There is a critical shortage of primary care physicians. By 2030, physician demand will be greater than supply, and the United States will face a shortage of 43,000 primary care physicians. This shortage is greater in underserved settings. If lack of insurance and access to clinics were addressed for underserved populations, an additional 95,000 physicians would be needed to fill this gap.

In order to overcome this shortage, it is important to address barriers and adopt best practices in academic training to expand the pipeline of primary care physicians. Barriers to enter primary care include emotional burnout and concerns about income. Other factors found to discourage a career in primary care are the ethos of educational institutions and disparaging remarks from hospital colleagues, referred to as aspects of the "hidden curriculum." Factors that predict careers in rural or underserved areas include female gender, older age, early interest in primary care, Peace Corps experience, community service, and rural upbringing.

A critical juncture in the pipeline to increase primary care physicians occurs during medical school. Several schools have educational tracks to promote primary care careers and enable students to train and practice in medically underserved areas. Among these programs are 4-year longitudinal programs, where approximately 50% of students enter primary care. Other medical schools provide electives, volunteer from the Lawrence Family Medicine Residency, Lawrence, MA (Dr Park); and the Department of Family Medicine and Population Health (Dr Ryan and Ms Magee), Department of Emergency Medicine (Dr Santen), and Department of Biostatistics (Dr Sabo), Virginia Commonwealth School of Medicine, Richmond, VA (Ms Blondino).

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Specialized medical school educational tracks aim to increase the primary care workforce. The International/Inner-City/Rural Preceptorship (I2CRP) Program is unique in addressing multiple communities, a large cohort and applying the Self Determination Theory framework. This study examined program impact by analyzing the numbers of graduates matched into primary care and practicing in medically underserved communities.

METHODS: We compared the match list of I2CRP graduates between 2000 and 2017 (n=204) to non-I2CRP Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine (VCU SOM) graduates (n=3,037). We analyzed the matches into primary care, National Health Service Corps (NHSC) priority specialties, and NHSC priority plus general surgery. We searched a federal database to determine which graduates are practicing in workforce shortage areas.

RESULTS: Many more I2CRP graduates matched to primary care (71.1%), compared to non-I2CRP graduates (38.2%; P<.001). Within primary care, I2CRP graduates matched to family medicine more frequently than non-I2CRP graduates (36.3% vs 8.4%). Eighteen percent of posttraining I2CRP graduates work in rural areas and 41% work in medically underserved areas.

CONCLUSIONS: I2CRP graduates are more likely to match to family medicine and primary care. I2CRP curriculum nurtures new medical students’ interest in primary care, and self-determination theory provides a framework to organize the program curriculum. The program’s impact endures as evidenced by participants’ continued work in underserved areas after residency. Increasing support for such programs may help address the primary care physician shortage in medically underserved areas.

Nurturing the Student, Sustaining the Mission: 20 Years of the International/Inner-City/Rural Preceptorship Program

Yeri Park, MD; Mark Ryan, MD; Sally A. Santen, MD, PhD; Roy Sabo, PhD; Courtney Blondino, MPH; Mary Lee Magee, MS

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experience, and extracurricular or short-term programs to promote primary care careers.15

Recognizing the need to increase primary care physicians in our state and beyond, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine (VCU SOM) started the Inner-City/Rural Preceptorship (ICRP) program in 1998. It was expanded to the International/Inner-City/Rural Preceptorship (ICRP) in 2010. Until now, the career outcomes and practice locations of ICRP program graduates have not been systematically assessed. This study describes the outcomes of the ICRP program, and uses self-determination theory (SDT) as a model of analysis.

Background of International/Inner-City/Rural Preceptorship Program (ICRP)

Goals of the Program. The ICRP program began in 1998 with support from a Health Resources and Service Administration grant (HRSA, grant #D15PE80054), and expansion to ICRP was supported by a second HRSA grant (#D56HP10302). The goals of the ICRP program are to help students develop knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to provide high-quality, compassionate care to underserved populations, and to increase the number of primary care physicians in underserved areas. A focus on a single underserved domain may not be sufficient to fully address workforce needs, as has been reaffirmed in subsequent research.6,10 Therefore, the ICRP program includes rural, inner-city, and international underserved communities to cultivate transferable skills that may be applicable in all three settings.

