

Neurology Profile

Updated August 2018

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Neurology is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the nervous system in health and disease. Neurologists diagnose and treat nervous system disorders involving the brain and spinal cord and other nerve and muscular conditions. Many neurological problems are characterized by pain and are chronic, debilitating and untreatable. Neurologists are increasingly involved in rehabilitation and in the psychological and social aspects of patient care. A large portion of neurology practice is consultative.

Neurology requires that a physician be able to demonstrate diagnostic and therapeutic skills for ethical and effective patient care, access and apply relevant information to clinical practice. Neurologists are required to provide effective consultation services with respect to patient care, education and legal opinions.



GENERAL INFORMATION

A competent neurologist must be able to do the following:

- provide scientifically-based, comprehensive and effective diagnosis and management for patients with neurological disorders;
- communicate effectively with patients, their families and medical colleagues (particularly referring physicians), and other health care professionals;
- counsel patients and others on aspects of prevention of neurological disorders, including risk factors, and genetic and environmental concerns;
- effectively coordinate the work of the health care team;
- educate other physicians (including medical students and house officers), other health care personnel and patients;
- demonstrate personal and professional attitudes consistent with a consultant physician role;
- be proficient in professional and technical skills related to the specialty;
- maintain complete and accurate medical records;
- be willing and able to appraise accurately their own professional performance;
- assess the literature as it relates to diagnosis, investigation and management;
- be able to participate in clinical or basic science studies as a member of a research team.

Source: Pathway evaluation program



GENERAL INFORMATION

Once undergraduate medical school is completed, a resident may choose to become certified as either an adult or pediatric neurologist.

To become certified as an adult neurologist it requires 5 years of approved residency training. This period must include:

- 1 year of basic clinical training;
- a minimum of 1 year of Royal College-approved residency training in internal medicine (2 years are preferable);
- and a minimum of 3 years of Royal College-approved residency training in neurology.

To become certified as a pediatric neurologist requires 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This period must include:

- 1 year of basic clinical training;
- a minimum of 1 year of Royal College-approved residency training in pediatrics (2 years are preferable);
- and a minimum of 3 years of Royal College-approved residency training in neurology.

Source: Pathway evaluation program



GENERAL INFORMATION

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada have created a reciprocity program that accepts the credentials of applicants to each other's examinations.

For further details on training requirements go to:

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

[Canadian Neurological Society](#)



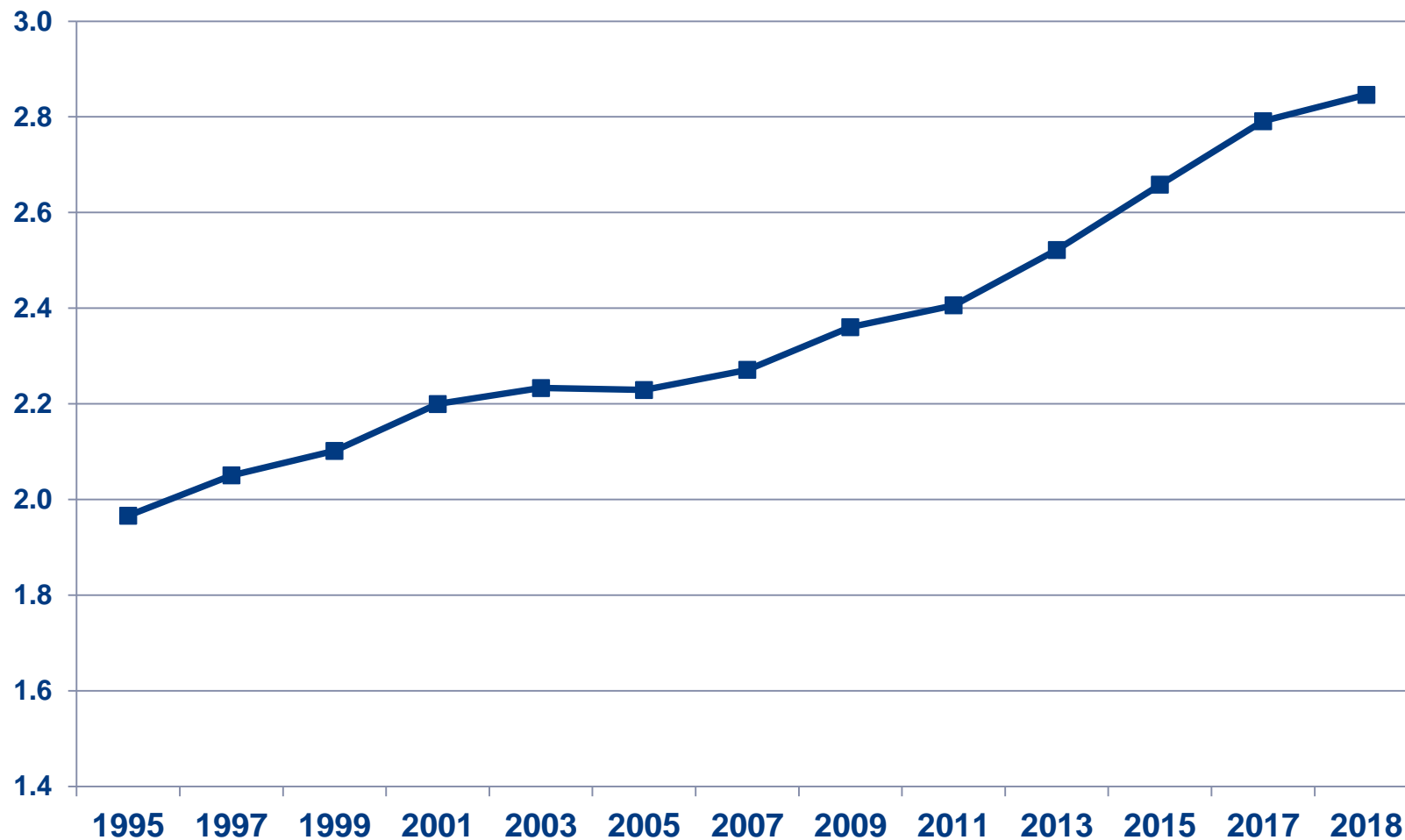
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	10	1.9
Prince Edward Island	3	2.0
Nova Scotia	24	2.5
New Brunswick	8	1.1
Quebec	302	3.6
Ontario	379	2.6
Manitoba	27	2.0
Saskatchewan	20	1.7
Alberta	141	3.3
British Columbia	138	2.8
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	1052	2.8

