

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Resolution: 3
(A-19)

Introduced by: International Medical Graduates Section

Subject: Unmatched Medical Graduates to Address the Shortage
of Primary Care Physicians

Referred to: Reference Committee
(, Chair)

1 Whereas, By 2030, demand for physicians will exceed supply by a range of 42,600 and
2 121,300. The lower estimate would represent more aggressive changes in care delivery
3 patterns subsequent to the rapid growth in non-physician clinicians and widespread delayed
4 retirement by currently practicing physicians;¹ and
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6 Whereas, In 2025, largely resulting from the aging and growth of the U.S. population, the
7 greater increase in demand compared with supply will result in a projected deficit of 23,640 FTE
8 primary care physicians nationally²; and
9
10 Whereas, A shortfall of between 14,800 and 49,300 primary care physicians will persist despite
11 a moderate increase in the use of advanced practice nurses (APRNs) and physician assistants
12 (PAs); and
13
14 Whereas, A total of 7,826 active ECFMG applicants did not match in 2019⁶. In 2018, out of
15 43,909 registrants and 37,103 active applicants, only 32,967 got in to a residency position
16 leading to a total of 10,942 unmatched medical graduates who registered on the National
17 Residency Matching Program (NRMP) website which includes 4,136 unmatched active
18 applicants; and
19
20 Whereas, Working as APRN or PA is not an option for these physicians because this would
21 require going back to school and obtaining a different degree at a very high financial cost and
22 also wasting years of education and millions of dollars in school debt, despite meeting the
23 standard of qualifications necessary to practice medicine;³ and
24
25 Whereas, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas have passed laws to allow unmatched graduates to
26 work in medically underserved areas without doing a residency under the supervision of a
27 licensed physician⁴. Their work is considered equivalent to that of a physician assistant for
28 regulations of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and those physicians can
29 get credit towards their residency training as in Utah; and
30
31 Whereas, Other countries like the European Union allows physicians to practice as general
32 practitioners after validation of the title by an accreditation body⁵. A medical graduate cannot
33 practice medicine in the United States without at least one year of postgraduate residency;
34 therefore, be it
35
36 RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for the state medical boards to
37 accept medical graduates who have passed USMLE Steps 1 and 2 as their criterion for limited
38 license, thus using the existing physician workforce of trained and certified physicians in the

1 primary care field and allowing them to get some credit towards their residency training as is
2 being contemplated in Utah. (Directive to Take Action); and be it
3
4 RESOLVED, That our AMA work with regulatory, licensing, medical, and educational entities
5 dealing with physician workforce issues: the American Board of Medical Specialties, the
6 Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), the Association for Hospital Medical
7 Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), the Federation of
8 State Medical Boards, and the National Medical Association work together to integrate
9 unmatched physicians in the primary care workforce in order to address the projected physician
10 shortage. (Directive to Take Action)

References:

1. New research shows increasing physician shortages in both primary and specialty care
https://news.aamc.org/press-releases/article/workforce_report_shortage_04112018/
2. Projecting the Supply and Demand for Primary Care Practitioners Through 2020
<https://bhw.hrsa.gov/health-workforce-analysis/primary-care-2020>
3. International Medical Graduates in the US Physician Workforce
<https://jaoa.org/article.aspx?articleid=2213422>
4. Looming question for medical students: Will they be shut out of advanced training?
<https://www.statnews.com/2016/03/17/medical-students-match-day/>
5. <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/spain/what-procedure-recognition-or-equivalence-foreign-university-qualification>
6. Main Residency Match Data and Reports <http://www.nrmp.org/main-residency-match-data/>

RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Proposed Revisions to AMA Policy on the Financing of Medical Education

1. It is AMA policy that:
 - A. Since quality medical education directly benefits the American people, there should be public support for medical schools and graduate medical education programs and for the teaching institutions in which medical education occurs. Such support is required to ensure that there is a continuing supply of well-educated, competent physicians to care for the American public.
 - B. Planning to modify health system organization or financing should include consideration of the effects on medical education, with the goal of preserving and enhancing the quality of medical education and the quality of and access to care in teaching institutions are preserved.
 - C. Adequate and stable funding should be available to support quality undergraduate and graduate medical education programs. Our AMA and the federation should advocate for medical education funding.

