

PEDIATRICS PROFILE

Pediatricians are specialists who focus on the physical, emotional and social health of neonates, infants, children, adolescents and young adults. This specialty deals with health promotion and prevention, and the detection and management of physical, behavioural, developmental, mental/emotional, environmental and social problems that affect children.

The ability to communicate effectively with patients, families, teachers and social service professionals is key to providing effective pediatric care. Pediatricians work closely with a large network of physicians and other health care professionals.

Pediatrics provides a fair degree of flexibility in the type of practice you can have. Some pediatricians are affiliated with community hospitals and have consulting general pediatric practices where patients are referred by other primary care physicians such as family physicians, emergency physicians or obstetricians. In many urban centres, consulting pediatricians are affiliated with tertiary care centres. Others choose a subspecialty (see next page) and work in university-affiliated hospitals.

There are an increasing number of recognized pediatric subspecialties. These provide an opportunity to combine clinical and basic scientific research with the delivery of highly specialized care.

Areas of subspecialization in pediatrics include:

- adolescent medicine
- pediatric allergy and immunology
- pediatric cardiology
- pediatric critical care medicine
- developmental and behavioural pediatrics
- pediatric endocrinology and metabolism
- pediatric gastroenterology and nutrition
- pediatric hematology and oncology
- pediatric infectious disease
- pediatric nephrology
- pediatric neurology
- neonatology (neonatal medicine)
- pediatric respiratory medicine
- pediatric rheumatology
- pediatric emergency medicine
- clinical pharmacology
- child maltreatment
- medical genetics

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in pediatrics it requires an additional 4 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

- 3 core years of approved residency in pediatrics, including management of hospitalized and ambulatory patients, appropriate experience in pediatric subspecialties and increasing responsibility, to include a senior supervisory year with responsibility for supervision of more junior trainees, with the resident reporting directly to a staff pediatrician. Must include in-house call in wards, NICU and PICU;
- mandatory core rotations in: community/rural pediatrics; ambulatory/hospital-based out-patient pediatrics; in-patient ward/CTU pediatrics as a junior resident; in-patient ward/CTU pediatrics as a senior resident; developmental pediatrics; neonatal intensive care unit; pediatric intensive care unit; pediatric emergency medicine;
- subspecialty selective rotations in at least 7 of the following 14 pediatric subspecialties: adolescent medicine; pediatric allergy/immunology; pediatric cardiology; child neglect/social pediatrics; child psychiatry; pediatric endocrinology; pediatric gastroenterology; pediatric genetics/metabolics; pediatric hematology/oncology; pediatric infectious diseases; pediatric nephrology; pediatric neurology; pediatric respirology; pediatric rheumatology;
- other selective rotations where residents should have exposure to: research; anesthesia; dermatology; diagnostic imaging; surgery/surgical subspecialties; pathology; and other electives;
- 1 year of Royal College-approved residency that may be spent in: an additional year of general pediatrics; clinical or basic research in pediatrics; a special area of pediatrics in an accredited residency program OR 1 year in an approved course of study and training which may include a year of residency training in another Royal College-approved program, and relevant to the objectives of pediatrics.

For more detailed training requirements for pediatrics go to:

http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

Canadian Paediatric Society

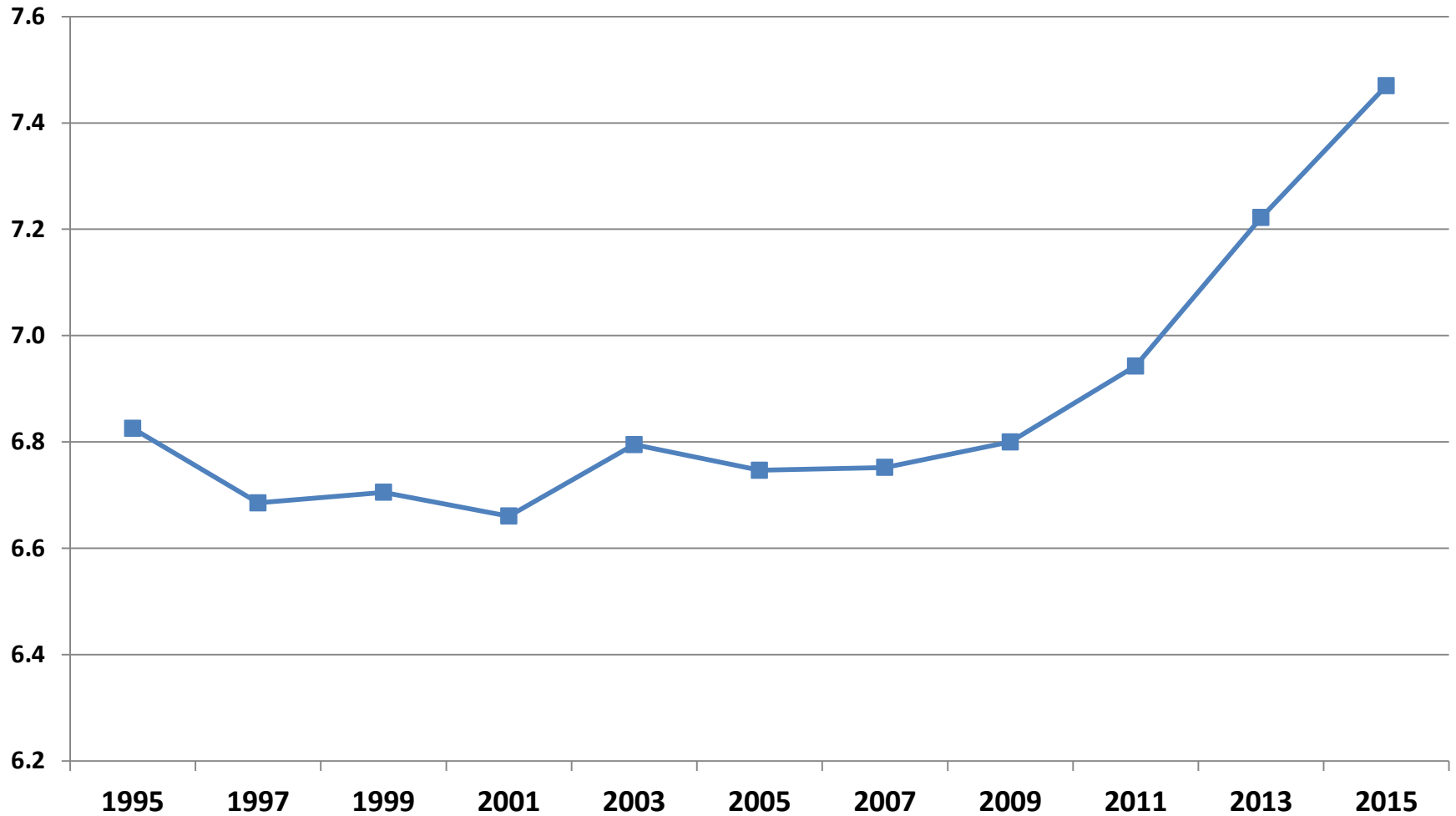
<http://www.cps.ca/en/>

Number of physicians and physicians/100,000 population in Pediatrics in Canada, 2015

