

Careers in Pediatric Hospital Medicine

What is a Hospitalist?

- Hospitalists are physicians whose primary professional focus is the general medical care of hospitalized patients.
- Hospitalist activities include patient care, teaching, research, and leadership related to hospital medicine.
- The term “hospitalist” was coined by Drs. Robert Wachter and Lee Goldman in a New England Journal of Medicine article in August of 1996 (Wachter RM, Goldman L. The emerging role of "hospitalists" in the American health care system. N Engl J Med 1996;335:514-7). While some doctors have emphasized inpatient care for many years, there has been an explosive growth of such doctors since 1994.

Types of Pediatric Hospital Medicine Positions

- 1) Pediatric Wards
- 2) Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)
- 3) Intermediate Care Nursery
- 4) Well-Baby Nursery
- 5) Transport
- 6) Sedation
- 7) ED consults
- 8) General Pediatrics Consults
- 9) Other (CVICU, Stem Cell Transplant)
- 10) Subacute/rehabilitation facilities

Types of Work Pediatric Hospitalists Do

- 1) Clinical
- 2) Education
- 3) Quality & Safety
- 4) Administration
- 5) Clinical/Basic science Research
- 6) Information Technology

What residency electives are helpful if considering a career in pediatric hospital medicine?

- Hospitalist elective
- Complex care
- Sedation
- Anesthesia
- Transport
- ID
- ED
- LPCH or Valley NICU with delivery experience
- Neuro
- Rehab
- Surgery
- Palliative Care

Pediatric Hospital Medicine Fellowships

- 2-3 year fellowship
 - a. 2-3 year fellowship provides time for clinical and research training (ie. Clinical research, QI, education, etc)
 - b. Some fellowships offer the possibility of a Master's Degree or other advanced training (MPH, MPP, MS, MEd)
- 35 current Pediatric Hospitalist Fellowships (and growing!):
 1. Akron Children's Hospital
 2. Baylor/Texas Children's Hospital, Houston
 3. Baylor/Children's Hospital of San Antonio
 4. Boston Children's (track of General Academic Pediatrics)
 5. Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Emory
 6. Children's Hospital of Los Angeles
 7. Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (track of General Academic Pediatrics)
 8. Children's Hospital of Richmond
 9. Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics, Kansas
 10. Children's National Medical Center (Washington, DC)
 11. Cincinnati Children's
 12. Cleveland Clinic
 13. Dell Children's Medical Center, UTSW, Austin
 14. Harbor-UCLA
 15. Helen Devos Childrens' Hospital
 16. Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto
 17. Indiana University/Riley Children's Hospital
 18. Jersey Medical Center/K. Hovnanian Children's Hospital
 19. Kaiser Oakland
 20. Maimonides Infants' and Children's Hospital
 21. Medical University of South Carolina
 22. Miami Children's
 23. Montefiore
 24. Northwestern/Lurie Children's Hospital
 25. Phoenix Children's
 26. Rainbow Babies' and Children's Hospital
 27. Stanford/Lucile Packard Children's Hospital
 28. Texas Tech/Covenant Children's Hospital, Lubbock
 29. Tufts University School of Medicine
 30. University of Alabama, Birmingham/Children's of Alabama
 31. University of Colorado, Denver
 32. UCLA Medical Center
 33. UC San Diego/Rady Children's Hospital
 34. UC San Francisco
 35. University of Utah/Primary Children's Medical Center

Key Websites for Jobs

- 1) AAP Job Website: www.pedjobs.org

- 2) AAP Pediatric Hospitalist Programs Database: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Section-on-Hospital-Medicine/Pages/Pediatric-Hospitalist-Programs-of-North-America.aspx>

Pediatric Hospital Medicine Organizations

- 1) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) – Section on Hospital Medicine (<http://www.aaphospmed.org>)
 - a. Focuses more on clinical practice.
 - b. Section membership costs \$40/year.
 - c. AAP Section on Hospital Medicine – New Hospitalists and Residents Subcommittee Website: http://www.aap.org/sections/hospicare/residents_subcomm/default.htm
- 2) Academic Pediatric Association (APA) – Pediatric Hospital Medicine Special Interest Group
 - a. Focuses more on education, leadership, and those in academic positions, some clinical, some QI.
- 3) Society for Hospital Medicine (SHM)
 - a. Focuses more on QI, leadership, clinical practice.

AAP Hospitalist Listserv is Free!

If you would like to join the AAP Pediatric Hospitalist Listserv,
email: [Niccole Alexander, MPP \(nalexander@AAP.org\)](mailto:Niccole.Alexander@AAP.org).

