





ARE ACADEMIC INVOLVEMENTS OF RADIOLOGY TRAINEES IN PEDIATRICS ENOUGH?

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

JM Choa-Go (Philippines), F Vernuccio (Italy), D Haroun (Egypt), E Terrazas Torres (Mexico), B Bold (Mongolia), M Arzanauskaite (UK)

choa.jmd@gmail.com

DISCLOSURE

NONE

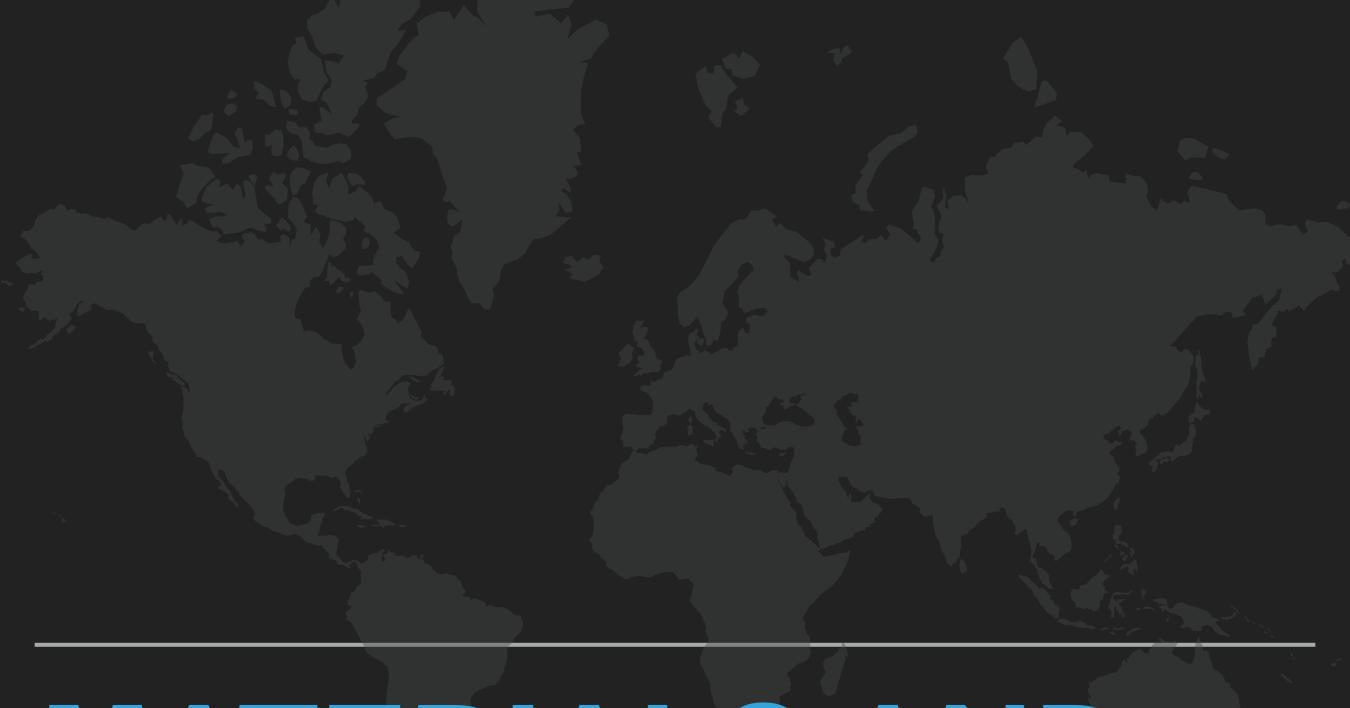
"Radiology, being one of the most technologically intensive and rapidly evolving disciplines in medicine, relies heavily on **research** for its continuing clinical relevance and utility" [1] "Research is an aspect of the profession that should be paid more attention to, in order to invest in the intellectual development of the next generation of radiologists." [2]

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- "The future of radiology was threatened by the paucity of competent researchers who are radiologists" [3]
 - Only 32% of residents and 44% of fellows were engaged in prospective clinical research
- Almost 30 years after, there is still inadequate involvement of radiology residents in research during core training
 - About 39% of residents [4] involved, and approximately 41% of radiology residents are not satisfied with the research opportunities available to them [5].

