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Do Medical Students Match into Emergency Medicine Programs where they Rotate?

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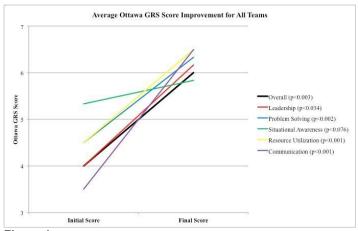


Figure 1.

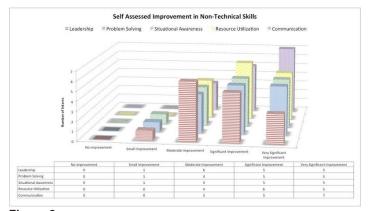


Figure 2.

16 Do Medical Students Match into Emergency Medicine Programs where they Rotate?

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Background: Visiting rotations have become an increasingly important part of the application process to Emergency Medicine residency programs. Most programs require that students submit applications containing at least one Standardized Letter of Evaluation (SLOE) from an institution other than their own, which necessitates visiting rotations. However, there is little information regarding the effect of visiting rotations on the matching of medical students to EM residency programs.

Objectives: Our goal was to examine whether or not medical students are matching at residencies where they complete visiting rotations, with the hypothesis that visiting rotations would have a positive effect on an individual's chances of matching at a particular program. We also asked questions about the awarding of interviews to applicants.

Methods: We preformed a cross-sectional survey of program administrators subscribed to the CORD listserv after completion of the 2015 Match. Questions focused on specific demographics of individuals who matched into residency in

emergency medicine, as well as the interview practices of residency programs in regards to away rotators.

Results: Survey responses from 67 separate institutions were analyzed, accounting for 757 residency positions. Of these positions, 38.4% went to medical students who rotated at the institution into which they matched. Furthermore, 15.3% of those spots went to medical students that were based at that institution, while 22.5% of the spots went to students who completed a rotation as away students. 62.2% of the positions were awarded to individuals who did not rotate at the program where they matched. The differences between these three percentages were statistically significant (p < 0.0001). 62.7% of programs offered interviews to all students performing away rotations.

Conclusions: Visiting rotations have a positive effect on the matching of medical students in EM, with nearly a quarter of positions awarded to away rotators. The majority of positions are awarded to students who did not rotate where they matched. The majority of programs offer interviews to all applicants, which may help explain the higher likelihood of an away rotator matching at a program, however our analysis of the timing of awarding interviews to these applicants did not show any statistical significance.

Table 1.

Residency spots going to individuals from the home institution.	116/757	15.32%
Residency spots going to individuals who performed away rotations at that institution.	170/757	22.46%
Residency spots going to individuals who completed neither a visiting rotation nor home elective at that institution.	471/757	62.22%

Table 2.

	Positions going to individuals from that institution.	Positions going to individuals who performed an away rotation at that program.	Positions going to individuals who did not participate in an elective at that program.
Distribution of residency spots among the 42 programs that interviewed all away rotators at some time during the interview process.	72/478	93/478	313/478
	(15.06%)	(19.46%)	(65.48%)
Distribution of residency spots among the 12 programs that interview students while on their visiting rotations.	23/144	35/144	86/144
	(15.97%)	(24.31%)	(59.72%)