OTOLARYNGOLOGY PROFILE

Otolaryngology is concerned with the screening, diagnosis and management of medical and surgical disorders of the ear, the upper respiratory and upper alimentary systems, and related structures of the head and neck. It therefore includes the ear, nose and throat and most of the head and neck. With the exception of eye-related disorders (ophthalmology) and lesions of the brain (neurology and neurosurgery), otolaryngologists treat virtually all diseases and lesions above the shoulders. These specialists receive training in oto-ology, rhinology, laryngology, allergy, head & neck surgery, facial surgery, plastic & reconstructive surgery, and bronchoesophagology.

Otolaryngologists must possess a sound knowledge in the general principles of medicine and surgery. During the course of training, the otolaryngology resident must acquire satisfactory knowledge of the principles common to all surgical practice. Otolaryngology embraces some components of neurology, neurosurgery, plastic surgery, dermatology, respirology, pathology and oral surgery. It requires clinical competence and detailed knowledge of the scientific rationale for the medical and surgical management of otolaryngologic disorders in patients of all ages. This includes knowledge of the techniques of craniofacial surgery, neurotologic surgery, facial cosmetic surgery and reconstructive surgery of the head and neck.
Upon completion of medical school, it takes an additional 5 years of approved training that must include:

- 2 years of core training in surgery, in which up to 1 year must be spent in otolaryngology or related designated specialties. This initial period of postgraduate training allows the acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitudes underlying the basics to the practice of surgery in general and preparatory to further training in otolaryngology

- 3 years of RCPSC-approved resident training in otolaryngology, which may include 6 months in clinical or basic research.

For further details on training requirements go to:
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

Canadian Society of Otolaryngology
http://www.entcanada.org/
## Number of physicians and physicians/100,000 population for Otolaryngology in Canada, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Territory</th>
<th>Physicians</th>
<th>Phys/100k pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland/Labrador</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>733</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Physicians/100,000 population in Otolaryngology in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile
Otolaryngologists by gender and year in Canada, 1995 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile
Otolaryngologists by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Gender

- Male: 79%
- Female: 21%

Age Group

- 34 and under: 7%
- 35 - 44: 29%
- 45 - 54: 24%
- 55 - 64: 20%
- 65 and over: 20%

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Otolaryngologists by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile
Main work setting of Otolaryngologists in Canada, 2014

- Private Office/Clinic: 63%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 24%
- Community Hospital: 7%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 5%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 1%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Practice organization for **Otolaryngologists** in Canada, 2014

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
## Hours worked per week (excluding on-call) by Otolaryngologists in Canada, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours worked per week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care without teaching component</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours spent per month by Otolaryngologists in Canada, 2014

- **Up to 120 hrs/month**: 50%
- **More than 120, up to 180 hrs/month**: 34%
- **More than 180, up to 240 hrs/month**: 9%
- **More than 240 hrs/month**: 7%
- **No response**: 6%

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 26 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Remuneration for **Otolaryngologists** in Canada

**Primary payment method¹ in 2013**

- 90% + fee-for-service: 73%
- 90% + salary: 21%
- 90% + other*: 2%
- Blended: 2%
- NR: 2%

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

**Average gross clinical earnings for Otolaryngologists in 2013/14 (those earning at least $60,000) = $418,523²**

**Average percent overhead reported by all surgeons in 2010 = 28.4%³**

¹ National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
² National Physician Database, 2013/14, CIHI
³ National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Satisfaction among Otolaryngologists in Canada, 2013

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Otolaryngologists who are Royal College, CFPC or CMQ certified in Canada, 2014

Note: Subset of those who reported a certification. Physicians could indicate more than one certification body.

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of Otolaryngologists who retired in Canada during the THREE year period of 2012 to 2014

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and is therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; it includes physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but may return to practice at a later date.
## Total and Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15 – Otolaryngology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memorial U N&amp;L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
First year and exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Otolaryngology

- First year exits from postgrad: 14 (Female) and 16 (Male)
- Postgrad exits: 28 (IMG) and 27 (GCMS)

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Otolaryngology

• Total of 29 first year Otolaryngology trainees representing 19% of all Otolaryngology trainees.

• Total of 151 Otolaryngology trainees representing 1% of all Ministry funded trainees.

• Total of 41 visa trainees in Otolaryngology.

• Total of 31 Otolaryngology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Location of 2013 Postgraduate-MD exits in 2015 – Otolaryngology

Of the 35 exits in 2013, 29 (83%) were known to be practising in Canada

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency

Source: 2012 National Physician Survey of residents. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Links to the organizations supplying information for this document

National Physician Survey
http://www.nationalphysiciansurvey.ca

Canadian Medical Association
http://www.cma.ca/pdc

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
http://www.caper.ca/

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

College of Family Physicians of Canada
http://www.cfpc.ca

Canadian Institute for Health Information
http://www.cihi.ca