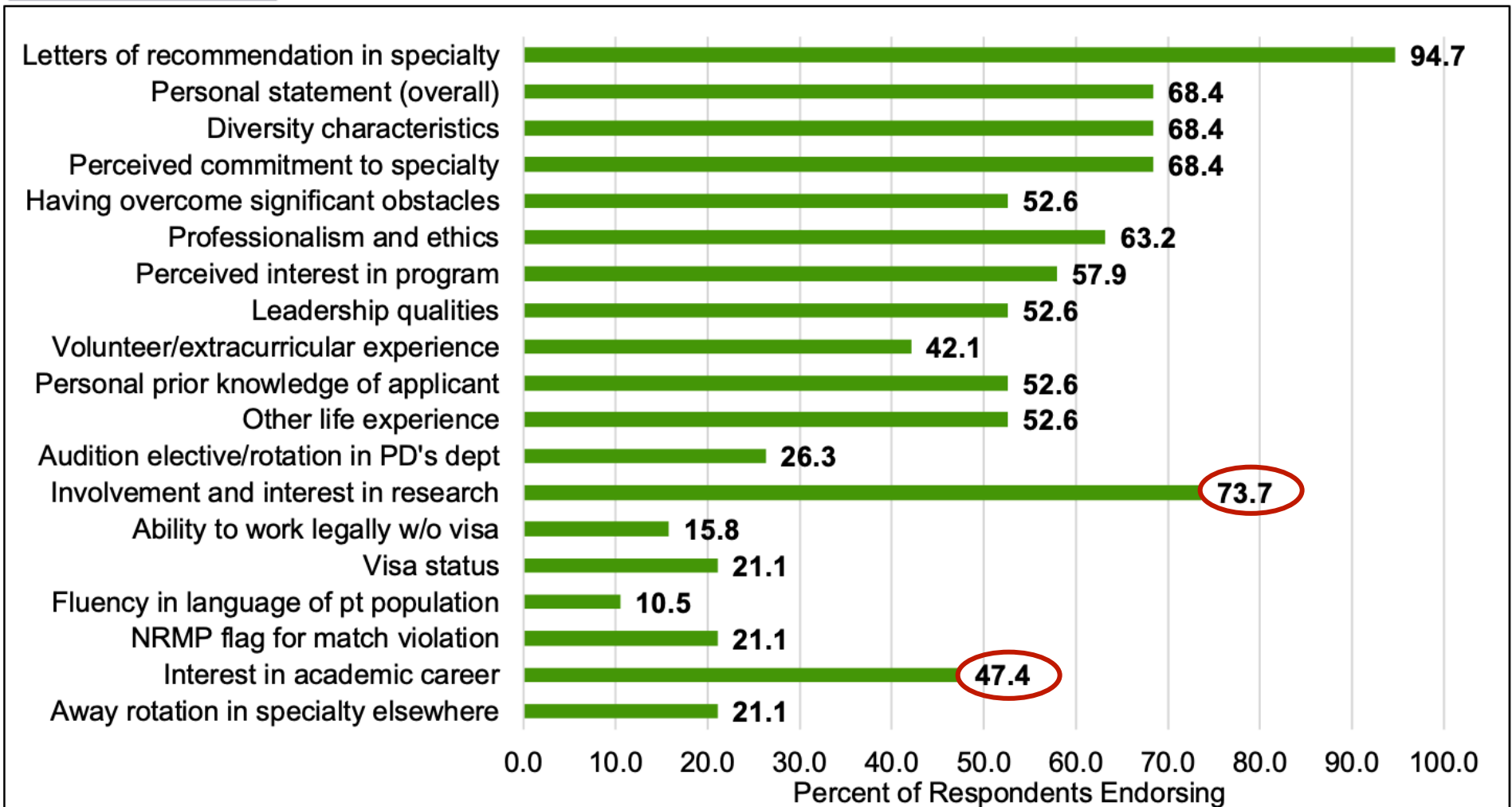
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



