

Physician Residency and Physician Assistant Expansion Programs

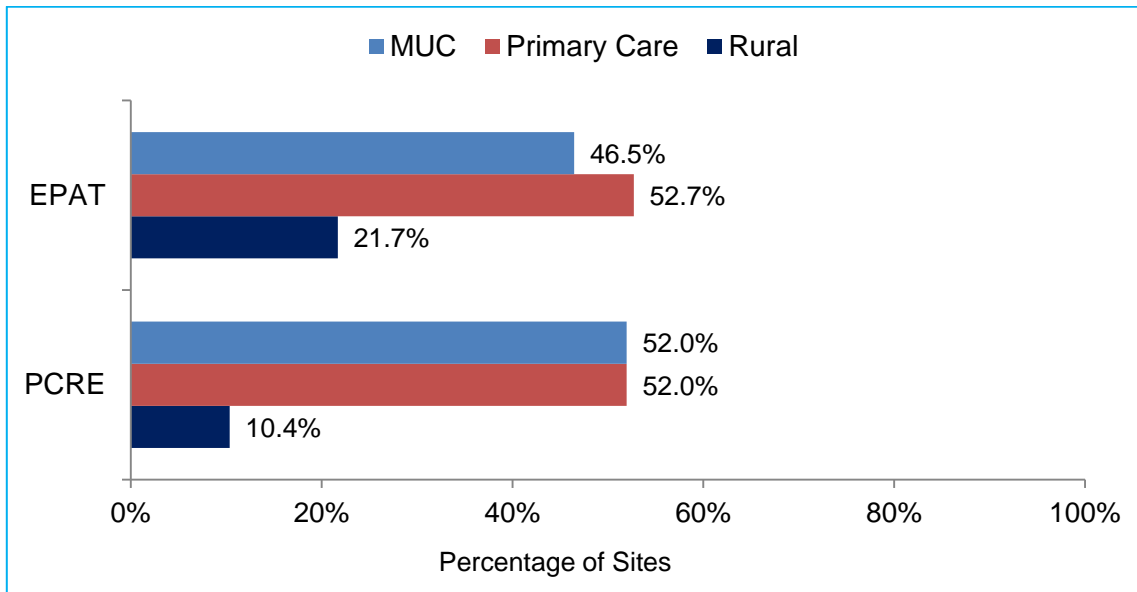
Academic Year 2014-2015

The purpose of the Primary Care Training and Enhancement (PCTE) program is to strengthen the primary care workforce by supporting enhanced training for future primary care clinicians, educators, and researchers, as well as promoting primary care practice in rural and underserved areas. The EPAT and PCRE programs were created by the Affordable Care Act, and funded through 2015, to increase the number of physician residents and physician assistant students trained in primary care. Below is a descriptive summary of the characteristics and accomplishments of grantee programs and trainees who received EPAT and PCRE support during Academic Year 2014-2015.

Program Characteristics

Program Name	Grantees	Trainees	Trainee Characteristics				
			Underrepresented Minority		Disadvantaged		Graduates / Program Completers
EPAT	28	429	99	23.1%	185	43.1%	
PCRE	77	500	125	25.0%	77	15.4%	171

Training in HRSA-Designated Settings



Note: Percentage of training sites in HRSA-designated settings by program. Training settings are not mutually exclusive. MUC: Medically Underserved Community.

Expansion of Physician Assistant Training (EPAT)

Primary Care Residency Expansion Program (PCRE)

For more information, visit the website: bhw.hrsa.gov

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Expansion of Physician Assistant Training (EPAT)

- Approximately 16 percent of students supported by EPAT grant funding were Hispanic.
- Over 2,350 individuals participated in interprofessional team-based care alongside EPAT-supported residents across all training sites affiliated with the program.
- EPAT trainees accrued a total of 102,503 patient encounters in primary care settings.
- Approximately 73 percent of students intended to practice in primary care settings after graduation, while 36 percent intended to practice in MUCs.
- During Academic Years 2011-2015, a total of 586 primary care physician assistants have received training through EPAT funding, and 287 of those individuals have completed their programs.

Primary Care Residency Expansion (PCRE)

- Primary care residents supported by PCRE grant funding treated many types of vulnerable populations during clinical training, including people with disabilities, chronically ill populations, older adults, and individuals with mental health disorders.
- Over 20,000 individuals participated in interprofessional team-based care alongside PCRE residents across all training sites affiliated with the program.
- PCRE residents accrued a total of 235,393 patient encounters in primary care settings.
- Over 70 percent of residents intended to practice in primary care settings after graduation, while over 40 percent intended to practice in MUCs.
- During Academic Years 2011-2015, a total of 656 primary care physicians have received training through PCRE funding, and 327 of those individuals have completed their residency programs.