

Welcome to the Department of Internal Medicine

- Our Department
- Primary Care IM
- Hospital Medicine
- 12 Major Divisions
- Access to our Divisions
- Matching System Blocks in Pillar 1 to Specialists in Pillar 2-3



Welcome to the Department of Internal Medicine

General Internal Medicine - Primary Care

Typical work week

- Primary care physicians usually see patients in outpatient clinics every day.
- Some also round in the hospital, but many work exclusively in outpatient clinics.
- These physicians handle a broad spectrum of illnesses.
- Patients are seen for both acute and chronic problems.
- Acute problems might include infections, pain, or problems with medications.
- Chronic problems might include diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, or kidney disease.
- Primary care providers also place strong emphasis on patient education and disease prevention.
- Preventive activities often include weight management, cancer screening and adult vaccination.

Other responsibilities

- Some primary care physicians see patients in the hospital.
- Whether inpatient or outpatient, these physicians coordinate input from multiple specialists.
- Because of their strong role as patient educators, they are often leaders in the community as well.
- Many teach medical students or house staff, and some primary care physicians do clinical research.

Lifestyle and income

- The number of providers in solo practice is declining, and the number in group practice is increasing.
- Most general internists practice primary care as part of a large group practice or at an academic center.
- Larger groups ensure cross coverage for vacations and night call. Night call is usually taken from home.
- The shortage of primary care physicians means that there is more attention being paid to salary.
- Current salaries are increasing and are therefore now comparable to many medical specialties.
- In 2015, the median salary for internists in private practice was approximately \$240,000/year.

Getting started

- The first step is to do a residency in Internal Medicine.
- Internal Medicine residency is a 3 year training period.
- Most general internists then move directly into practice.
- This field allows physicians to care for their patients over time.
- The longitudinal physician-patient relationships are very rewarding.



Eric A. Larson, MD, FACP,
maintains a busy clinical practice at
Sanford Health

Fellow of the American College of Physicians
Associate Professor, Department of Internal Medicine
Chief, Division of Ambulatory General Internal Medicine



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA
SANFORD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

General Internal Medicine - Hospitalist

Typical work week

- Experts in the care of patients who are hospitalized and acutely ill.
- Hospitalists see patients who present with a broad spectrum of acute medical illnesses. Common conditions managed include acute decompensated heart failure, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, acute kidney injury, atrial fibrillation, and severe complicated infections.
- Full time hospitalists work 14-16 shifts per month. Shift length is 10-12 hours.

Other responsibilities

- Sixty six percent of all hospitalists work in the intensive care unit.
- Lead the code blue and rapid response teams in many hospitals.
- Leaders in patient safety, quality improvement, and transitions of care.
- Many move onto leadership positions within their organizations. These include chief medical officers, directors of quality improvement and division chiefs of internal medicine.
- Position provides opportunities in academic medicine overseeing internal medicine residents and medical students. Also provides opportunities for research in the fields of clinical reasoning, cost effectiveness, transitions of care, quality improvement, and patient safety.

Lifestyle and income

- Fastest growing medical specialty in the United States. Currently are 52000 practicing hospitalists in the US.
- The majority of hospitalists are employed by healthcare systems, multi-state management companies or academic institutions.
- In 2015, the median salary for internal medicine based hospitalists in private practice was \$260,000/year.

Getting started

- The first step is to do a residency in Internal Medicine.
- Internal Medicine residency is a 3 year training period.
- Most hospitalists then move directly into practice
- This field allows physicians to maintain an appropriate work-life balance, while leading the healthcare team in an inpatient setting.