Neurosurgery

Figure PD_NS-I3

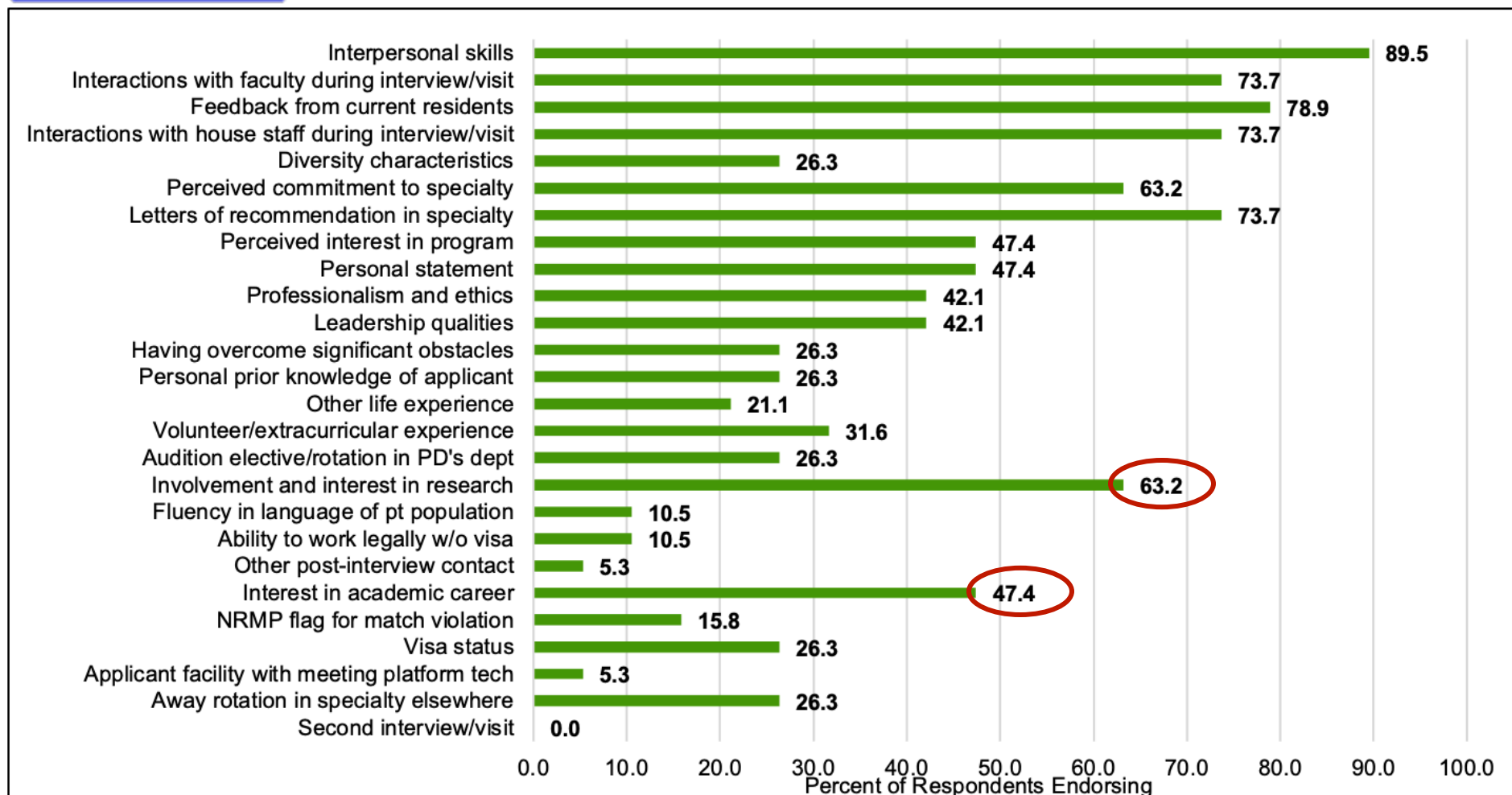
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)



