Ulienda wapi: Long-term follow-up of past participants of North American and European rotations from Moi University School of Medicine, Kenya

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Summary/Conclusion: With the establishment of the ECSACON website and the creation of the CPD Library, the hope is to provide content-specific modules in areas of nursing and midwifery that would benefit the region and prevent duplication of efforts in the search for updated, relevant CPD content. Steering Committee meetings have created a positive momentum for launching a sustainable structure for the website and library. Challenges include having a plan for maintenance of the library, and ensuring country buy-in.

Ulienda wapi: Long-term follow-up of past participants of North American and European rotations from Moi University School of Medicine, Kenya

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Background: Little research has been done on the impact of international rotations on career choices of medical learners from resource-limited settings or their effect on the national rotations on career choices of medical learners from resource-limited settings.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted of 180 former MUSOM medical students and 33 registrars in medicine and pediatrics with available contact information who participated in medical electives in NA and Europe from 1995 to 2010. Study data were collected and managed using a REDCap electronic database survey tool hosted at Indiana University.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): 100 (47%) trainees responded to the survey: 70% male, mean age 34 years (IQR 30-37 years); 88% of respondents rotated in NA. 78% described it as one of the most influential experiences of their medical education with exposure to different standards of care (89%), exposure to extensive use of technology for diagnosis and treatment (75%), and access to information technology (50%) being the most valued areas. Although 52% reported that the rotation made them more likely to seek opportunities outside Kenya, 93% currently practice in Kenya with 62% employed by the government (Table 1). Respondent opinions on why Kenyan doctors choose to practice medicine outside of Kenya included opportunities for professional advancement (39%) and higher salary (34%).

The most common reasons for remaining in Kenya were family relationships (65%), belief in their professional responsibility to give back to their community/country (53%), and participation in ongoing training/education (43%) (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Demographics (N = 100)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y (mean)</td>
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<td>Gender, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hometown, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Rotation, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
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<td>Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Residence, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya (urban)</td>
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<td>Kenya (rural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Employer, n (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
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<td>Private</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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Summary/Conclusion: International medical rotations for trainees from resource-limited settings are valued components of medical education, offering exposure to different standards of patient care and technology. The majority of participants remain in Kenya, arguing against contribution of such electives to “brain drain.” Expressed factors for remaining in Kenya, such as desire to give back to one’s community and educational opportunities, may encourage a “brain gain.”

Capacity building on global health diplomacy (GHD): Experience from the South East Asia region

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Background: “Global health diplomacy” has become ever more important as a new field of global health action with increasing concern from many developed and developing countries. Countries in the Southeast Asia (SEA) region have placed a high priority on