

Hematology Profile

Updated August 2018

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Hematology is a subspecialty of internal medicine and is concerned with the nature, function, and diseases of the blood. Hematology uses highly developed technology to make specific diagnoses and treat illnesses occurring in all organ systems.

The hematologist must be able to interpret a wide range of laboratory procedures. They require knowledge of the basic medical sciences (e.g., physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, immunology), in addition to clinical medicine and relevant aspects of pathology. Since advances come rapidly in this field, physicians are required to stay current with scientific knowledge and laboratory procedures.

Hematologists treat all age groups and should be able to provide consultant advice in diagnosis and management of patients of any age. Close patient contact is common and hematologic diseases are often serious or fatal. Hematology is an academic pursuit, closely related to medical oncology with which its training programs are connected.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Hematologists contribute to the education of colleagues, students, residents and allied health professionals.

Only candidates certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in internal medicine may be eligible for the Certificate of Special Competence in hematology. Once certified in internal medicine, there is an additional 2 years of approved residency in hematology. This period must include training in clinical hematology, pediatric hematology, stem cell transplantation and laboratory hematology (including morphology, cytogenetics, molecular testing and diagnostics etc.). Candidates must also cover training in medical oncology and research related to hematology.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Canadian Hematology Society](#)

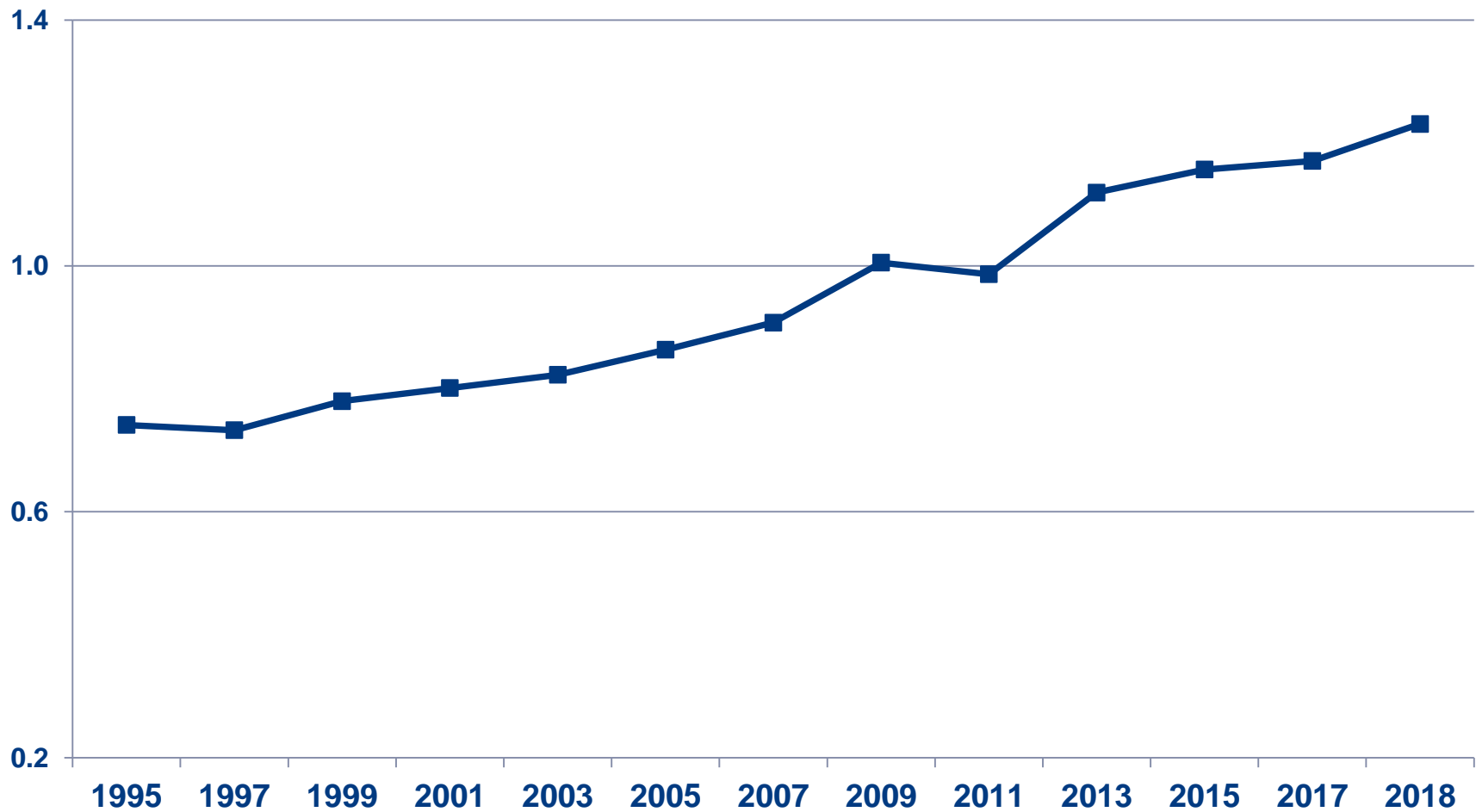
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	10	1.9
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	12	1.3
New Brunswick	7	0.9
Quebec	104	1.2
Ontario	202	1.4
Manitoba	18	1.3
Saskatchewan	10	0.9
Alberta	46	1.1
British Columbia	46	0.9
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	455	1.2

