

Disadvantage Of Academic Emergency Radiologist Promotion Compared To Other Diagnostic Radiology Subspecialties

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Introduction

- Academic Emergency Radiology divisions are growing in popularity, particularly to assist in after-hours staffing.^{1,2}
- Recent literature has suggested that non-radiology hospitalists who focus on after-hours work may be disadvantaged in the current promotion system.³
- PURPOSE:** To evaluate academic rank differences between academic emergency (ER) vs. other subspecialty diagnostic radiologists (non-ER).

Methods

- Radiology departments were identified using:
 - ➔ Doximity's top 20 radiology programs
 - ➔ Top 20 NIH ranked radiology departments
 - ➔ Departments with emergency radiology fellowships.
- Websites of identified departments were reviewed for the presence of an ER radiology division.
- ERs were matched to a same-institution non-emergency diagnostic radiologist (non-ER) with similar gender and career length (less than 3 years apart)

Results

- Of 36 institutions, 25 had ER divisions and were included.
- 283 ER faculties identified of which 112 had non-ER match.
- 112 pairs included (23% females and average career of 16 years).
- Full Professors: 05 ER vs. 18 non-ER.
- Associate Professors: 17 ER vs. 32 non-ER.
- Assistant Professors: 90 ER vs. 62 non-ER.

	ER	Non-ER	P-value
# publications	12.34 ± 20.83	52.98 ± 79.15	<0.001
H-index	3.96 ± 5.60	12.81 ± 13.55	<0.0001

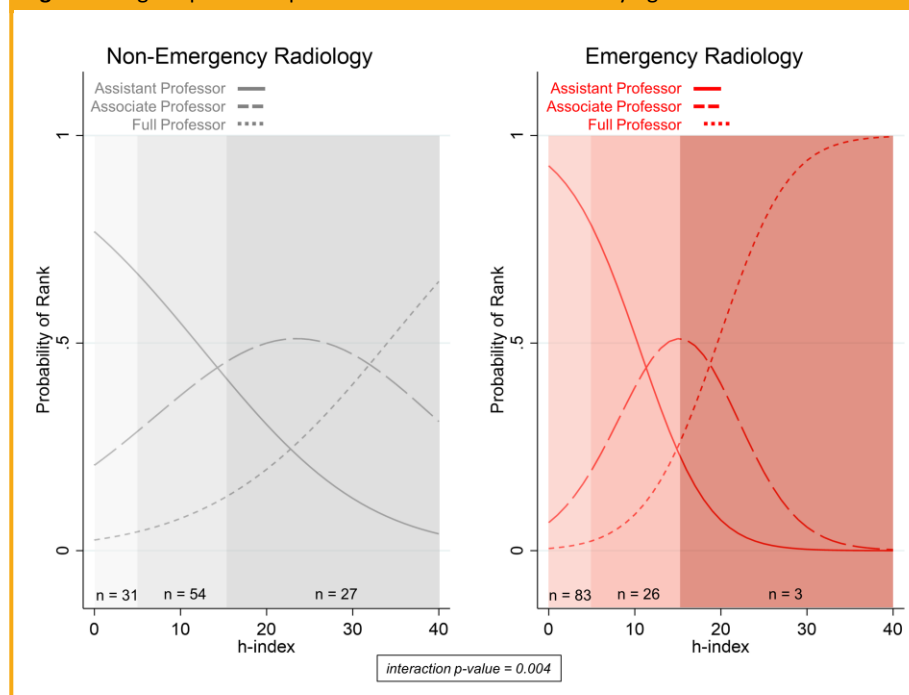
- Non-ERs were twice as likely as ERs (0.21 vs. 0.11) of being an Associate Professor at h-index<5.
- Men had nearly 3 times the odds of advanced rank compared to women (OR=2.91; [1.02 – 8.26]; p=0.045).
- Each additional year of practice increased the odds of advancing rank by 14% (OR=1.14; [1.08 – 1.21]; p<0.001)

Conclusions

Academic emergency radiologists are less likely to achieve advanced rank compared to career length- and gender-matched faculty in non-ER subspecialties even after adjusting for h-index.

Longer-term implications for staffing and pipeline development with academic centers merit further attention.

Figure. Marginal predicted probabilities of rank based for varying h-indices.



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