

# Urology Profile

Updated August 2018

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

Urology is a surgical subspecialty that focuses on the medical and surgical treatment of disorders and diseases of the female urinary tract and the male urogenital system. It involves diagnosis, endoscopy, surgery and lithotripsy. The most common clinical encounters involve prostate disease, renal dysfunction particular to surgical management (colic, stones), bladder dysfunction and urinary tract infections.

A urologist must understand the normal function and the pathological processes and diseases that affect the adrenal gland, the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra in the male and female, and the prostate and external genitalia of the male. This includes an understanding, appropriate to the practice of urology of normal development and embryology, biochemistry and pharmacology, physiology, anatomy, and gross and microscopic pathology of the genito-urinary tract. Emergency care is less often a feature of urology compared to other surgical specialties. Excellent surgical skills, manual dexterity and good hand-eye coordination are important to this specialty.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in urology requires a minimum of 5 years of Royal College-approved training. This period must include:

- 2 years of core training in surgery;
- 3 years of approved residency training in urology, 1 year of which must be in a senior residency position. Senior residency is defined as a year in which the resident is regularly entrusted with the responsibility for pre-operative, operative and post-operative care, including the most difficult problems in urology. The senior resident shall be in charge of a urological unit: no other resident shall intervene between the senior resident and the attending staff urologist;
- Three clinical years in urology are required to allow residents to become proficient in both open and endoscopic procedures;
- Experience at a community-based teaching unit should be undertaken during the residency.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

For further details on training requirements please go to:

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

[Canadian Urological Association](#)



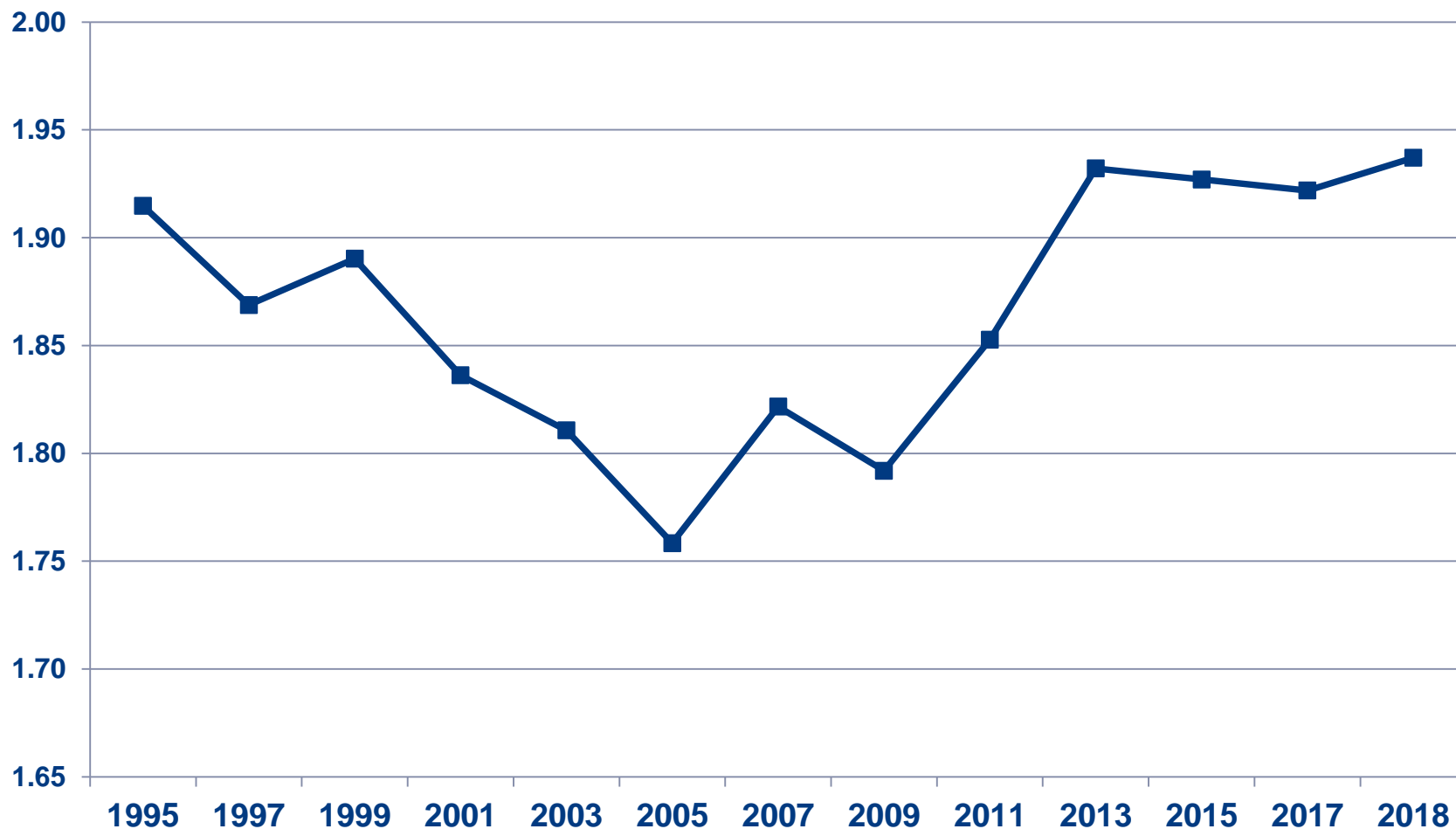
## Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	11	2.1
Prince Edward Island	3	2.0
Nova Scotia	25	2.6
New Brunswick	22	2.9
Quebec	192	2.3
Ontario	267	1.9
Manitoba	24	1.8
Saskatchewan	18	1.5
Alberta	61	1.4
British Columbia	93	1.9
Territories	0	0.0
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



