Background

- Founded in 2006 to standardize entry into Pediatric Fellowships
- Charged by AMSPDC to focus on fellowship training issues
- Modeled after Association of Subspecialty Professors (ASP) of internal medicine
- A unique organizational structure
Entry into Fellowship

• 2006
  – **Six** subspecialties had implemented or were committed to using a fellow match through the National Residency Matching Program (NRMP)
  – **Five** subspecialties used the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS)
  – **Two** used both ERAS and NRMP
Entry into Fellowship

• 2012
  – 18 pediatric subspecialties use NRMP
    • Spring match (PSSM): cardiology, endocrinology, GI, infectious diseases, pulmonary
    • Fall match (PSFM): critical care, developmental-behavioral, emergency medicine, nephrology, rheumatology,
    • Independent: neonatal-perinatal medicine, hematology-oncology
  – Others: pediatric anesthesia, medical genetics, child/adolescent psychiatry, child neurology (linked with the general resident match), adolescent medicine
  – 17 pediatric subspecialties use ERAS
Match

- **Positive Aspects**
  - Standardize fellowship entry
  - Effective recruitment strategy
  - Timely strategy

- **Negative Aspects**
  - Disadvantage to small or “isolated” programs
  - Could favor costal programs
  - Still requires early decisions by residents
Match

• Challenges to Pediatric Programs
  – Common interview dates means residents interrupt rotations and leave programs simultaneously to interview for fellowships.
  – Common fellowship start date (July 1) encourages residents to leave programs early before official end date (June 30).
  – Match process still requires “early” decisions.
Strategic Plan-January 2011

- Creating and sustaining a network of subspecialty organizations
- Serving as a source of subspecialty expertise
- Focusing on the development of the subspecialty workforce
- Creating a sustainable business plan.
Current Action Items

• American Board of Pediatrics Clinical Training Initiative
  – CoPS serves as the communication network to disseminate information and receive feedback

• Pediatric Educational Excellence Across the Continuum (PEEAC) conference
  – Co-Sponsor-2011 and 2013

• APPD and PAS Workshops
  – “Developing a Bootcamp for Pediatric Fellows”
Membership

• **Sustaining Membership:**
  – $10,000 or more/year

• **Supporting Membership:**
  – $5,000-$9,999/year

• **Contributing Membership:**
  – $2,500-$4,999/year

• **Society and Section Dues:**
  – $500/year
Membership has Benefits

• Advance child health through communication and collaboration
• Ensure that all subspecialties work together
• Increase the visibility of the pediatric subspecialties in the pediatric community
• Promote pediatric subspecialties and their work
Members: 2011-2012

• **Sustaining**
  – American Board of Pediatrics
  – Association of Medical School Pediatric Department chairs
  – Association of Pediatric Program Directors

• **Supporting**
  – American Pediatric Society
Members: 2011-2012

• Contributing
  – Academic Pediatric Association
  – Child Neurology Society
  – Society for Pediatric Research

• AAP Sections
  – Allergy/Immunology      Critical Care
  – Emergency Medicine      Perinatal Pediatrics
  – Pulmonology            Rheumatology
  – Gastroenterology, Hepatology, Nutrition
Members: 2011-2012

- SOCIETIES
  - AAAAI
  - ASPHO
  - Helfer Society
  - NASPghan
  - SAHM
  - SDBP
  - ASPN
  - CNS
  - PES
  - PIDS
  - SPCTPD
  - SPD
Action Items: The Future

• **CoPS can serve to facilitate:**
  – The transition to NAS (the Next Accreditation System)-subspecialty specific milestones and entrustable professional activities (EPAs)
  – The transition to subspecialty fellowships
  – The education of subspecialty educators
CoPS Website

www.pedsubs.org
CoPS Website: www.pedsubs.org

- PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY
  - What does a child neurologist do?
  - What are the career opportunities?
  - What Board(s) certifies Child Neurologists?
  - What is the lifestyle of a Child Neurologist?
  - What is the compensation of a Child Neurologist?
  - How do I become a Child Neurologist?
  - Where do I find out about available programs?
  - When do I apply?
  - Why should I choose to become a Pediatric Neurologist?
What does a Pediatric Neurologist do?
The discipline of Pediatric Neurology, also called Child Neurology, encompasses disorders of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerve and muscle affecting infants, children and adolescents. The variety of patients seen by a Child Neurologist varies from those with common, relatively straightforward conditions, such as cerebral palsy or migraine, to those with rare or complex conditions, such as metabolic or degenerative disorders. This robust variety of conditions allows Child Neurologists to structure their scientific or clinical careers according to their clinical or research interests.
Transitions
Questions?