To assess the involvement in research and teaching of radiology trainees who are interested in pediatric imaging as well as to identify the challenges and difficulties they encounter

PURPOSE



MATERIALS AND METHODS



35-item online survey

Distributed through

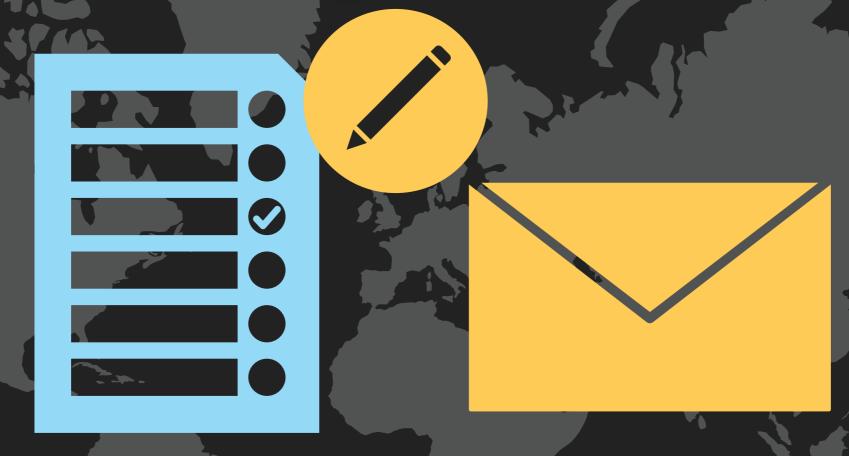












Composition: introduction of study, voluntary consent to participate, demographics, information on work place, core radiology residency, participation in academic activities during residency

Format: multiple questions (multiple choice tick-box format) and open-ended questions

Participants



Radiology trainees and radiologists within two years of graduation from fellowship with interest in PEDIATRIC IMAGING