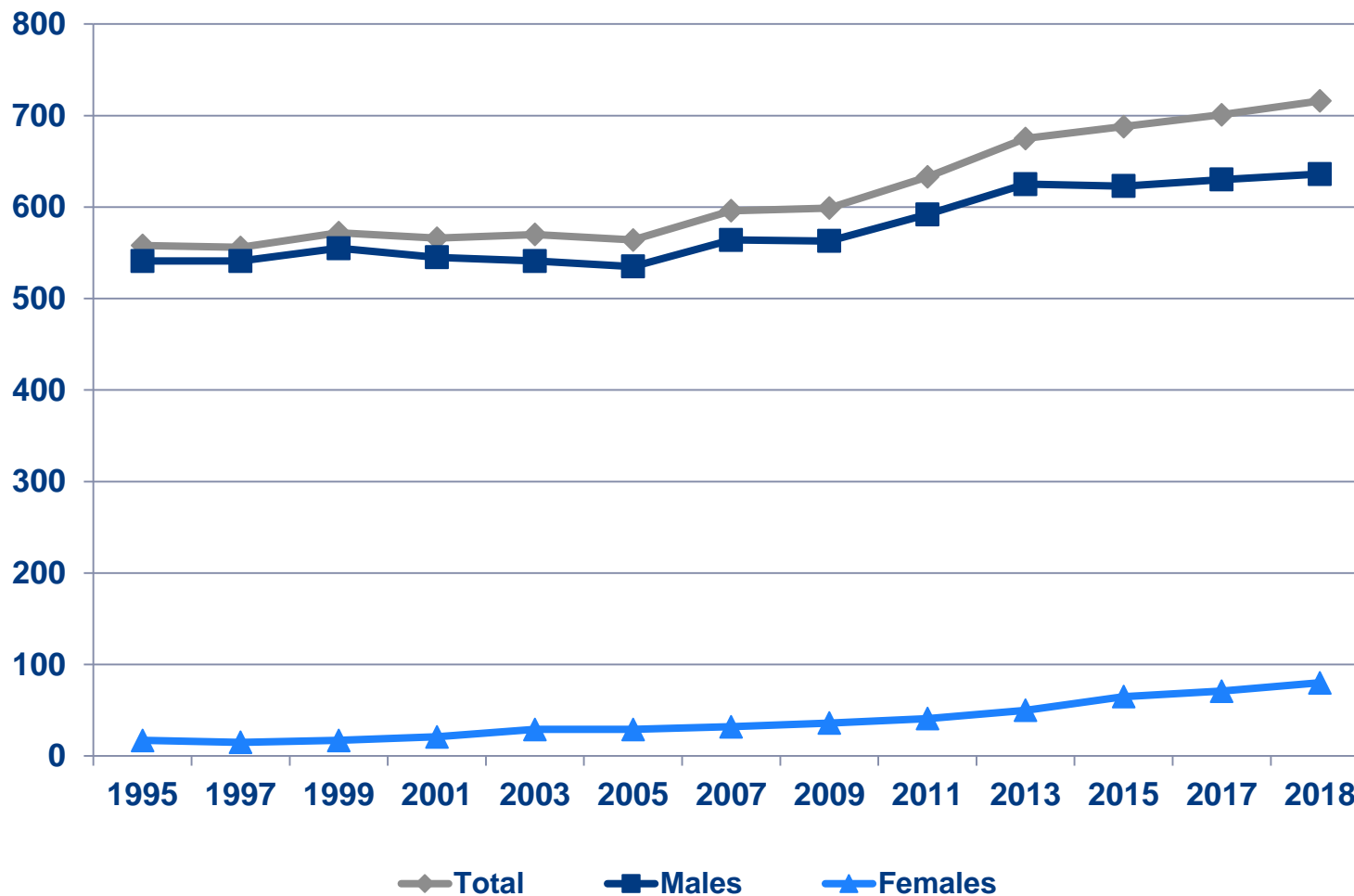
## Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



## Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018



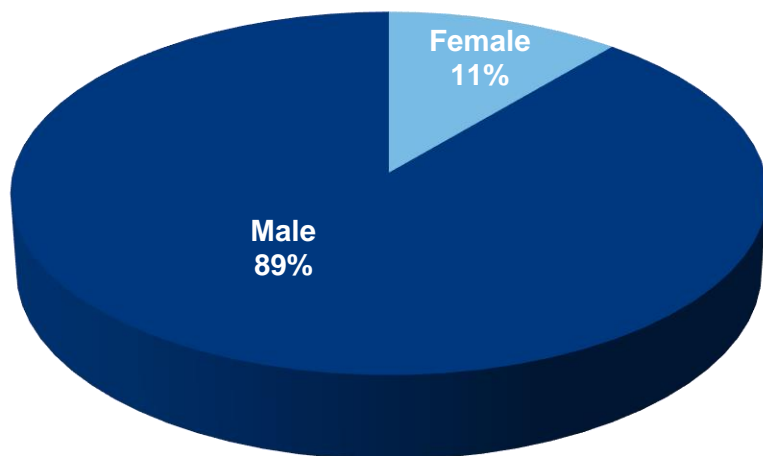
Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



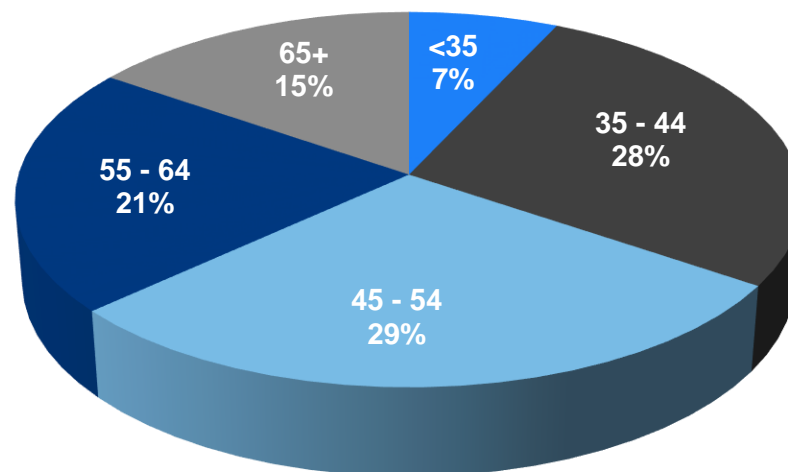


## Percentage by gender & age, 2018

### Gender



### Age Group

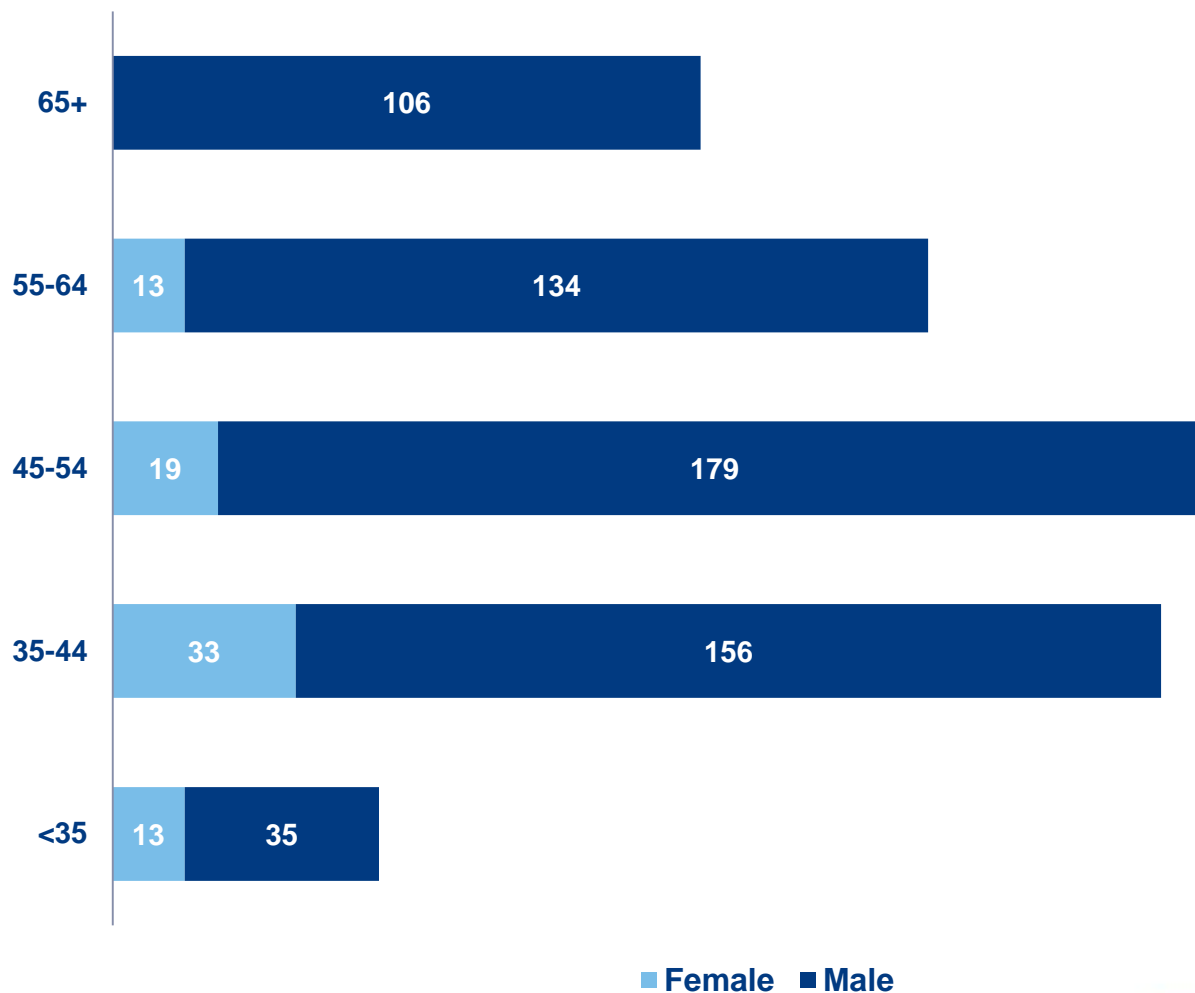


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



## Number by gender & age, 2018

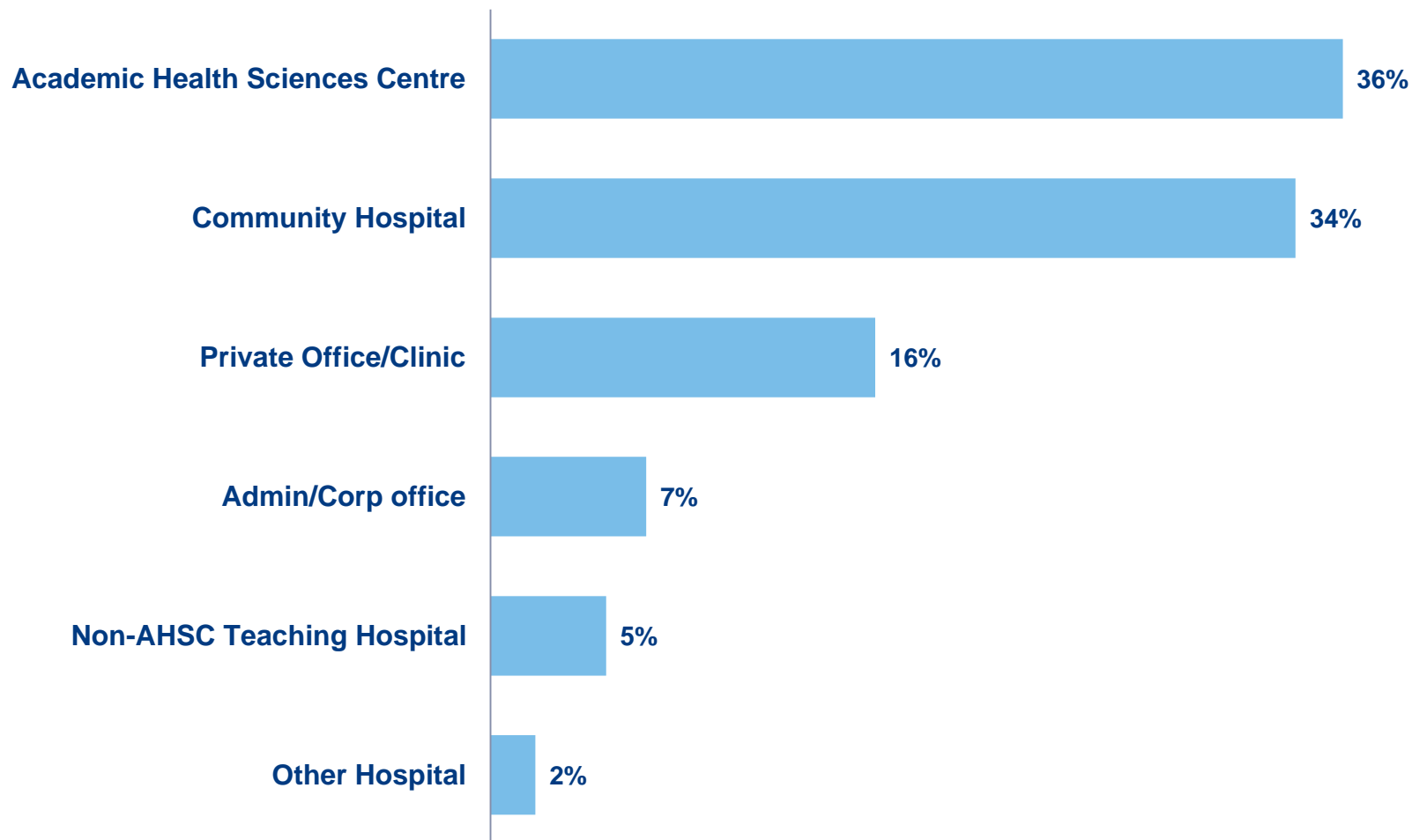


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile

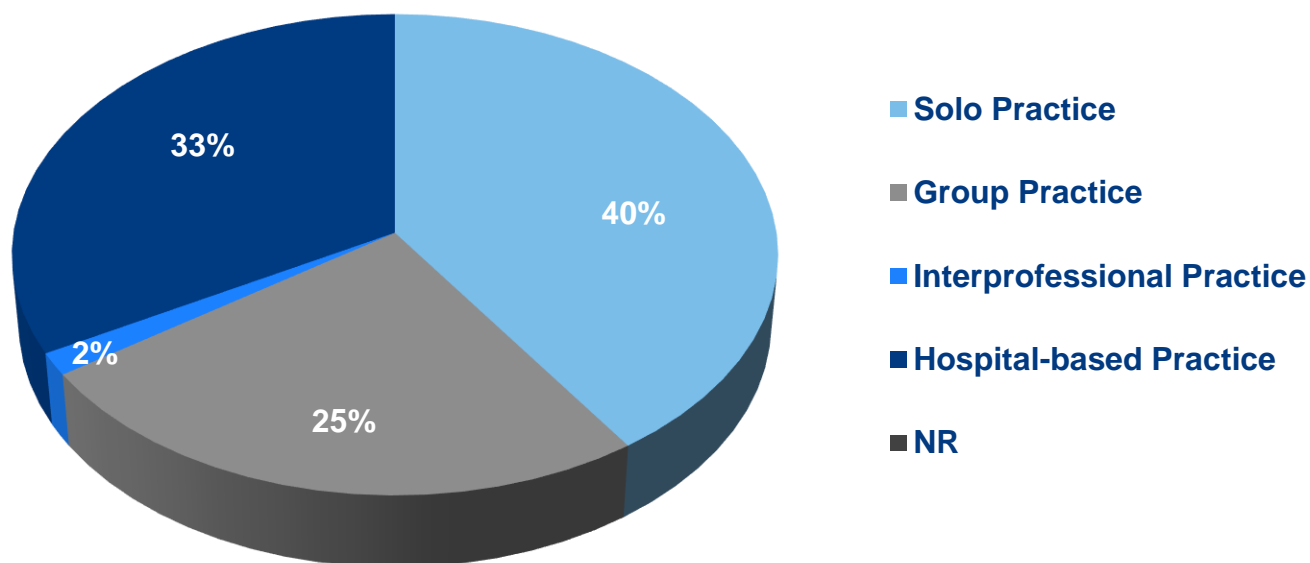


## Percentage by main work setting, 2017





## Percentage by practice organization, 2017





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

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	26.5
Direct patient care with teaching component	10.6
Teaching without patient care	2.0
Indirect patient care	7.0
Health facility committees	1.0
Administration	2.6
Research	1.3
Managing practice	1.4
Continued professional development	2.5
Other	0.9