Neurosurgery

Figure PD_NS-R3

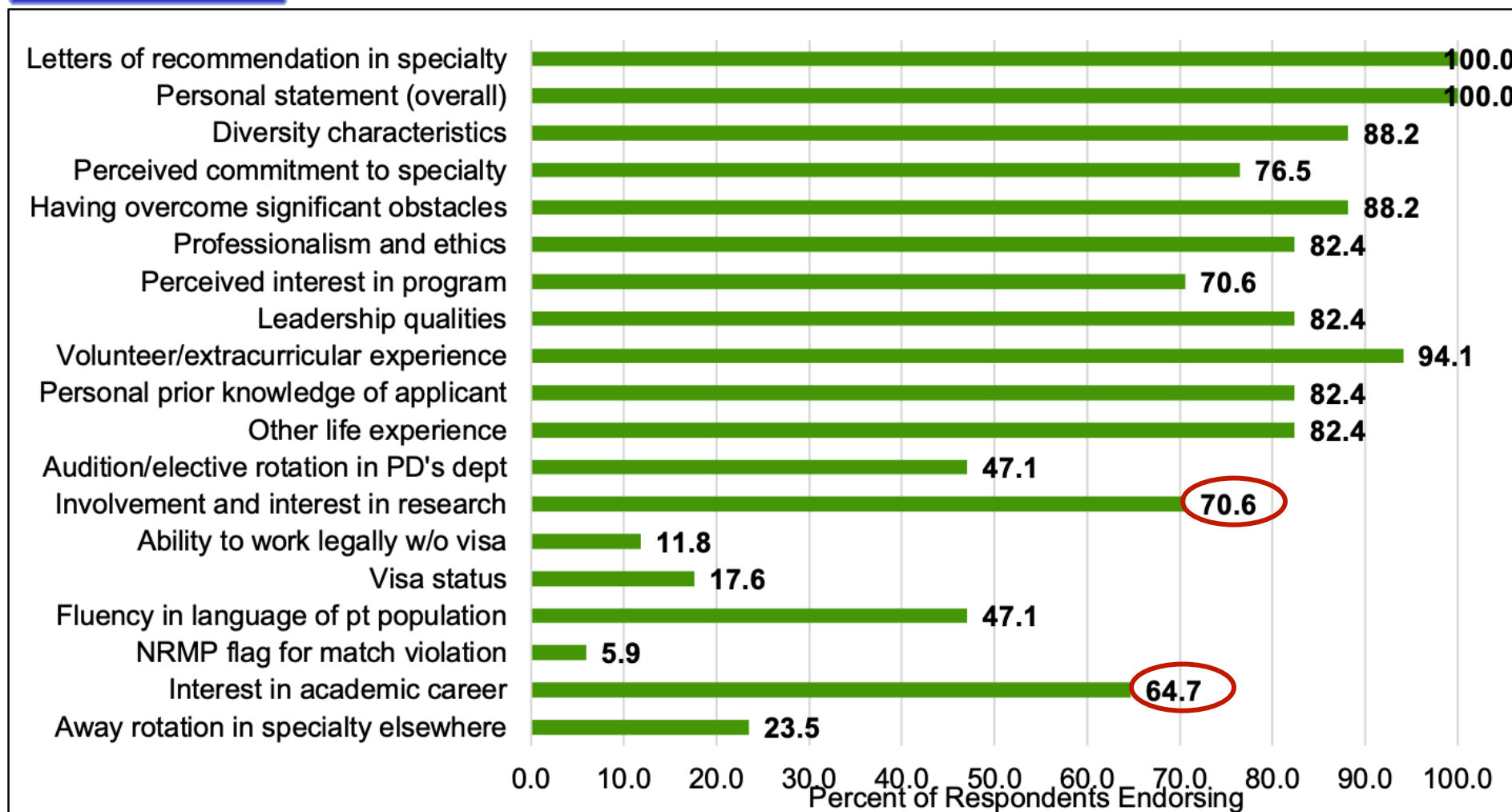
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



