Optimizing Patient Care and Resident Education in an Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic: The Lehigh Valley Experience

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Methods:
- Seventy-two surveys were distributed during the 1 year study period of which 68 were included in the analysis
- Factors reviewed included:
  - 1:1 Faculty to resident ratio versus 1:2 faculty to resident ratio
  - Patient number seen
  - Distribution of patients (gynecology to obstetrics)
  - Specific faculty
- Statistical assessment included Spearman’s rho correlation, χ² analysis, and independent t tests using SPSS 15.0.

Results:
- Resident Surveys by PGY Level
- Resident Satisfaction vs. Number of Patients Seen
- Resident Satisfaction vs. Specific Faculty Attending

Conclusions:
Data suggest that improved staffing of continuity clinics with double attending coverage improves both “perceived” patient care and the educational value of continuity clinic sessions. The optimal patient number seen, based on our survey, is nine per session. Neither the attending, nor the type of patients the resident is responsible for, appear to have a significant effect on these parameters.