Conceptual Framework. The VCU SOM ICRP program aligns with self-determination theory. This theory proposes that an individual’s motivation to learn is driven by fulfilling innate psychological needs including relatedness, autonomy, and competence.16 Relatedness may be defined as feeling like a member of a community or profession.16,17 The ICRP program provides students with opportunities to engage with underserved communities in both clinical and nonclinical roles, promoting a more holistic connection between professionals, patients, and the communities they serve. The program is a 4-year longitudinal program promoting peer-to-peer relationships, student-to-faculty relationships, and mentorship among trainees and practitioners with common career goals. Curricular experiences foster group identity and a sense of connectedness. With regular meetings, discussions, and didactic sessions, students validate and reinforce their decision to serve medically underserved populations, while cultivating knowledge, skills, and supportive relationships to sustain the vision for future practice in underserved settings.

Autonomy may be defined as choice, volition, or perceived locus of control.17,18 In the ICRP curriculum, autonomy is supported by enabling the student to control their individual learning experience and make decisions to support their own career goals. Students elect to participate in the ICRP program despite the significant time demands of medical school. Upon admission to the program, students choose their track of interest—urban, rural, and/or international—and refine their choices to match their evolving career interests and goals.

Finally, competence may be defined as the mastery of desired skills or the perceived ability to bring about desired outcomes in one’s environment.17,18 In the ICRP curriculum, competence is enhanced through the presentation of frequent, formative feedback. Participants engage with specialized teaching environments in medically underserved settings throughout the 4 years of medical school. The aim is to cultivate a multidimensional perspective on factors impacting the health of individuals and communities, thereby building competency to better understand and address patients’ lived experiences as well as the complex historical and structural issues that impact health equity.

When the core components of SDT—relatedness, autonomy, and competence—are satisfied in the learning environment, motivation and development of social, professional, and personal well-being are promoted.16 This theory is woven into the fabric of the FCRP program and provides a framework to assess the program’s structure and content.

Admissions. Admission to ICRP is based on an application cycle in fall of the M-1 year. The application assesses prior personal and service experiences with underserved communities, interest in primary care careers, and the role students perceive ICRP may play in their professional development. The VCU SOM class size ranged from 172 to 216 students per cohort for classes of 2000-2017. Currently, the ICRP program admits 24 students per cohort, and twice as many applicants as available seats typically seek admission to the program.

Preclinical. The ICRP curriculum is divided into preclinical and clinical components. Table 1 provides an overview of the FCRP curriculum. In preclinical years, workshops and experiential learning activities allow students to explore issues such as social determinants of health and health care disparities, to engage and work with communities, and to understand the impact of policy decisions and structural inequality on the health of individuals and communities. Small group sessions allow topics to be explored in more depth, with opportunities to share prior experiences. Partnerships with community organizations provide a better understanding of local communities and contemporary outcomes of historical policy and political decisions. For their introduction to clinical
Table 1: iCRP Curriculum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preclinical Years</th>
<th>Clinical Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand rounds lectures</td>
<td>Clerkship rotations in underserved settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal club</td>
<td>Capstone prep elective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall and spring electives</td>
<td>Balint group meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical elective in free clinic setting</td>
<td>Capstone group training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice of clinical medicine (PCM) preceptorship in underserved setting</td>
<td>Capstone individual advising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community immersion rotation</td>
<td>M-4 reflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capstone project: proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capstone project: final paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capstone project: presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

medicine, students work with physicians practicing in medically underserved communities, where they gain mentorship and opportunities for role modeling.