For more information, contact:
Department of Internal Medicine, USD Sanford School of Medicine
605-357-1340 | InternalMed@usd.edu



Nathan J. Miller, MD,
practices hospital medicine
at Avera Health

Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine
Chief, Division of Hospital Medicine



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Internal Medicine Residency (3 years)

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Welcome to the Department of Internal Medicine

Internal Medicine - Specialists

Cardiovascular Diseases

Cardiovascular disease represents the number one cause of mortality in our country. Cardiologists manage both acute and chronic illness. They often help other physicians manage complex cases with high risk of cardiovascular mortality. The patients can rapidly get better with treatment, though also they can rapidly decompensate (opportunity for fast and effective treatment). Cardiologists (often subspecialized, especially in invasive procedure cases) treat coronary artery disease, rhythm problems, heart failure and vascular diseases, as well as provide preventive cardiovascular disease expertise. The dynamics of the specialty and a growing access to technology over the last few decades make cardiology a very spectacular, yet practical part of medicine. In 2015, the median salary for a cardiologist in private practice was approximately \$500,000/year.

Pulmonology and Critical Care

Pulmonologists see a variety of cases from asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) to interstitial lung diseases, from obstructive sleep apnea to pulmonary vascular disease. Pulmonologists also work together with oncologists, radiologists and surgeons in managing lung cancer. The care of these patients is both challenging and rewarding, and it also requires procedural skills such as performing thoracentesis and bronchoscopy. Pulmonologists can work in both outpatient and inpatient settings, and most pulmonologists are also trained in critical care medicine. Critical care medicine usually involves additional

Nephrology

Nephrology is a subspecialty of internal medicine providing care for patients with kidney related diseases. Nephrologists often take care of some of the most chronically sick patients in medicine. They manage a spectrum of disease states including renal insufficiency, dialysis, hypertension and electrolyte abnormalities. Nephrologists work in close collaboration with social workers, pharmacists and nurses. Nephrologists also use a deep understanding of immunology, physiology, pharmacology and chemistry to care for their patients. Because of the complexity of these patients, we often interact with other subspecialist. If patients do progress to end stage renal disease, a nephrologist manages renal replacement therapy ranging from hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and transplantation. Nephrologists also play an important role in the prevention and management of chronic kidney disease in an attempt to avoid progression to end-stage renal disease. This is done through the diagnosis and treatment of underlying kidney disease, management of blood pressure, electrolytes, metabolic bone disease, anemia and nutrition. In 2015, the median salary for a nephrologist in private practice was approximately \$350,000/year.

Rheumatology

Rheumatologists specialize in the diagnosis and management of patients with a broad range of auto-immune conditions. Many have multisystem organ involvement. The spectrum ranges from common illnesses such as rheumatoid arthritis to more rare diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic vasculitis, and scleroderma. These specialists often have to utilize all clues from the history, physical examination, and diagnostic testing to "solve the puzzle" and identify rheumatic conditions in the early stages. After securing a diagnosis, rheumatologists develop strong relationships with their patients to implement individualized treatment plans. Recent advances in targeted immune therapies have made the treatment of these patients exciting and rewarding with often excellent outcomes. In 2015, the median salary for a rheumatologist in private practice was approximately \$250,000/year.

Hematology and Oncology

Hematology and Oncology

Additional Fellowship Training (2 - 5 years)

Infectious Diseases

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Endocrinology

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... treat these diseases. These specialists typically work directly with surgeons and radiation oncologists as part of a cancer care team. This specialty has an extensive range of career opportunities ranging from private practice all the way to research focused careers in academia or industry. The field is constantly evolving with breakthroughs in treatments emerging at a rapid pace. In 2015, the median salary for a Hematologist/Oncologist in private practice was approximately \$430,000/year.

Gastroenterology and Hepatology

Gastroenterologists care for patients with both acute and chronic illnesses. Because patients with gastrointestinal conditions present with a great variety of symptoms and, because several multi-system diseases present with gastrointestinal complaints, gastroenterology represents one of the key foundations of internal medicine. In addition, advances of endoscopic procedures have clearly changed and improved the early diagnosis and management of various diseases in a highly accurate and cost-effective manner. Quality of life is often very reasonable, and economical reimbursement continues to be quite strong. In 2015, the median salary for a gastroenterologist in private practice was approximately \$530,000/year.



Faculty members in the Division of Infectious Diseases participate in the 2016 Humphreys Forum. Front row (L to R): Drs. Srividya Srinivasan, Susan Hoover, and Jennifer Hsu. Back row (L to R): Drs. Javad Nazir, Wendell Hoffman, Fares Maszamat, Brian Papitto, and Gerard Davik.