- D. Diversified sources of funding should be available to support medical schools' multiple missions, including education, research, and clinical service. Reliance on any particular revenue source should not jeopardize the balance among a medical school's missions.
- E. All payers for health care, including the federal government, the states, and private payers, benefit from graduate medical education and should directly contribute to its funding.
- F. Full Medicare direct medical education funding should be available for the number of years required for initial board certification. For combined residency programs, funding should be available for the longest of the individual programs plus one additional year. There should be opportunities to extend the period of full funding for specialties or subspecialties where there is a documented need, including a physician shortage.
- G. Medical schools should develop systems to explicitly document and reimburse faculty teaching activity, so as to facilitate faculty participation in medical student and resident physician education and training.
- H. Funding for graduate medical education should support the training of resident physicians in both hospital and non-hospital (ambulatory) settings. Federal and state funding formulas must take into account the resources, including volunteer faculty time and practice expenses, needed for training residents in all specialties in non-hospital, ambulatory settings. Funding for GME should be allocated to the sites where teaching occurs.
- I. New funding should be available to support increases in the number of medical school and residency training positions, preferably in or adjacent to physician shortage/underserved areas and in undersupplied specialties.
- 2. Our AMA endorses the following principles of social accountability and promotes their application to GME funding: (a) Adequate and diverse workforce development; (b) Primary care and specialty practice workforce distribution; (c) Geographic workforce distribution; and (d) Service to the local community and the public at large.
- 3. Our AMA encourages transparency of GME funding through models that are both feasible and fair for training sites, affiliated medical schools and trainees.
- 4. Our AMA believes that financial transparency is essential to the sustainable future of GME funding and therefore, regardless of the method or source of payment for GME or the number of funding streams, institutions should publically report the aggregate value of GME payments received as well as what these payments are used for, including: (a) Resident salary and benefits; (b) Administrative support for graduate medical education; (c) Salary reimbursement for teaching staff; (d) Direct educational costs for residents and fellows; and (e) Institutional overhead.
- 5. Our AMA supports specialty-specific enhancements to GME funding that neither directly nor indirectly reduce funding levels for any other specialty.

CME Rep. 7, A-05 Reaffirmation I-06 Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 314, A-07 Reaffirmation I-07
Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 4, I-08 Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 314, A-09 Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 3, I-09
Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 15, A-10 Reaffirmation A-11 Reaffirmation A-13 Reaffirmed: CME Rep.
5, A-13 Appended: CME 05, A-16 Appended: Res. 319, A-16 Reaffirmation A-16

The Preservation, Stability and Expansion of Full Funding for Graduate Medical Education D-305.967

1. Our AMA will actively collaborate with appropriate stakeholder organizations, (including Association of American Medical Colleges, American Hospital Association, state medical societies, medical specialty societies/associations) to advocate for the preservation, stability and expansion of full funding for the direct and indirect costs of graduate medical education (GME) positions from all existing sources (e.g. Medicare, Medicaid, Veterans Administration, CDC and others).
2. Our AMA will actively advocate for the stable provision of matching federal funds for state Medicaid programs that fund GME positions.
3. Our AMA will actively seek congressional action to remove the caps on Medicare funding of GME positions for resident physicians that were imposed by the Balanced Budget Amendment of 1997 (BBA-1997).
4. Our AMA will strenuously advocate for increasing the number of GME positions to address the future physician workforce needs of the nation.
5. Our AMA will oppose efforts to move federal funding of GME positions to the annual appropriations process that is subject to instability and uncertainty.
6. Our AMA will oppose regulatory and legislative efforts that reduce funding for GME from the full scope of resident educational activities that are designated by residency programs for accreditation and the board certification of their graduates (e.g. didactic teaching, community service, off-site ambulatory rotations, etc.).
7. Our AMA will actively explore additional sources of GME funding and their potential impact on the quality of residency training and on patient care.
8. Our AMA will vigorously advocate for the continued and expanded contribution by all payers for health care (including the federal government, the states, and local and private sources) to fund both the direct and indirect costs of GME.
9. Our AMA will work, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to improve the awareness of the general public that GME is a public good that provides essential services as part of the training process and serves as a necessary component of physician preparation to provide patient care that is safe, effective and of high quality.
10. Our AMA staff and governance will continuously monitor federal, state and private proposals for health care reform for their potential impact on the preservation, stability and expansion of full funding for the direct and indirect costs of GME.
11. Our AMA: (a) recognizes that funding for and distribution of positions for GME are in crisis in the United States and that meaningful and comprehensive reform is urgently needed; (b) will immediately work with Congress to expand medical residencies in a balanced fashion based on expected specialty needs throughout our nation to produce a geographically distributed and appropriately sized physician workforce; and to make increasing support and funding for GME programs and residencies a top priority of the AMA in its national political agenda; and (c) will continue to work closely with the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education,

Association of American Medical Colleges, American Osteopathic Association, and other key stakeholders to raise awareness among policymakers and the public about the importance of expanded GME funding to meet the nation's current and anticipated medical workforce needs.

12. Our AMA will collaborate with other organizations to explore evidence-based approaches to quality and accountability in residency education to support enhanced funding of GME.

13. Our AMA will continue to strongly advocate that Congress fund additional graduate medical education (GME) positions for the most critical workforce needs, especially considering the current and worsening maldistribution of physicians.

14. Our AMA will advocate that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services allow for rural and other underserved rotations in Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited residency programs, in disciplines of particular local/regional need, to occur in the offices of physicians who meet the qualifications for adjunct faculty of the residency program's sponsoring institution.

15. Our AMA encourages the ACGME to reduce barriers to rural and other underserved community experiences for graduate medical education programs that choose to provide such training, by adjusting as needed its program requirements, such as continuity requirements or limitations on time spent away from the primary residency site.

16. Our AMA encourages the ACGME and the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) to continue to develop and disseminate innovative methods of training physicians efficiently that foster the skills and inclinations to practice in a health care system that rewards team-based care and social accountability.