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	50	9.5
Prince Edward Island	10	6.8
Nova Scotia	82	8.7
New Brunswick	28	3.7
Quebec	622	7.5
Ontario	1034	7.5
Manitoba	110	8.5
Saskatchewan	57	5.0
Alberta	343	8.2
British Columbia	327	7.0
Territories	4	3.4
CANADA	2667	7.5

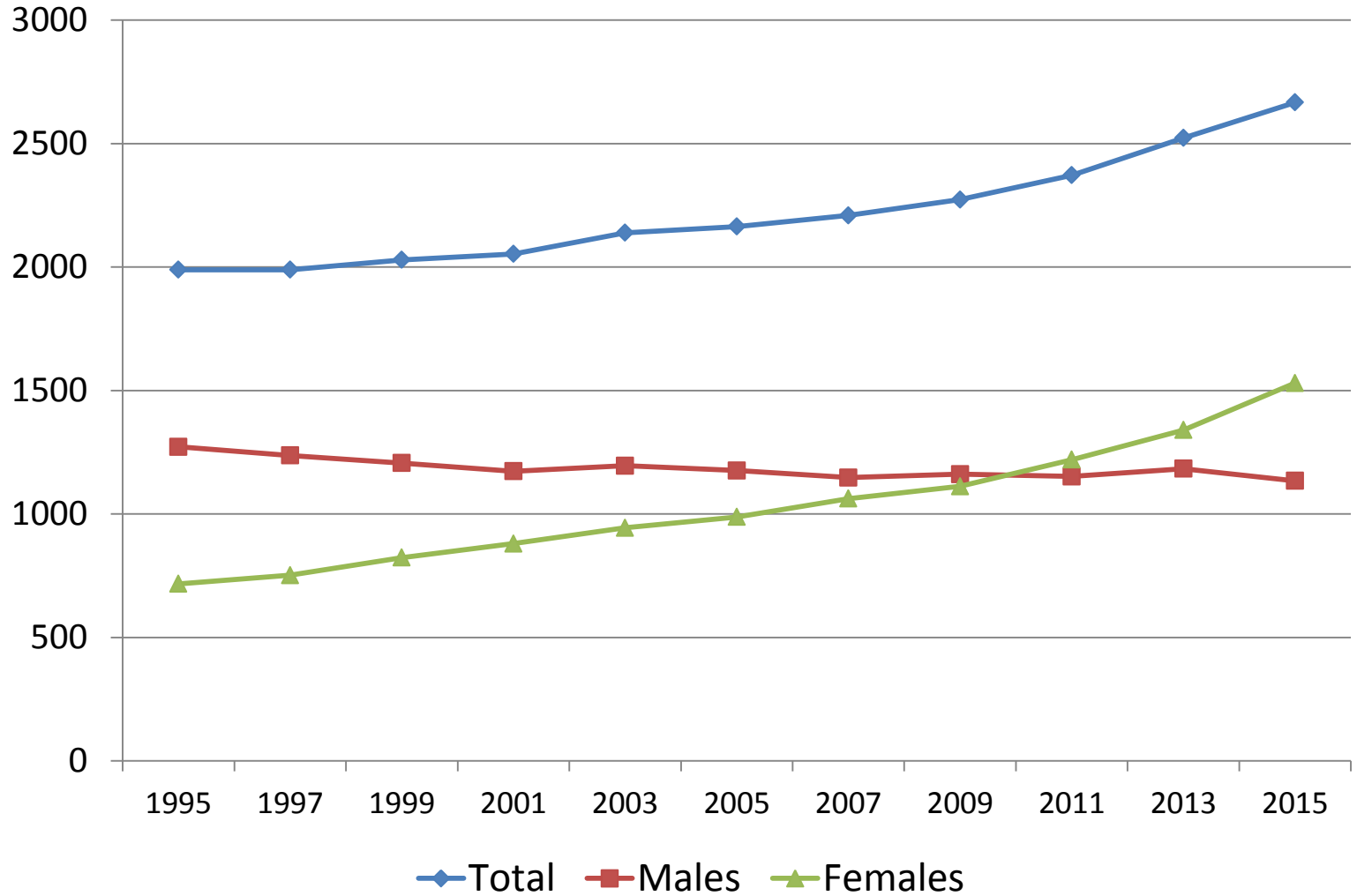
Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile

Physicians/100,000 population in Pediatrics in Canada, 1995 to 2015



Source: 2013 CMA Masterfile

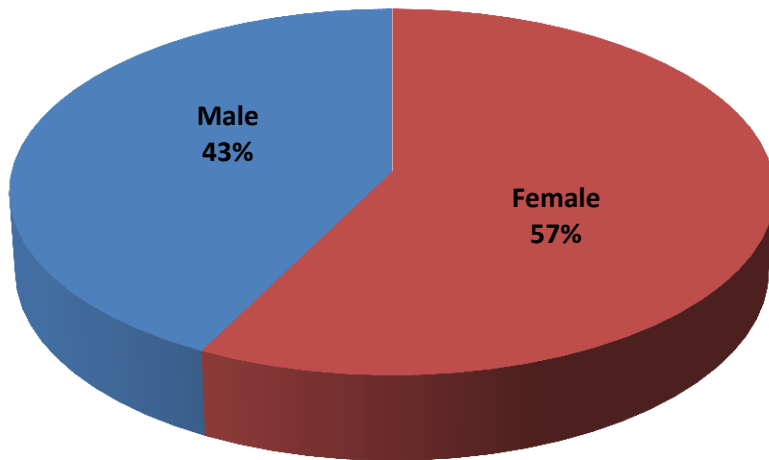
Pediatricians by gender and year in Canada, 1995 to 2015