<b>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</b>	<b>55.9</b>



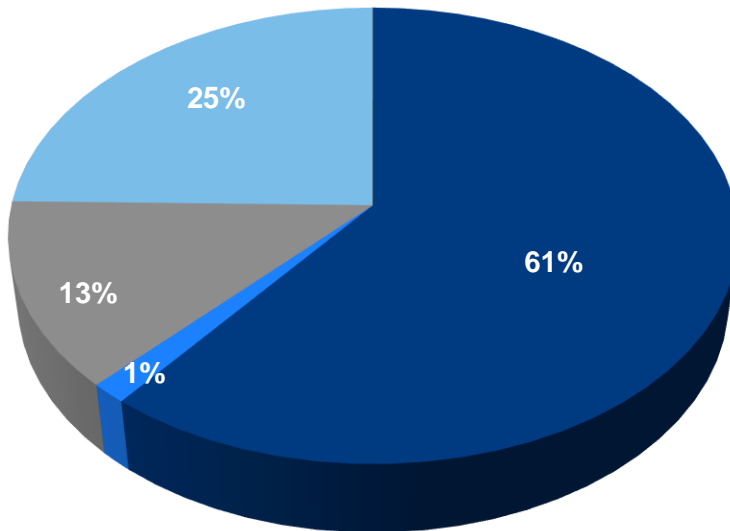
## On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 95% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 163 hrs./month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 46 hrs./month



## Percentage by remuneration method

### Primary payment method<sup>1</sup> 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 Urology in 2015/16 (those earning at least \$60,000) = \$462,688<sup>2</sup>