Formal request distributed to almost 30 societies,

wherein 15 of them agreed



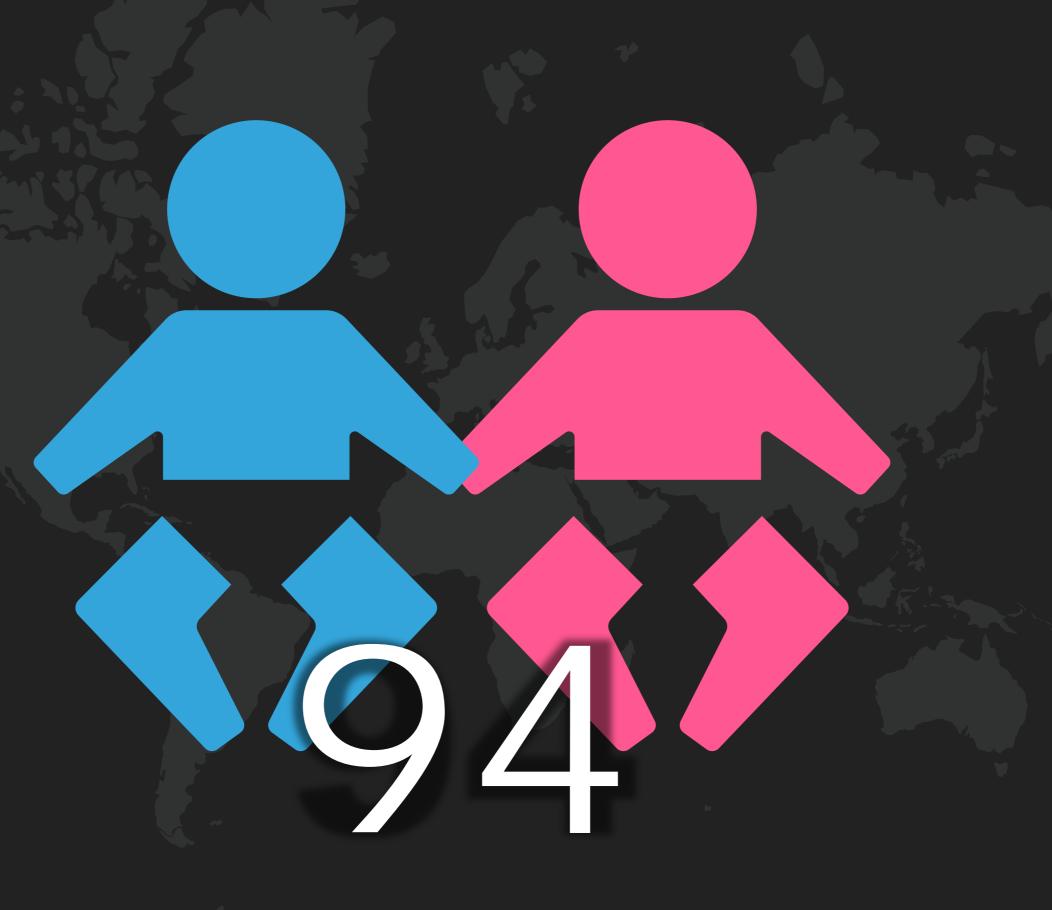
Descriptive Statistics

Fisher's Exact test for comparison with p<0.05 as significant

