



---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

**QUESTION**

Does your CHC currently partner with an academic institution to train primary care clinicians?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe



---

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

**Creating Innovative Academic Partnerships to Train our Next Generation of Primary Care Clinicians**

October 17, 2019



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Session Outline

CPCA – CHC Workforce Challenges & Opportunities

UC Davis Journey – Partnering with CHCs

ATSU – Taking the Steps to “Grow Your Own”



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# CHC WORKFORCE CHALLENGES

Why Academic Partnerships are Critical

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## NACHC Report: “Staffing the Safety Net”



Community, Migrant, Homeless, and Public Housing Health Centers are non-profit, community-governed practice and primary care providers with over 50 years of experience expanding access and eliminating barriers to care.

Now serving over 24 million patients

across the health care system nationwide

if all health centers



SOURCE: Staffing the Safety Net (NACHC, 2016)

---

---

---

---

---

---

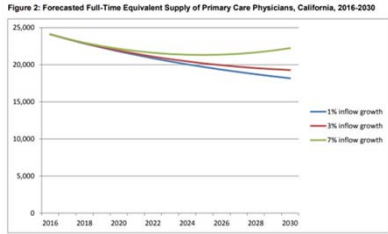
---

---



### Forecasted Supply of Primary Care Physicians

Forecasted  
Decrease in  
Supply



SOURCE: [California's Primary Care Workforce: Forecasted Supply, Demand, and Pipeline of Trainees, 2016-2030](#) (UCSF, 2017)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**DEVELOPING THE  
WORKFORCE**  
In Community Health Centers

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**CHCs Engaged in All Models of Training**

**SPONSORING  
INSTITUTION**



**CONSORTIUM  
PARTNER**



**CONTINUITY  
SITE**



**ROTATION  
SITE**



**Partnerships with Academic Institutions are Critical  
to Addressing Workforce Challenges**




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Partnering with Community Health Centers  
--the UC Davis Journey

**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

Mark C. Henderson, MD

Associate Dean for Admissions and Outreach  
Researcher, Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce

October 17, 2019



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



*US News and World Report ranks UC Davis School  
of Medicine #9 in US for Primary Care*

**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

- Established in 1972
- Vast service area (65K m<sup>2</sup>)
- 9 student-run clinics
- Nursing, Law, Vet schools
- Social justice and health equity focus

> 50% graduates choose PC (top decile nationally)



---

---

---

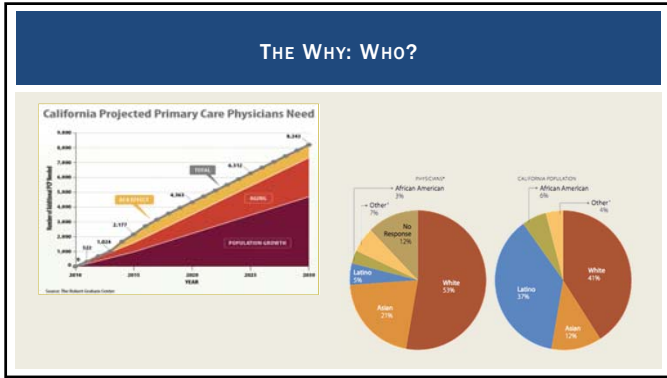
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Some brutal facts – our admissions imperative

Underrepresented Groups in Medical School, 1997 and 2017.<sup>a</sup>

Variable	1997	2017	Percent Change
No. of first-year medical school slots	18,857	29,118	54
No. of matriculants from underrepresented groups	2850	3713	30
Percent of matriculants from underrepresented groups	15	13	-16
No. of people from underrepresented groups in U.S. population	65,497,000	106,835,890	63
No. of matriculants from underrepresented groups per 100,000 population	4.3	3.5	-20

<sup>a</sup> Underrepresented groups are defined as American Indians or Alaska Natives, blacks, and Hispanics or Latinos. Data are from the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Talamantes E, Henderson MC, Fancher TL, Mullan FH. Closing the Gap - Making Medical School Admissions More Equitable. *N Engl J Med.* 2019 Feb 28.