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



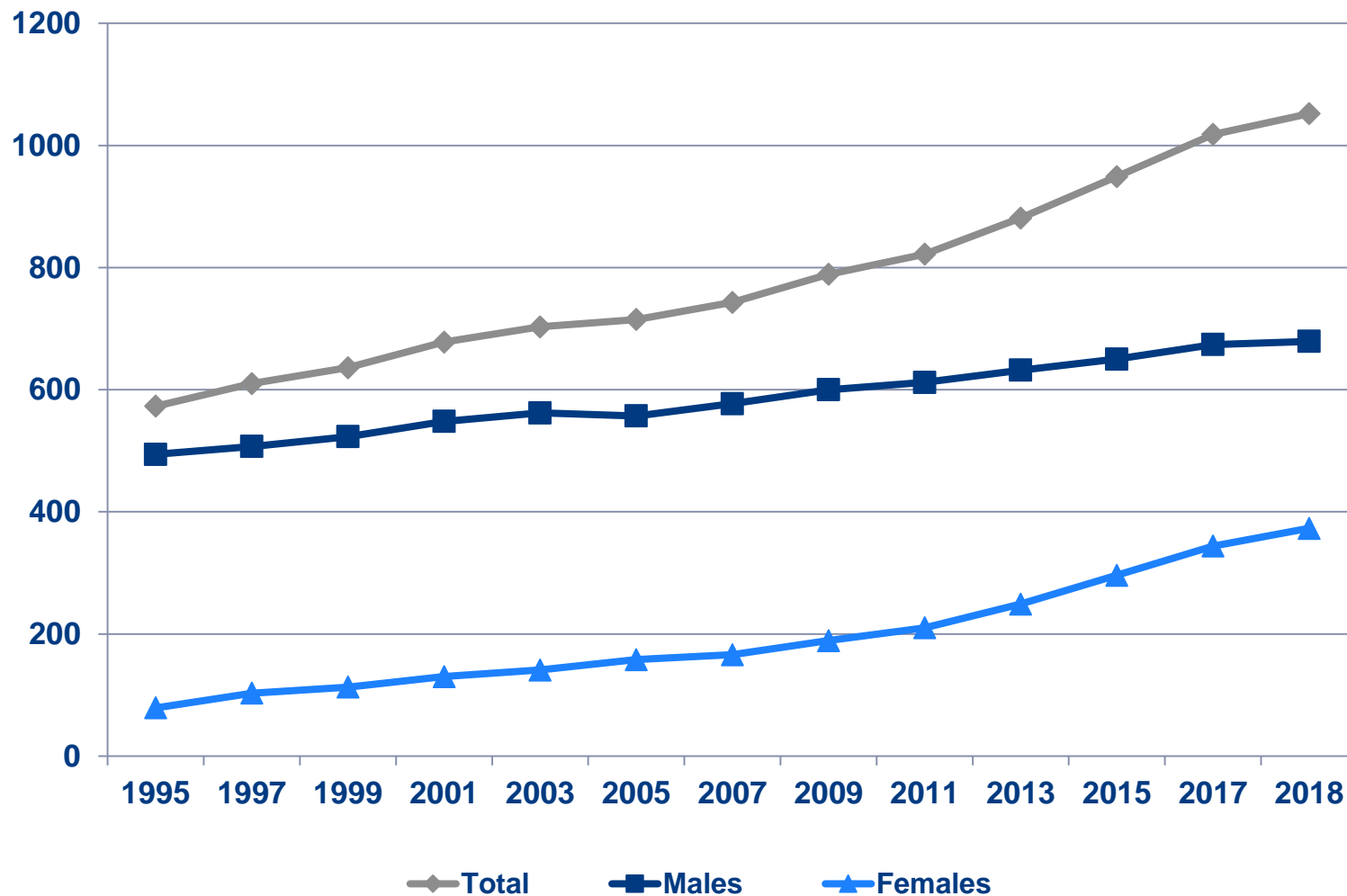
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