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



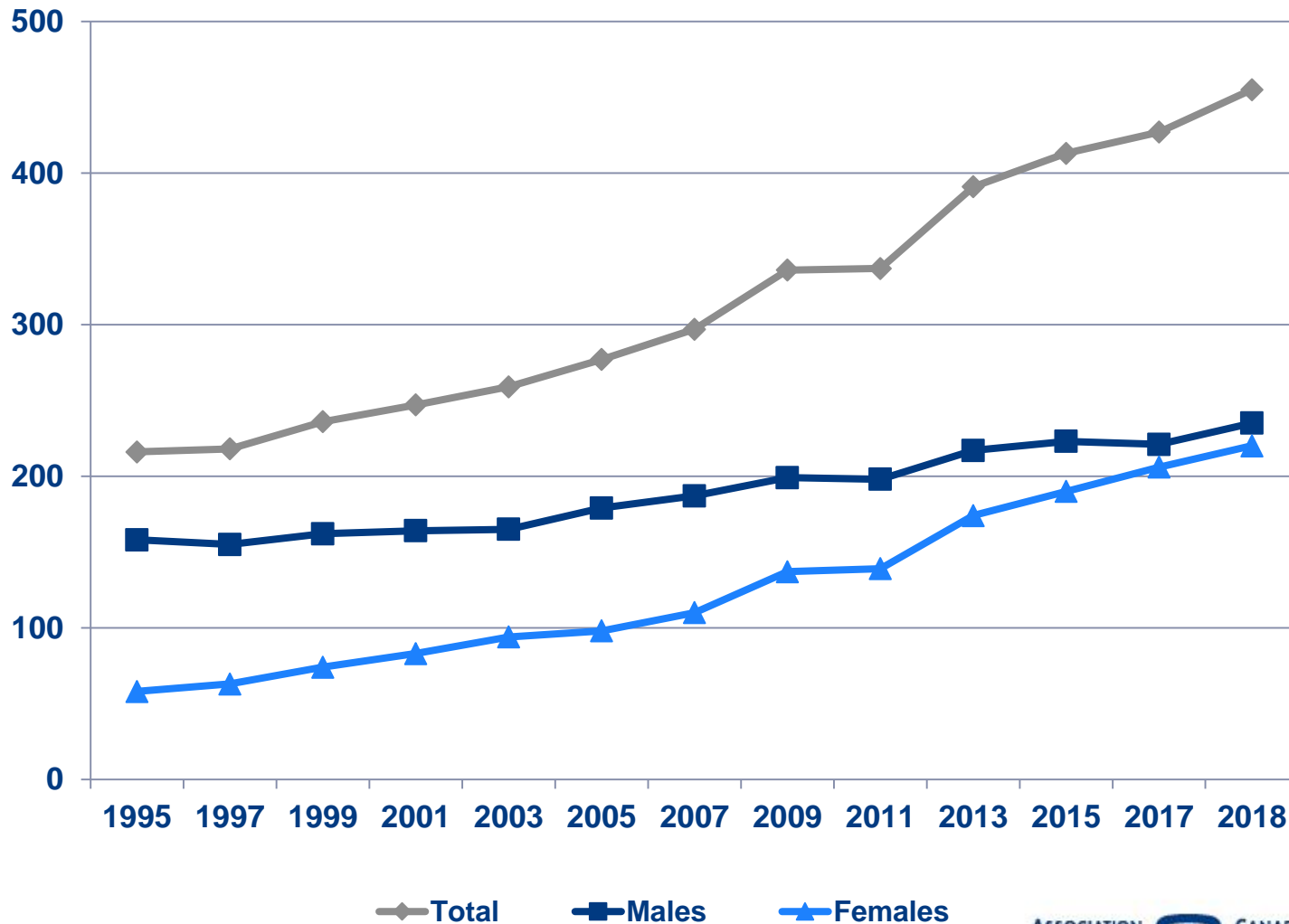
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