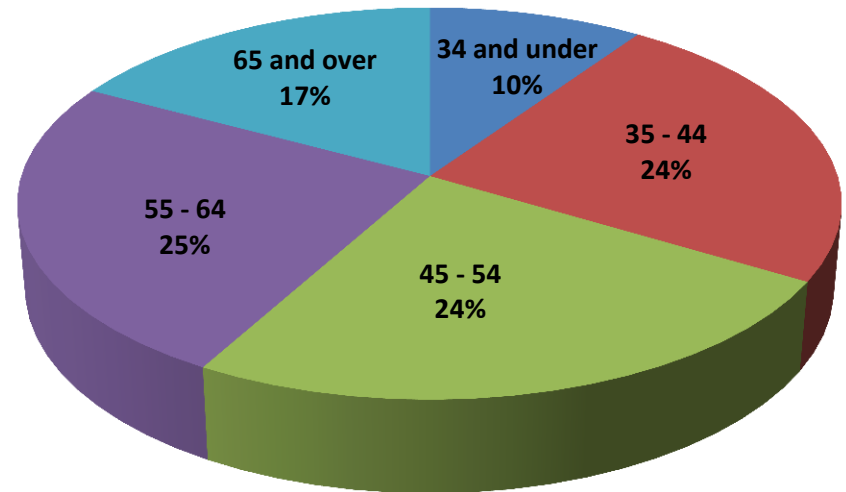
Source: CMA Masterfile

Pediatricians by age and gender in Canada, 2015

Gender

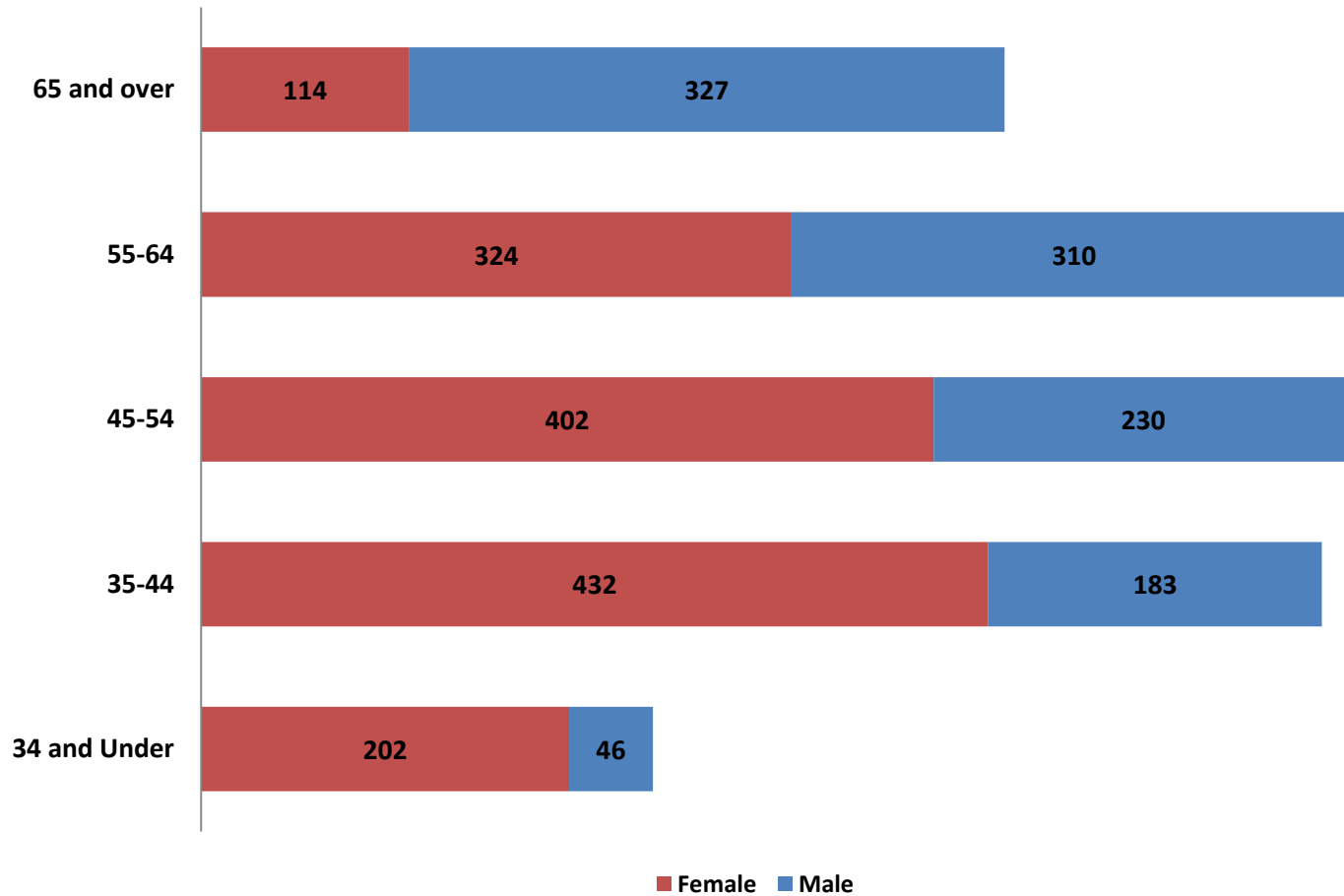


Age Group



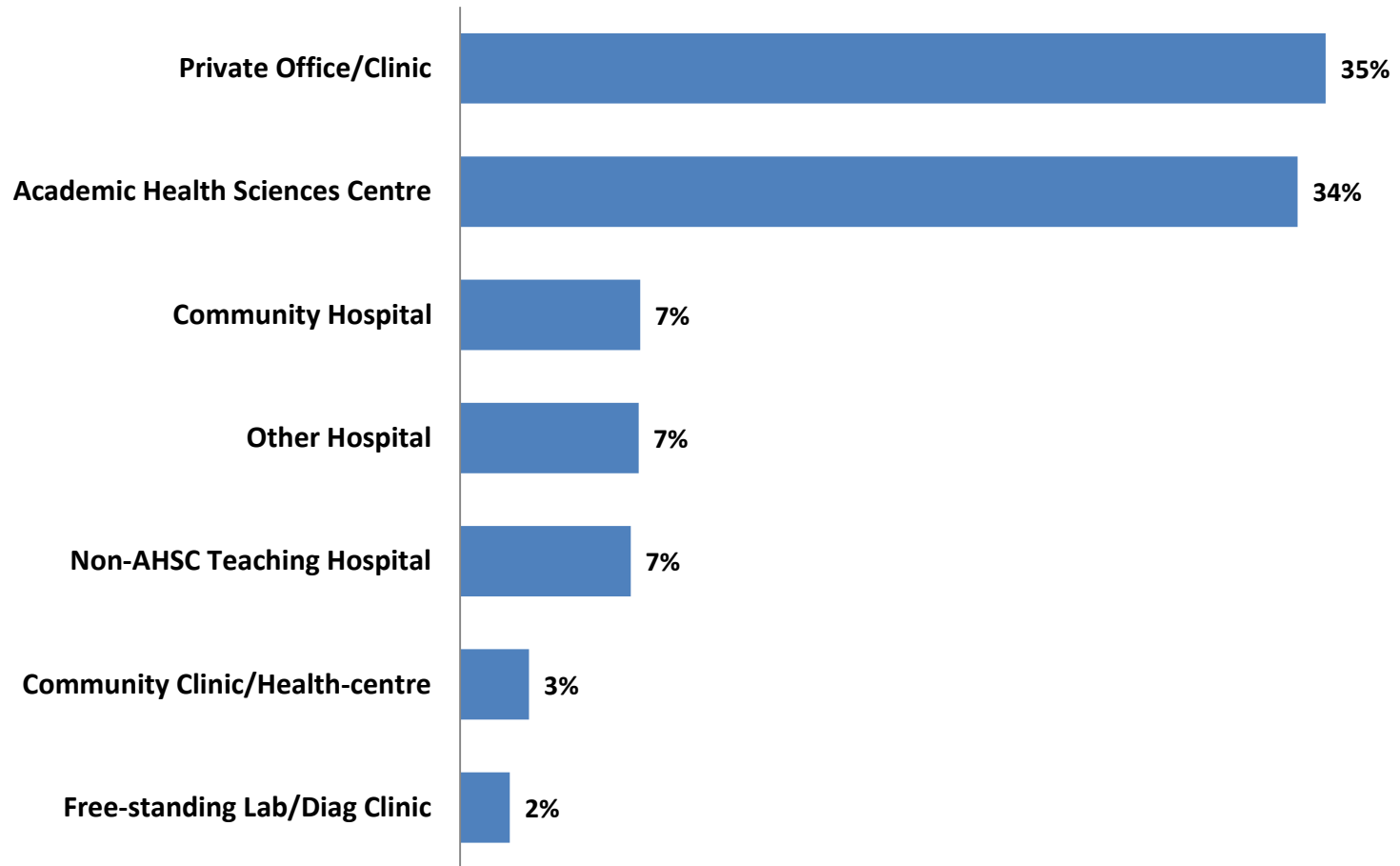
Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile

Pediatricians by age and gender in Canada, 2015



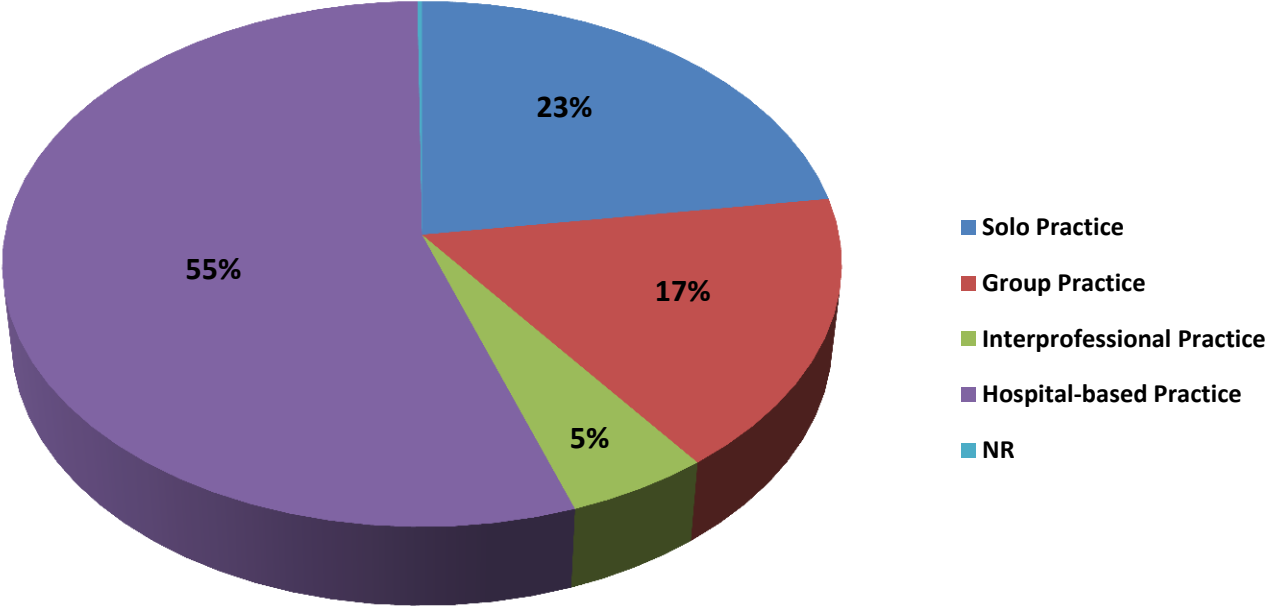
Source: 2015 CMA Masterfile

Main work setting of Pediatricians in Canada, 2014



Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Practice organization for Pediatricians in Canada, 2014



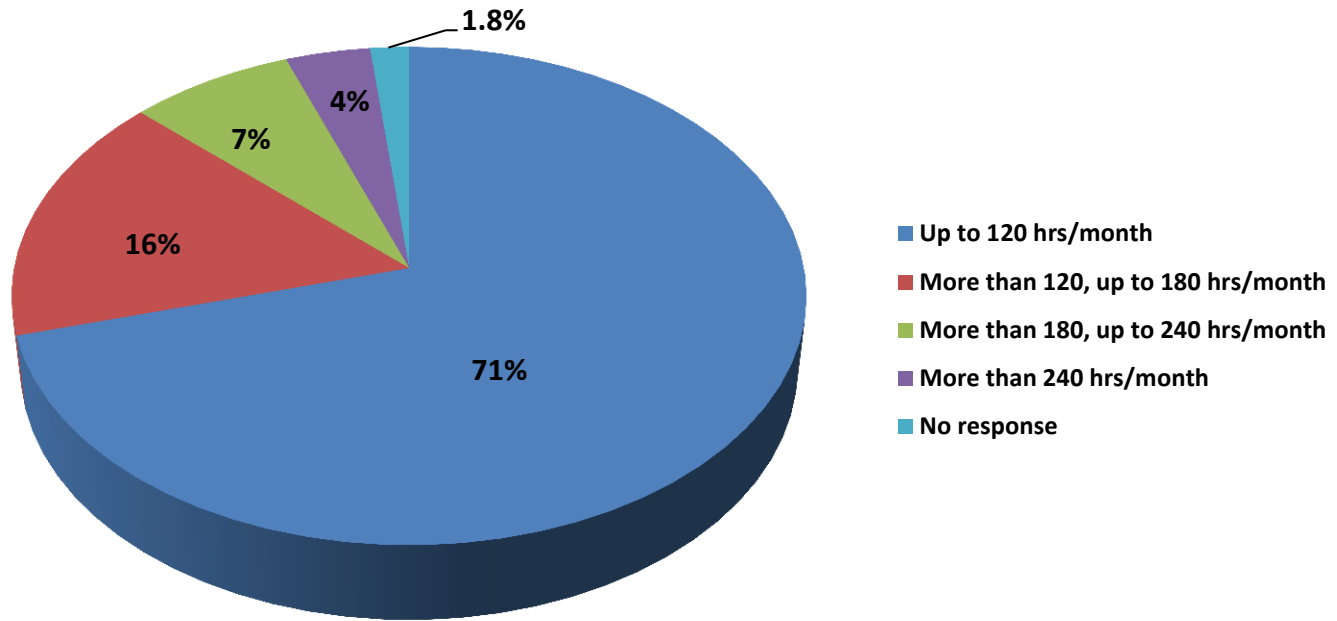
Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Hours worked per week (excluding on-call) by Pediatricians in Canada, 2014