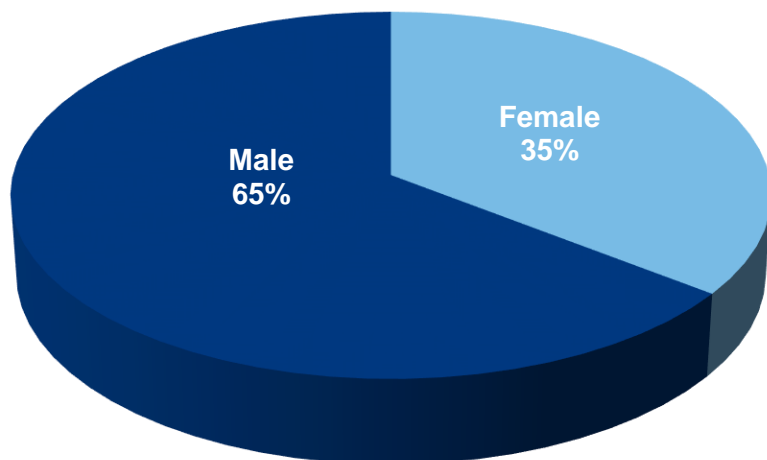


Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

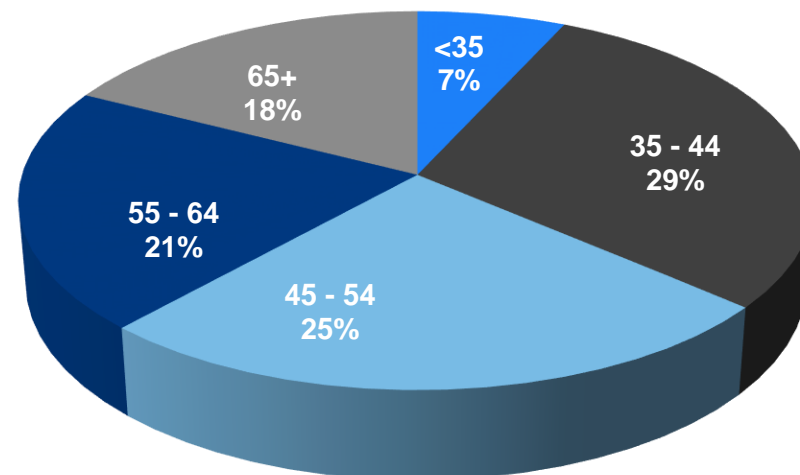


Percentage by gender & age, 2018

Gender



Age Group

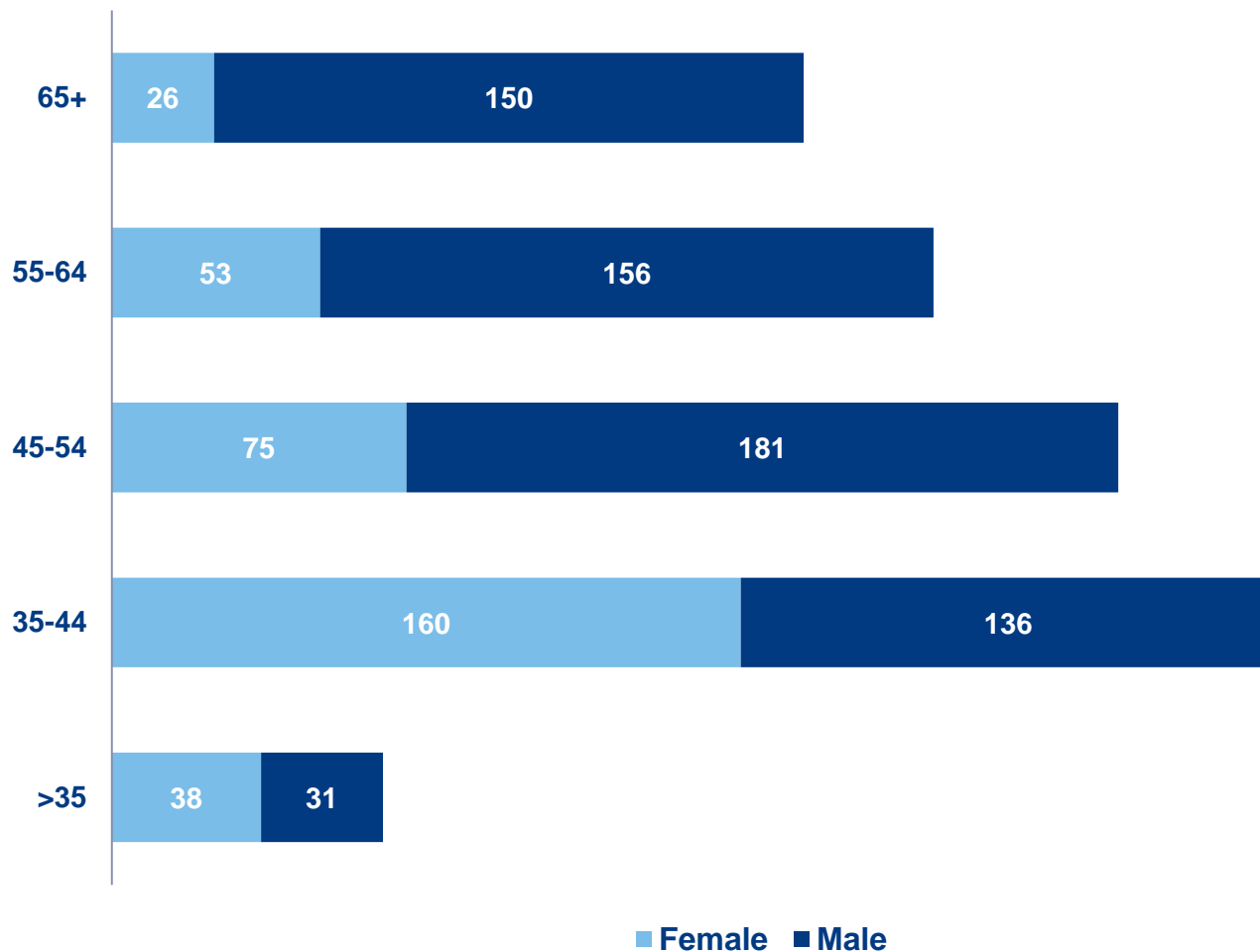


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Number by gender & age, 2018