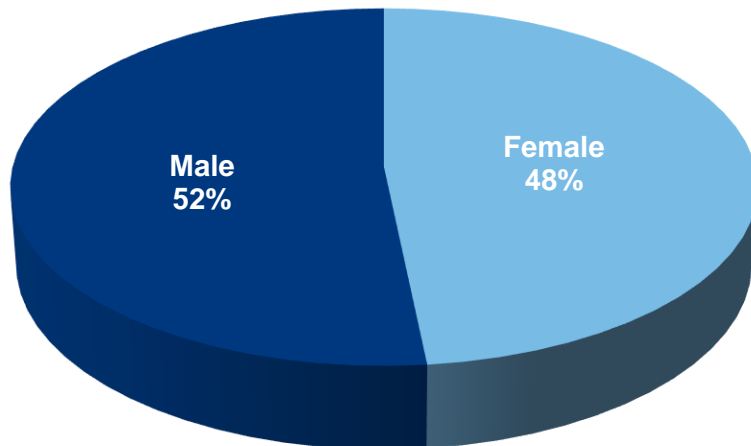


Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

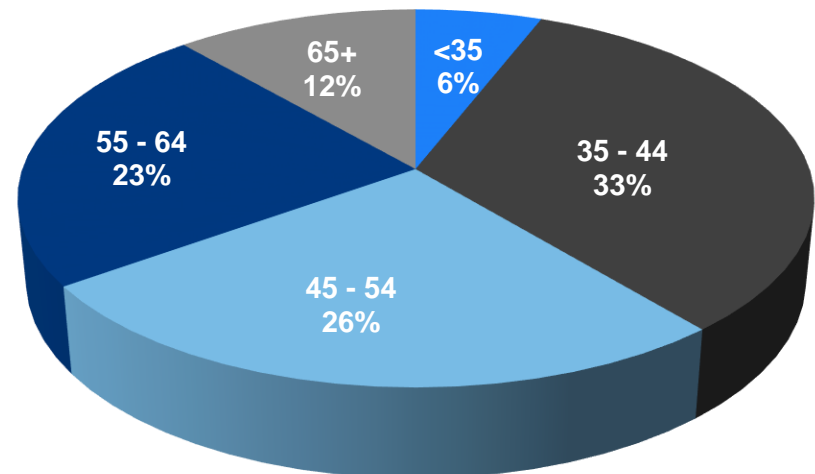


Percentage by gender & age, 2018

Gender



Age Group

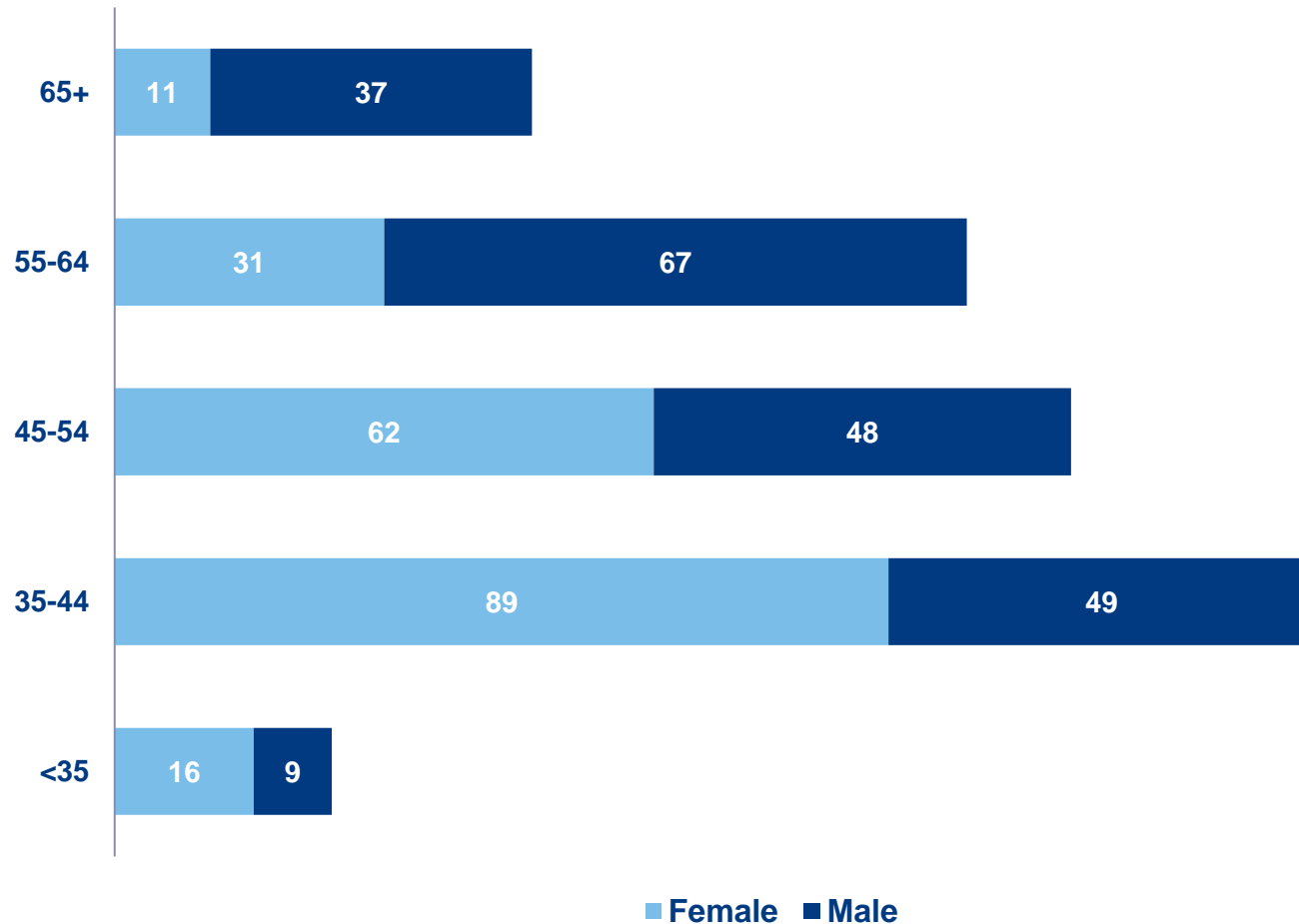


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Number by gender & age, 2018

