

#### **[5807.4] Resident Exposure to and Perception of Pediatric Hospital Medicine**

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**BACKGROUND:** Pediatric hospitalists (PH) teach medical students and residents on inpatient services. Single institution studies suggest this improves medical student and resident education in pediatrics, but there have not been any national studies on resident exposure to and perception of PH and Pediatric Hospital Medicine (PHM).

**OBJECTIVE:** To determine resident exposure to PH/PHM and to examine resident opinions about the educational and patient care roles of PH.

**DESIGN/METHODS:** We surveyed a random selection of 300 residents from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Section on Residents roster and incentivized participation with a raffle sponsored by the AAP Section on Hospital Medicine. We posted the survey on Survey Monkey<sup>®</sup>, allowing for anonymous data collection. We analyzed responses with descriptive statistics.

**RESULTS:** 279 surveys were sent (21 incorrect addresses), 120 (43%) responded, 1 person ineligible. 81% were pediatric, 15% medicine-pediatric and 4% combined pediatric residents: 51% PL1, 38% PL2, 10% PL3, 1% PL4; 66% female, 34% male. 35 states, DC, and Puerto Rico were represented. Of all respondents: 54% had PH attendings in medical school; 90% did have or will have PH attendings during residency. 88% agreed or strongly agreed that PH enhanced education during residency. To learn about Pediatric Hospital Medicine, 47% asked PH in their program, while 30% visited the AAP website. 68% felt familiar or very familiar with PHM. 83% agreed that PHM is a great field with only 1% believing PHM would not survive. 10% thought there was little difference between PH and resident positions. 60% agreed that a PH position would be a good job for the short-term, with 21% seeing PHM as a short-term option only. 75% saw it as a possible long-term career option. 64% believed PH were better than primary care providers at caring for complex inpatients. 28% thought PH provided better care for routine admissions, while 39% viewed primary providers as better in this domain.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Almost all pediatric residents are exposed to PH during their training. Residents have positive opinions about both the field of PHM and the role of PH as medical educators and inpatient care providers. Since some residents still view the PH role as similar to a resident role, PH should demonstrate their additional responsibilities such as quality improvement, patient safety, research and administration. In order to survive and grow, PHM must be viewed as a long-term career option.

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