17. Our AMA will work with interested state and national medical specialty societies and other appropriate stakeholders to share and support legislation to increase GME funding, enabling a state to accomplish one or more of the following: (a) train more physicians to meet state and regional workforce needs; (b) train physicians who will practice in physician shortage/underserved areas; or (c) train physicians in undersupplied specialties and subspecialties in the state/region.

18. Our AMA supports the ongoing efforts by states to identify and address changing physician workforce needs within the GME landscape and continue to broadly advocate for innovative pilot programs that will increase the number of positions and create enhanced accountability of GME programs for quality outcomes.

19. Our AMA will continue to work with stakeholders such as Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), ACGME, AOA, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, and other specialty organizations to analyze the changing landscape of future physician workforce needs as well as the number and variety of GME positions necessary to provide that workforce.

20. Our AMA will explore innovative funding models for incremental increases in funded residency positions related to quality of resident education and provision of patient care as evaluated by appropriate medical education organizations such as the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education.

21. Our AMA will utilize its resources to share its content expertise with policymakers and the public to ensure greater awareness of the significant societal value of graduate medical education (GME) in terms of patient care, particularly for underserved and at-risk populations, as well as global health, research and education.
22. Our AMA will advocate for the appropriation of Congressional funding in support of the National Healthcare Workforce Commission, established under section 5101 of the Affordable Care Act, to provide data and healthcare workforce policy and advice to the nation and provide data that support the value of GME to the nation.
23. Our AMA supports recommendations to increase the accountability for and transparency of GME funding and continue to monitor data and peer-reviewed studies that contribute to further assess the value of GME.
24. Our AMA will explore various models of all-payer funding for GME, especially as the Institute of Medicine (now a program unit of the National Academy of Medicine) did not examine those options in its 2014 report on GME governance and financing.
25. Our AMA encourages organizations with successful existing models to publicize and share strategies, outcomes and costs.
26. Our AMA encourages insurance payers and foundations to enter into partnerships with state and local agencies as well as academic medical centers and community hospitals seeking to expand GME.
27. Our AMA will develop, along with other interested stakeholders, a national campaign to educate the public on the definition and importance of graduate medical education, student debt and the state of the medical profession today and in the future.
28. Our AMA will collaborate with other stakeholder organizations to evaluate and work to establish consensus regarding the appropriate economic value of resident and fellow services.
29. Our AMA will monitor ongoing pilots and demonstration projects, and explore the feasibility of broader implementation of proposals that show promise as alternative means for funding physician education and training while providing appropriate compensation for residents and fellows.
30. Our AMA will monitor the status of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's response to public comments solicited regarding the 2014 IOM report, Graduate Medical Education That Meets the Nation's Health Needs, as well as results of ongoing studies, including that requested of the GAO, in order to formulate new advocacy strategy for GME funding, and will report back to the House of Delegates regularly on important changes in the landscape of GME funding.
31. Our AMA will advocate to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services for flexibility beyond the current maximum of five years for the Medicare graduate medical education cap-setting deadline for new residency programs in underserved areas and/or economically depressed areas.
32. Our AMA will: (a) encourage all existing and planned allopathic and osteopathic medical schools to thoroughly research match statistics and other career placement metrics when developing career guidance plans; (b) strongly advocate for and work with legislators, private

sector partnerships, and existing and planned osteopathic and allopathic medical schools to create and fund graduate medical education (GME) programs that can accommodate the equivalent number of additional medical school graduates consistent with the workforce needs of our nation; and (c) encourage the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME), the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation (COCA), and other accrediting bodies, as part of accreditation of allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, to prospectively and retrospectively monitor medical school graduates' rates of placement into GME as well as GME completion.

33. Our AMA will investigate the status of implementation of AMA Policies D-305.973, "Proposed Revisions to AMA Policy on the Financing of Medical Education Programs" and D-305.967, "The Preservation, Stability and Expansion of Full Funding for Graduate Medical Education" and report back to the House of Delegates with proposed measures to resolve the problems of underfunding, inadequate number of residencies and geographic maldistribution of residencies.

Sub. Res. 314, A-07 Reaffirmation I-07 Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 4, I-08 Reaffirmed: Sub. Res. 314, A-09 Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 3, I-09 Reaffirmation A-11 Appended: Res. 910, I-11 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 303, A-12 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 324, A-12 Reaffirmation: I-12 Reaffirmation A-13 Appended: Res. 320, A-13 Appended: CME Rep. 5, A-13 Appended: CME Rep. 7, A-14 Appended: Res. 304, A-14 Modified: CME Rep. 9, A-15 Appended: CME Rep. 1, I-15 Appended: Res. 902, I-15 Reaffirmed: CME Rep. 3, A-16 Appended: Res. 320, A-16 Appended: CME Rep. 04, A-16 Appended: CME Rep. 05, A-16 Reaffirmation A-16 Appended: Res. 323, A-17 Appended: CME Rep. 03, A-18 Appended: Res. 319, A-18 Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 960, I-18

Fiscal Note: Not yet determined