

가?

How many emergency physicians does Korea need?

Sang Mo Je, M.D., Young Hwan Choi, M.D., Yoo Seuk Park, M.D., Young Soon Cho, M.D., Seung Ho Kim, M.D.

Purpose: This research used mathematical modeling to project the supply and demand of emergency physicians over the next decade in Korea.

Methods: A model was used to project the annual emergency physicians (EP) workforce supply and demand through the year 2015. The mathematical equations used were as follows: Supply = number of emergency physicians at the beginning of the year plus annual residency graduates minus annual attrition; Demand formula I = 5.29 full-time equivalent positions/emergency department (ED) × the number of hospital EDs, Demand formula II = annual ED visits/(4,700visits/EP/year), Demand formula III = (11 to 16 EP per major referral ED) + (6 to 8 EP per urban district/regional hospital ED).

Results: While the most conservative demand projection was 1,505 EPs in the year 2015, the most aggressive supply estimate with a yearly supply of 120 new EPs and a 1% attrition rate was 1,362 EPs in that year.

Conclusions: In Korea, emergency physicians will remain in short supply for the next ten years, even at the present levels of EM residency output.

Key Words: Manpower, Residency, Emergency medicine

Department of Emergency Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

4가

16 가 .

가 1 , 2

93

51 가 319 , (2004 12)¹⁾.

가 가 24 가

4 2 , 2 4 , 2

. 2004 11 가 2005 3

92 29 (32%)가

3 24

58%

1995

2005 414 () 481

414

:

134

Tel: 02) 2228-2460, Fax: 02) 392-3715

E-mail: edksh@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

: 2005 8 10 , 1 : 2005 9 7

: 2005 11 1

?

가

	?	10			
1.					
1) 1997 Haase 118					
1.		9.7	가		36
			5.7	가	
					940
			7.85	가	
				13.57	가
			4.74		
	가			40	
			5.29		가
15,000		51			
					430
					430 × 5.29 =
					2274.7, 2,275
2) 2003 AMWAC (Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee)					
1)				major referral ED 30	, urban district ED
2)				76	, rural/regional hospital ED 45
3)					, private hospital ED 23
major referral					
2.				ED 11 ~ 16	, urban district ED rural/regional
				hospital ED 6 ~ 8	가
					major referral ED
				16	11 ~ 16, urban
+				district ED rural/regional hospital ED	
	2)			2	93, 가
				319	6 ~ 8

Table 1. Emergency medicine trainee, 1996 to 2005

	Quota	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
1996	72	72	-	-	-	72
1997	53	53	40	24	20	137
1998	54	54	32	44	28	158
1999	65	59	32	37	43	171
2000	81	81	32	36	33	182
2001	102	75	58	33	34	200
2002	104	61	73	58	32	224
2003	105	76	54	71	60	261
2004	105	78	74	52	71	275
2005	126	109	79	76	53	317

Source: The Korean Society of Emergency Medicine

$$(11 \sim 16) \times 16 + (6 \sim 8) \times 414 = 2,660 \sim 3,568$$

가 .

3) 1993 Graff ⁶⁾ 가 2.5 2005 1 (317/4=79.25) 80
 , 40 , 1 47 , 2가 가 . 126 120
 1 4,700 가
 1 3)
 100,000,000/4,700=21,277 1%
 . 2004 15% ⁷⁻¹¹⁾. 1978 1988
 7,074,378 ¹⁾ 1,635
 7,074,378/4,700=1505.1, 1,505 1% ⁷⁾.

(American Medical Association)가

2. 2~3% ⁸⁾ 가

1) 2005 12% 15% ⁹⁻¹¹⁾.
 2005 가 2005 가 2001
 414 . ,

2) 2005 1 126 76 0.7% 가 ¹²⁾.
 가 30~40 가 .