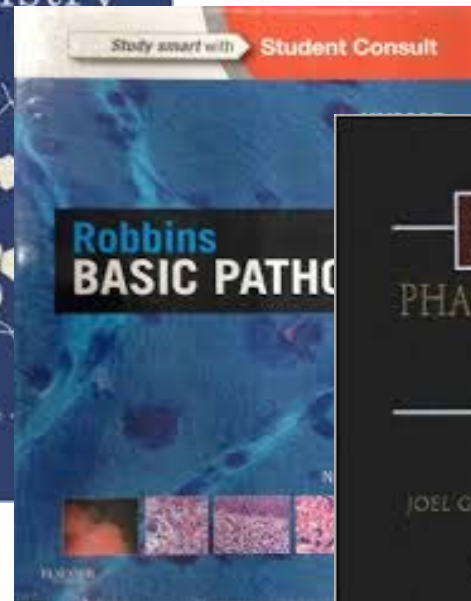
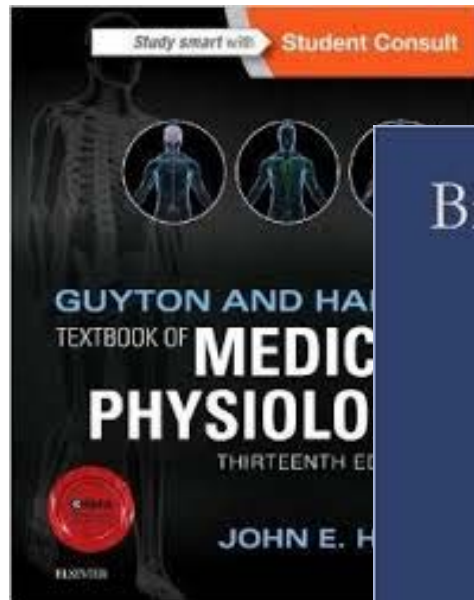
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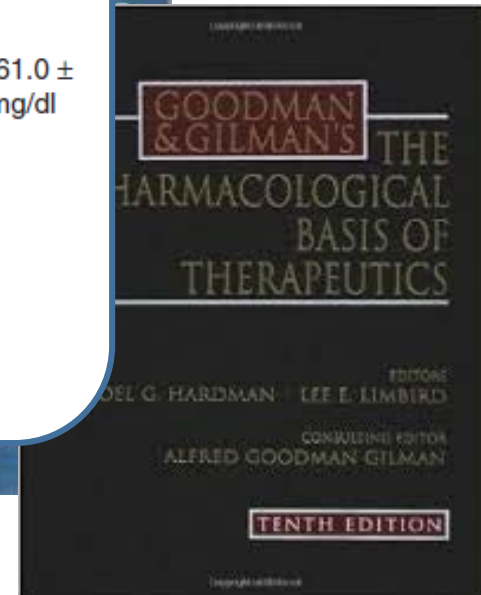
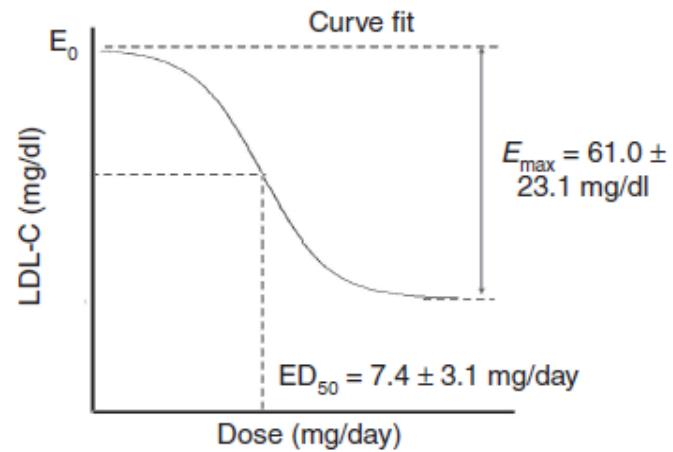
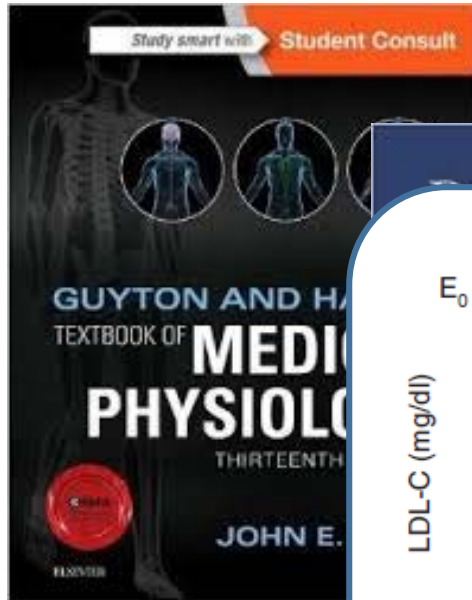
My Journey...