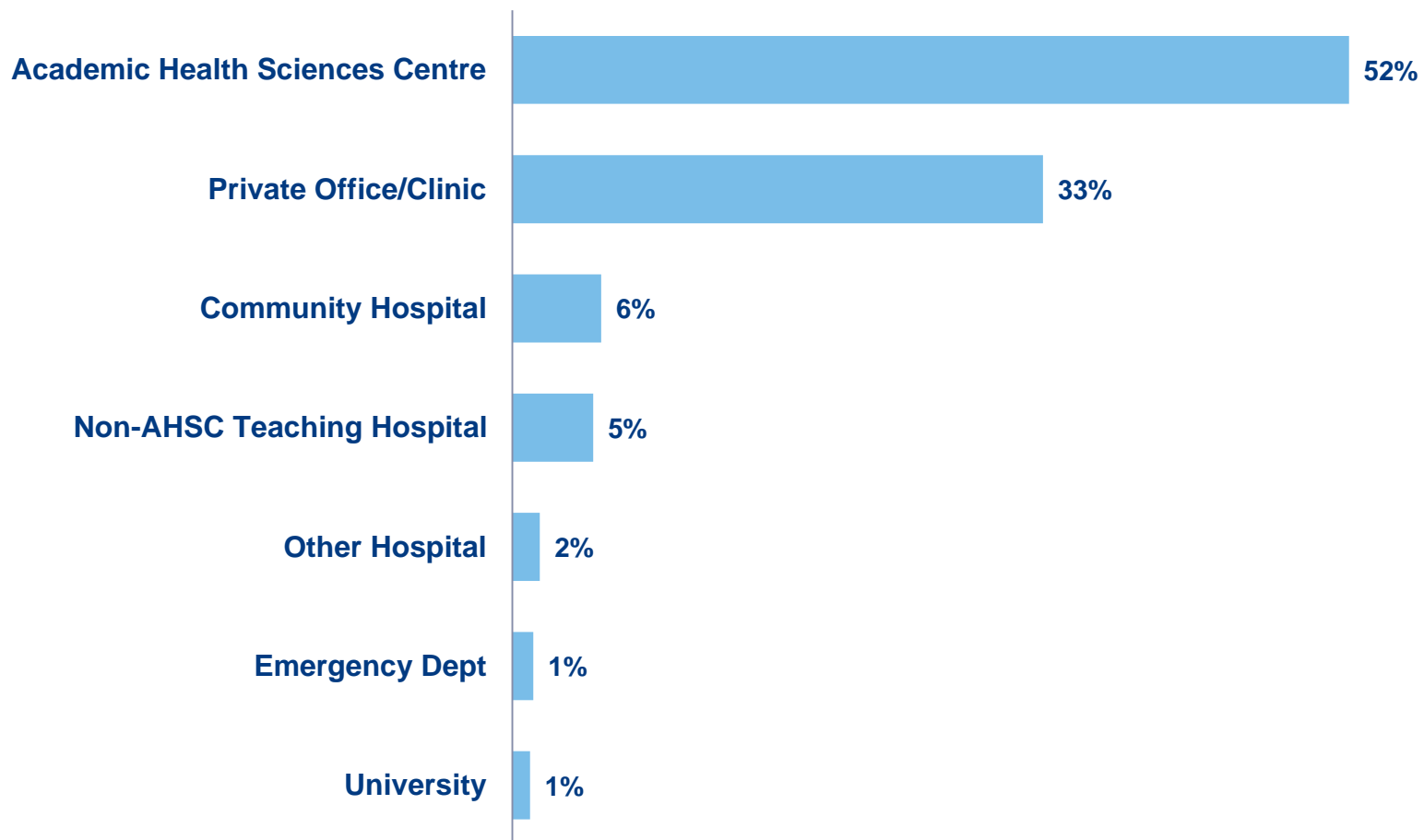


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

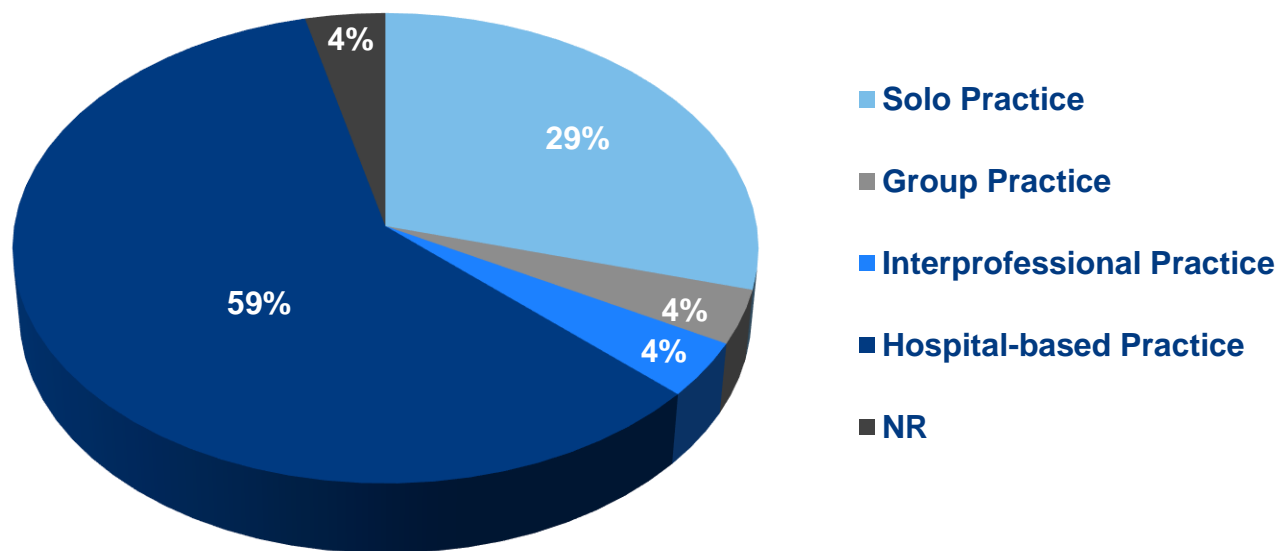


Percentage by main work setting, 2017





Percentage by practice organization, 2017





Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	22.1
Direct patient care with teaching component	12.2
Teaching without patient care	1.8
Indirect patient care	7.9
Health facility committees	0.7
Administration	3.5
Research	3.5
Managing practice	1.3
Continued professional development	2.8
Other	0.4
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	56.2



