The academic physician-investigator faces many challenges. Obtaining funding to support research is the greatest impediment. The National Institutes of Health, the single largest source of grants for the academic physician-investigator, approved only 14.2% of new investigator grant applications in 1990, compared with 40% in 1965 and 1975. Physicians submitted 25% of all applications, and they have priority scores similar to those applications submitted by investigators with PhD degrees. The 14.2% funding rate for new investigator-initiated grants is considerably less than the 56% success rate of amended renewal investigator-initiated grants. These trends in funding can be discouraging to the new physician-investigator. In addition, more emphasis is placed on clinical practice to generate money to support the new academic physician. These two facts, reduced probability of obtaining a grant and the perceived need to see more patients for salary support, may jeopardize retention of young faculty members. Moreover, training to prepare physicians for academic careers has been poor, with no attention given to the projected needs of the academic centers or the nation. This article describes the dilemma facing young physician-investigators and provides recommendations for improvement to the leaders of American medicine.
Acculturation and adjustment of migrants reporting trauma: The contextual effects of perceived ethnic density.
J Community Psychol 2019.

Neuroimage Clin 2019;

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An Investigation into the Role of Image Repair Theory in Strategic Conflict Management. by. Derina R. Holtzhausen, Ph.D. Associate Professor. University of South Florida. Glen F. Roberts, M.A. United States Air Force. Contact Information: dholtzha@cas.usf.edu. In the Academy (leaders in the Academy were to blame), and corrective action (people were fired and policies and procedures were revised). These were the first, second, and fourth most used image repair strategies in this case. Another factor that could not be measured in this content analysis but that cannot be ignored is the reputation of the U.S. Military. HarrisInteractive (2004) reported that since 1966 leaders in the military consistently have generated the most confidence among U.S. citizens. The replication crisis is a big deal. But it’s a problem in lots of scientific fields. Why is so much of the discussion about psychology research? Why not economics, which is more controversial and gets more space in the news media? Or medicine, which has higher stakes and a regular flow of well-publicized scandals? It makes sense for psychology researchers to be embarrassed that those papers on power pose, ESP, himmicanes, etc. were published in their top journals and promoted by leaders in their field. Just to be clear: I’m not saying there’s anything embarrassing or illegitimate about studying and publishing papers on power pose, ESP, or himmicanes. Speculation and data exploration are fine with me; indeed, they’re a necessary part of science. Physician and anthropologist Paul Farmer, who co-founded Partners in Health, comments on the new TED Book, “The Upstream Doctors.” By Paul Farmer. At the end of almost a decade spent in teaching hospitals and clinics, most for hope all physicians have honed their clinical acumen by focusing on the care of the patient. But the upstreamist approach challenges us to move beyond the diagnosis. Most could do so without advanced training, but the downstreamist approach requires us to move beyond the causes of the causes; it also calls for