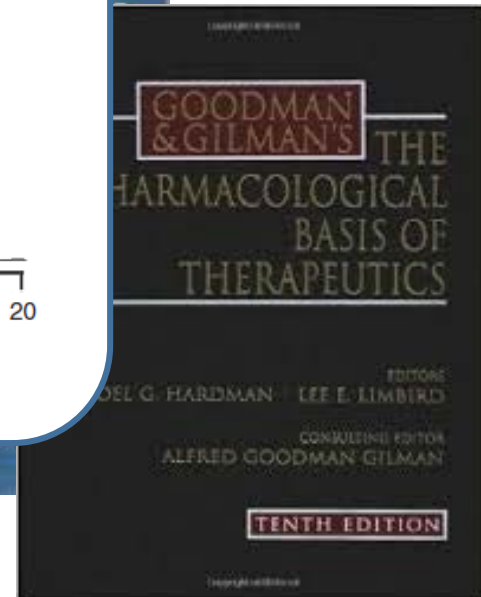
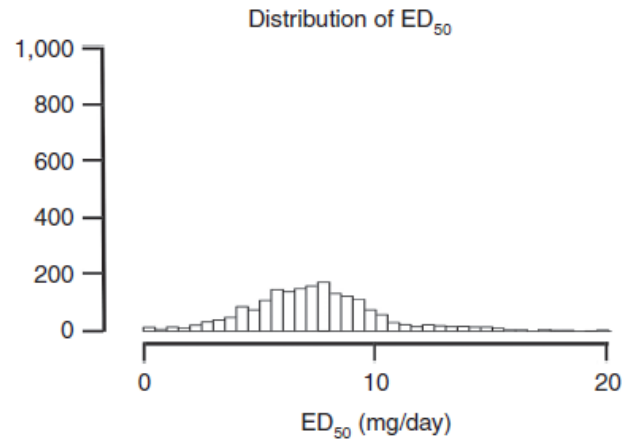
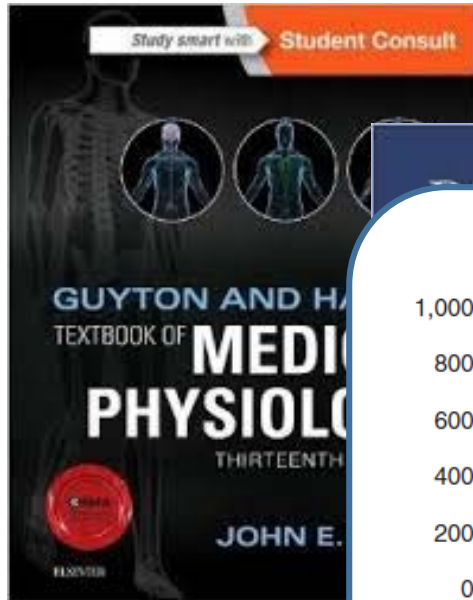
My Journey...



My Journey...



My Journey...