Dermatology

Figure PD_D-I3

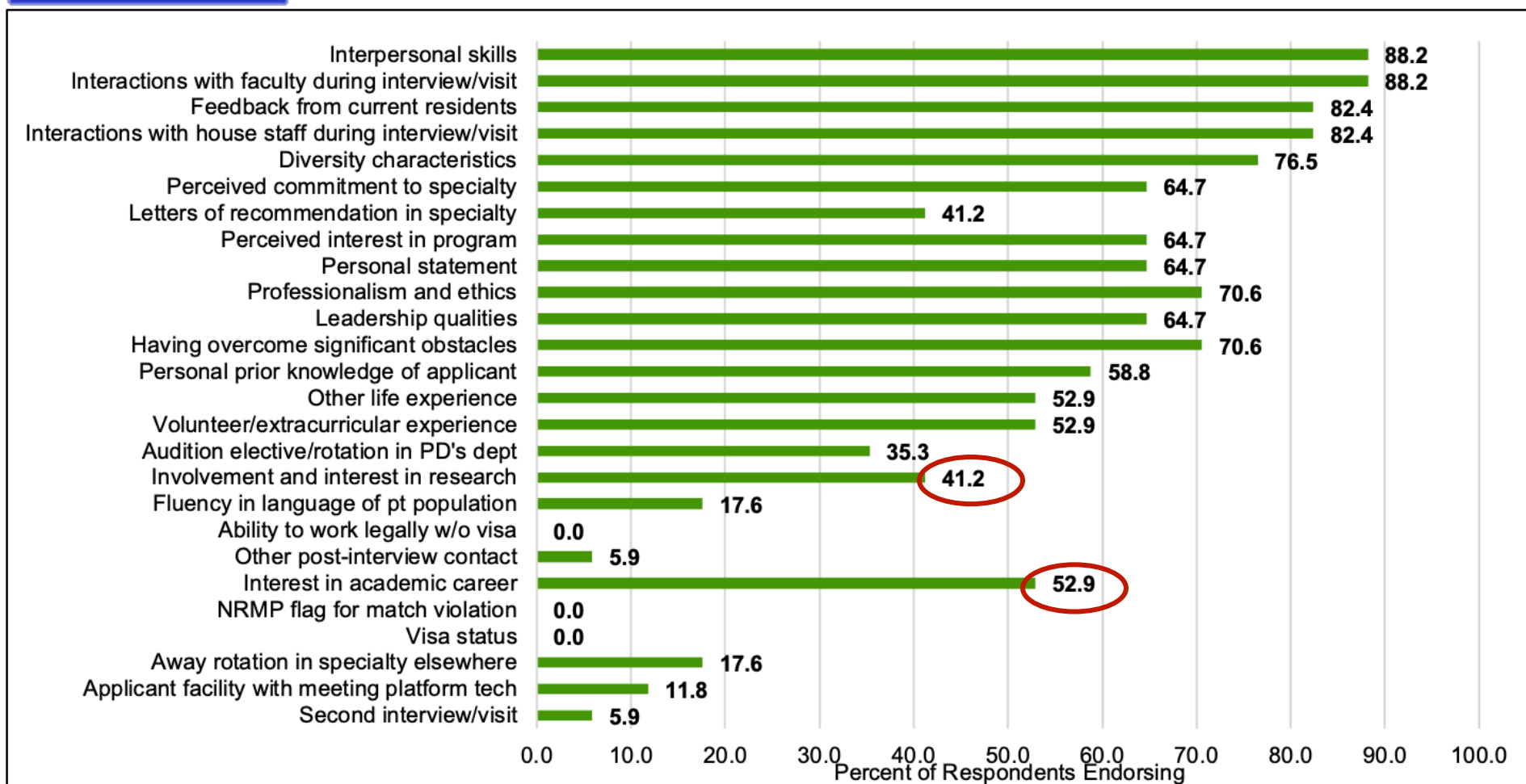
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)



Dermatology

Figure PD_D-R3

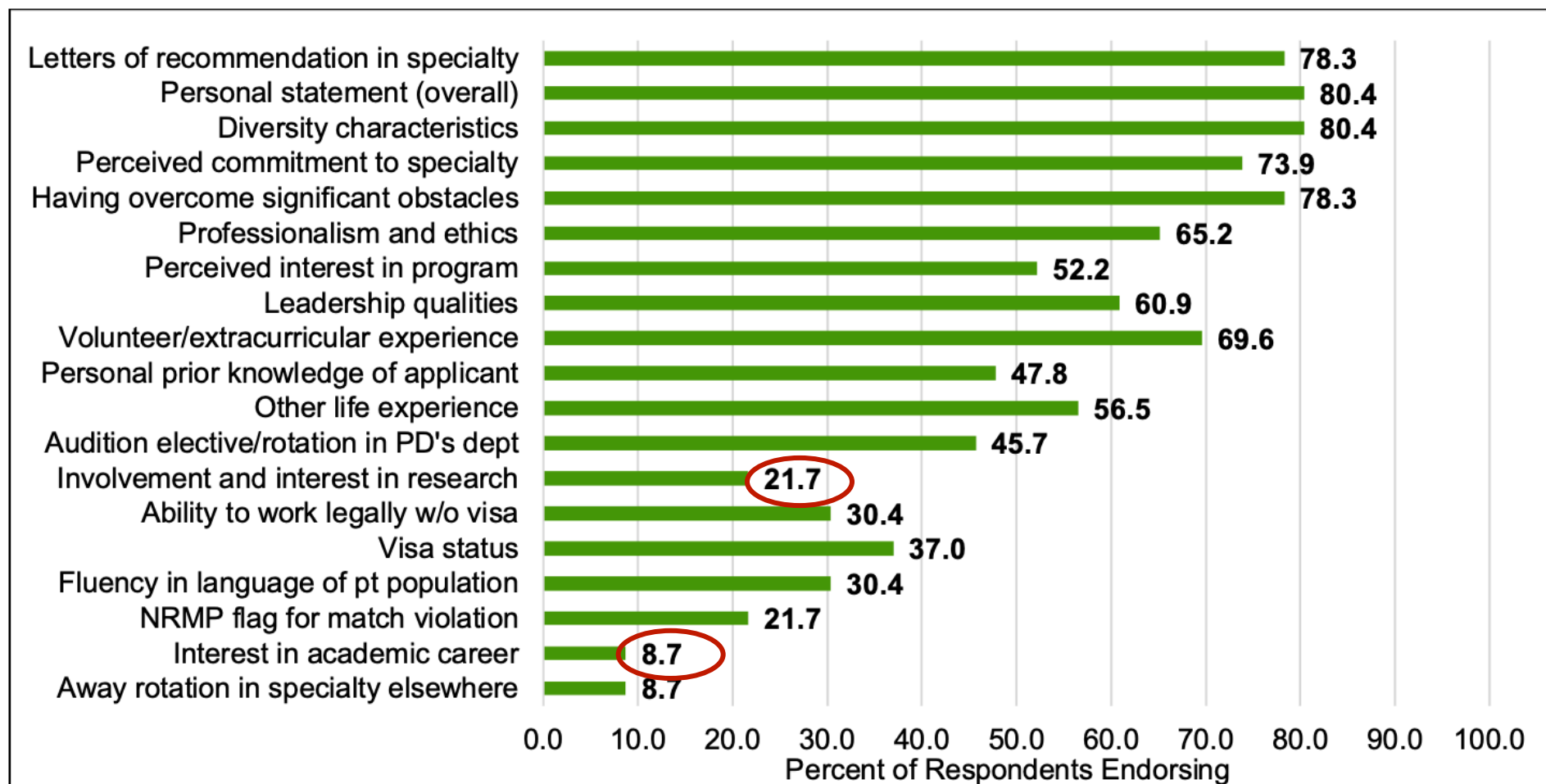
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



