

## Grand Rounds Presentation

**Title:** Live Where You Work

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**Date:** April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**Time:** 11 am MT (10PT, 12CT, 1ET)

## Learning Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to:

1. Describe geography's influence on poverty.
2. Explore the demographic make-up of the areas in which they live and work.
3. Discuss the benefits and challenges of living in the community in which they work.

## Pre-session Review Content

1. Read Hancock, Steinbach, Nesbitt, Adler, & Auerswald (2009), Why doctors choose small towns: A developmental model of rural physician recruitment and retention (PDF Download)
2. Read Funk (2019), [Live & practice: Small towns 2019](#)
3. Read Thomas (2014), [Hospitals, doctors moving out of poor city neighborhoods to more affluent areas](#)
4. Read McGrail, Wingrove, Petterson, & Bazemore (2017), [Mobility of US rural primary care physicians during 2000-2014](#)

## Pre-Session Activity

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

1. According to Hancock and colleagues, initial and continuing choice to live and practice in a small-town is determined by four major pathways. They are:
  - a. access to technology, transportation, quality of life, small neighborhoods
  - b. familiarity, sense of place, community involvement, and self-actualization
  - c. education, recreation, healthcare, and economy
  - d. resilience, recreation, culture, and history
  
2. According to Hancock and colleagues, which of the following factors is not known to be important for recruitment of rural physicians?
  - a. community service orientation
  - b. rural residency experience
  - c. loan repayment program participation
  - d. rural upbringing
  - e. owning one's own practice
  
3. According to Hancock and colleagues, which of the following factors is not known to be important for retention of rural physicians?
  - a. rural-focused medical school track
  - b. sociocultural integration
  - c. employment opportunities for spouse
  - d. financial sustainability of practice
  - e. reasonable workload and call schedule
  
4. According to Funk, for physicians, small towns offer opportunities to fuse professional opportunity with great \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. work/life balance
  - b. culture
  - c. history
  - d. friendly neighbors

5. According to Thomas, in the US, hospitals in poor neighborhoods were mostly started by religious organizations and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. health corporations
  - b. military
  - c. social reformers
  - d. international organizations
  
6. According to McGrail and colleagues, rural physicians are more likely to leave small town practice for which of the following reasons?
  - a. Increased salary in the city
  - b. Higher median household income in the rural community
  - c. Rural upbringing
  - d. Higher unemployment rate
  - e. More than adequate numbers of physicians and competition
  
7. Economic aspects appear to have only a minor role in mobility decisions of primary care physicians compared with geographic aspects of population size and hospital access.
  - a. True
  - b. False