UC DAVIS HEALTH Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce Red and 20

---

---

---

---

---

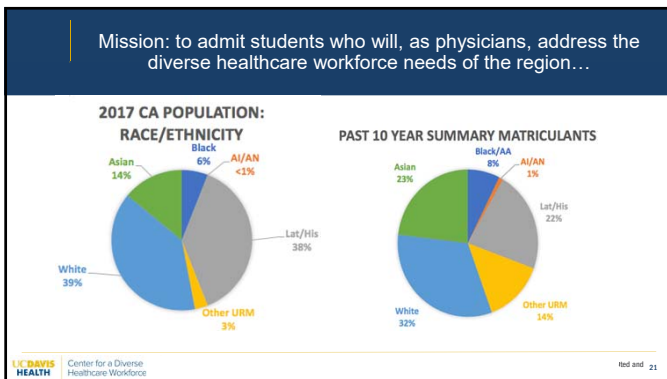
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

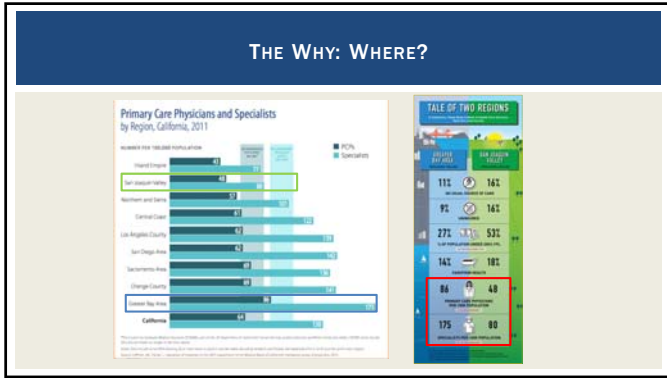
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### UC DAVIS PROGRAMS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION (PRIME)

- Provides students with unique opportunities to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to become competent physician leaders in their communities.
- Four programs, each with a unique focus:
  - ACE-PC:** Accelerated Competency-Based Education in Primary Care
  - Rural-PRIME:** Rural Program in Medical Education
  - SJV-PRIME:** San Joaquin Valley Program in Medical Education
    - REACH: Reimagining Education to Advance central CA Health
  - TEACH:** Transforming Education and Community Health

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### UC Davis Programs in Medical Education

- 25% of UCD students in workforce tracks for vulnerable populations
- Mission: to train physician leaders in underserved communities
  - Rural:** Rural Program in Medical Education – est. 2008
  - Urban:** Transforming Education and Community Health – est. 2009
  - San Joaquin Valley (now REACH)** – est. 2011
  - PC:** Accelerated Competency-Based Education in PC – est. 2013

ACE-PC: [Portrait 1] [Portrait 2] [Portrait 3] [Portrait 4] [Portrait 5] [Portrait 6] [Portrait 7] [Portrait 8]

Rural: [Portrait 1] [Portrait 2] [Portrait 3] [Portrait 4] [Portrait 5] [Portrait 6] [Portrait 7] [Portrait 8]

Urban: [Portrait 1] [Portrait 2] [Portrait 3] [Portrait 4] [Portrait 5] [Portrait 6] [Portrait 7] [Portrait 8]

Valley: [Portrait 1] [Portrait 2] [Portrait 3] [Portrait 4] [Portrait 5] [Portrait 6] [Portrait 7] [Portrait 8]

UC DAVIS HEALTH Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce 24

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





**RURAL • REACH • TEACH**  
CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

- Orientation & Pre-Mat:
  - Program-specific orientations
  - Pre-Mat
- Years 1 & 2
  - Preceptorships in communities of interest
  - Tailored preclinical curriculum
  - Summer Electives
- Years 3 & 4
  - Clerkships and elective placements in underserved communities
- All years:
  - Faculty mentorship
  - Small cohort with like-minded peers



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**YOUR BIGGEST CHALLENGE??**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Challenges for CHCs**

- Provider recruitment and retention (NACHC: 70% of CHCs down 1 FM doctor; 56% need behaviorist)
- Quadruple Aim (high-quality care and 'well' providers)
- Balancing clinical productivity with teaching mission (do you have a teaching mission?)
- Clinical learning environment (relevant to ACGME requirements)

---

---

---

---

---

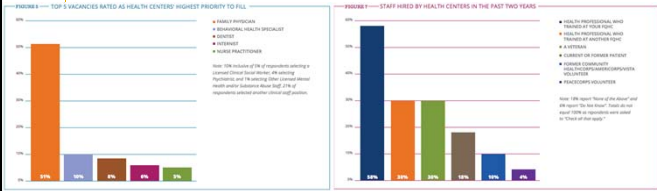
---

---

---

### Importance of CHCs and rural GME

- 95% of CHCs in the US are experiencing an MD vacancy
- Over 50% of those openings are family physicians
- We need to graduate more family physicians!




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### UC DAVIS HEALTH Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce

UC Davis School of Medicine  
 UC San Diego School of Medicine  
 Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing  
 Health Resources & Services Admin

Tonya L. Fancher MD MPH  
 Director

Conducting research to enhance diversity in healthcare workforce and collaborating with communities to understand the impact of workforce diversity on patients, communities and populations.