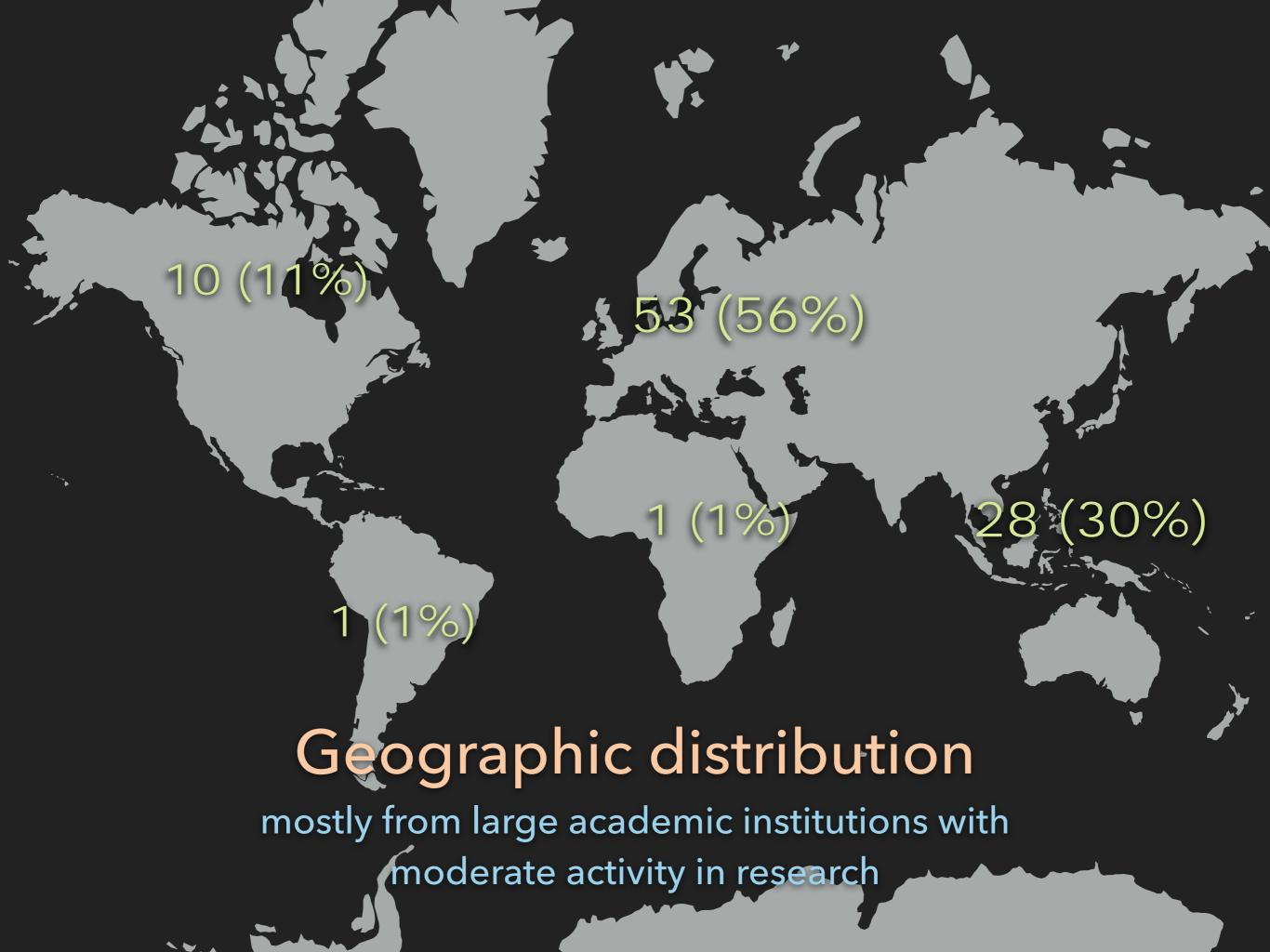


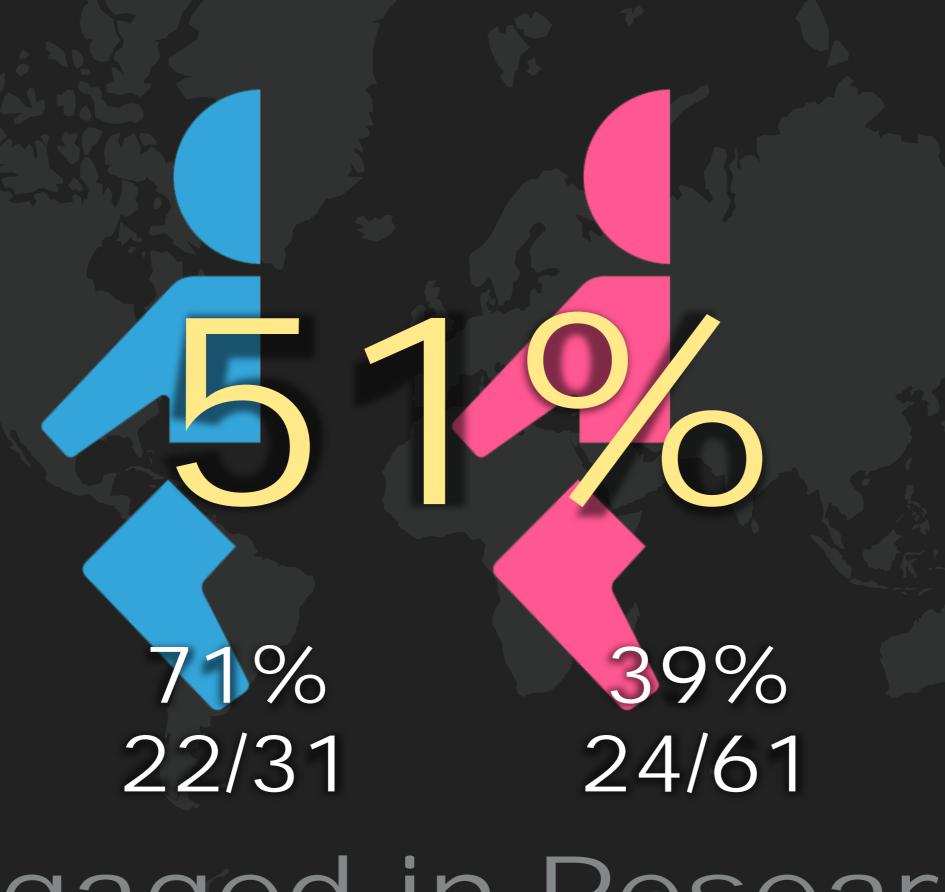
RESULTS

2 undisclosed

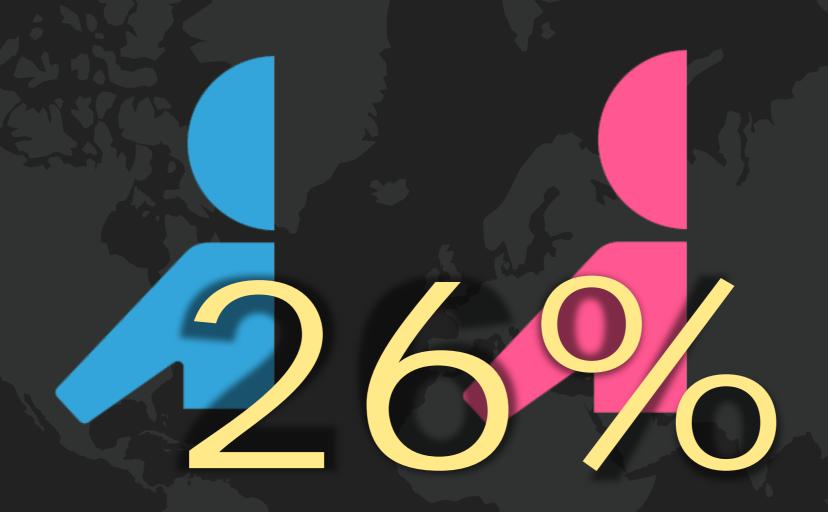


Total participants





Engaged in Research



