

Physician Residency and Physician Assistant Expansion Programs

Academic Year 2015-2016

The purpose of the Primary Care Training and Enhancement 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 subprograms were created in 2010 and funded through 2015 to increase the overall 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 2015-2016.

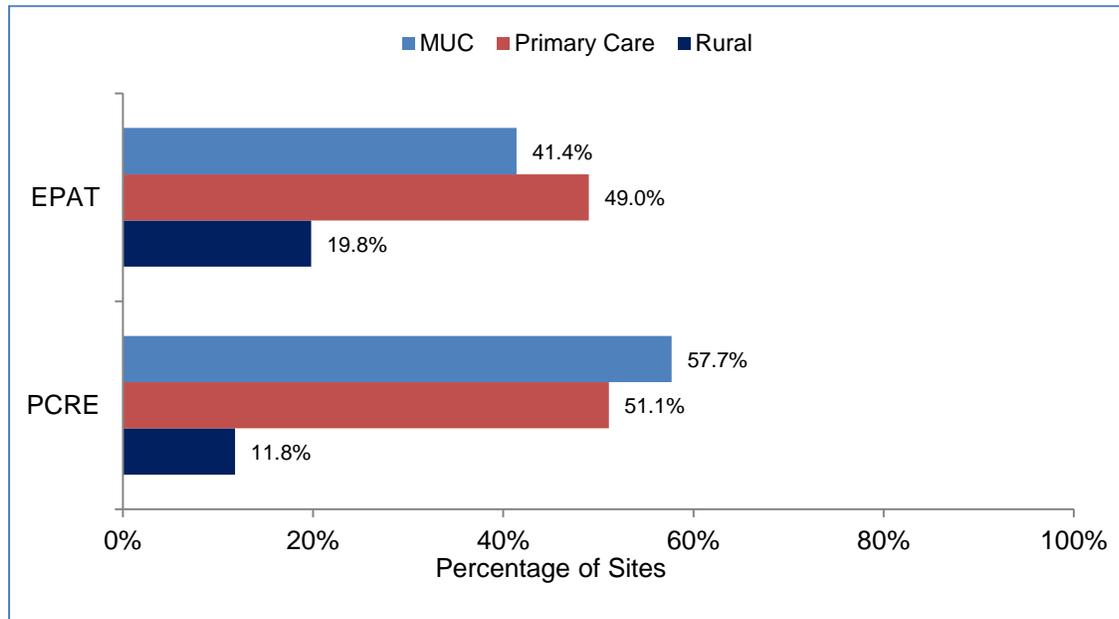
Expansion of
Physician
Assistant
Training
(EPAT)

Program Characteristics

Program Name	Grantees	Trainees	Trainee Characteristics				Graduates/ Program Completers
			Underrepresented Minority (URM)		Disadvantaged		
EPAT	22	315	68	21.6%	109	34.6%	120
PCRE	76	457	122	26.7%	66	14.4%	162

Primary Care
Residency
Expansion
(PCRE)

Clinical Training Settings



Note: A Medically Underserved Community (MUC) is a geographic location or population of individuals that is eligible for designation by a state and/or the federal government as a health professions shortage area, medically underserved area, and/or medically underserved population. Training settings are not mutually exclusive.

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

Physician Residency and Physician Assistant Expansion Programs

Expansion of Physician Assistant Training (EPAT)

- Approximately 13 percent of students supported by EPAT grant funding were Hispanic.
- More than 1,700 individuals participated in interprofessional team-based care alongside EPAT-supported residents across all training sites affiliated with the program.
- The most common clinical training site types utilized were physician offices, hospitals, ambulatory practice sites, community health centers, specialty clinics, and Veterans Affairs hospitals and clinics.
- EPAT trainees accrued a total of 129,612 patient encounters in primary care settings.
- Approximately 76 percent of students intended to practice in primary care settings after graduation, while 28 percent intended to practice in MUCs.
- During Academic Years 2011-2016, a total of 407 primary care physician assistants graduated from their training programs and were ready to enter the health care workforce.

Primary Care Residency Expansion (PCRE)

- Primary care residents supported by PCRE grant funding treated many types of vulnerable populations during clinical training, including the chronically ill, adolescents, and people with disabilities.
- More than 11,000 individuals participated in interprofessional team-based care alongside PCRE residents across all training sites affiliated with the program.
- The most common clinical training site types utilized were hospitals, physician offices, ambulatory practice sites, academic institutions, Federally Qualified Health Centers or look-alikes, and Community Health Centers.
- PCRE residents accrued a total of 303,837 patient encounters in primary care settings.
- A total of 63 percent of residents intended to practice in primary care settings after graduation, while nearly 35 percent intended to practice in MUCs.
- During Academic Years 2011-2016, a total of 489 new primary care physicians completed their residency programs and were ready to enter the health care workforce.