



A Cross-sectional Analysis of Psychiatry Residency Graduate Peer-reviewed Publication Trends



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Introduction

Scholarly activity through research is widely considered to be an integral component of medical training, and residency or fellowship match success. However, the rate of these scholarly practices in psychiatry residency graduates is relatively unknown. Here, we aim to (1) describe factors associated with scholarly research activities, as measured by peer-reviewed publications, among psychiatry residency graduates, and (2) determine if an association exists between publication rates before, during, or after psychiatry residency.

Methods

We employed a cross-sectional study design analyzing research output by psychiatry residency graduates in relation to future publications and academic accomplishments from a random sample of 50 psychiatry residency rosters.[1] Using an online search engine (Google), we obtained publicly available records of residency rosters, graduation placement, fellowship match lists, and alumni information. Information was collected for residents who graduated in 2013, 2014, and 2015. Data were analyzed using STATA 15.1 and Microsoft Excel. A protocol is publicly available via the Open Science Framework: <https://osf.io/pwa6d/>.

Results

We identified 249 residency programs of which we randomly sampled 50. Among the 50 programs, 7 were included, totalling 122 graduates from psychiatry residencies to be analyzed. Of the 122 graduated residents, 57% (69) produced no publications. Of the graduates who pursued a fellowship, 25.4% (31/67) entered into Child & Adolescent Psychiatry. Of the 53 published graduates, most of their publications were received before residency, making up 68 of the 183 publications (37.2%). Compared to before residency, the total number of publications during residency reduced by 29.4% (20/68).

Figure 1. Included Psychiatry Programs and Residents

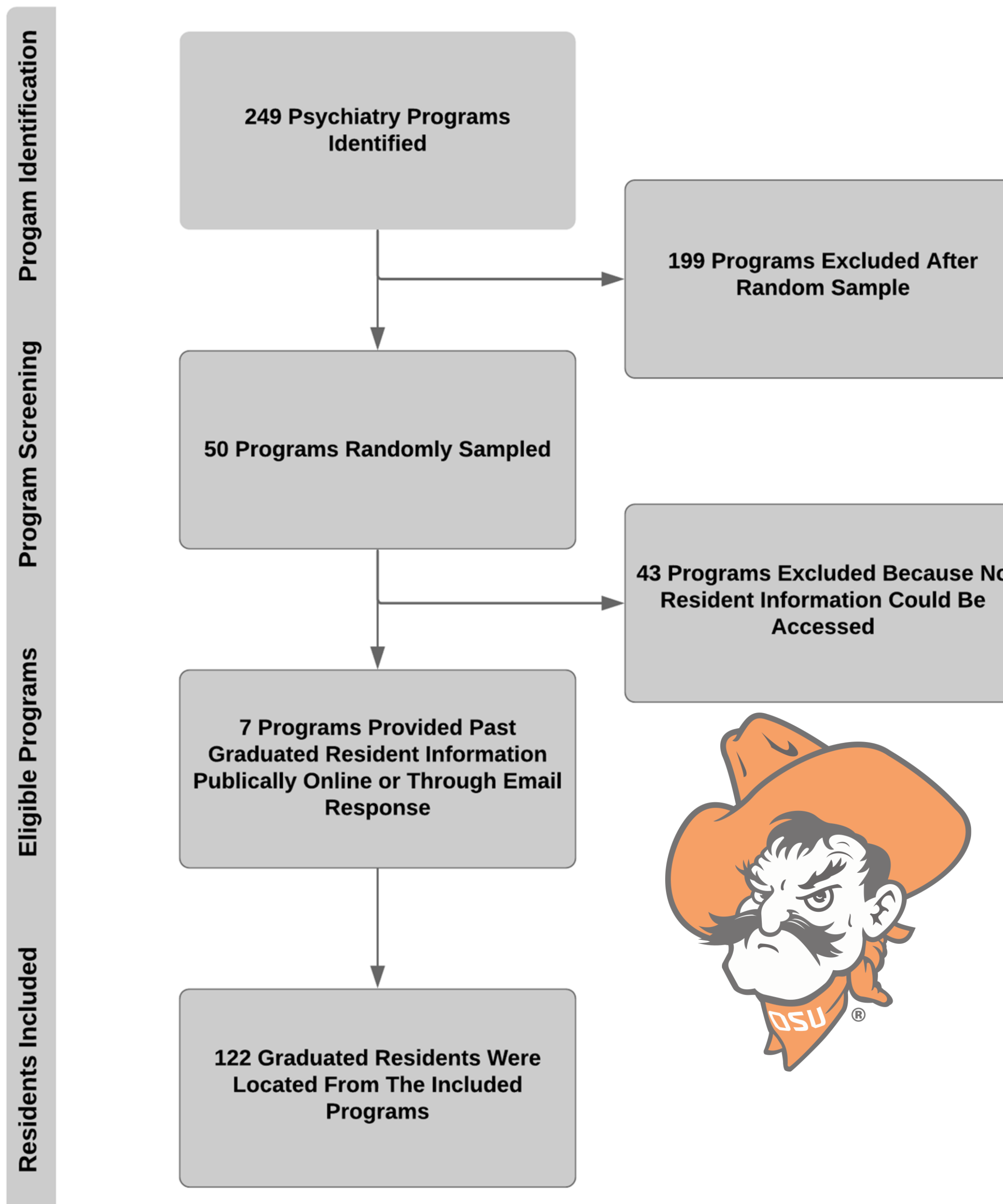
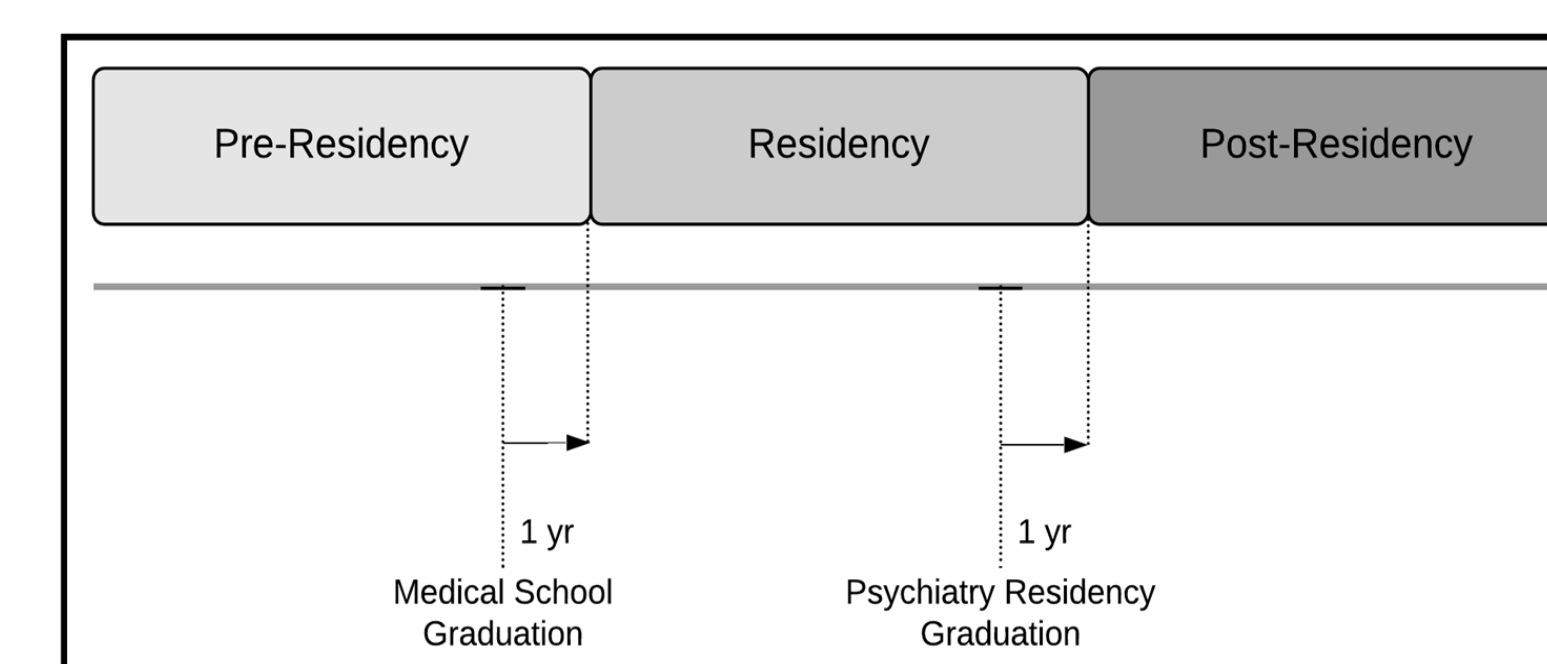