Average percent overhead reported by Urologists in 2017 = 25%<sup>3</sup>

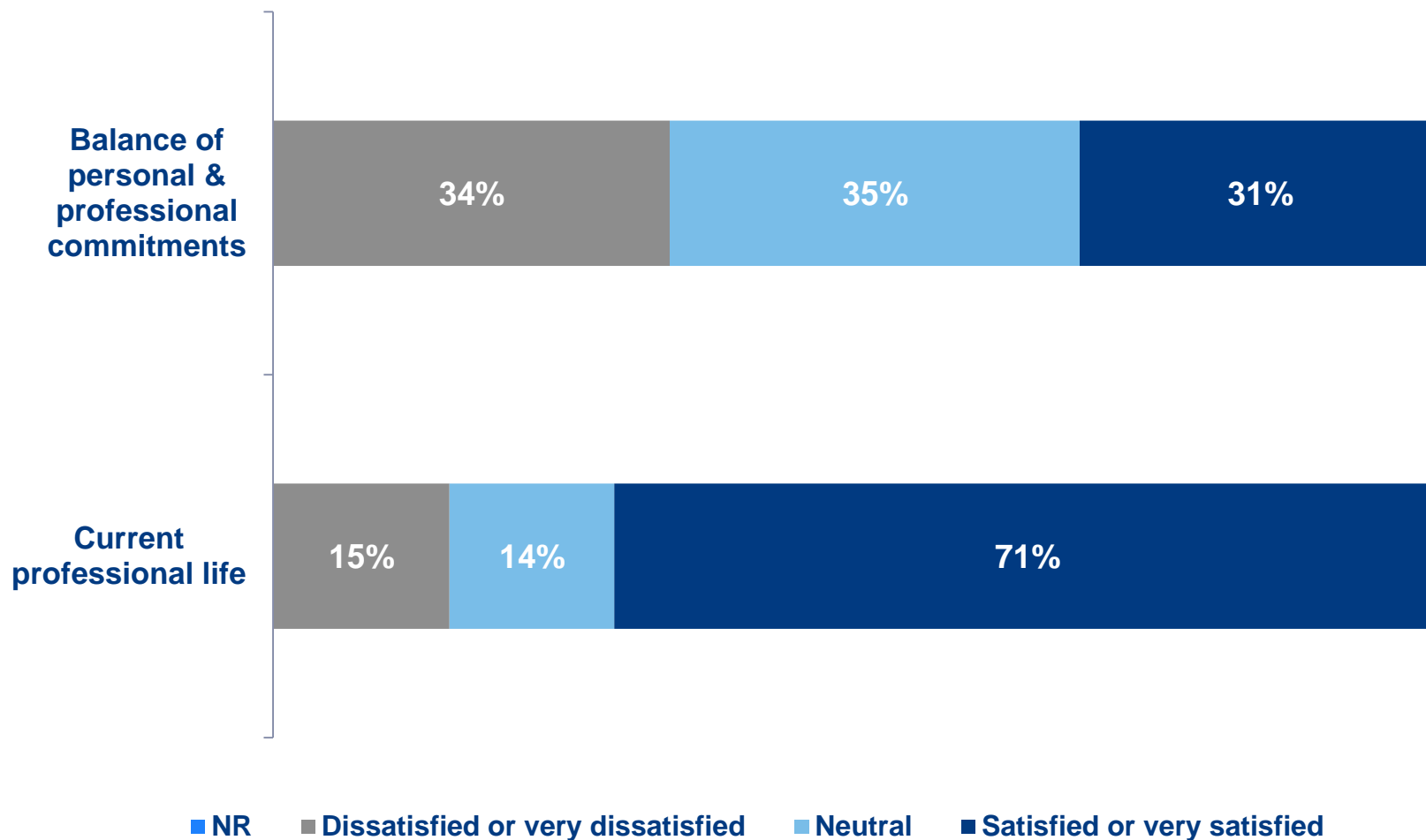
<sup>1</sup> 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association