- Division of Genomic Medicine**
Current Research Programs
- Clinical Genome Resource
 - Clinical Sequencing Exploratory Research
 - Electronic Medical Records and Genomics (eMERGE) Network
 - Genotype-Tissue Expression Project (GTEx)
 - Implementing Genomics in Practice (IGNITE)**
 - Molecular Libraries and Imaging
 - Newborn Sequencing in Genomic Medicine and Public Health (NSIGHT)
 - PAGE Consortium

★ IGNITE Principal Site

● Duke University	Family History
● Mount Sinai Health System	Hypertension and CKD
● University of Florida	Pharmacogenomics
● University of Pennsylvania	Coordinating Center
● National Human Genome Research Institute	Research Institute
● Vanderbilt University	Pharmacogenomics
● University of Maryland	Diabetes
● Indiana University	Pharmacogenomics

Callout Boxes:

- Medical College of Wisconsin**
- Essentia Health**
- Aurora Health Care**
- INDIANA UNIVERSITY** School of Medicine, Regenstrief Institute
- Irish School of Medicine at Mount Sinai**
- Perelman School of Medicine** - Coordinating Center
- UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND** SCHOOL OF MEDICINE - GEISINGER - Baltimore Veterans Affairs Medical Center (BVMC)
- National Human Genome Research Institute**
- Duke Medicine**
- VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY** MEDICAL CENTER - Middle Tennessee Research Institute (MTRI) at Nashville, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Nashville General Hospital at Meharry
- UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA** UFHealth - health IMPACTS FOR FLORIDA
- SANFORD** imogenetics
- U.S. AIR FORCE** Travis Air Force Base
- UNT HEALTH** SCIENCE CENTER

Major Divisions in Internal Medicine

- Primary Care (GIM)
- Hospital Medicine

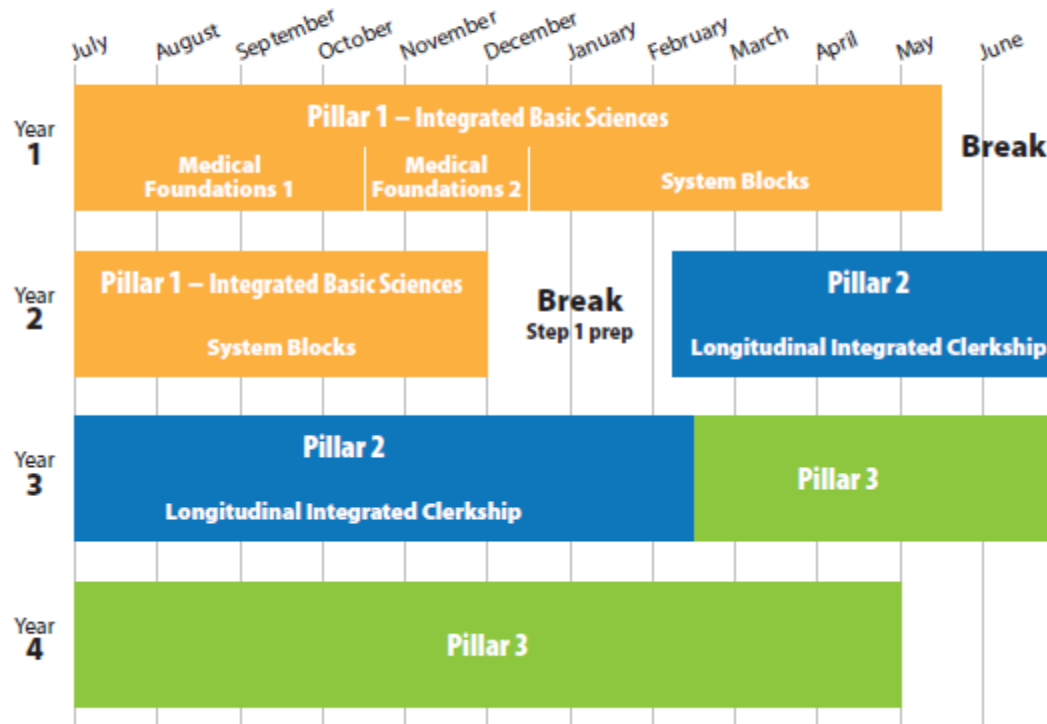
- Cardiology
- Dermatology
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- Geriatric Medicine
- Hematology/Oncology
- Infectious Diseases
- Nephrology
- Pulmonology
- Rheumatology

65 Electives Available in Clinical Years

Your Journey...