Pediatrics

Figure PD_P-13

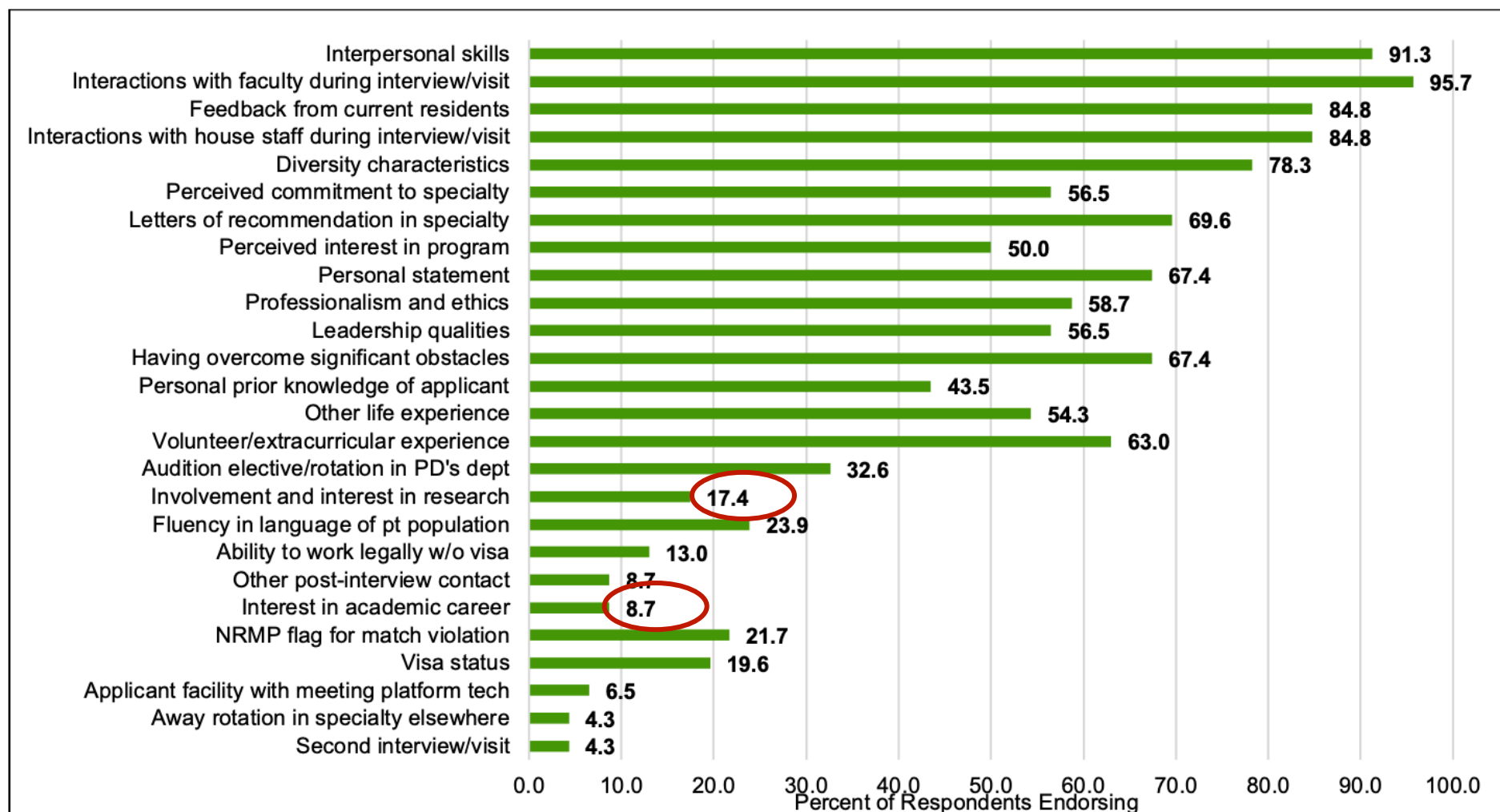
Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)



