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Objectives

- To evaluate if information from Residency Program Director (RPD) interviews will affect student residency match rates
- To describe student characteristics that may influence match rates

Background

- The number of residency applicants is increasing faster than residency positions
- There is increased competition for residency positions
- Inclusion of residency preparation sessions in pharmacy programs have increased match rates by 15%
- No literature exists on using an interview platform to create videos for students to use to prepare for the residency process

Institutional Context

- SIUe faculty host annual residency information sessions
 - Similar information is covered each year
- SIUe had a 61% and 60% match rate in 2019 and 2020, respectively (trending down)
- Information shared by faculty may differ from current RPD advice

Methods

- Question list created based on key residency topics
- ASHP Residency Directory used for RPD contact email
- 21 RPDs in Southern IL and St. Louis, MO were contacted via email
 - 6 were interviewed on Zoom with the question list
 - 4 hospital PGY1
 - 1 community PGY1
 - 1 infectious disease PGY2
- 11 topic-specific videos were created
- Patient population:** SIUe School of Pharmacy Class of 2021 interested in residency
- Pre-survey sent via email in Fall 2020 to collect:
 - Informed consent
 - Demographic information
 - Characteristics
- Participants given access to videos after consent obtained

Methods

- Post-survey sent via email after National Matching Services closed in March 2021
 - Collected characteristics, interview and rank data
- Primary outcome:** Phase I match rate in study group vs control group
 - Fischer's exact was used
- Secondary outcome:** describe characteristics of the study group
 - Percent, mean, and SD used to describe data