Three Pillar Curriculum



Your Journey...

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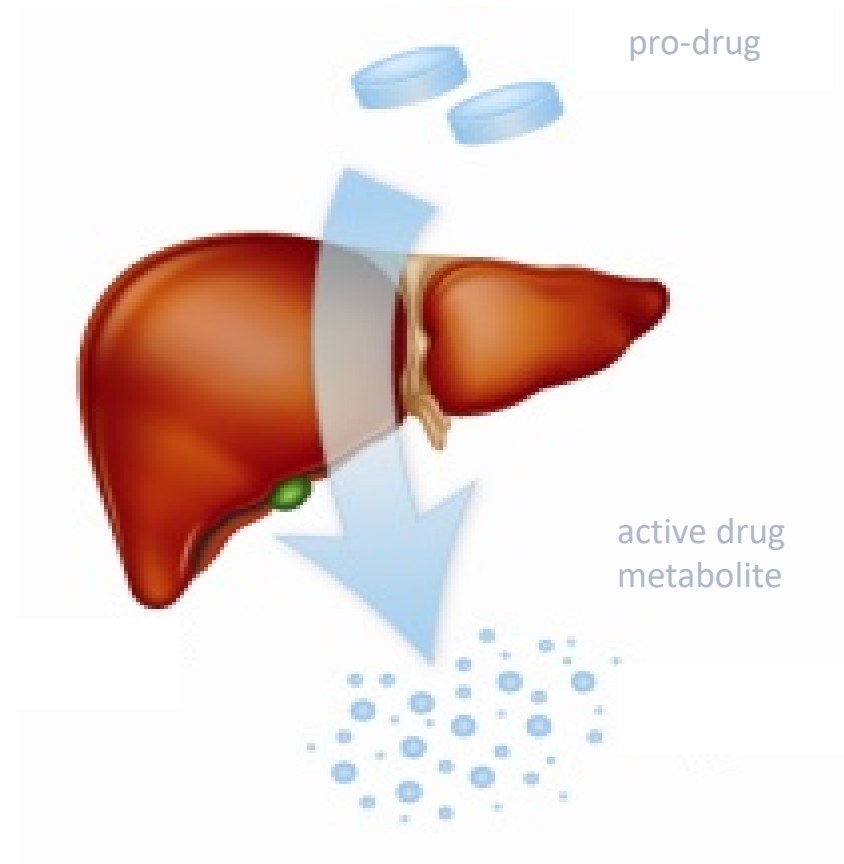
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Division of Cardiology Department of Internal Medicine



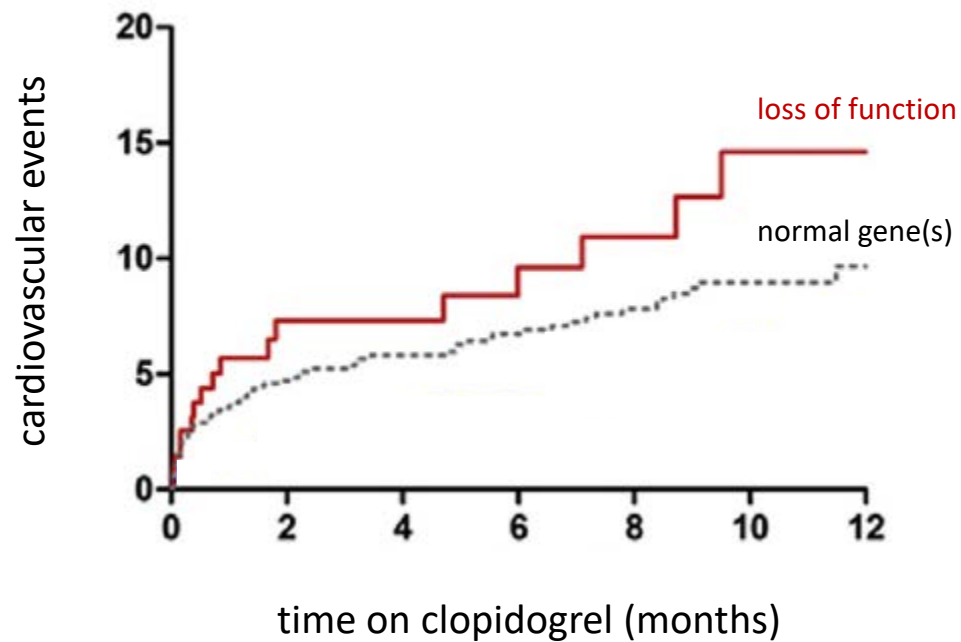
clopidogrel (Plavix) is activated in the liver