Pediatrics

Figure PD_P-R3

Personal Characteristics and Other Knowledge of Applicants Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



Students applying to highly competitive specialties are on to something....and that's *before* Step 1 becomes Pass/Fail

Current use of USMLE Step 1

Neurosurgery

Figure PD_NS-I1

Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)

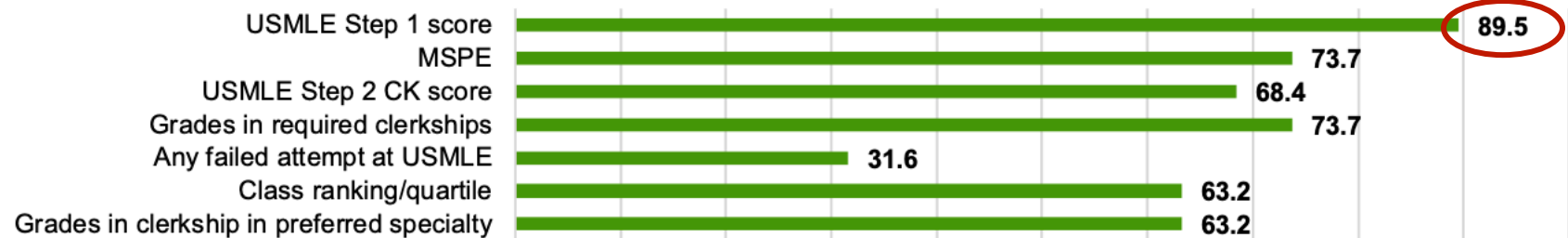
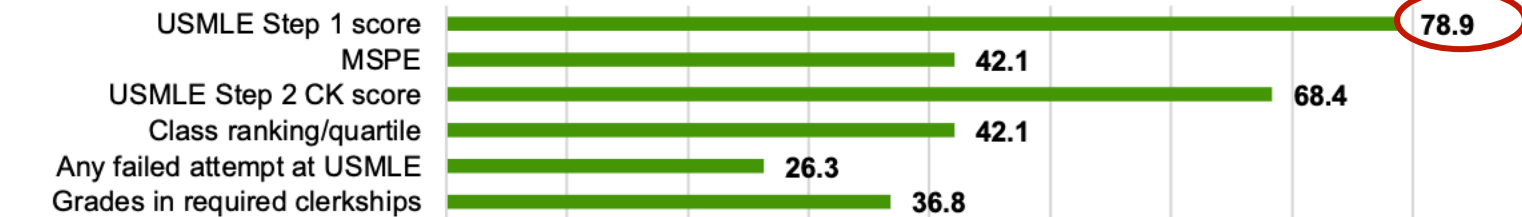


Figure PD_NS-R1

Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



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Dermatology

Figure PD_D-I1

Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)