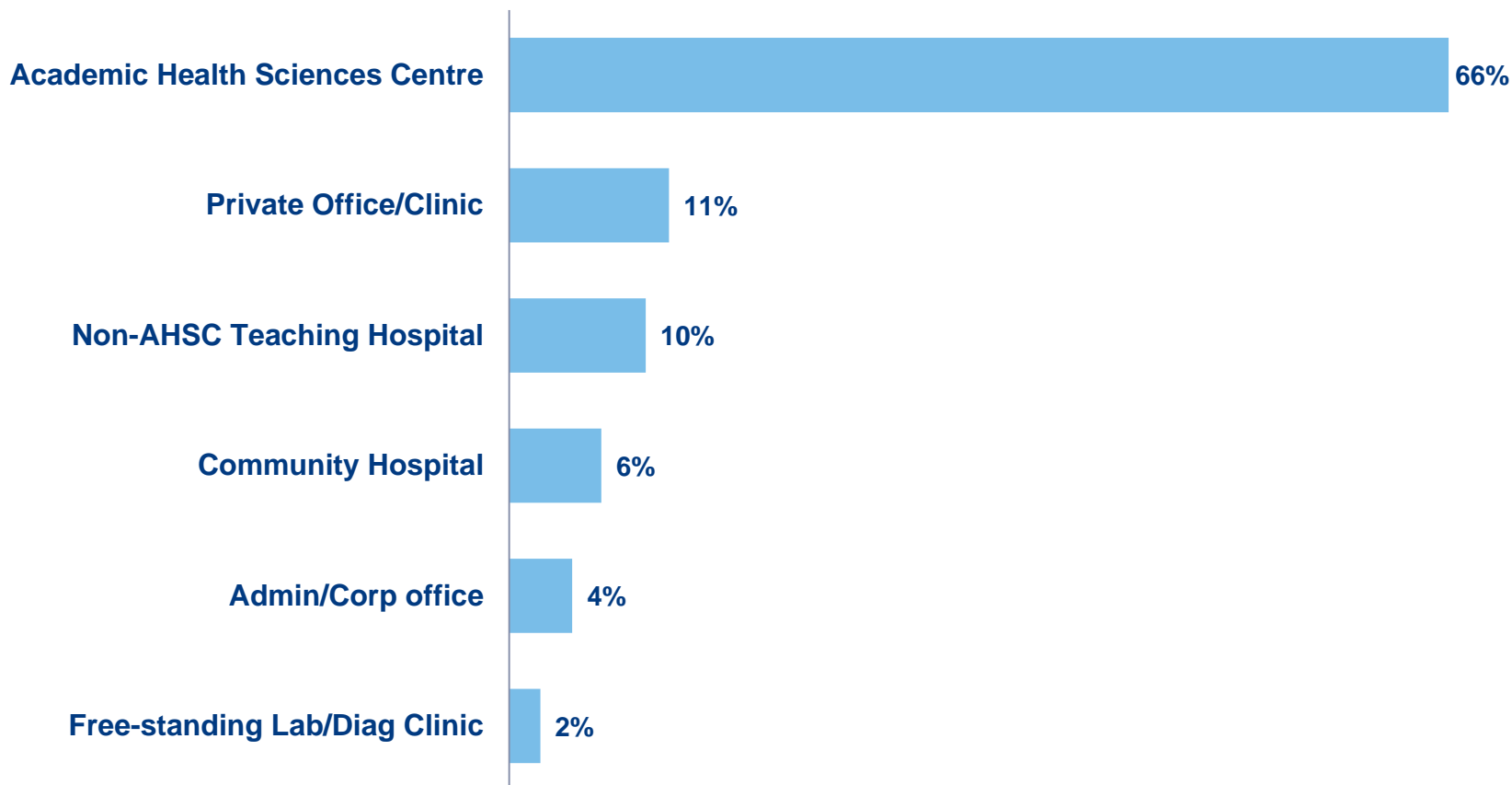


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Percentage by main work setting, 2014*