Clinical. In the M-3 year, students complete up to 12 weeks of clerkship rotations in settings such as free clinics, federally qualified community health centers, academic practices, and private practices in rural and urban settings in or near Virginia, and one site in the Dominican Republic. Rotations include 4 weeks of family medicine, 4 weeks of ambulatory medicine (general internal medicine or family medicine), 2 weeks of general pediatrics, and when possible, 2 weeks of general surgery. Duration of these rotations are equal to the rotations of non-iCRP students however, iCRP rotations optimize students’ exposure to primary care in community-based, underserved settings as most non-iCRP rotations occur within an academic health system. Throughout the year, students participate in Balint groups for structured reflection and debriefing to improve health outcomes by optimizing the doctor-patient relationship.\(^\text{19}\)

The M-4 requirements include a community immersion month and a capstone project. The immersion month may be clinical or nonclinical, and the goal of this rotation is for students to better understand the role of a health care provider in a medically underserved community. The capstone project builds on the model of scholarship defined by Boyer and Glassick.\(^\text{20, 21}\)

For the capstone project, students identify a question and a community of interest to define, develop, and carry out a project with faculty and community mentors. Students have formal capstone training sessions during the M-3 year and individual advising sessions with core iCRP faculty throughout M-3 and M-4 years.

Longitudinal Peer Community. Throughout the preclinical and clinical years, iCRP journal club and grand rounds introduce skills of critical appraisal of peer-reviewed literature, while integrating scholarly research into discussions on improving the health of underserved communities. Written reflections are used to assess participants’ beliefs and abilities as they continue their professional development. The iCRP program culminates with M-4 students presenting their capstone projects in poster or oral presentations.

To date, we have not studied outcomes data. The purpose of this project is to evaluate iCRP’s impact on its participants’ choice of specialties and practice locations posttraining. We hypothesize that iCRP program graduates are more likely to match into primary care specialties and practice in medically underserved areas compared to non-iCRP graduates.

Methods

Program Evaluation

We compared the number of iCRP graduates entering family medicine (FM), other primary care specialties (internal medicine [IM], pediatrics [peds] and medicine/pediatrics [med/peds]) and National Health Service Corps (NHSC) priority specialties (FM, IM, peds, med/peds, ob/gyn, psychiatry) to non-iCRP VCU SOM students. We also compared iCRP program graduates’ rates of entering general surgery, which is another specialty experiencing a workforce shortage.\(^\text{1}\) Additionally, we analyzed the proportion of iCRP graduates who have completed training and are currently practicing in health physician shortage areas (HPSA), medically underserved areas (MUAs), or rural areas.

Data Sources and Residency Match

VCU SOM’s iCRP program faculty maintained a database of graduates and their matched residencies since the class of 2000. Match data from VCU SOM Office of Student Affairs were used to compare the frequency of graduates entering different specialties to iCRP graduates from 2000 to 2017.

After Residency Practice Setting

Multiple resources were used to determine the specialty, subspecialty
and location of each FCRP graduate, who were confirmed to have completed their residency or fellowship as of December 2016. Professional resources such as Doximity, LinkedIn, residency websites, and interpersonal resources such as social media or personal networks were used to verify specialties and locations. Each FCRP graduate’s license status and current practice site were confirmed through state licensing and employer websites.

**Definitions of Primary Care and Underserved**

Primary care was defined as FM, IM, peds, and med/peds. NHSC priority specialties were defined as FM, IM, peds, med/peds, ob/gyn, and psychiatry. Graduates were considered to be practicing in underserved areas such as HPSA or MUA if their practice addresses were in HPSA or MUA/ MUP (medically underserved populations), as designated by HRSA Data Warehouse (https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/by-address). Rural sites were identified using HRSA Rural Health Information Hub (https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/am-i-rural), and defined as rural if they met criteria under the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services Rural Health Clinic status. For this study, the definition of workforce shortage includes areas designated as HPSA, MUA, and rural.