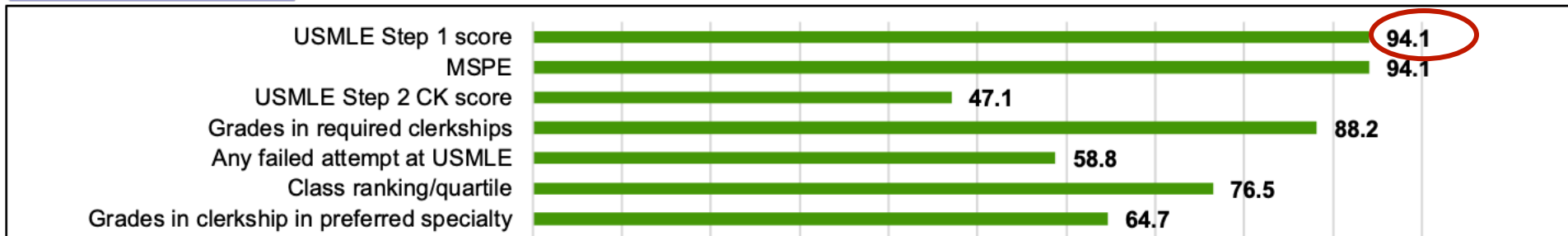
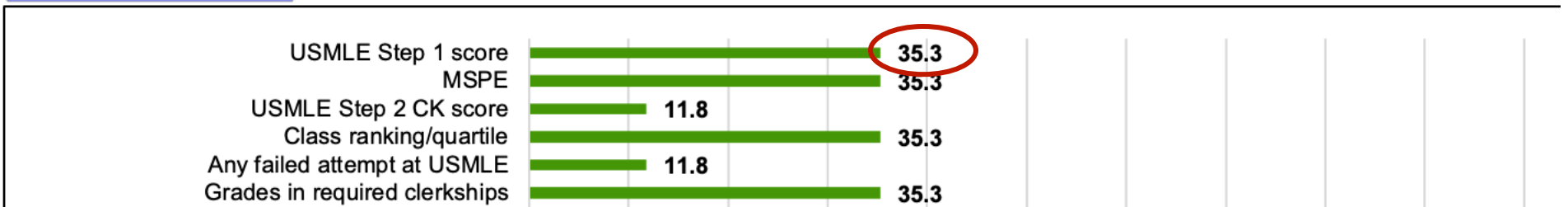


Figure PD_D-R1

Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



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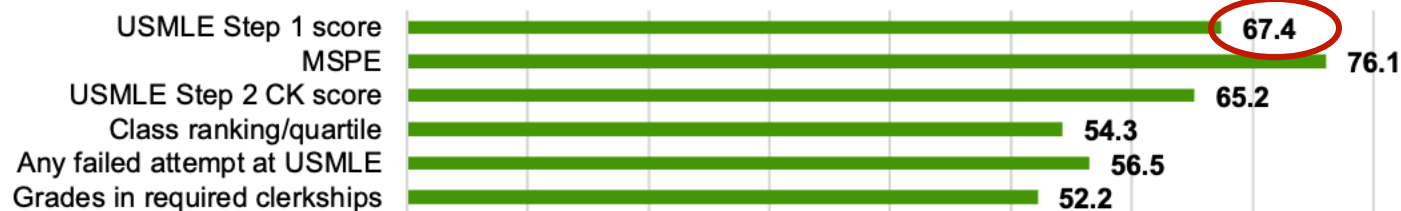
Figure PD_P-I1

Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Interview (%)



Figure PD_P-R1

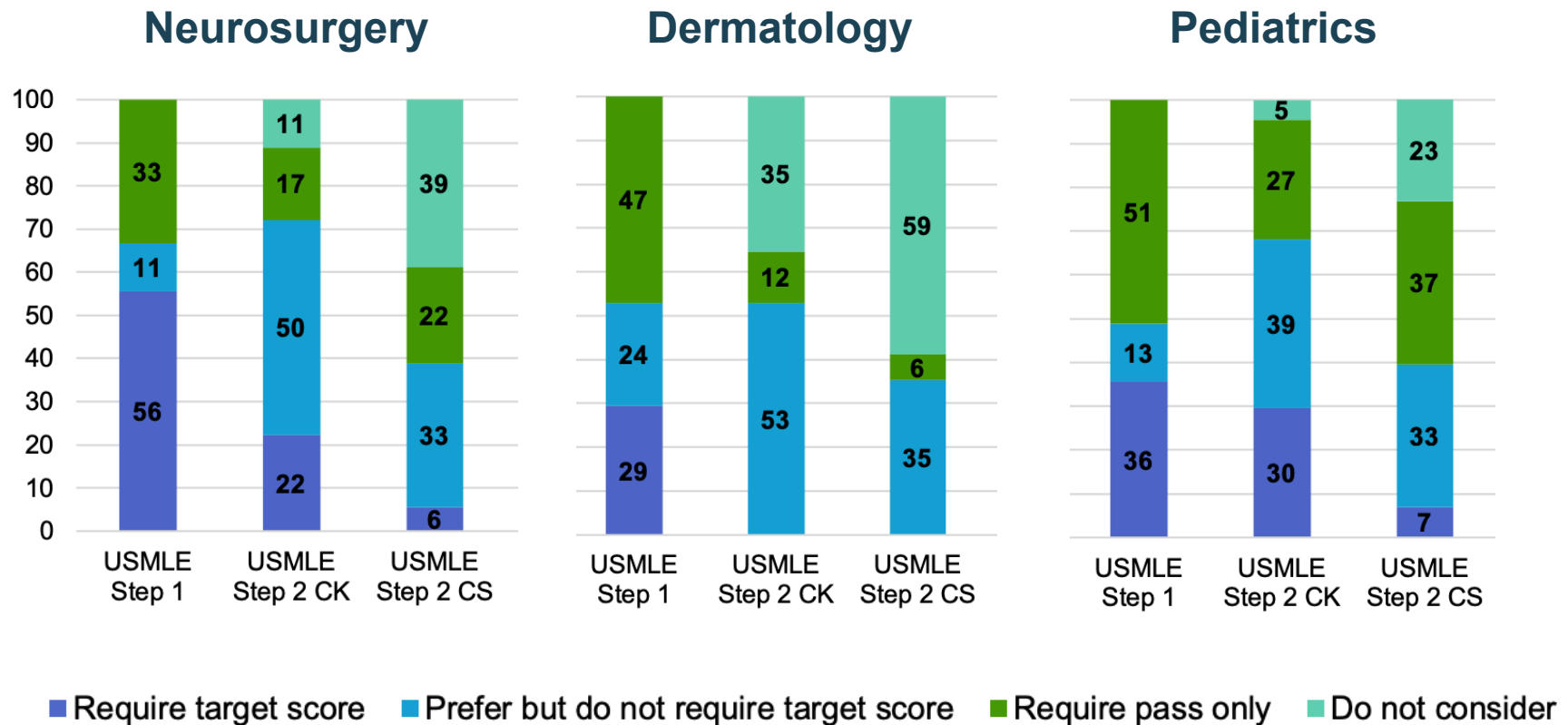
Education and Academic Performance Characteristics Considered in Deciding Whom to Rank (%)