<sup>2</sup> National Physician Database, 2015/16, CIHI

<sup>3</sup> 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



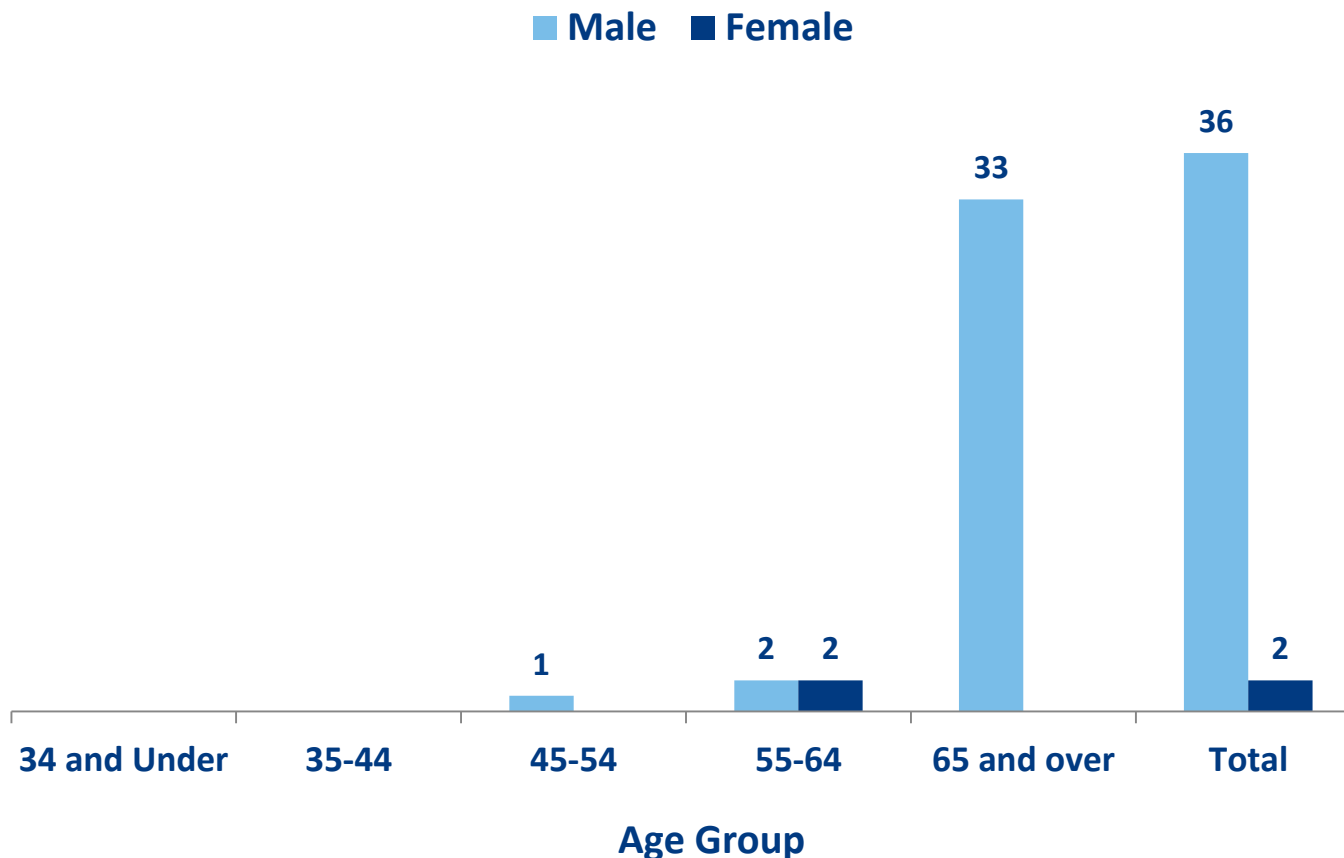
## Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017