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	17.0
Direct patient care with teaching component	9.7
Teaching without patient care	2.4
Indirect patient care	5.6
Health facility committees	1.3
Administration	3.8
Research	2.2
Managing practice	1.2
Continued professional development	3.1
Other	0.8
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	47.0

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College

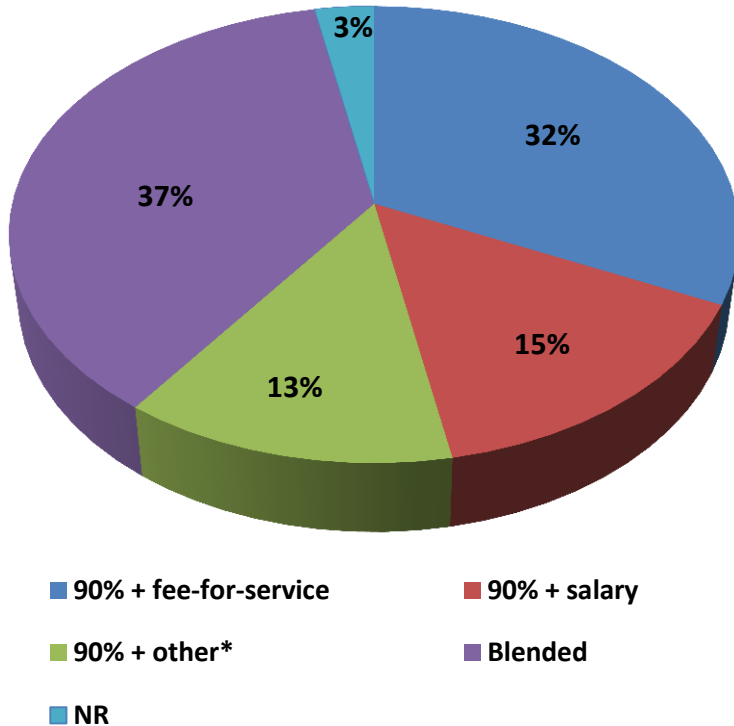
On-call duty hours spent per Month by Pediatricians in Canada, 2014



Time spent on call in direct patient care = 41 hrs./month

Remuneration for Pediatricians in Canada

Primary payment method¹ in 2013



* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross clinical earnings for Pediatricians in 2013/14 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$284,600²

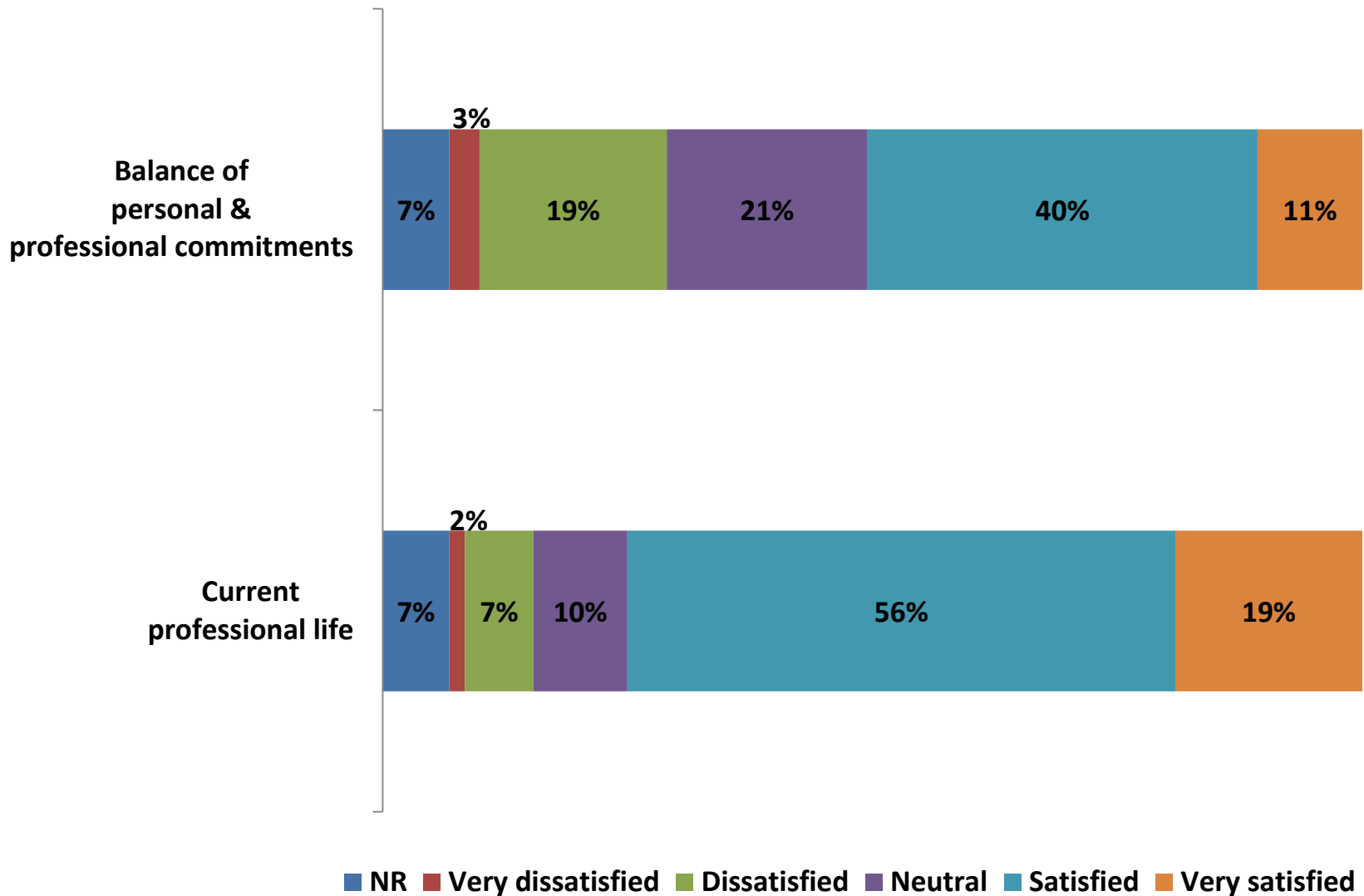
Average percent overhead reported by all medical specialists in 2010 = 20%³