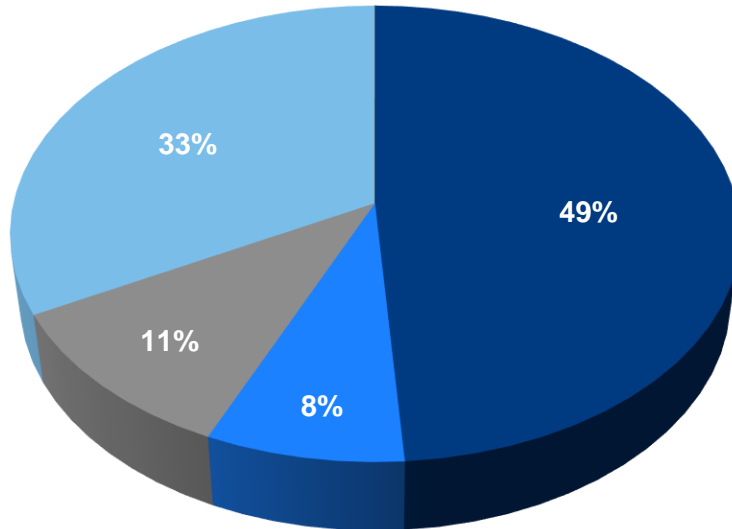
On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 79% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 99 hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 50 hours/month



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method¹ in 2017



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

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

Average gross fee-for-service payment per physician for Neurology in 2015/16 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$310,797²