26%8/31

28% 17/61

Involved in Teaching

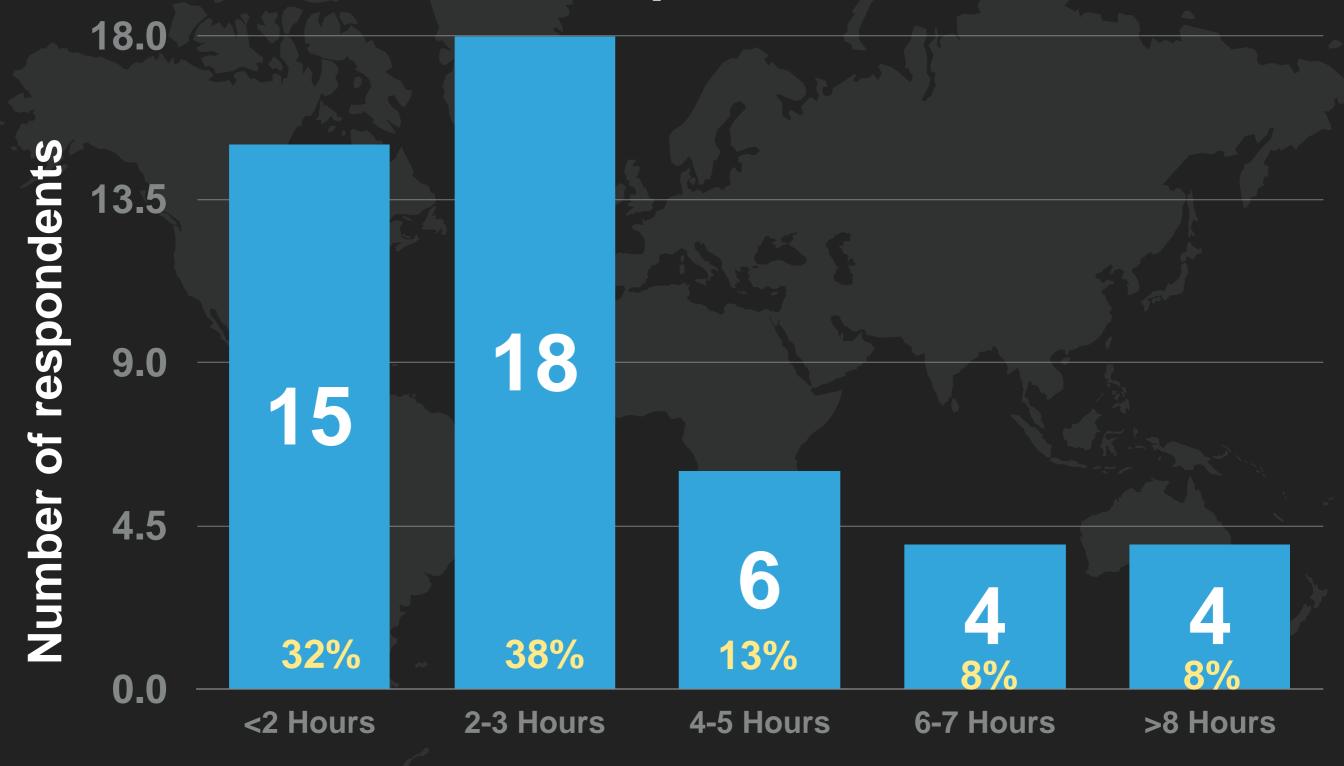
59/94 (63%)



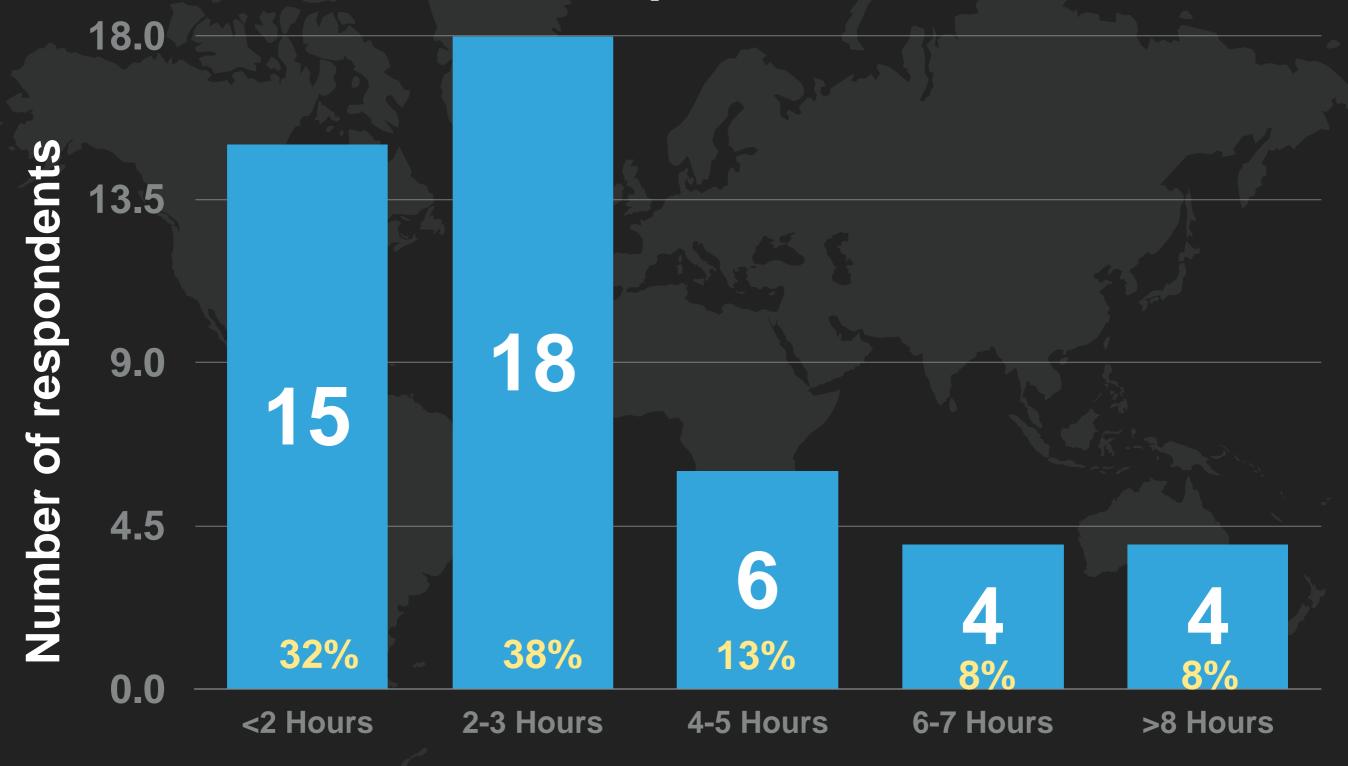
Research and teaching activities during training