Pediatric Hospital Medicine Journal

- 1) *Hospital Pediatrics*, a peer-reviewed journal of the AAP
www.hospitalpediatrics.org

Pediatric Hospital Medicine Conferences

- 1) **July 19-22, 2018** – Pediatric Hospital Medicine Conference (sponsored by AAP, APA, SHM), Atlanta, GA
- 2) **November 2-6, 2018** – AAP NCE, Orlando, FL
 - a. *Section on Hospital Medicine Meeting one day (www.aaphospmed.org)
- 3) **April 8-11, 2018** – Society for Hospital Medicine (SHM) Conference, Orlando, FL
- 4) **May 5-8, 2018**– Pediatric Academic Societies (PAS) Meeting, Toronto, ON
 - a. *Where the APA Pediatric Hospital Medicine Special Interest Group meets

Reasons to consider a hospital medicine fellowship:

- Advance your clinical, procedural and teaching skills
- Develop and define your scholarly niche & passion
- Irreplaceable mentorship in scholarship, leadership, and education

- Particularly advantageous if heading toward academic medicine

Resources and Timeline for Fellowships:

- 1) PHM Fellowship Website: www.phmfellows.org
- 2) Timeline for fellowship applications:
 - a. Most are using common application
 - b. Most are due September 15, but check with individual programs re: deadline
 - c. Interviews September-November
- 3) NRMP: PHM Fellowships are now in the Pediatric Specialties Fall Match. www.nrmp.org
 - a. End of November: Rank Order list deadline
 - b. Mid-December: Match day
- 4) ABP: has recognized PHM as a board-eligible subspecialty. <https://www.abp.org/content/pediatric-hospital-medicine-certification>
 - a. Last year to graduate residency and enter PHM through the practice pathway: 2019
 - b. Requires 50% practice in PHM
 - c. Does not recognize niche clinical fields
- 5) ACGME: Accreditation is pending

Pediatric Hospital Medicine Core Curricular Framework:

- Jerardi K, Shah N, Rassbach C, Chase L, Maniscalco J, Blankenburg R, Fisher E. Development of a Curricular Framework for Pediatric Hospital Medicine Fellowships. *Pediatrics*, July 2017.
- 3 components for a 2-year fellowship: 1/3 clinical, 1/3 scholarship, 1/3 individualized

What are the Pediatric Hospital Medicine Core Competencies?

- In 2010, the Pediatric Hospital Medicine Core Competencies were developed to standardize what hospitalists should know. This was a collaborative effort on behalf of the Pediatric Hospital Medicine Roundtable (representing the AAP, APA, and SHM).
- 54 total Pediatric Hospital Medicine Core Competencies (22 common clinical diagnoses and conditions, 13 core skills, 6 specialized clinical services, and 13 healthcare systems)
- Stucky ER, Maniscalco J, Ottolini MC. The Pediatric Hospital Medicine Core Competencies Supplement: A Framework for Curriculum Development by the Society of Hospital Medicine with acknowledgement to pediatric hospitalists from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Academic Pediatric Association. *Journal of Hospital Medicine*, 5(S2): 1-114, 2010.

COMMON CLINICAL DIAGNOSES AND CONDITIONS

Acute abdominal pain and the acute abdomen
 Apparent life-threatening event
 Asthma
 Bone and joint infections
 Bronchiolitis
 Central nervous system infections
 Diabetes mellitus
 Failure to thrive
 Fever of unknown origin
 Gastroenteritis
 Kawasaki disease
 Neonatal fever

Neonatal jaundice
 Pneumonia
 Respiratory failure
 Seizures
 Shock
 Sickle cell disease
 Skin and soft tissue infection
 Toxic ingestion
 Upper airway infections
 Urinary tract infections

SPECIALIZED CLINICAL SERVICES

Child abuse and neglect
 Hospice and palliative care

Leading a healthcare team
Newborn care and delivery room management
Technology dependent children
Transport of the critically ill child

CORE SKILLS

Bladder catheterization/suprapubic bladder tap
Electrocardiogram interpretation
Feeding tubes
Fluids and electrolyte management
Intravenous access and phlebotomy
Lumbar puncture
Non-invasive monitoring
Nutrition
Oxygen delivery and airway management
Pain management
Pediatric advanced life support
Procedural sedation

Radiographic interpretation

HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS: SUPPORTING AND ADVANCING CHILD HEALTH

Advocacy
Business practices
Communication
Continuous quality improvement
Cost-effective care
Education
Ethics
Evidence based medicine
Health information systems
Legal issues/risk management
Patient safety
Research
Transitions of care