¹ National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

² National Physician Database, 2013/14, CIHI

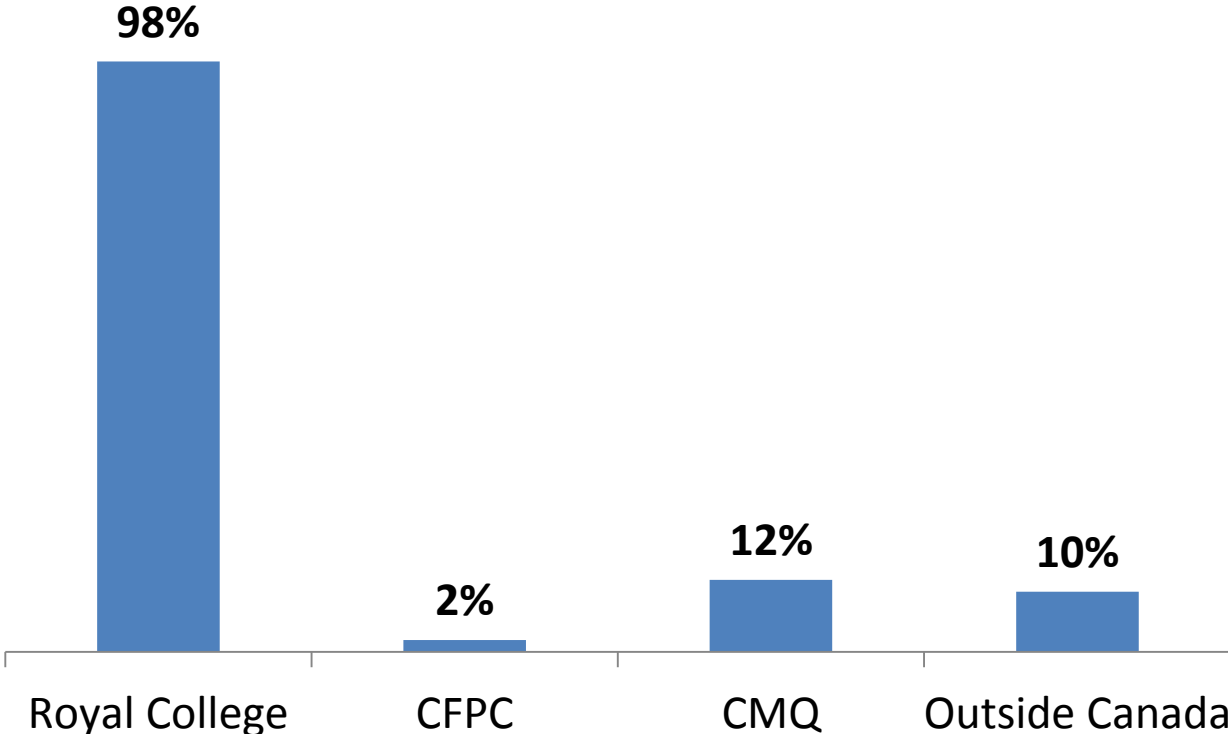
³ National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Satisfaction among Pediatricians in Canada, 2013



Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College

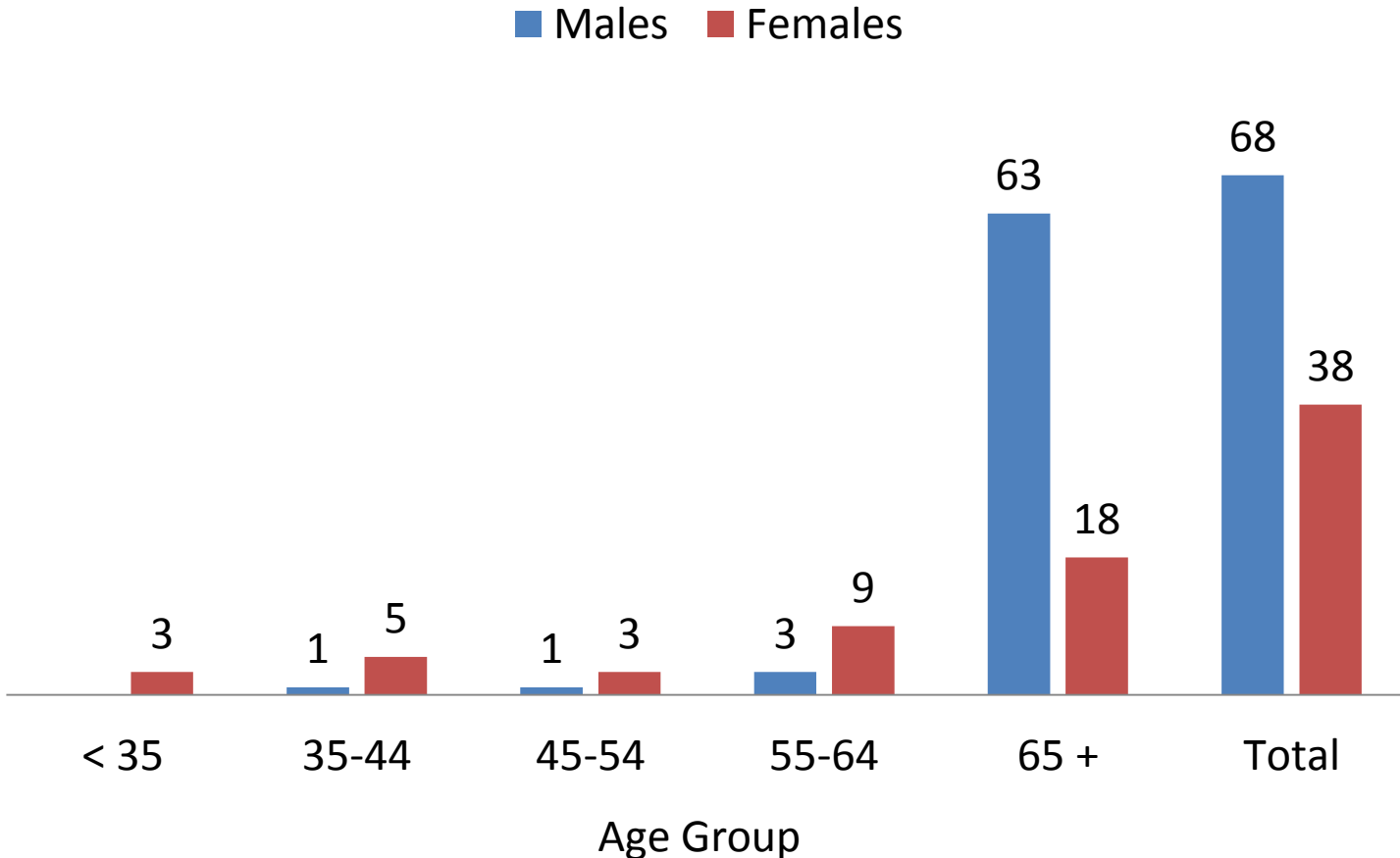
Pediatricians who are Royal College, CFPC or CMQ certified in Canada, 2014



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 Pediatricians who retired during the THREE year period of 2012-2014



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.