NO ALLOCATED TIME

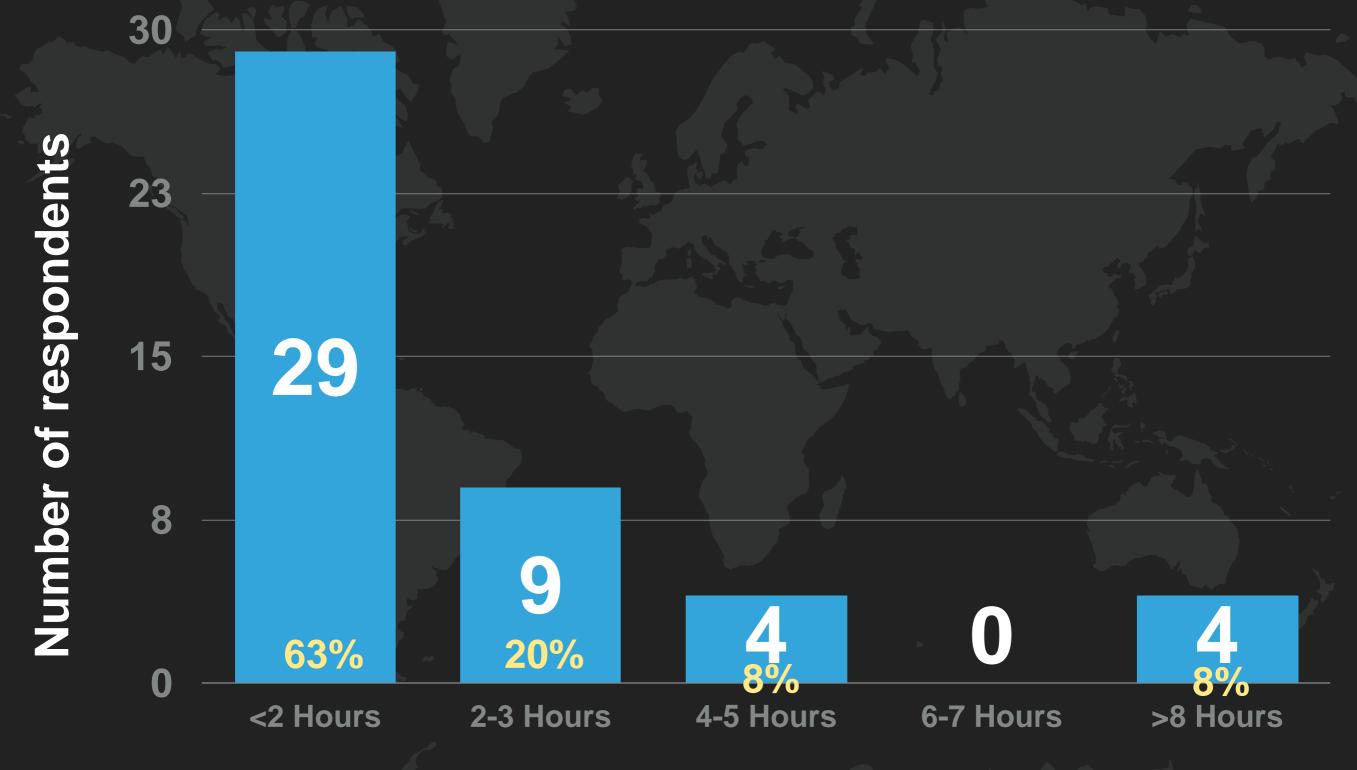
Allocated hours per week for RESEARCH



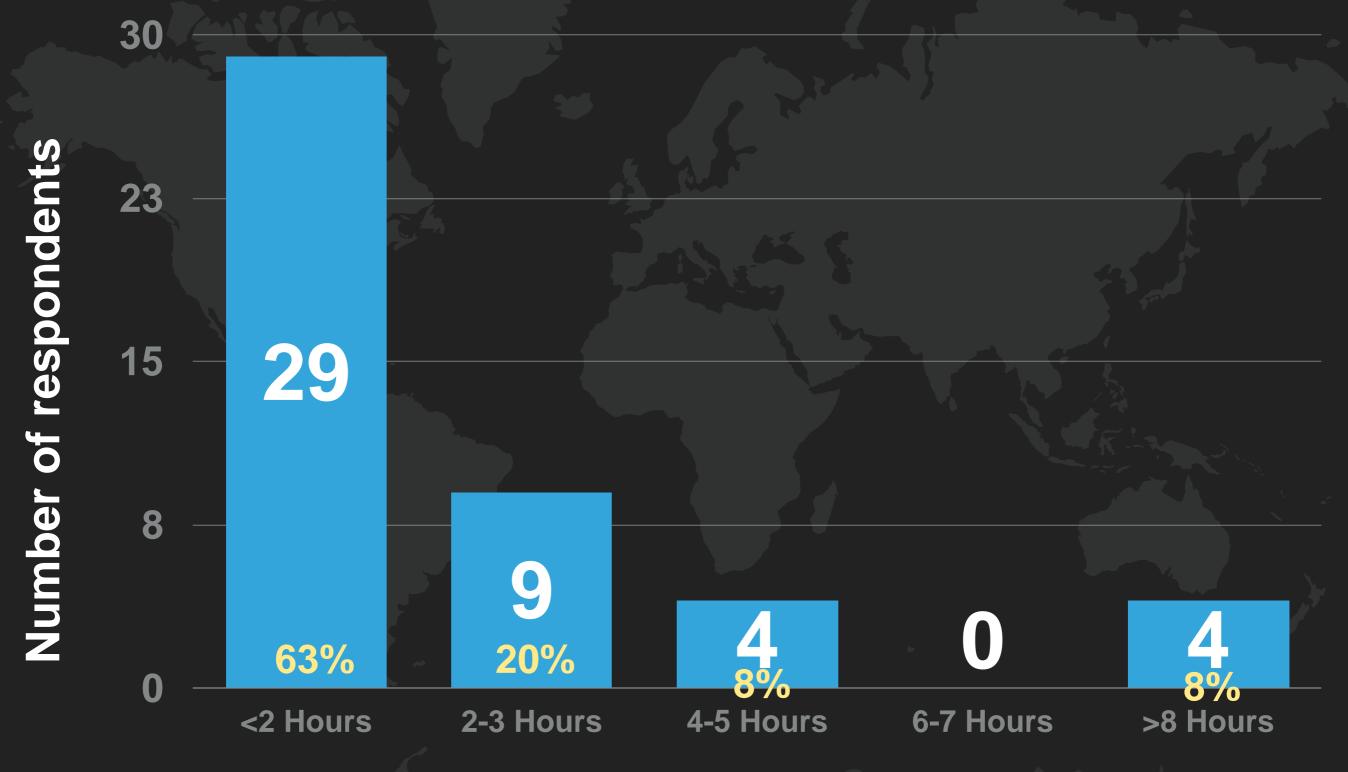
Allocated hours per week for RESEARCH