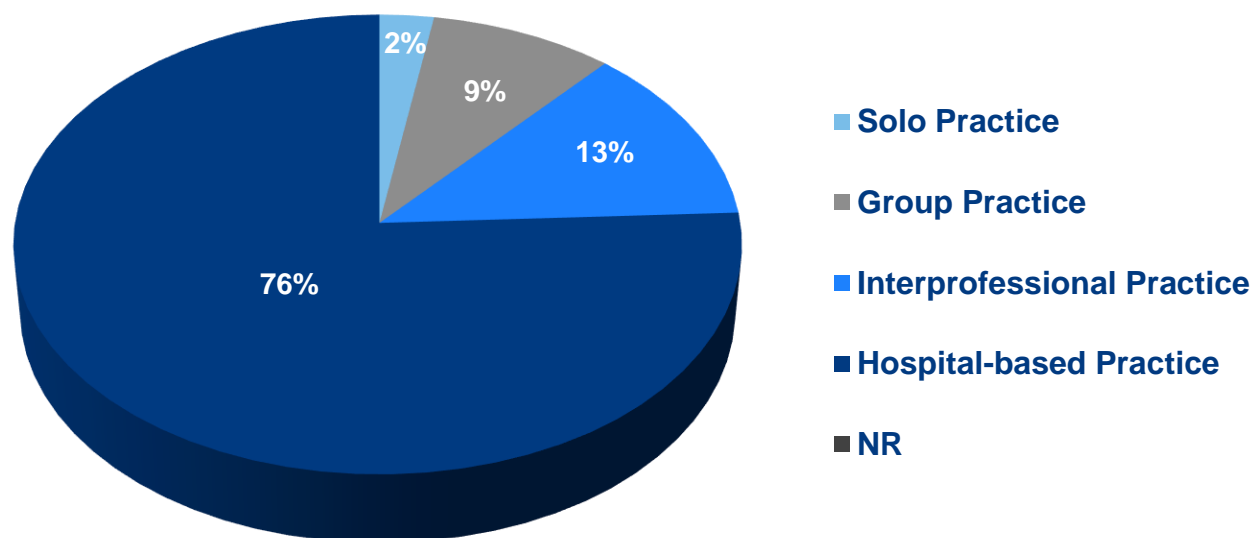


*Most recent available data for this specialty

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



Percentage by practice organization, 2014*



*Most recent available data for this specialty

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



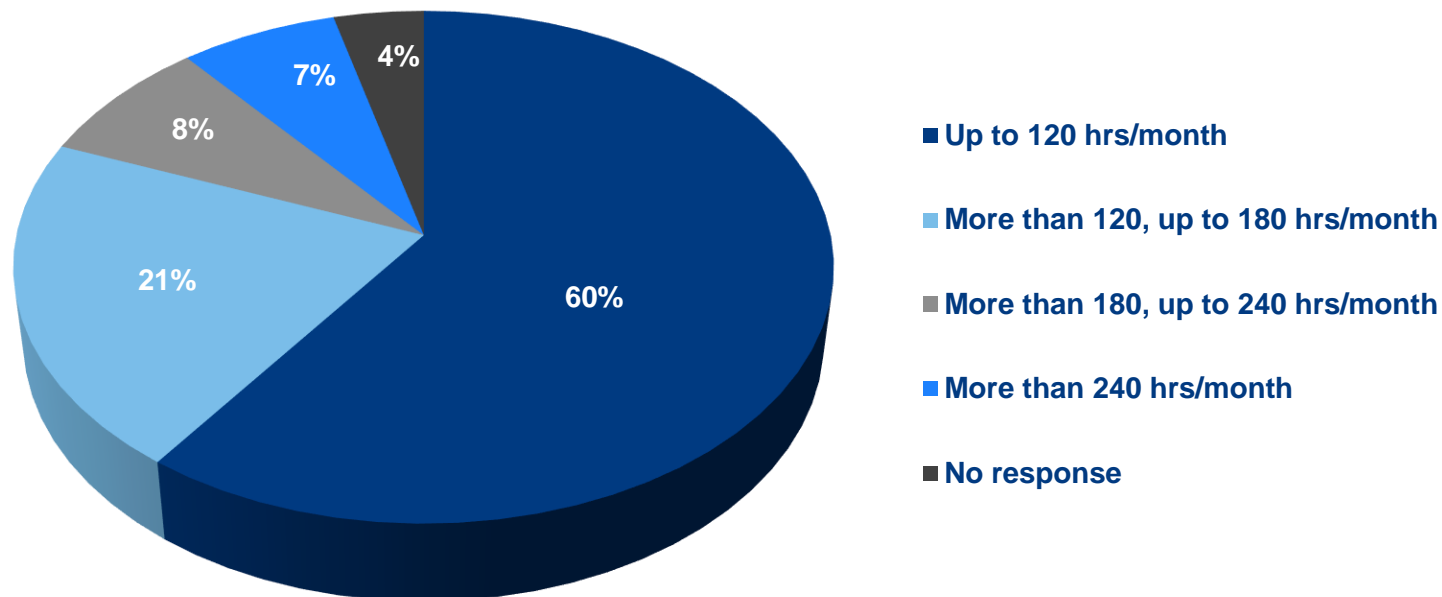
Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2014*

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	13.5
Direct patient care with teaching component	5.8
Teaching without patient care	3.2