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Current use of USMLE Step 1



**Where do we go from here?
How do we advise our students?**

Questions

- Will the weight given to USMLE Step 1 simply be transferred to Step 2?
- Will participation in research become even more important in highly competitive specialties?
- Will participation in research gain new importance in other specialties?

WHY???

Applicant attributes:

- Communication skills
- Teamwork skills
- Time management skills
- Intellectual curiosity
- Critical thinking skills
- Self-directed learning skills
- Perseverance

- Commitment to specialty
- Likelihood of research success in residency
- Likelihood of academic career
- Likelihood of research in career after training

Program Director Survey

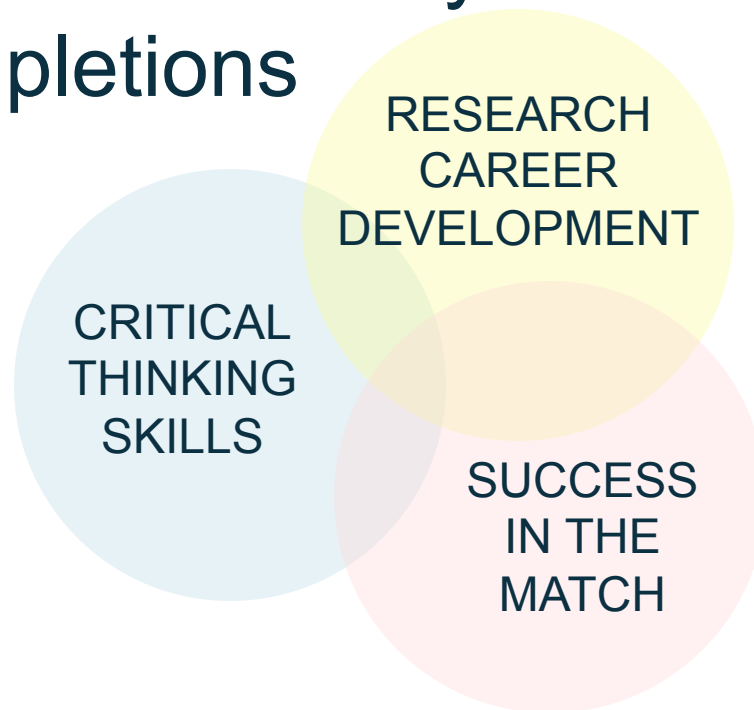
- Developed by sub-group of the Scholarly Concentrations Collaborative
- In the field August-Nov 2021
- Sent to 5000 program directors

Goals of the survey

- Describe what PD define as “meaningful participation in research”
 - Importance of TYPE of research (and if productivity goalposts are different for different types of research)
 - Importance of SPECIALTY of research
- Describe applicant traits for which research participation is a proxy
- Learn how research may be viewed differently as Step 1 moves to pass/fail

Closing thoughts...

- SCPs present a remarkable opportunity for:
 - Mentorship
 - Role modeling
- Research teaches many skills beyond project completions
- Balance





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