Results

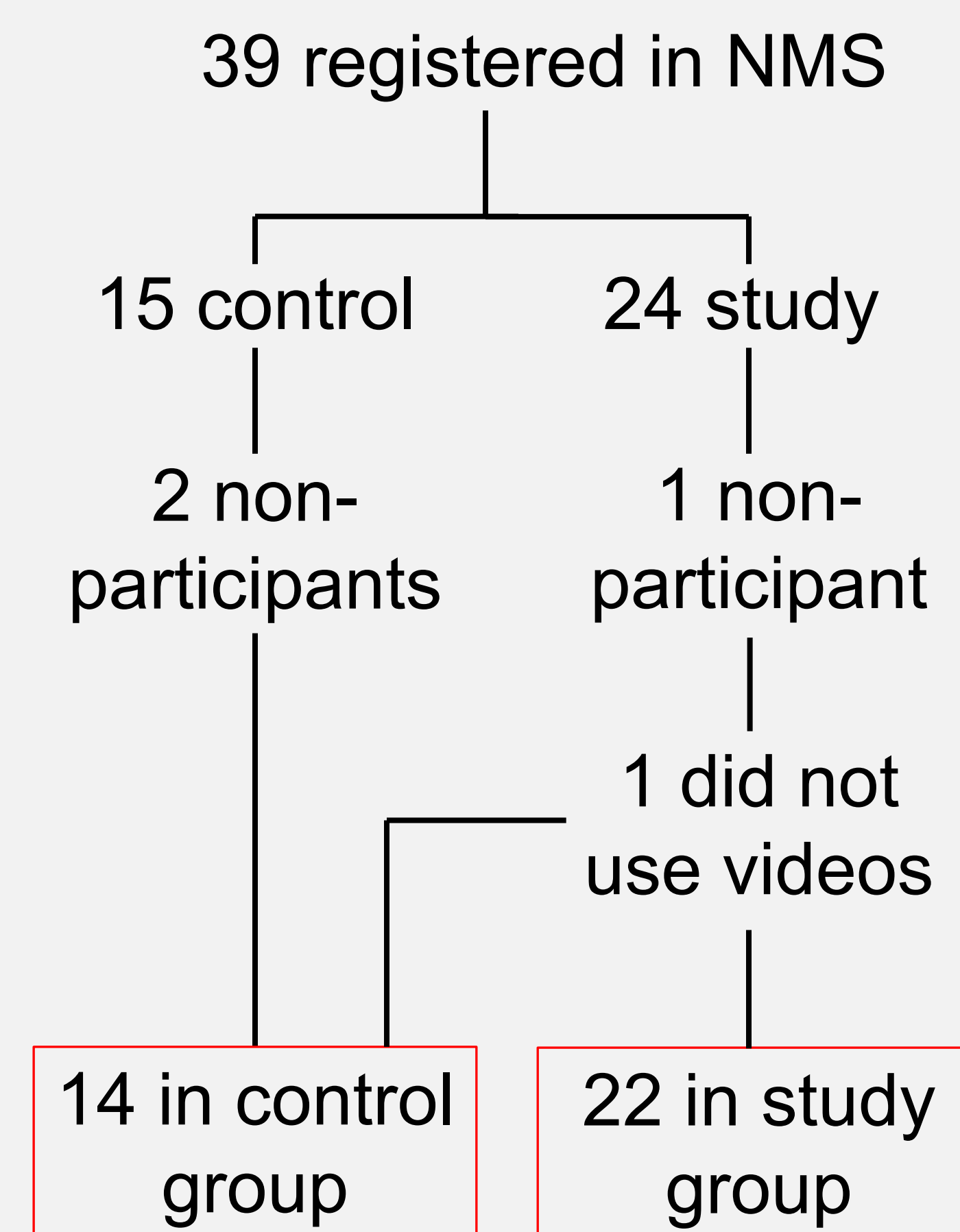


Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Study Group (n=22)

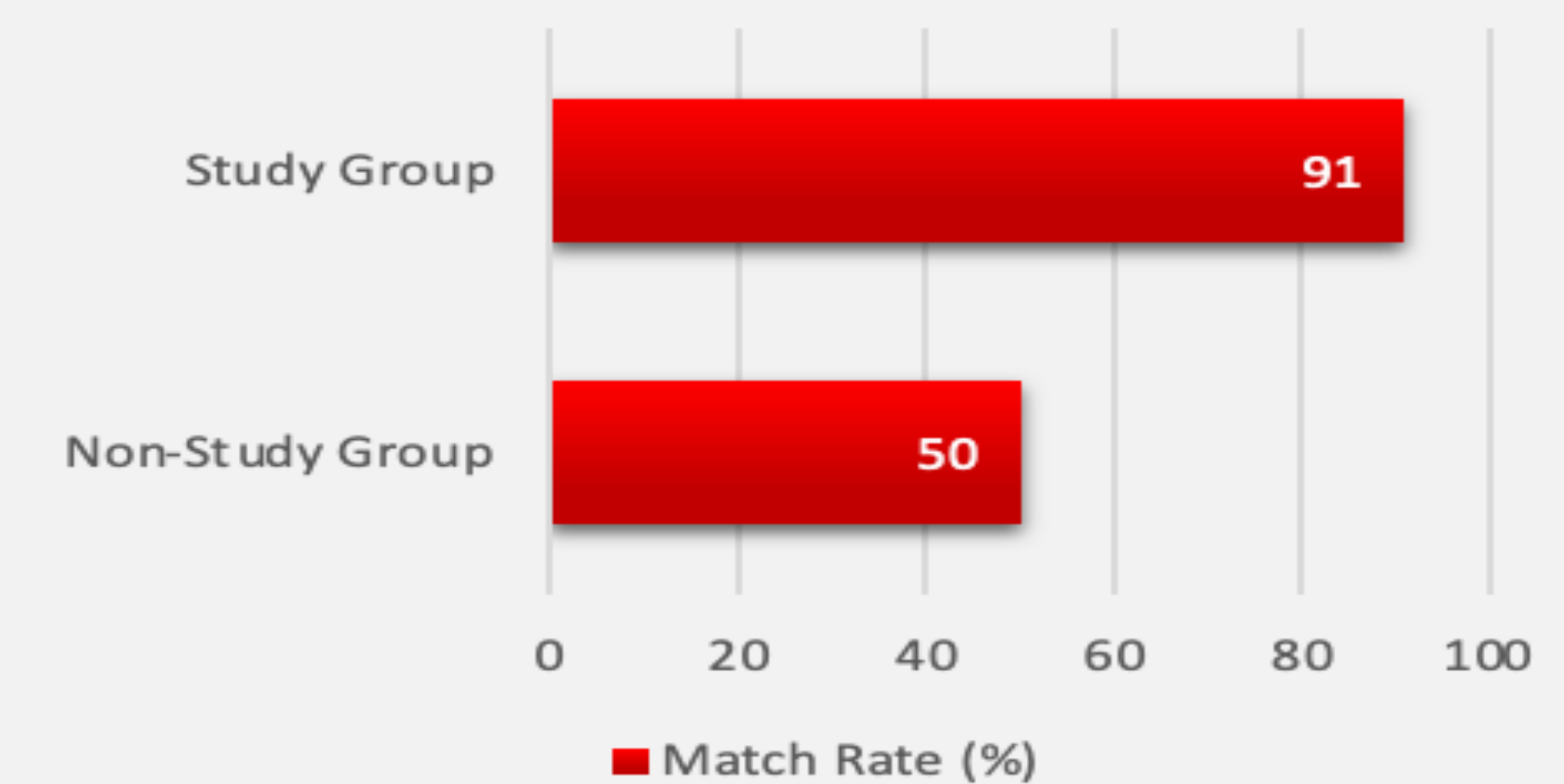
Characteristic		# of Students (%)
Age	≤ 25	21 (95.5)
	> 25	1 (4.5)
Gender	Female	18 (81.8)
	Male	4 (18.2)
Race/Ethnicity	White	4 (18.2)
	Black	1 (4.5)
	Hispanic	1 (4.5)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1 (4.5)
Hometown	Illinois	19 (86.4)
	Missouri	3 (13.6)
Education Level	No prior degree	20 (90.9)
	Bachelor's degree	2 (9.1)