**Statistical Analysis**

Residency match results among FCRP participants and non-FCRP participants were summarized with frequencies and percentages. C² tests were used to compare the distributions of matches over five general residency specialties (FM, IM, med/ peds, peds, other) between FCRP participants and all other medical students (SAS version 9.4, Cary, NC). These tests were repeated for primary care, NHSC priority specialties, and NHSC priority specialties plus general surgery. No comparison group was used for practice setting analysis.

This study was approved by the VCU Institutional Review Board, HM20013117.

**Results**

Between 2000 and 2017, 204 graduates completed the FCRP program. Eighty-two FCRP graduates matched into residencies from 2000-2011, and 122 graduates matched from 2012-2017. From 2000-2017, 3,037 non-FCRP graduates matched into residencies. Match data of these 3,241 graduates were compared between FCRP graduates and non- FCRP graduates. To analyze the rate of practicing physicians in HPSA, MUA, and rural areas, practice locations of 96 FCRP practicing physicians posttraining were found. In the analysis of FCRP practicing physicians, 90 residents, nine fellows, and nine FCRP graduates who were inactive, had incomplete training or were unable to be located were excluded from the current practice analysis. Fellowship training included subspecialties such as gynecology-oncology (1), adult hematology-oncology (1), cardiology (1), child psychiatry (2), pediatric hematology- oncology (1), pediatric endocrinology (1), and infectious disease (1), and advanced policy/education (1).

Since the start of the program, 36.3% of FCRP graduates matched to FM, compared to 8.4% of the non-FCRP graduates; 71.1% of FCRP graduates matched to primary care, 80.9% to NHSC priority specialties, and 85.3% to NHSC priority plus general surgery. Participation of FCRP had higher probability of graduates matching in FM, primary care, NHSC priority specialties, and NHSC priority plus general surgery compared to non-FCRP graduates (<.0001; Table 2). Of primary care match results, FM was the highest at 36.3% for FCRP graduates, compared to IM for non-FCRP graduates (19.1%; Table 3). Excluding those in residency and fellowship, 17 of 96 FCRP graduates work in rural areas (18%), and 39 work in HPSA and/or MUA (41%). Three graduates are in rural but not HPSA and/or MUA. In total, 42 of 96 posttraining FCRP (44%) graduates continue to practice in workforce shortage areas.

**Discussion**

VCU FCRP graduates are far more likely to enter family medicine, primary care, and other workforce priority specialties as compared to non-FCRP graduates. Of note, 41% of posttraining graduates are working in underserved areas. Including areas designated only as rural, 44% of FCRP graduates are in workforce shortage areas. This suggests that the impact of FCRP program completion is long lasting for a significant percentage of program graduates.

FCRP stands out due to its 4-year longitudinal structure, cohort size of nearly 100 students, and shared focus on urban, rural, and international underserved communities. FCRP encourages students to seek out experiences in all three settings to foster a multidimensional perspective on resources and barriers to health in diverse communities. These experiences allow students to develop an overlapping set of clinical and nonclinical skills that can then be informed by the unique needs of specific communities. The program aims to foster students’ abilities to assess needs and resources in any new setting and to adjust their approach to specific patients and communities accordingly.

Another strength of the program is the SDT framework, which inculcates relatedness, autonomy, and competence throughout 4 years of participation, and nurtures students’ interests in working with medically underserved communities. Other programs seeking to train students for careers in underserved settings may find SDT to be a useful approach to addressing their curricular and programmatic needs. Future research should include a more detailed assessment of the impact of SDT on curriculum design.

The program’s population of students with a preexisting interest and experience working with
underserved communities represents inherent selection bias. This is not, however, a limitation of the program’s outcomes. Given the hostility toward primary care that students frequently experience during clinical rotations and reports of specialty disrespect, supporting students’ interest in primary care careers may be a key role of programs such as I²CRP.22,23 Similarly, focusing on students who have a declared commitment to caring for underserved communities and who perceive medical careers as a calling may sustain their interest in primary care careers.24 By identifying students with this sense of calling and by avoiding the decay in student empathy and interest in primary care that often occurs during clinical rotations, I²CRP and similar programs may maximize their impact on students’ career decisions.