(Table 1).
 가

0.7% 1%
 3%

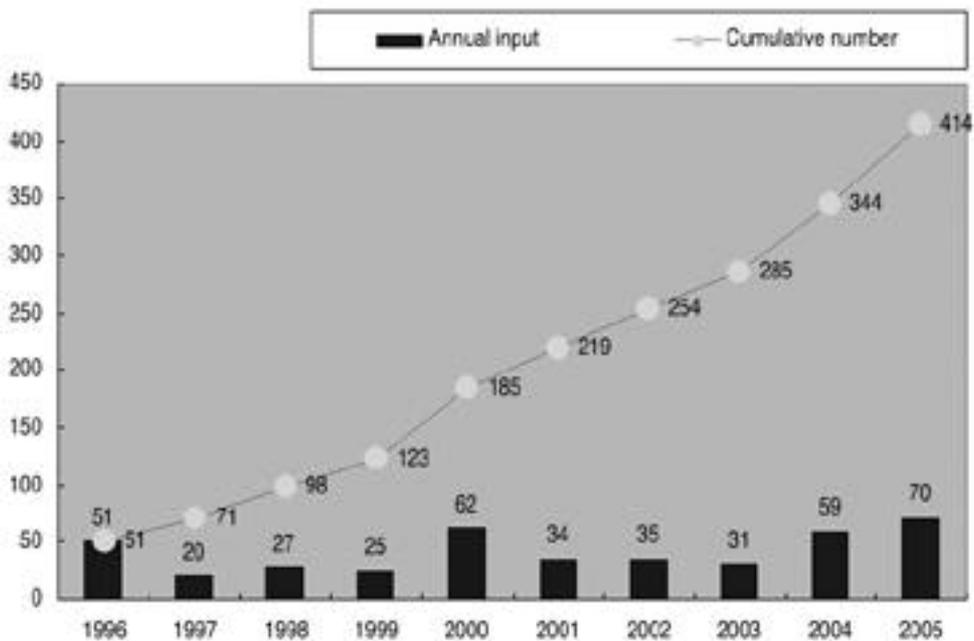


Fig. 1. The cumulative number of board certified emergency physicians in Korea (1996~2005).

가 80 120 가 , Fig. 2, scenario #2) 984 .
 1% 3% 가 47가 가 120 1%
 2005 2025 (Table 2, Fig. 2, scenario #3) 2015
 1,362 , 가 120
 가 80 1% (Table 2, 3% (Table 2, Fig. 2, scenario #4)
 Fig. 2, scenario #1) 2015 1,130 1,200 .
 , 80 3% (Table 2,

Table 2. Estimated number of emergency physicians at the end of each year, 2005 to 2025

	Scenario #1		Scenario #2		Scenario #3		Scenario #4	
	Annual supply	Total supply						
2005		414		414		414		414
2006	53	462	53	453	53	462	53	453
2007	76	533	76	513	76	533	76	513
2008	79	606	79	574	79	606	79	574
2009	109	708	109	663	109	708	109	663
2010	80	780	80	721	120	819	120	759
2011	80	851	80	777	120	930	120	853
2012	80	922	80	831	120	1,040	120	944
2013	80	992	80	884	120	1,148	120	1,032
2014	80	1,061	80	935	120	1,255	120	1,117
2015	80	1,130	80	984	120	1,362	120	1,200
2020	80	1,463	80	1,211	120	1,877	120	1,579
2025	80	1,779	80	1,405	120	2,367	120	1,904

Formula: total supply=(ex-total supply+annual supply) × (1-attribution rate)

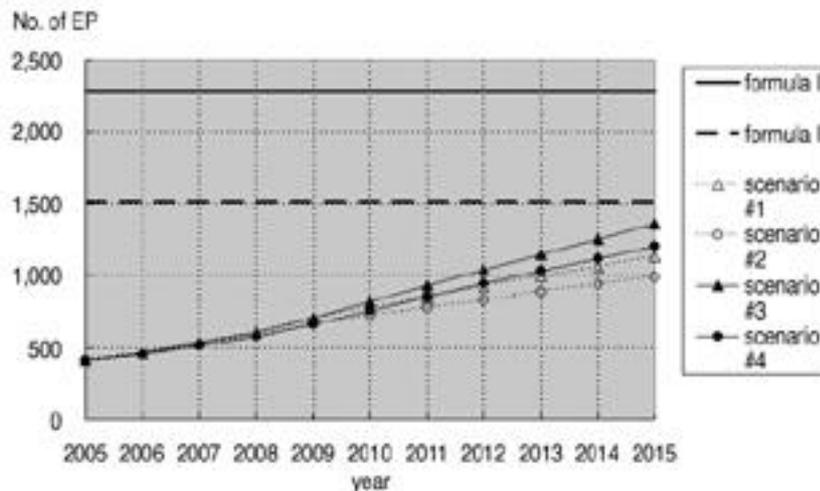


Fig. 2. Supply and demand projection of board-certified emergency physicians in Korea from 2005 to 2015.