Average percent overhead reported by Neurologists in 2017 = 24%³

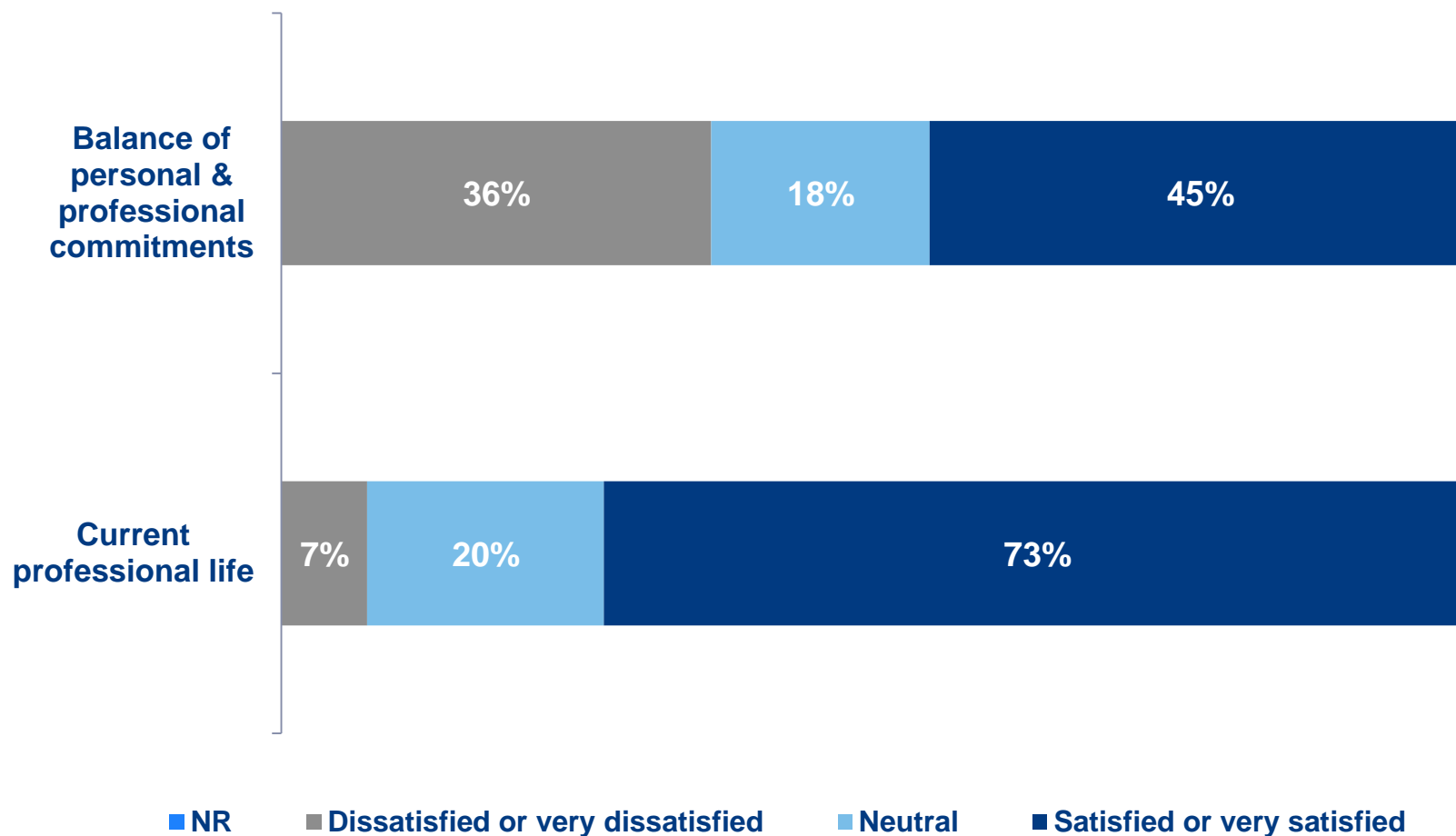
¹ Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

² National