

Gathering Information about Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine from the American Board of Pediatricians Genetic and Biological Variables in Pediatrician

Abstract

The topic of gender equity in academic medicine is crucial. It is important to assess if there is equal access to the prestige and benefits of endowed professorships. In obstetrics and gynaecology, a medical specialty that focuses on women's health and has a higher proportion of female doctors than other medical specialties, we looked into this issue.

Keywords: Gender equity • DEI • Endowed chair • Endowed professorship • Pediatrics

Introduction

We assessed professors from 27 of the best grant funded US departments. This comprised two departments from the top 10 grant funded medical schools in addition to the 25 pediatric departments with the greatest grant funding overall. We determined gender (assigned by the researchers as man or woman), degree, and publication metrics using information that was publicly available (H-index, citation number, and publication number). Six academics without doctoral-level terminal degrees, none of whom held endowed chairs, were omitted from the analysis sample. Using the 2 statistic, we contrasted the proportion of full professors who were men and women who held endowed chairs.

Description

Then, after correcting for gender, educational attainment, and national institutes of health funding (indicators for no funding and quartiles), we created multivariable models to explain having an endowed chair. We assessed professors from 27 of the best grant funded US departments. This comprised two departments from the top 10 grant funded medical schools in addition to the 25 pediatric departments with the greatest grant funding overall. We determined gender (assigned by the researchers as man or woman), degree, and publication metrics using information that was publicly available (H-index, citation number, and publication number). Six academics without doctoral level terminal degrees, none of whom held endowed chairs, were omitted from the analysis sample. Using the 2 statistic, we contrasted the proportion of full professors who were men and women who held endowed chairs. In order to account for gender, educational attainment, financing from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and a publishing measure, we then built multi-variable models to explain having an endowed chair. As the we present the model with the publication metric that has the greatest fit to the data, as determined by Akaike information criteria, since because x 3 publication metrics are highly correlated, only one metric at a time may be modelled simultaneously with the other covariates. Data were taken out of November.

Results

714 (38.7%) of the sample's 1847 full professors of pediatrics were female. Across departments, there were 23 to 182 full professors (median 63; IQR 49-77). Between 25.0% and 46.8% of full professors were female (median 37.1%; IQR 34.4-42.9). 23.4% (433/1847) of full professors held endowed chairs.

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Discussion

Despite the fact that numerous studies have predicted the need for a physician workforce, it wasn't until the Future of Pediatric Education II (FOPE II) task force report that an extensive study that was solely focused on pediatrics, both at the generalist and subspecialist level, was published.

A minority of the full professors in these well-funded academic pediatrics departments who participated in this study were female. Males were also much more likely than women to occupy endowed chair positions among these full professors: While fewer than 1 in 6 women held endowed chairs, more than 1 in 4 men did. Multivariable analysis revealed that this difference was no longer significant, indicating that gender variations in publications, financing, and degree type accounted for the majority of its explanation.

Conclusion

This research implies that current levels will produce about 6 pediatric neurosurgeons that are certified by the ABPNS each year, despite the fact that the training infrastructure now in place has the theoretical capacity to teach more than 20 pediatric neurosurgeons yearly. This calls into question how many pediatric neurosurgeons will be needed in the future.

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Conflict of Interest

The author has no known conflicts of interest associated with this paper.