67/72 (86%) willing to have allocated time



Allocated hours per week for TEACHING



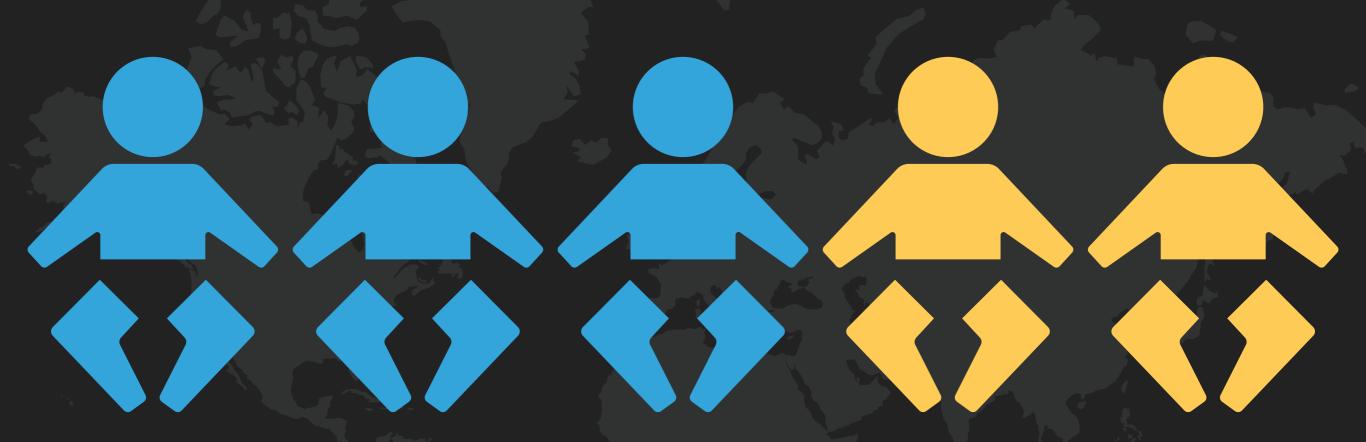
59/90 (66%) willing to have allocated time