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Community of Practice Strengthening Regional Health Careers Pathways




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### What are we doing exactly?

Objectives	Tactics and Strategies
1. Redesign the UME to GME transition so learners focus on skills development rather than GME selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-cycle entry to GME</li> <li>• Embedded in GME during UME</li> <li>• Articulation agreements pre-med to UME to GME</li> </ul>
2. Design and deploy a curriculum for practice in under-resourced communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural and indigenous competencies</li> <li>• Coaches from the community</li> <li>• Centralized faculty development</li> </ul>
3. Establish a thriving learning community to enhance wellness and joy in practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Wellness and Local Wellness Champions</li> <li>• Longitudinal UME in GME</li> <li>• Learning Community across sites and across GME</li> </ul>
4. Innovate admissions practices to transform the composition and distribution of the physician workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic selection and early differentiation</li> <li>• GME in UME selection</li> <li>• Linkages w FQHCs, Community Colleges, Post-Bacc</li> </ul>
5. Measure long-term impact on workforce needs, e.g., practice location, specialty & community health outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYU Data Coordinating Center</li> <li>• Quality, location and specialty</li> <li>• Population data linked to AMA Masterfile</li> </ul>

Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce To reduce health disparities by transforming the workforce - to be better prepared, more equitably distributed and more deeply connected to underserved communities 37

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Community of Practice: Impacting State Workforce Policy

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expand and scale pipeline programs to recruit and prepare students from underrepresented and low-income backgrounds for health careers</li> <li>2. Recruit and support college students, including community college students, from underrepresented regions and backgrounds to pursue health careers</li> <li>3. Support scholarships for qualified students who pursue priority health professions and serve in underserved communities</li> <li>4. Sustain and expand the Programs in Medical Education (PRIME) program across UC campuses</li> <li>5. Expand the number of primary care physician and psychiatry residency positions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <b>Recruit and train students from rural areas and other under-resourced communities to practice in community health centers in their home regions by providing these medical students with full-tuition scholarships for medical school in exchange for practice in underserved areas</b></li> <li>7. Maximize the role of nurse practitioners as part of the care team to help fill gaps in primary care</li> <li>8. Establish/scale a universal home care worker family of jobs with career ladders and associated training</li> <li>9. Develop a psychiatric nurse practitioner program that recruits from and trains providers to serve in underserved rural and urban communities</li> <li>10. Scale the engagement of community health workers, promotors, and peer providers through certification, training, and reimbursement</li> </ol>
---	--

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Lessons learned

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Academic-community partnerships can work e.g. Kaiser (30 y); Sac County HC (12 y); OHSU (6 y)</li> <li>▪ Communication and trust essential e.g. on-site, frequent meetings, as with any (working) relationship</li> <li>▪ Shared vision and mission is key</li> <li>▪ ...and leadership to execute the above</li> <li>▪ Key resources: money (HRSA, AMA), partners (health systems, CPCA) and <b>people (CPCA!)</b></li> </ul>	
---	--

Center for a Diverse Healthcare Workforce

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

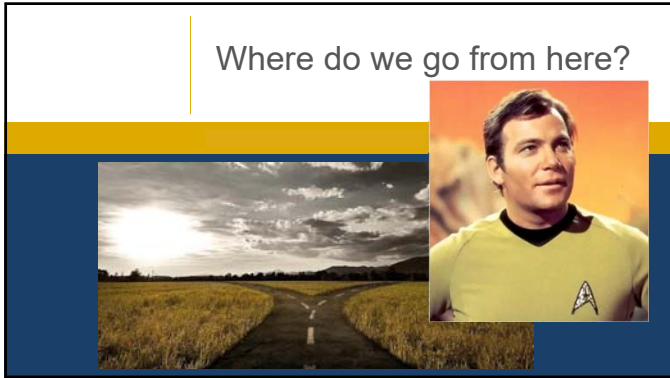
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Tips for Establishing Partnerships with Academic Institutions

- Leverage Relationships
- Be Honest about Capacity, Strengths, & Weaknesses
- Communicate Clear Expectations
- Incorporate Unique Aspects of Care Delivery in Training
- Schedule Frequent Meetings

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Unique Strategies to Support Training

- Academic Institution Supports Faculty Time at CHC
- CHC Preceptors Gain Academic Appointment
- Incorporate Trainees in CHC Events
- Actively Reach Out to Students in Your Community

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



California Primary Care Association 25th Anniversary

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---