Indirect patient care	6.5
Health facility committees	1.3
Administration	3.7
Research	7.9
Managing practice	1.2
Continued professional development	4.0
Other	1.5
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	48.6

*Most recent available data for this specialty

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

On-call duty hours per month, 2013*



Time spent on call in direct patient care = 38 hrs./month

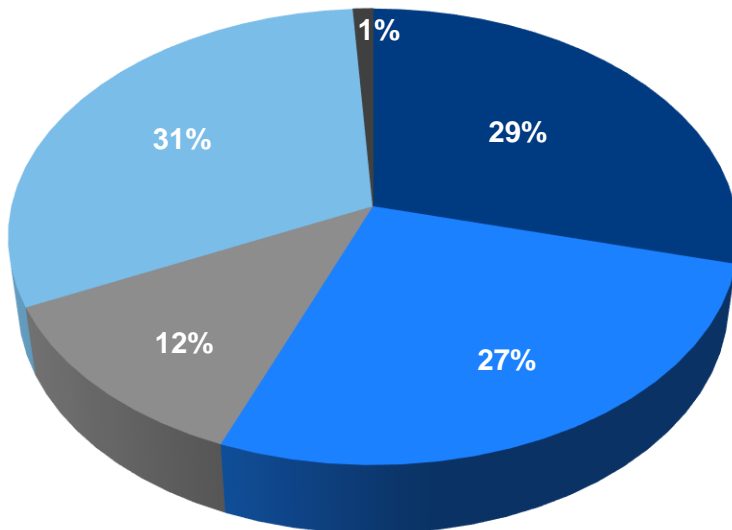
*Most recent available data for this specialty

