

Grand Rounds Presentation Outline

Title: The Physician as Leader in the Hospital, Community, State, and Nation

Presenter: John Meigs, MD, FAAFP, Family Physician in Centreville, Alabama & Board Chair of the American Academy of Family Physicians

Date: November 29, 2018

Time: 12:30 CT (1:30 ET; 11:30 MT; 10:30 PT)

Abstract

The role of the physician typically does not end with the hospital or clinical setting. Due to their intimate knowledge of the healthcare system and their communities, physicians often take on leadership roles at the local, state, and national levels. Connecting and networking in rural settings must be intentional. Physicians may not have access to larger university or hospital networks. Dr. John Meigs has vast experience as a rural medical leader who has taken the leadership role of the physician to heart and served at the highest national levels of family medicine.

Learning Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to:

1. Articulate potential leadership roles in the community, hospital, state, and nation
2. Understand the need to be proactive and advocate for specific causes in a rural setting
3. Apply the principles of leadership to their own community context and stage of career development

Pre-Session Review Content

Prior to the November 2018 Grand Rounds event, participants should:

1. Read James L. Reinertsen's (1998) [Physicians as Leaders in Improving Health Care](#), *American college of Physicians*, p. 833-838.

2. Read Stephen Crane's (2006) Rural Physicians and Community Leadership, *NC Medical Journal*, p. 63-65. <http://classic.ncmedicaljournal.com/wp-content/uploads/NCMJ/jan-feb-06/Crane.pdf> (accessed October 17, 2018)

Pre-Session Activity

Bring a print-out of your responses to the Grand Rounds event.

According to Crane (2006), the main barriers to physician leadership in rural communities are:

- a. Lack of funds and policies
- b. Lack of time and training
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the Above

According to Crane (2006), physician leadership is important to developing community programs, because physicians frequently bring unique clinical credibility to a project.

- a. True
- b. False

According to Reinertsen (1998), this is not a characteristic of an excellent leader:

- a. Being able to define reality, often with data
- b. Being able to change things
- c. Being able to persuade
- d. Being able to do much of the work inside their area of responsibility

According to Reinertsen (1998), management refers to focusing on producing needed change, while leadership refers to working with people and processes to produce predictable results

- a. True
- b. False

According to Reinertsen (1998), black hat thinking refers to a style of thinking that emphasizes:

- a. Innovation and Change
- b. Logic and Reason
- c. Judgement and Caution
- d. None of the above

According to Reinertsen (1998), leaders must embody the values of those whom they:

- a. Lead
- b. Follow
- c. Admire
- d. Resist