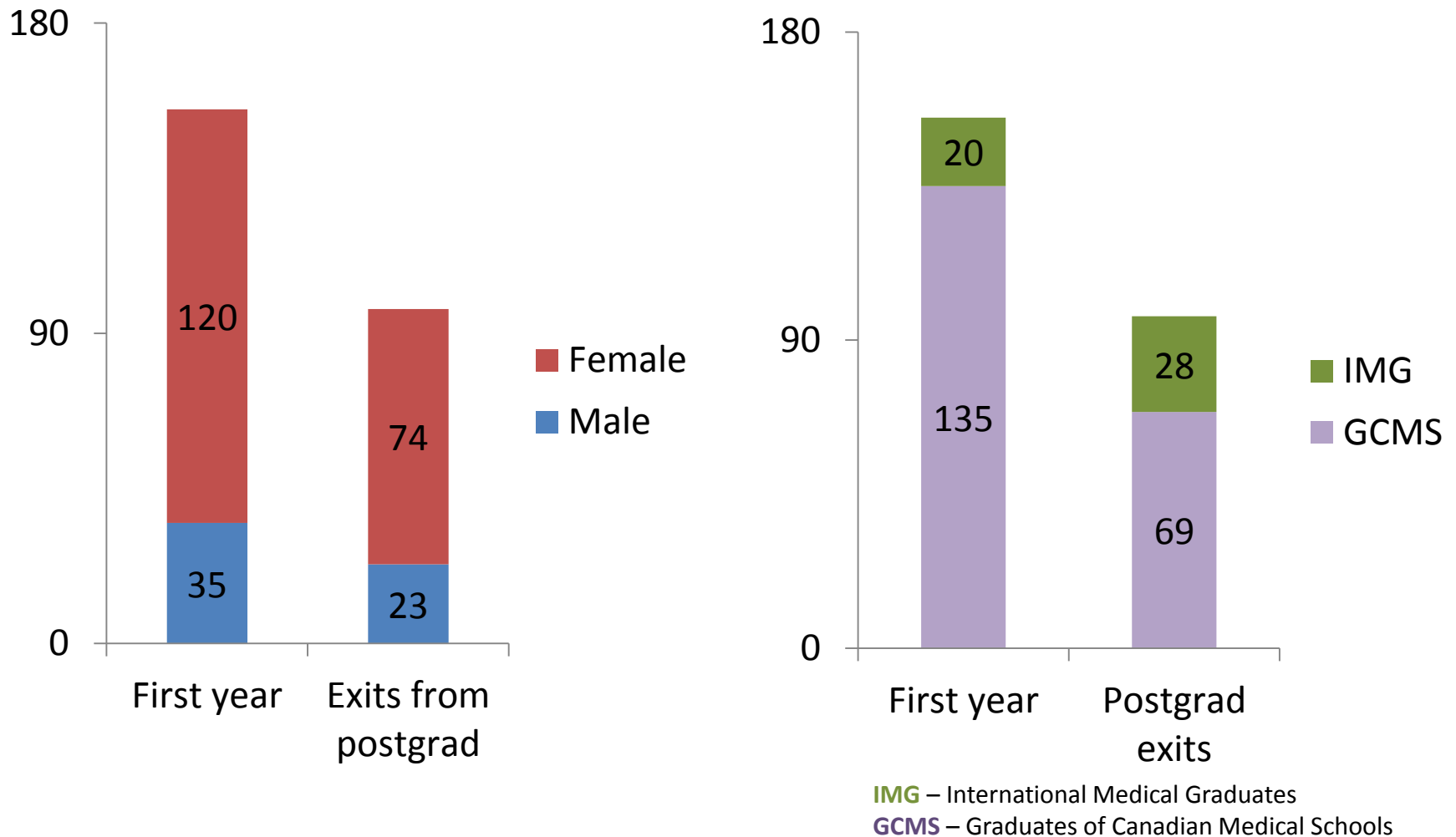
Total and Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics*

Faculty of Medicine	Ministry funded	Total	Faculty of Medicine	Ministry funded	Total
Memorial U N&L	25	25	McMaster U	46	80
Dalhousie U	19	31	UWO	35	41
U Laval	40	40	NOSM	13	13
U Sherbrooke	32	32	U Manitoba	37	49
U Montréal	53	55	U Sask	23	26
McGill U	39	52	U Alberta	39	47
U Ottawa	41	57	U Calgary	42	59
Queens U	18	19	UBC	59	73
U Toronto	86	160	Canada	648	853