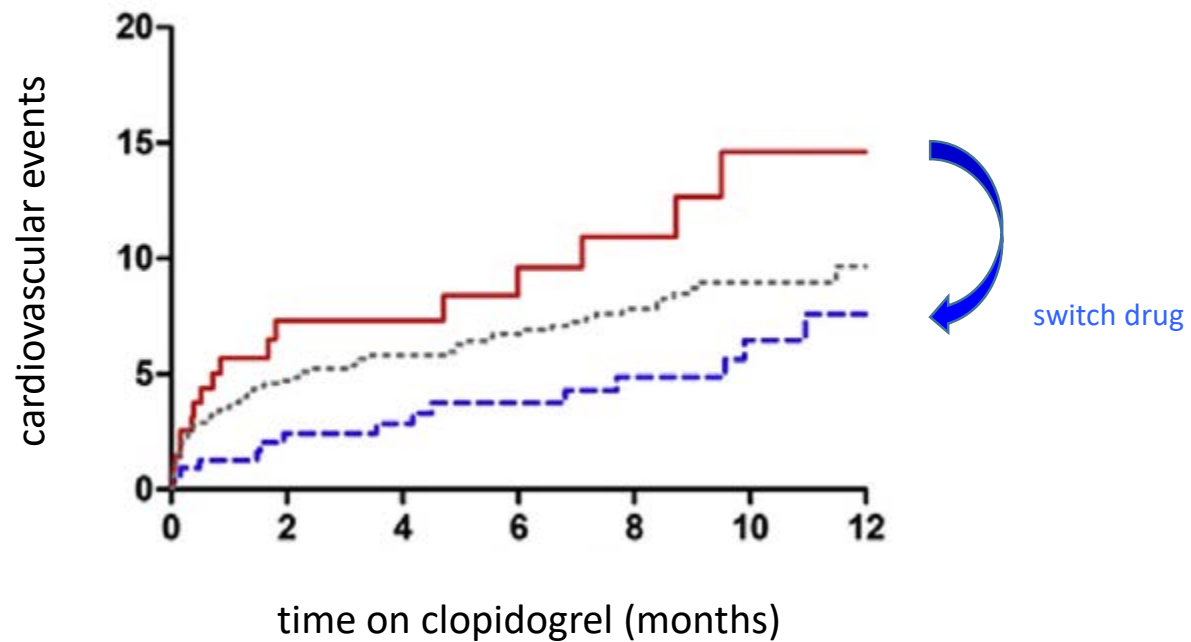
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~1 in 4 patients have an abnormal gene for this enzyme



Journal of the American College of Cardiology 2017



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Hematology and Oncology

Hematology and Oncology specialists provide care for patients with blood disorders and cancer. While clinicians can choose to specialize in one or the other discipline, most of these physicians are dual boarded in both hematology and oncology. Hematologists focus on the management of common and rare blood disorders including chronic anemia, sickle cell anemia, blood clotting disorders, and blood cancers, such as leukemia and lymphoma. Oncologists focus on the management of all varieties of cancer, utilizing chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy to treat these diseases. These specialists typically work directly with surgeons and radiation oncologists as part of a cancer care team. This specialty has an extensive range of career opportunities ranging from private practice all the way to research focused careers in academia or industry. The field is constantly evolving with breakthroughs in treatments emerging at a rapid pace. In 2015, the median salary for a Hematologist/Oncologist in private practice was approximately \$430,000/year.

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