Finally, this research stands out due to the total number of program graduates who enter in workforce priority disciplines, and their long-term impact in underserved settings. While burnout rates among primary care physicians remain high especially in underserved areas, a significant percentage of I²CRP graduates continue to practice in shortage areas. Given the resources needed to sustain programs such as I²CRP, tracking career outcomes must extend beyond specialty choice and residency training locations. Future research should consider the impact of duration of practice on FCRP graduates’ career decisions, and specific factors graduates identify as having particular value in sustaining careers in underserved areas. Future assessment of I²CRP graduate outcomes may focus on SDT and how meeting needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness may influence why some practitioners sustain these career trajectories while others might not.

Table 2: Comparison of I²CRP Graduate Match vs VCU SOM Graduate Match, 2000-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matching Disciplines</th>
<th>Participated in I²CRP</th>
<th>Non-I²CRP Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family medicine</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched into other specialty</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care*</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched into other specialty</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHSC priority**</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>80.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched into other specialty</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHSC priority + general surgery</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched into other specialty</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Primary care includes specialties FM, IM, med/peds, peds.
** NHSC Priority includes specialties FM, IM, med/peds, peds, ob/gyn, psychiatry.

Table 3: Primary Care Match Results, 2000-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matching Discipline</th>
<th>Participated in I²CRP</th>
<th>All Other Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family medicine</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal medicine</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med/peds</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is unclear if the high number of FCRP graduates who pursue primary care in underserved settings is attributable to students’ development of a new interest, or if the program serves to sustain students’ preexisting interest. The fact that the admission criteria for FCRP includes assessment of students’ interest in working with medically underserved communities suggests the latter. If this is the case, it is an important aspect of the program’s success. Given the impact of the hidden curriculum and the tendency for medical students’ empathy to decrease during their clinical training, programs that sustain commitments to primary care and careers in underserved medicine may play a key role in addressing workforce needs. Rather than creating interest where none existed, programs such as FCRP that nurture and sustain such interest may be a preferred approach.

Our results should be interpreted with the consideration of the following limitations. A small number of records remained unconfirmed due to an inability to verify graduates’ current locations based on public data. Additionally, the current practice locations of known participants may be incorrect in publicly available data. Many steps were taken to verify the graduates’ current location, including the use of personal networks when available. The website used to assess practice addresses’ HPSA/MUA status used geographical designations, and did not search for facility-specific HPSAs. This might underestimate the number of graduates working in designated workforce shortage areas. As already noted, nine FCRP graduates either did not complete training, are not in practice, or could not be found. If some of the program alumni who were not found were actively practicing this number would have a small impact on our results. An additional limitation is that there is no comparison of non-FCRP graduates working in workforce shortage areas. We were unable to find national comparison data of all medical school graduates or all physicians in workforce shortage areas.

Despite these limitations, this study shows that students with a strong commitment to work with underserved communities are influenced by early medical education to later pursue primary care specialties. The study also shows the potential of these programs to impact decisions to practice in health shortage areas.

Programs such as FCRP have demonstrated efficacy in addressing key workforce needs, both in terms of geographic practice location and specialty. Further development and expansion of such programs is an important consideration in medical school curriculum and in meeting the social mission of medical education.}

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors thank Dr. Michelle Whitehurst-Cook, Dr. Anton Kuzel, Dr. Steven Crossman, and members of the Department of Family Medicine and Population Health at VCU School of Medicine for contributions to the program, as well as members of the VCU School of Medicine and the greater Richmond community who provide ongoing support for the mission of the program.

Portions of this study were presented as a poster at the STFM Medical Student Education Conference, Anaheim, CA, February 10, 2017; and as a presentation at Medical Student Education Symposium in Richmond, VA, April 26, 2017. Portions of this paper were accepted for lecture presentation for STFM Annual Spring Conference in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, April 27, 2019.

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References