Allocated time for research

Amount of research presented/published



p = 0.052



Research and teaching activities during training

IMPROVE CLINICAL COMPETENCY

Research: 62/94 (66%) Teaching: 70/94 (74%)



Research and teaching activities during training

SHOULD BE MANDATORY

Research: 42/94 (45%) Teaching: 38/94 (40%)



Publications and Poster or Paper presentation in conferences

No publication: 48/94 (51%)
Able to present poster/paper: 55/94 (59%)



lack of TIME

56/94 (60%)



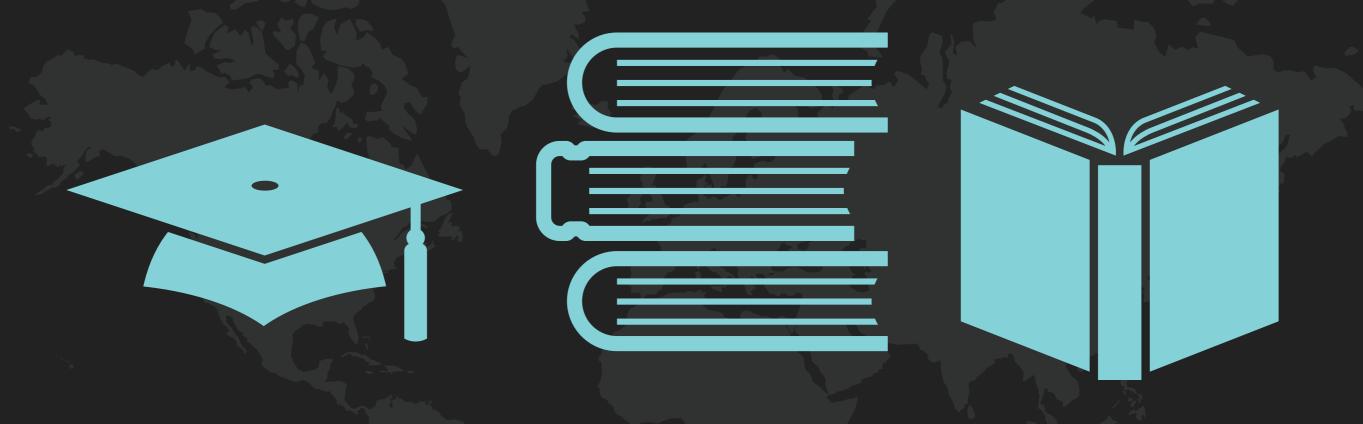
lack of MENTORSHIP

41/94 (44%)



lack of SUPPORT from faculty/ senior radiologists

41/94 (44%)



lack of teaching EXPERIENCE

32/94 (34%)

51%

are currently involved in RESEARCH

pediatric radional pediatric rad



pediatric radiology trainees have

NO allocated time in research and teaching



pediatric radiology trainees think that academic activities improve clinical competency



pediatric radiology trainees agree that academic activities should be mandatory in training

TOP CHALLENGES

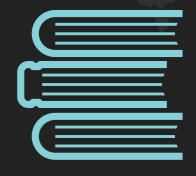
IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING







SUPPORT



EXPERIENCE



CONCLUSION

POINTS

- Lack of allocated time, support from faculty, mentorship and teaching experience contribute to the low involvement in academic activities of pediatric imaging trainees.
- Institutions and societies should give additional importance to research and teaching in training programs
- RESEARCH and TEACHING are keys to the continuing development of radiology

LIMITATIONS

- Online distribution of survey (cannot assess how many trainees read the
 advertisement and chose to not participate and how many residents did not receive the call
 participation)
- USE Of Google SUIVEY (banned in some countries, hence, cohort does not accurately reflect worldwide radiology training; this was countered with the use of other social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter)
- Not linked to local or institutional training programs and did not assess perceived workload in clinical and academic parts of training
- Limited respondents, poor geographic distribution

REFERENCES

- 1. Gunderman RB, Nyce JM and Steele J. Radiologic research: The residents' perspective. *Radiology.* 2002; 223:308-310
- 2. Gunderman RB. Letter to the Editor: Radiologic research and residency. *Radiology*. 2003; 226(2):593
- 3. Hillman BJ, Fajardo LL, Witzke DB, Cardenas D, Irion M, Fulginiti JV. Factors influencing radiologists to choose research careers. *Invest Radiol.* 1989;24(11):842-8.
- 4. European Society of Radiology (ESR). Radiology trainees forum survey report on workplace satisfaction, ESR education, mobility and stress level. *Insights Imaging*. 2018;9(5):755-759.
- 5. Lam CZ, Nguyen HN, Ferguson EC. Radiology residents' satisfaction with their training and education in the United States: Effect of program directors, teaching faculty, and other factors on program success. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2016;206(5):907-16.































ACKNOWLEDGMENT

