



A Cross-Sectional Review of Publication Trends among OBGYN Graduates



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INTRODUCTION

Historically, the ACGME has put significant emphasis on research throughout residency. For example, programs have a responsibility to advance resident's knowledge and practice of scholarly approach—defined as synthesis of teaching, learning and research—to patient care. However, the long term effects of this research requirement in regards to fellowships and future practice is unknown.

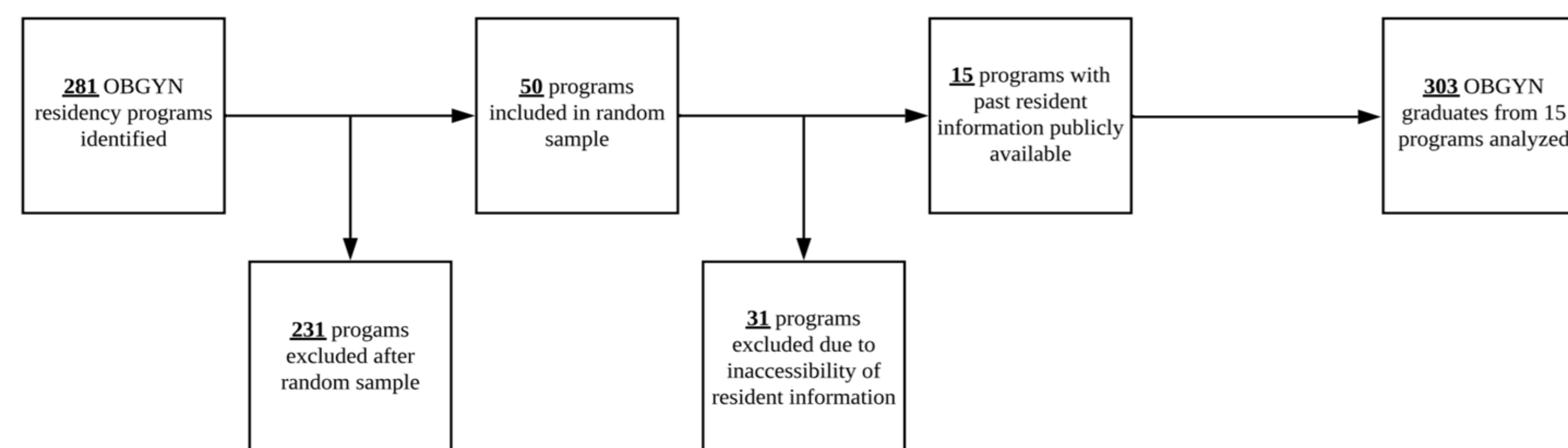
OBJECTIVES

In the present study, we sought to provide a baseline assessment of the current research practices in OBGYN training programs to evaluate the effect the principles taught in residency have throughout fellowship and practice.

METHODS

Investigators used Doximity to determine residency programs available in OBGYN. 50 programs were randomly chosen for the sample. Investigators then used information available online to obtain the graduated resident's name for 2013, 2014, and 2015. If this information was unavailable, investigators emailed the program contact once weekly for six weeks to give adequate time to obtain the information. Investigators then used a pilot tested Google form and extracted data in a blind and duplicate fashion for each resident regarding items such as H-index, publication information, fellowship pursuit, etc.

CHARTS AND FIGURES



Publication Trends (n=303)	
Average number of total publications for all graduates	2.9
Average number of publications before residency	0.38
Average number of publications during residency	0.8
Average number of publications after residency	1.75
2013 Graduates	
Prior to Residency	0.4
During Residency	0.72
Post Residency	1.67
2014 Graduates	
Prior to Residency	0.32
During Residency	0.85
Post Residency	2.1
2015 Graduates	
Prior to Residency	0.42
During Residency	0.83
Post Residency	1.48

Table 1. Sample characteristics of included OBGYN graduates (n=303)

Gender of OBGYN Graduates	Female	254 (83.8%)
	Male	49 (16.2%)
Degree Type of OBGYN Graduates	DO	29 (9.6%)
	MD	274 (90.4%)
Graduates that Pursued Academia	Yes	46 (15.2%)
	No	257 (84.8%)
H-Index of Graduates	0	129 (42.6%)
	1-5	158 (52.1%)
	6-15	15 (5.0%)
Number of Publications by Graduates	15+	1 (0.3%)
	0	111 (36.6%)
	1-5	137 (45.2%)
	6-10	28 (9.2%)
Graduates that Pursued Fellowships	11-15	15 (5.0%)
	16-20	12 (4.0%)
	Yes	79 (26.1%)
Fellowship Pursued by Graduates (n=79)	No	224 (73.9%)
	Women Mental Health	1 (1.3%)
	Global Health	1 (1.3%)
	Quality & Safety	1 (1.3%)
	Pediatric & Adolescent	2 (2.5%)
	Family Planning	4 (5.1%)
	Minimally Invasive Surgery	5 (6.3%)
	Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility	9 (11.4%)
	Gynecologic Oncology	12 (15.2%)
	Female Pelvic and Reconstructive Surgery	21 (26.6%)
Maternal & Fetal Medicine	23 (29.1%)	

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Our results found the majority of OBGYN graduates have an H-index of 1-5 and additionally have 1-5 publications. The majority did not pursue a fellowship. Only 15.3% of graduates pursued a career in academia. The average number of publications in our data set was 2.9. Publications trended upwards from prior to residency, during residency, and after residency with the highest averages occurring after graduation.

CONCLUSION

Our results showed that the majority of OBGYN graduates do not go on to pursue a fellowship or career in academia. According to the ACGME, the average number of research experiences for matched residents was 3.3 while matched OBGYN residents averaged 3.4 research experiences. Despite these statistics, in each stage of OBGYN education average publications trended upward. The highest average of publications was seen post-residency. This could indicate that the research principles being taught throughout medical school and residency training are giving graduates the foundations needed to succeed in research upon graduation.

REFERENCES

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