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



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2013^{**}



- 90% + fee-for-service
- 90% + salary
- 90% + other*
- Blended
- NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

**Most recent available data for this specialty

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

² National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

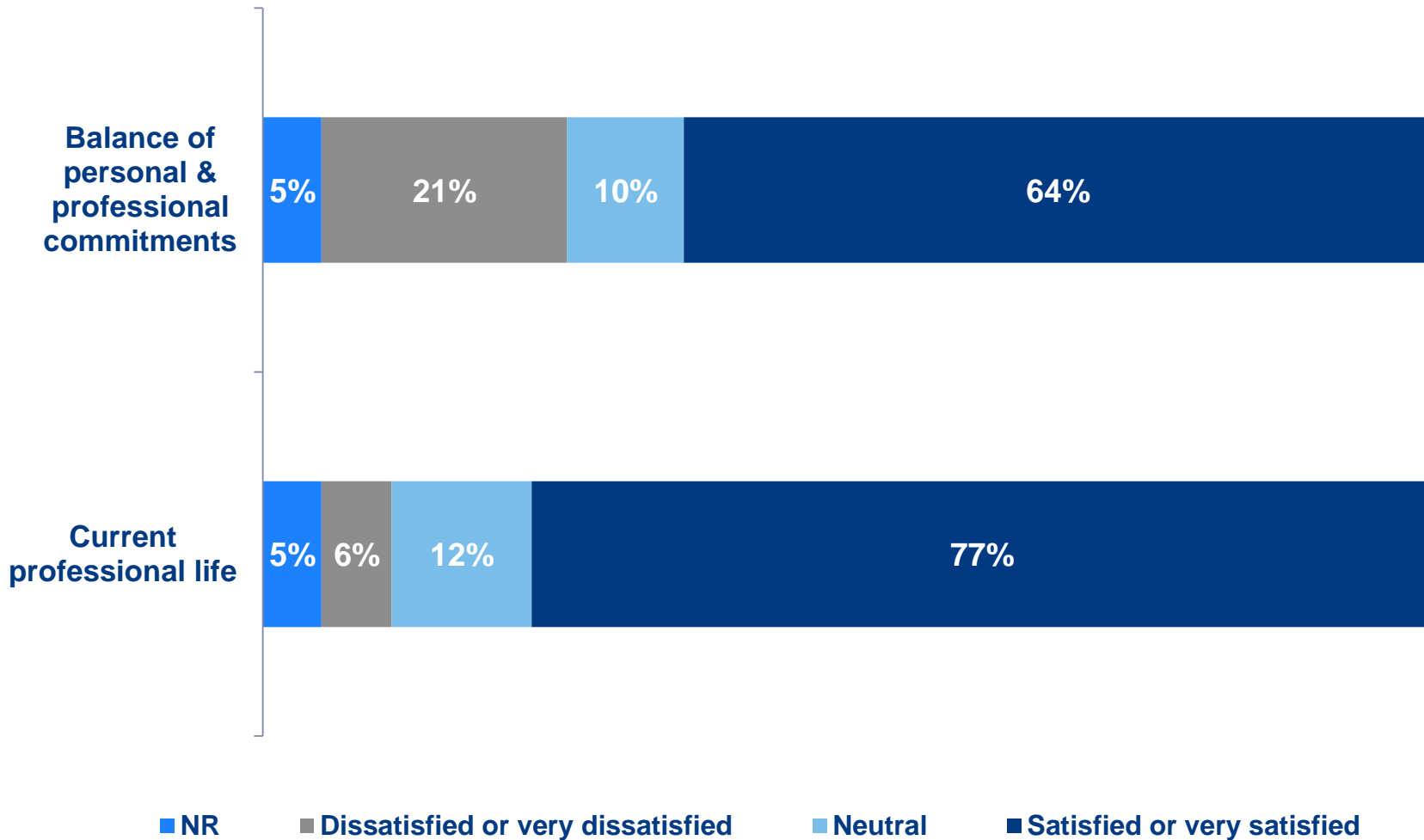
³ National Physician Survey, 2010, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Internal Medicine and subspecialties in 2015/16 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$407,224²