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

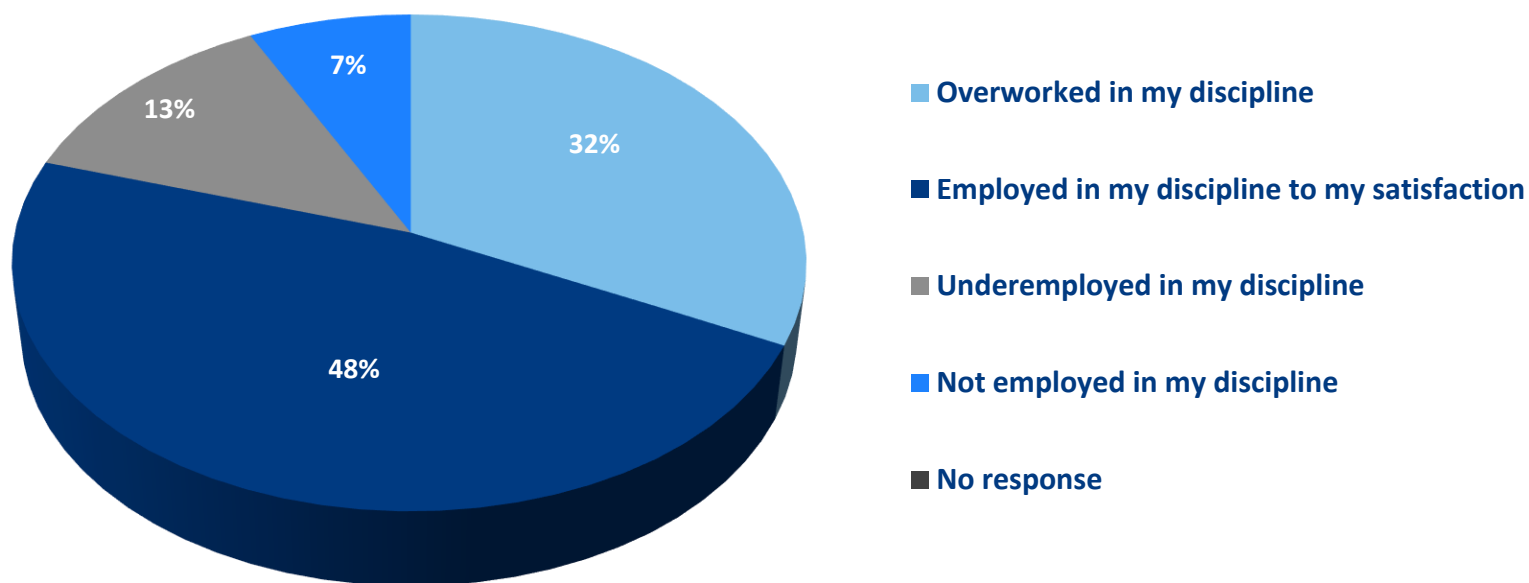


**Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons**

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](#)