*Includes Adolescent Medicine, Developmental Ped, Neonatal-Perinatal Med

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER

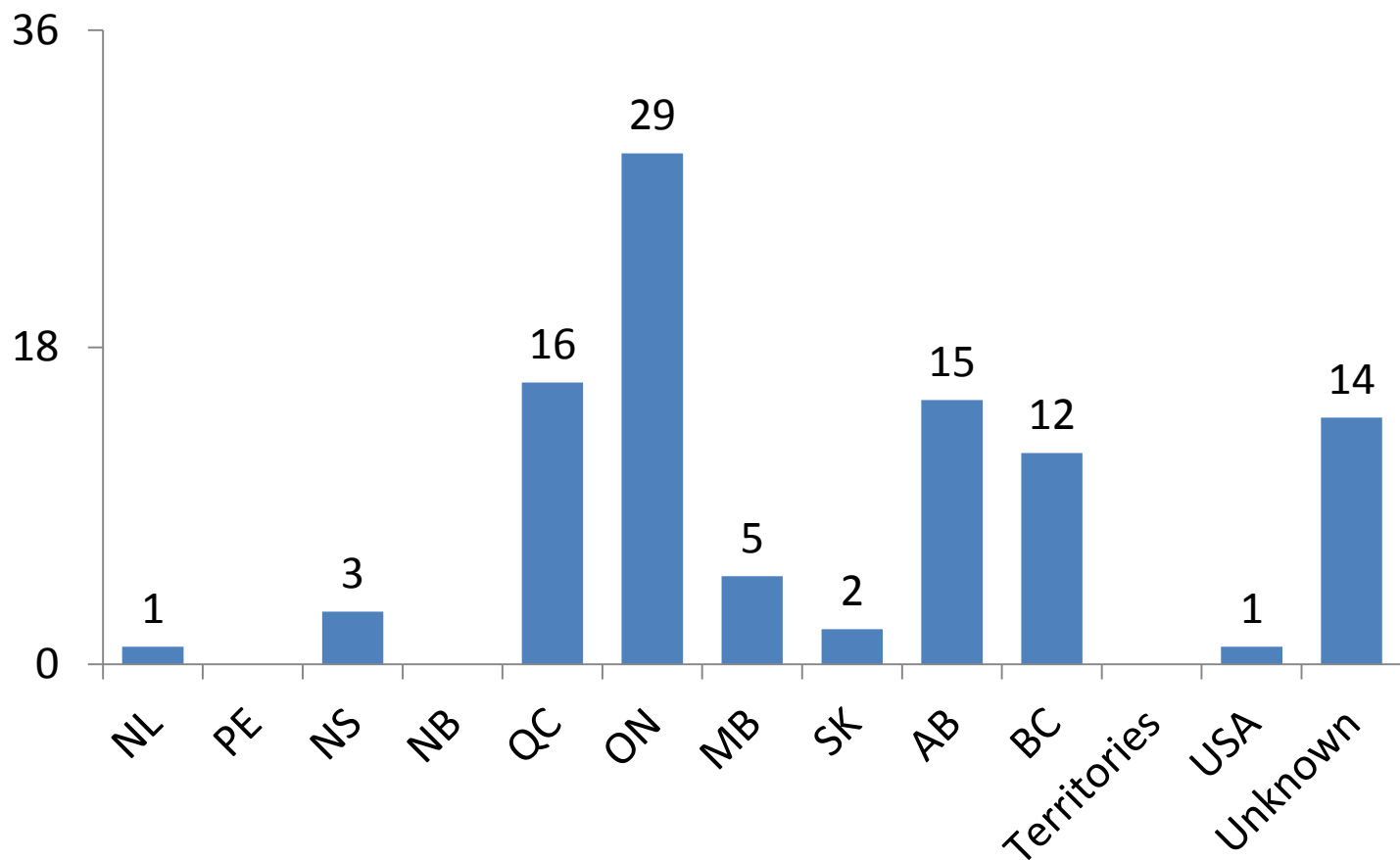
First year and exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics



Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Pediatrics

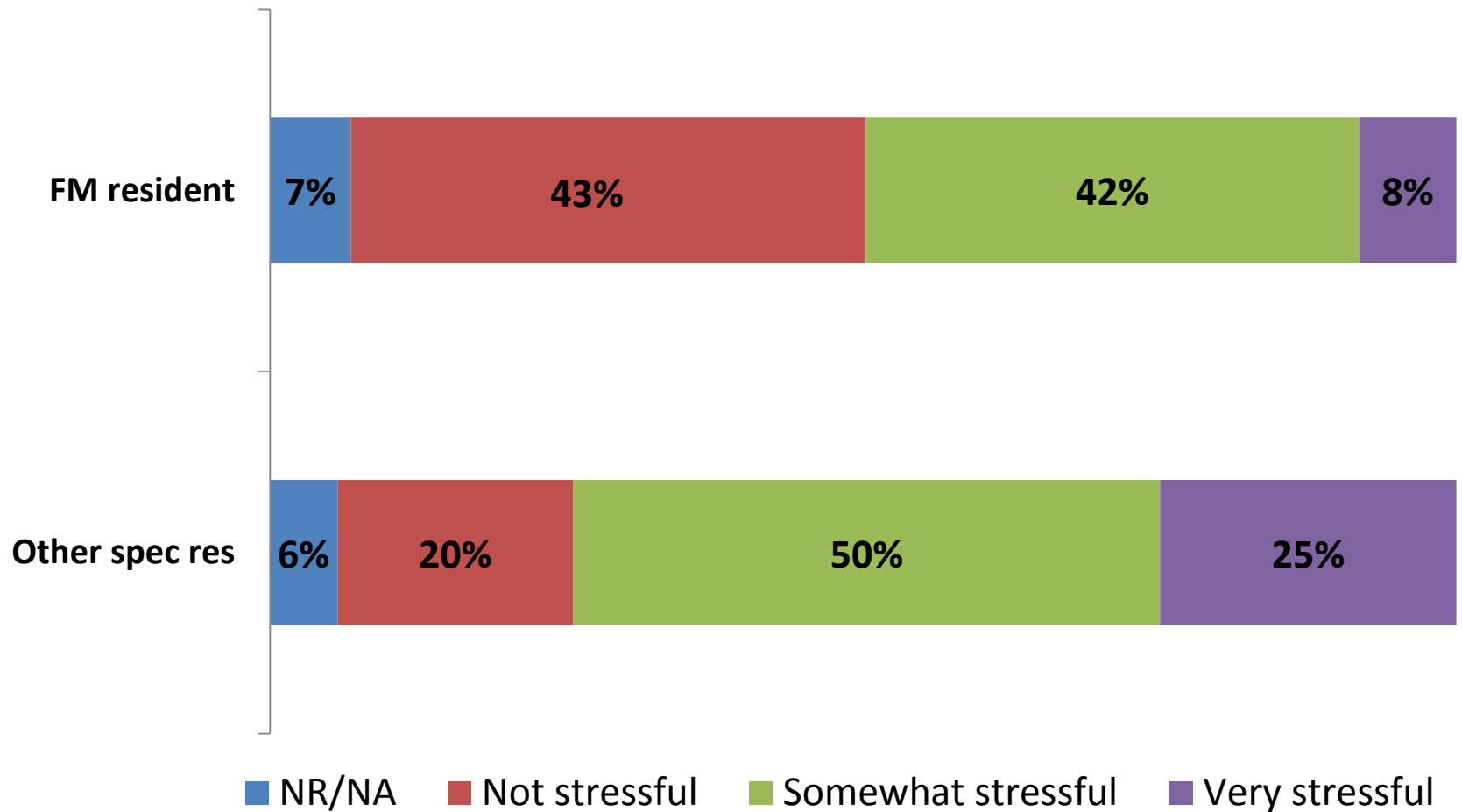
- Total of 155 first year Pediatrics trainees representing 24% of all Pediatrics trainees.
- Total of 648 Pediatrics trainees representing 5% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 143 visa trainees in Pediatrics.
- Total of 97 Pediatrics trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Location of 2013 Postgraduate-MD exits in 2015 – Pediatrics



Of the 98 exits in 2013, 83 (85%) were known to be practising in Canada

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>