Average percent overhead reported by Internal Medicine specialists in 2010^{**} = 22%³



Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013*

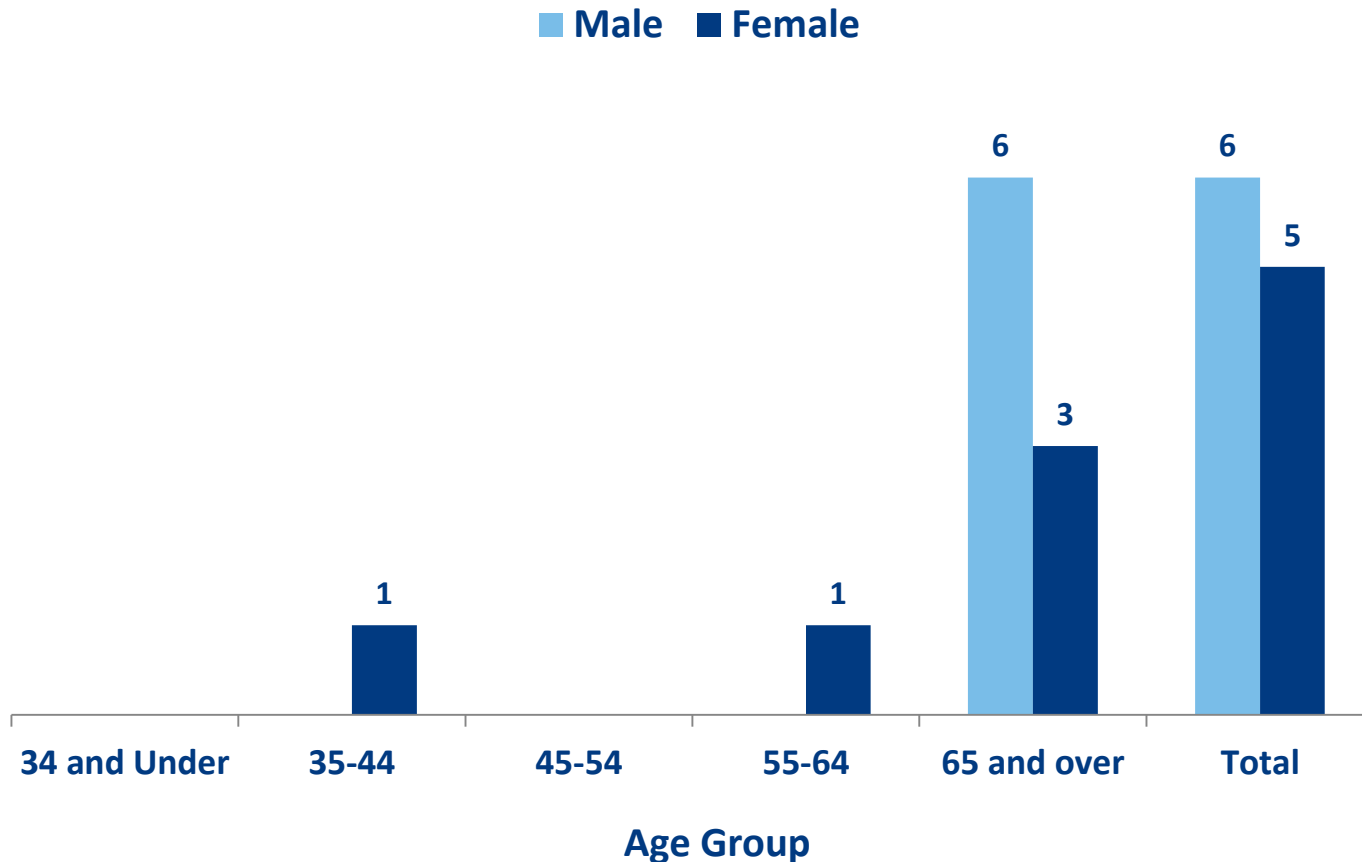


*Most recent available data for this specialty

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



Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016



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.



Links to additional resources

- [Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada](#)
- [Canadian Institute for Health Information](#)
- [Canadian Medical Association's Physician Data Centre](#)
- [Canadian Post-MD Education Registry \(CAPER\)](#)
- [College of Family Physicians of Canada](#)
- [National Physician Survey \(2004-2014\)](#)
- [Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)