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INTRODUCTION

- Overnight diagnostic radiology volumes and demand for contemporaneous radiology interpretations have surged¹.
- Radiology staffing and scheduling has evolved to provide round-the-clock radiological services¹⁻³.
- We aimed to gain a better understanding of current state of overnight diagnostic radiology coverage in the United States.

METHODS

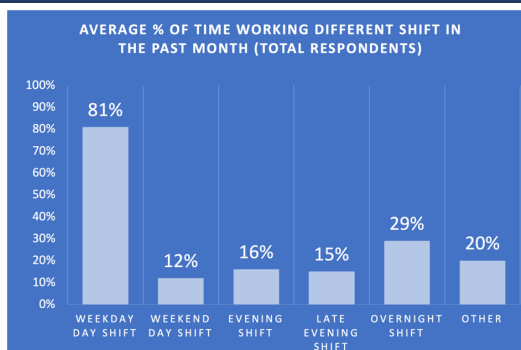
- The American College of Radiology (ACR) membership tracking study was modified to include specific questions regarding overnight coverage.

| Shift Categories | End Time |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Evening Shifts | ≤12:00am |
| Late-Evening Shifts | 12:00-2:00am |
| Overnight Shifts | ≥2:00am |

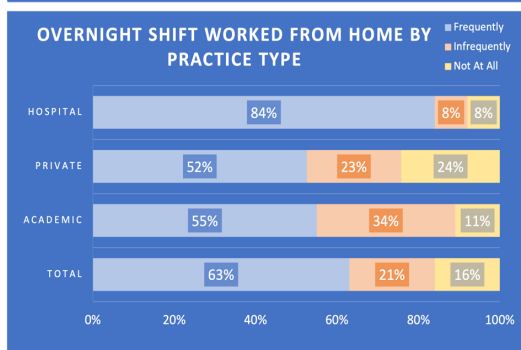
CONCLUSION

- Knowing practice patterns of overnight diagnostic radiology throughout the United States can provide insight to group leaders when building radiology staffing and can help optimize recruitment and retention.

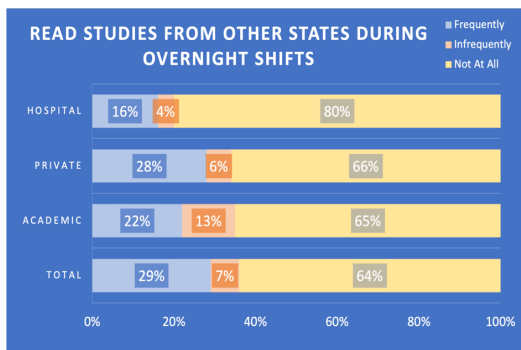
RESULTS



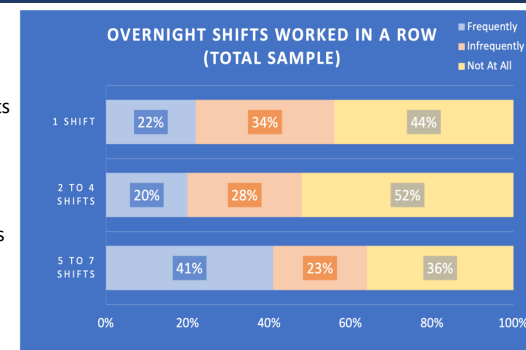
- Respondents spend the largest average time working weekday shifts (81%).
- Overnight shifts account for about 30% of respondents' average time worked in the past month.
- A minority of diagnostic radiologist's clinical time is spent in the afterhours periods.



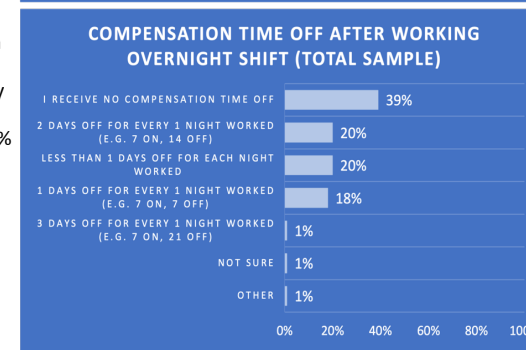
- A majority of those who work overnight shifts do so frequently from home (63%).
- Hospital-practice types are more likely to frequently work overnight shifts from home than private-practices (84% vs. 55%; $p < 0.05$).
- Academic radiologists are more likely to infrequently work overnight shifts from home when compared to hospital-practices (34% vs. 8%; $p < 0.05$).
- Mandatory overnight shifts may be out of step with the current national practice.



- A majority of those who work overnight shifts do not read studies from other states (64%).
- There were no significant differences between practice types.
- These data suggest a rising proportion of internal practice coverage via telework from home.



- There is considerable variation in the number of consecutive overnight shifts diagnostic radiologist's work.
- Individuals who work overnight shifts tend to work either a single overnight shift or 5 to 7 consecutive overnight shifts.



- 39% of those who work overnight shifts report receiving no compensation time off.
- Some of this variation can be accounted for by the number of consecutive nights worked.
- Trends across practice type are consistent with the total sample.
- Could a growing fraction of afterhours work without compensation time be an unrecognized cause of burnout?

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