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

³ Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



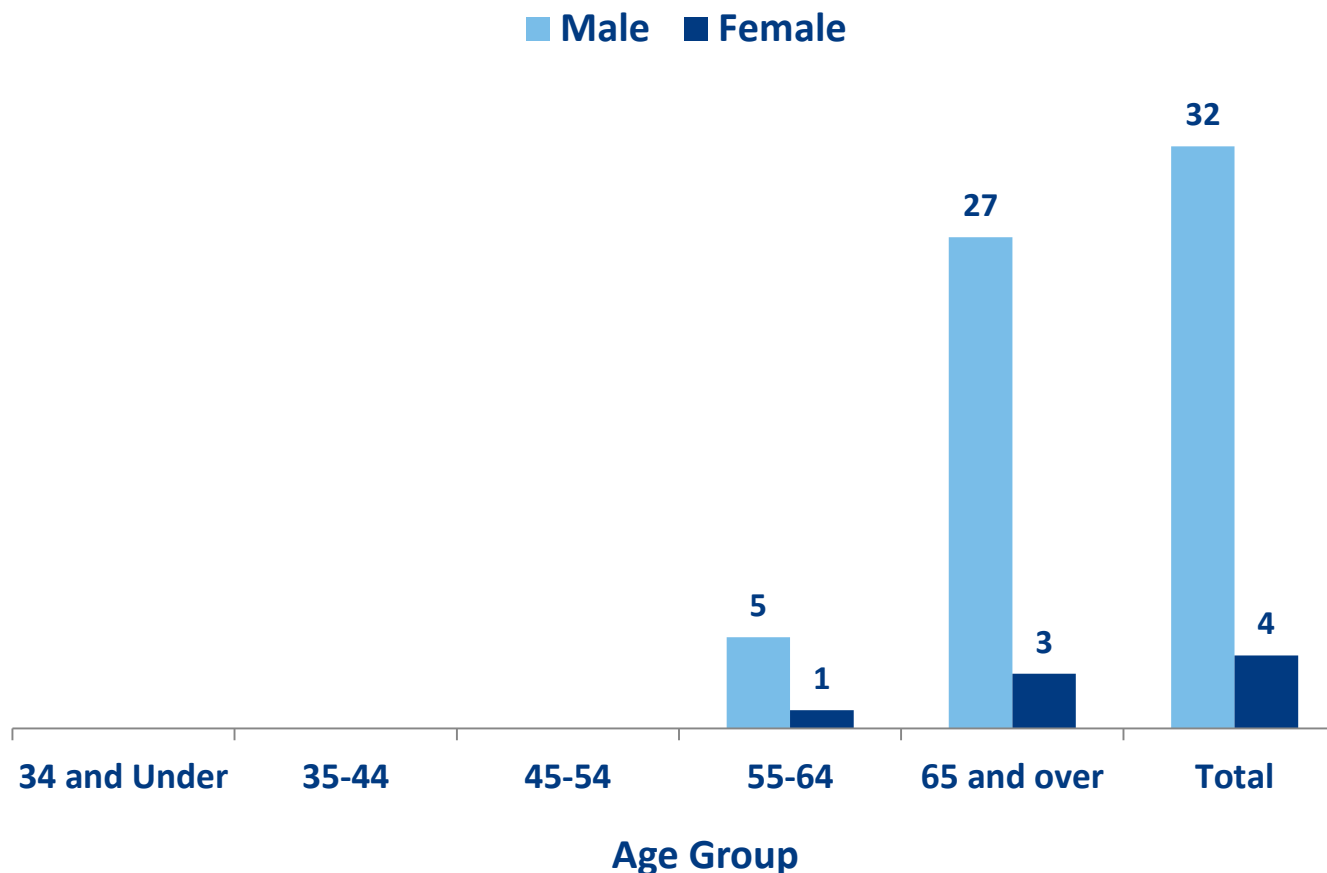
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017



Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



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

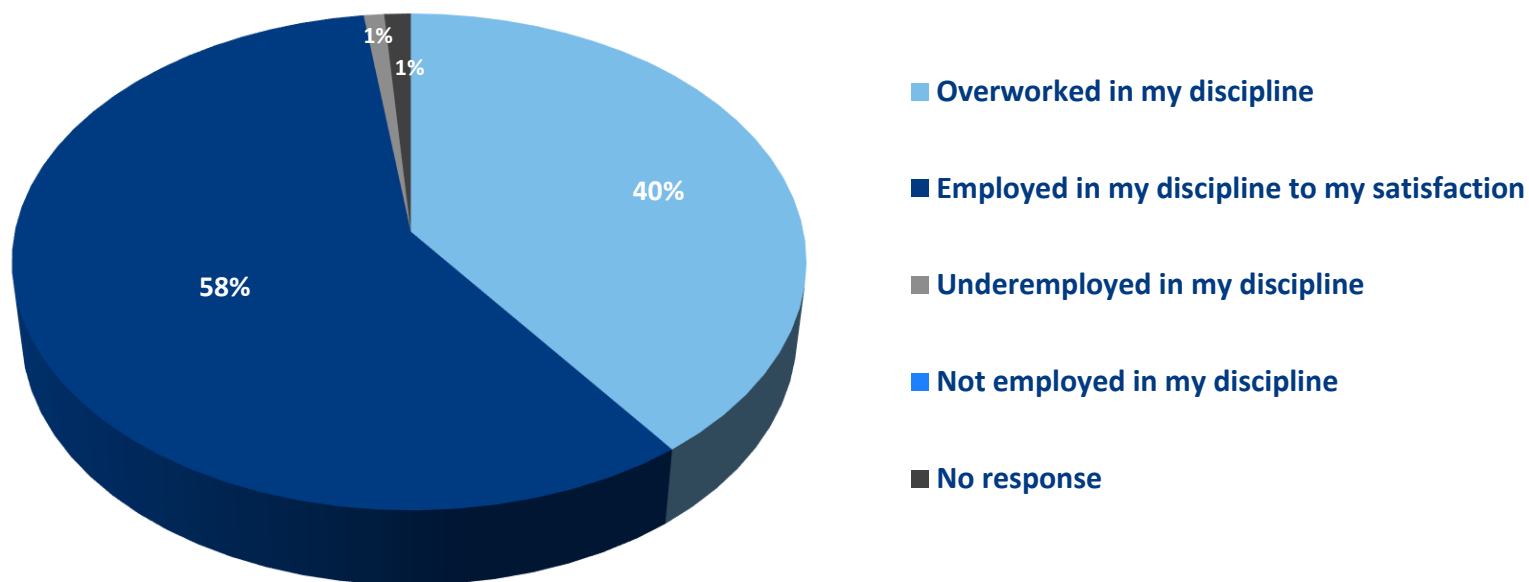


Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

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.



Employment situation, 2017





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](#)