Formula I: 5.29 X No. of EDs

Formula II: annual ED visit/4,700

Scenario #1: annual 80 new EP, 1% attrition rate

Scenario #2: annual 80 new EP, 3% attrition rate

Scenario #3: annual 120 new EP, 1% attrition rate

Scenario #4: annual 120 new EP, 3% attrition rate

가 가가
 , 가
 /

1. Statistical yearbook. Korean national emergency medical center; 2004. p.22.
2. Holliman CJ, Wuerz RC, Chapman DM, Hirshberg AJ. Workforce projections for emergency medicine: how many emergency physician does the United States need? *Acad Emerg Med* 1997;4:725-30.
3. Haase CE, Lewis LM, Kao B. Do estimates of emergency physician workforce underestimate current needs? *Ann Emerg Med* 1996;28:666-70.
4. Moorhead JC, Gallery ME, Hirshkorn C, Barnaby DP, Barsan WG, Conrad LC, et al. A study of the workforce in emergency medicine: 1999. *Ann Emerg Med* 2002;40:3-15.
5. The specialist emergency medicine workforce in australia. Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee, Sep 2003.
6. Graff LG, Wolf S, Dinwoodie R, Buono D, Mucci D. Emergency physician workload: A time study. *Ann Emerg Med* 1993;22:1156-63.
7. Hall KN, Wakeman MA. Residency-trained emergency physicians: Their demographics, practice evolution, and attrition from emergency medicine. *J Emerg Med* 1999;17:7-15.
8. Kletke PR, Marder WD, Silberger AB. The demographics of physicians supply: Trends and projections. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1987.
9. Gallery ME, Whitley TW, Klonis LK, Anzinger RK, Revicki DA. A study of occupational stress and depression among emergency physicians. *Ann Emerg Med* 1992;21:58-64.
10. Franaszek JB. Moving to solve our manpower crisis. *Ann Emerg Med* 1993;22:134-6.
11. Daniel Stern and Associates. 1994 and 1995 Emergency Medicine Salary Survey Results. Pittsburgh, PA, 1994, 1995.
12. Kim SR, Jang HS, Yoo SJ, Park SK. A study on the supply and demand planning of the medical specialists manpower and the policy development of quality improvement for postgraduate training program. 1st ed. Seoul, Korea Health Industry Development Institute, 2001. p.63.
13. Kim IB, Chung SM, Kim KH, Cho JP. Survey on emergency medicine specialists in korea: Working patterns and level of satisfaction. *J Korean Soc Emerg Med* 2002;13:281-8.
14. A basic plan for national emergency medical service from 2005 to 2010. Ministry of health and welfare of Korea; 2005. p.29-31.
15. Gallery ME, Allison EJ, Mitchell JM, Williams R. Manpower needs in academic emergency medicine. *Ann Emerg Med* 1990;19:797-801.
16. Song KJ, Park JB, Yang HJ, Lee BS, Rhee JE, Lim YS, et al., The report for emergency resident's training status and improvement. *J Korean Soc Emerg Med* 2003;14:217-23.
17. Veser F, Agrawal, Bohnstedt. The implementation of a forward-rotating template schedule and the effects on physician wellness. *Ann Emerg Med* 2000;35:S50.
18. Derlet RW, Richards JR. Overcrowding in the nation's emergency departments: Complex causes and disturbing effects. *Ann Emerg Med* 2000;35:63-7.
19. Kellermann AL. Deja vu. *Ann Emerg Med* 2000;35:83-5
20. Cook J, Finneran K. A clearing in the crowd: Innovations in emergency services. 1st ed. New York, United Hospital Fund of New York Paper Series, 1994 p.1-43.
21. Schneider EL, Guralnick JM. The aging of America-impact on health care costs. *JAMA* 1990;263:2335-40.
22. Singal BM, Hedges JR, Rousseau EW, Sanders AB, Berstein E, McNamara RM, et al. Geriatric patient emergency visits part I: Comparison of visits by geriatric and younger patients. *Ann Emerg Med* 1992;21:802-12.
23. Strange GR, Chen EH, Sanders AB. Use of emergency departments by elderly patients: Projections from a multi-center database. *Ann Emerg Med*. 1992;21:819-24.
24. A census of the population. Korea National Statistical Office. Available at:<http://www.nso.go.kr/>. Accessed May 6, 2005.