Table 1: Sample Characteristics

Characteristics	Total N=122 No. (%)
Sex	
Male	53 (43.4)
Female	69 (56.6)
Medical Degree Obtained	
MD	98 (80.3)
DO	19 (15.6)
MBBS	5 (4.1)
Academics	
Yes	24 (19.7)
No	98 (80.3)
H-Index	
0	77 (63.1)
1-5	38 (31.1)
6-15	7 (5.7)
Publications	
0	69 (57.0)
1-5	43 (35.2)
6-10	8 (6.6)
11-15	0 (0.0)
16-20	2 (1.6)
21-40	0 (0.0)
Fellowships	
Addiction Psychiatry	2 (2.9)
Brain Injury Medicine	2 (2.9)
Child & Adolescent Psychiatry	3 (4.4)
Forensic Psychiatry	6 (8.8)
Geriatric Psychiatry	1 (1.5)
Pain Medicine	14 (20.6)
Psychopharmacology	1 (1.5)
Psychosomatic Medicine	4 (5.9)
Other	6 (8.8)
No Fellowship pursued	55 (45.1)



Conclusion

While a majority of psychiatry graduate's publications were before residency, many publications occurred after residency. 2013 graduates were the most published group both before and after residency. 2014 graduates showed an increase in publications before, during, and after residency.

Table 2: Mean and median publication rates for graduates

Graduation Year	Before Residency		
	Mean	Median	# of Publications
2013	4.2	4.0	50.0
2014	1.8	1.5	7.0
2015	1.4	1.0	11.0
Total	2.9	2.0	68.0
During Residency			
	Mean	Median	# of Publications
2013	4.0	4.0	16.0
2014	4.0	4.0	16.0
2015	3.0	3.00	16.0
Total	4.0	4.0	48.0
After Residency			
	Mean	Median	# of Publications
2013	4.8	3.5	29.0
2014	5.2	5.0	26.0
2015	4.0	4.5	12.0
Total	4.5	4.0	67.0

[1]. Yang G, Zaid UB, Erickson BA, Blaschko SD, Carroll PR, Breyer BN. Urology resident publication output and its relationship to future academic achievement. J Urol 2011;185:642-6.