Ophthalmology Profile

Updated November 2016
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- General Information
- Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016
- Number/100,000 population, 1995-2016
- Number by gender & year, 1995-2016
- Percentage by gender & age, 2016
- Number by gender & age, 2016
- Percentage by main work setting, 2014
- Percentage by practice organization, 2014
- Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014
- On-call duty hours per month, 2014
- Percentage by remuneration method
- Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013
- Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015
- Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees, 2014-15
- First year & exiting postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15
- Postgraduate-MD trainees, 2014-15
- Location of 2013 postgraduate-MD exits, 2015
- Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency, 2012
- References
GENERAL INFORMATION

Ophthalmology deals with the screening, diagnosis and management of optical, medical and surgical disorders and diseases of the eye, associated orbital structures and neuro-visual pathways. The specialty relies on a combination of diagnostic, medical and surgical skills. Most surgical interventions are microsurgical requiring excellent fine-motor manual dexterity.

Ophthalmologists operate within a fairly specific area of expertise but on a broad range of patients, from newborns to geriatric patients. A large portion of the care and treatment they provide is done in their private office. They are the leaders of the eye care team interacting with other physicians and health care professionals in the management of eye care, including orthoptists, ophthalmic technicians, nurses and optometrists.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

There are a number of subspecialties within ophthalmology, including cornea and external disease, glaucoma, neuro-ophthalmology, ophthalmic pathology, ophthalmic plastic surgery, pediatric ophthalmology, retina, uveitis and low vision. Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in ophthalmology requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

- 1 year of basic clinical training;
- 4 years of Royal College-approved residency in ophthalmology, including sufficient experience to achieve competency in performing procedures such as: topical & regional anesthesia (of the eye and periocular structures); laser therapy; surgery (for cataract, enucleation, eyelids, glaucoma etc); surgical management of trauma to the eye, ocular adnexa and orbit; ultrasound examination of the eye, and interpretation of diagnostic imaging of the eye and visual system.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

Residents must also have sufficient experience to achieve competency in collecting and interpreting data, carrying out diagnostic procedures, making appropriate clinical decisions including recommending appropriate therapeutic procedures in specific domains such as cornea/external disease, glaucoma, and trauma to the eye, ocular adnexa and orbit.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Ophthalmological Society

Source: Pathway evaluation program
# Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2016

<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>17</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>1213</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2016

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2016

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by gender & age, 2016

Gender
- Male: 75%
- Female: 25%

Age Group
- <35: 6%
- 35-44: 21%
- 45-54: 25%
- 55-64: 27%
- 65+: 21%
Number by gender & age, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by main work setting, 2014

- Private Office/Clinic: 78%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 16%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 4%
- Community Hospital: 2%
- University: 1%
- Community Clinic/Health-centre: 0.5%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by practice organization, 2014

- Solo Practice: 43%
- Group Practice: 31%
- Interprofessional Practice: 21%
- Hospital-based Practice: 5%
- NR: 0%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
### Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 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>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours per month, 2014

- 73% Up to 120 hrs/month
- 16% More than 120, up to 180 hrs/month
- 7% More than 180, up to 240 hrs/month
- 2% More than 240 hrs/month
- 2% No response

Time spent on call in direct patient care = 21 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method\(^1\) in 2013

- 86% 90% + fee-for-service
- 10% 90% + salary
- 1% 90% + other*
- 1% Blended
- 2% NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Ophthalmology in 2014/15 (those earning at least $60,000) = $761,481\(^2\)

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, 2014/15, CIHI
3 National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013

Balance of personal & professional commitments

- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 2%
- Neutral: 19%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 24%
- NR: 55%

Current professional life

- Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied: 8%
- Neutral: 11%
- Satisfied or very satisfied: 80%

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2013-2015

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons
Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; those younger than 45 may include physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but return to practice at a later date.
### Total & Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15

<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>MUN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</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>4</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

IMG – International Medical Graduates
GCMS – Graduates of Canadian Medical Schools
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15

- Total of 40 first year Ophthalmology trainees representing 20% of all Ophthalmology trainees.
- Total of 200 Ophthalmology trainees representing 2% of all Ministry funded trainees.
- Total of 60 visa trainees in Ophthalmology.
- Total of 37 Ophthalmology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Of the 43 exits in 2013, 35 (81%) 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
- Canadian Medical Association
- Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
- College of Family Physicians of Canada
- Canadian Institute for Health Information