

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the House Committee on Higher Education Tuesday, February 16, 2016 at 2:01 p.m. by Robert Bley-Vroman, Chancellor and Jerris Hedges, MD, Dean and Allen Hixon, MD, Chair, Family Medicine & Community Health John A Burn Schools of Medicine University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

HB 1758 HD1 – RELATING TO HEALTH

Chair Choy, Vice Chair Ichiyama and members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify in strong support of HB 1758 HD1, provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in our BOR Approved Budget. This measure would appropriate funds to support <u>medical residency programs</u> to help alleviate the shortage of primary care physicians in rural O'ahu and our neighbor island communities.

The public face of our medical school is its MD students—and we certainly are proud of the fact that close to 90% of them in every class are kama'āina who do Hawai'i proud, e.g. routinely scoring above the national average on U.S. medical licensing exams.

But University of Hawai'i at Mānoa John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM) also offers another type of training critical to our state that are less well known. Every year, JABSOM supervises the work of some 230 physicians at major medical centers in Hawai'i, doctors who are working toward licensure and board certification in about 20 different "Graduate Medical Education" specialties and subspecialties. They include:

- Internal Medicine (including Geriatrics and Cardiovascular Disease)
- Surgery (including Surgical Critical Care)
- Family Medicine (including Sports Medicine)
- Psychiatry (including Geriatric, Child & Adolescent, and Addictions)
- Obstetrics and Gynecology (Including Maternal Fetal Medicine and Family Planning)
- Pediatrics (including Neonatal-Perinatal)
- Pathology
- Orthopaedic Surgery
- The Transitional Year Residency Program provides a single year of clinical experience in various disciplines such as medicine and surgery before undertaking a specialty residency program.

Even while training, these doctors are <u>working</u>, caring for patients under the supervision of our University of Hawai'i faculty clinicians. The federal government, through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid services (CMS), provides about 70% of the total salary for each the JABSOM "MD resident" positions. Hawai'i's teaching hospitals have paid the 30% shortfall for these resident positions from their operating budgets.

The rapidly changing healthcare financial environment, however, is limiting the capacity of teaching hospitals/clinics to fund GME training. Many states facing primary care shortages have begun to supplement the available federal GME funding. This important piece is missing in Hawai'i. We ask the Legislature to create an annual GME appropriation, which would allow JABSOM to <u>expand</u> the post-MD training of new doctors.

This investment would pay off significantly by increasing access to health care in our state. As you know, workforce studies indicate that Hawai'i is nearly 700 physicians short (across all disciplines) when compared to national norms. This number has been steadily rising over the years and is predicted to increase.

We know that of all MDs who graduate from JABSOM and also do their post-MD training through JABSOM in Hawai'i, 80% of them will remain in the islands to practice medicine. Expanding GME is the most effective way to attract and retain physicians for Hawai'i.

Additionally, JABSOM's intent is to expand the number of new physician-trainees in the specialties and locations where our doctor shortages are greatest.

Investing in the GME program helps to ensure that Hawai'i grows new doctors who will practice here.

The University of Hawai'i requests that the Legislature appropriate funds in the amount of \$2 million as recommended by the Hawai'i Medical Education Council to maintain the stability of the existing residency programs and support the expansion of the Family Medicine Residency Program and provide the needed faculty, staff and clinical learning environment infrastructure support to sustain this expansion. This appropriation will be an ongoing need to ensure adequate primary care provider training for future generations.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.