Advising Residents for Life Post-Residency: R3 Evening Meeting Outline
Dr. Justin Glass, Program Director, Family Medicine Residency of Idaho
June 2015

1. Welcome
2. CME
   a. What is required?
      i. Can search for state by state requirements on web.
         1. Idaho: 40 hours in 2 years
         2. Oregon: 60 hours in 2 years
            a. 6 credits must be in pain management of end of life care. Must do within 1 year of licensure.
            b. Must take 1 hour pain management course also
         3. Montana: None
         4. Utah: 40 hours in 2 years
            a. 6 hours must be from a list from division of occupational and professional licensure
         5. Washington: 200 hours in 4 years
         6. Arizona: 40 hours in 2 years
         7. Colorado: None
         8. California: 50 hrs in 2 years (If DO, then 150 hrs in 3 yrs)
            a. 12 hours must be in pain management once
            b. If >25% geri pts, then 20 hrs must be in geriatrics.
         9. Nevada: 40 hrs in 2 years (If DO, then 35 hrs in 1 year)
            a. 2 hours in ethics
   b. State requirements are generally trumped by ABFM requirement
      i. 150 hours in 3 year cycle (average 50 hours / yr)
      ii. See ABIM requirements below too.
   c. How do you decide what type of CME you want to do:
      i. Solo study vs practice group study vs large group activity
      ii. Cost
      iii. Location
      iv. Specific learning needs
      v. New skill set sought
   d. How do you find it?
      i. Search strategies -- AAFP / local hospital / referral center / mail
   e. How do you track it?
      i. AAFP website www.aafp.org CME center
      ii. Keeps full history
      iii. Allows searches to add CME courses
3. **ABFM Certification**  
   a. ABFM website: [www.theabfm.org](http://www.theabfm.org)  
   b. Initial test: April 2015  $1300  ABFM  
   c. Recertification: 10 years if Maintenance of Certification program followed  
      i. Two SAM’s (Self Assessment Modules) every 3 years  
      ii. One PPM (Performance in Practice Module) every 3 years  
      iii. Cost is relatively high.  
         1. $1900 – 2365 / 10 years for modules (2014 data)

4. **ABIM Certification**  
   a. ABIM website: [www.abim.org](http://www.abim.org)  
   b. Initial test: April 2015  $1365  
   c. Recertification: 10 years if Maintenance of Certification program followed  
      i. Earn 20 pts / year minimum. 100 pts in 5 years  
      ii. Points earned by completing modules (10 pts generally), MKSAP, and special MOC sessions  
      iii. Practice Assessment/Patient Voice/Patient safety requirements suspended for 2 years in 2015  
      iv. Cost for entire program is $1940 (10 years)

5. **Professional Memberships**  
   a. AAFP  
      i. $420/yr national dues  
      ii. Additional dues for state license depending on state  
         1. Idaho $250/yr  
      iii. New physician member x first 7 years. Various discounts apply during this period. CME courses / Self study / Products  
      iv. Does your job pay for this membership?  
   
   b. ACP  
      i. Dues:  
         1. $275 within 7yrs of medical school  
         2. $530  8 or more years since medical school  
      ii. Dues State: Included in national dues  
      iii. New physician benefits do exist for courses, etc.  
      iv. Does your job pay for this membership?  

   c. County Medical Society  

   d. American Medical Association

6. **Biographical Tracking**  
   a. Begin now!
b. Review one strategy for doing this – see attached template

7. License / DEA renewal
   a. Don’t trust someone else to do this for you
   b. Does your job pay for this?

8. Various certification renewals
   a. BLS 2 years / ACLS 2 years
   b. NRP 2 years / STABLE 2 years
   c. PALS 2 year
   d. ALSO 5 years
   e. ATLS 5 years

9. Know the laws regarding medical practice in your state.
   a. Medical license in Idaho:
      http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title54/T54CH18.htm

10. Keep in mind what gets physicians in trouble:
    a. Not seeing a patient in which the clinical picture clearly indicates the patients should be seen.
    b. Failing to respect boundaries of the patient – provider relationship
       i. sex
    c. Writing scripts for family / friends outside of a patient-provider relationship:
       i. Narcotics
       ii. Anxiolytics
       iii. Anything

11. Malpractice coverage
    a. Per claim
    b. Aggregate
    c. Tail coverage

12. Being a professional in a small town

13. How do you handle a big increase in salary?