Table 2. Characteristics of Post-Survey Group (n=20)

Characteristic		Data (n, % or Mean, SD)
Work (n, %)	Only Hospital	5 (25.0)
	Only Community	5 (25.0)
	2 Experiences	9 (45.0)
	3 Experiences	1 (5.0)
Leadership (n, %)	0 Experiences	2 (10.0)
	1 Experience	6 (30.0)
	2+ Experiences	12 (60.0)
Research Experience (n, %)	Research	3 (15.0)
	Independent Study	7 (35.0)
	Both	2 (10.0)
	Neither	8 (40.0)
Poster Presentation Experience (n, %)	Yes	5 (25.0)
	No	15 (75.0)
Residency Session Attendance (n, %)	Happy Hours	12 (60.0)
	Fall Panel	1 (5.0)
	Both	7 (35.0)
	Neither	0 (0.0)
Meeting Attendance (n, %)	1 Meeting	1 (5.0)
	2 Meetings	12 (60.0)
	3+ Meetings	7 (35.0)
# of programs applied to (Mean, SD)		10.2 (3.5)
# of interview offers (Mean, SD)		5.1 (2.5)
# of completed interviews (Mean, SD)		5.0 (2.5)
# of programs ranked (Mean, SD)		4.6 (2.6)

Results and Discussion

Figure 1. Phase I Match Rates Between Groups



- Phase I match results:** 20/22 in study group vs 7/14 in control group (91.0% vs 50.0%, p = 0.0014)
- Videos resulted in a positive increase in match rates
- Common characteristics in the study group:
 - Work experience in ≥1 pharmacy
 - Prior research or independent study experience
 - Attendance at other residency information sessions
 - Attendance at ≥2 local/state/national meetings
- Prior poster presentation experience did not seem to influence match rate
- Participants in the study group on average applied to 10.2 programs, interviewed with 5.0, and ranked 4.6 programs
 - This number is similar to what other literature has shown
 - The more programs ranked, the higher the likelihood of matching

Limitations

- Students who joined the study may be more intrinsically motivated than control group
- Unknown characteristics of control group for secondary outcomes
- Single institution, small study, only 6 RPDs agreed to be interviewed
- Only Phase I data (Phase II and post-match scramble could increase match rate for both study and control group)

Conclusions

- Inclusion of new video resource with current RPD advice led to an improved match rate
- Work experience, research or independent study experience, attendance at other residency information sessions and ≥2 meetings are common among students who have a high likelihood of matching