

# Rising to Leadership Role in the GME Office

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# The Surgical Leadership Gap

| Core clerkship           | Dean with MD (n = 378) | Residency position (n = 29,374) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| General surgery, n (%)   | 14 (3.7)               | 1,379 (4.7)                     |
| Other surgery, n (%)     | 24 (6.3)               | 2,250 (5.6)                     |
| Internal medicine, n (%) | 182 (48.1)             | 7,916 (26.9)                    |
| Pediatrics, n (%)        | 42 (11.1)              | 2,858 (9.7)                     |
| Family medicine, n (%)   | 13 (3.4)               | 3,629 (12.4)                    |
| OB/GYN, n (%)            | 16 (4.2)               | 1,336 (4.5)                     |
| Psychiatry, n (%)        | 27 (7.1)               | 1,556 (5.3)                     |
| Neurology, n (%)         | 12 (3.2)               | 859 (2.9)                       |
| Other, n (%)             | 48 (12.7)              | 7591 (25.8)                     |



**4.7%**

General surgery  
residency positions

*but only 3.7% of  
Med School Deans*

**26.9%**

Internal medicine  
residency positions

*and 48.2% of  
Med School Deans*

**2**

Urologist DIOs  
in the entire country

*out of ~900+  
sponsoring institutions*

Surgeons are underrepresented in healthcare system leadership — and urologists, despite having personality traits ideally suited for leadership, are nearly absent from the DIO role.

# Urologists as Healthcare System Leaders

- Urologists scored significantly higher on extraversion than non-urologist surgeons ( $p < 0.05$ ) and non-surgeons ( $p < 0.001$ ).<sup>1</sup>
  - Urologists 74%
  - Non-urologist surgeons 61%
  - Non-surgeons 43%
- “Jovial” or “happy surgeon” persona compared to other specialties.
- Personable, approachable traits can be effective at bridging clinical and administrative roles, which positions well for leadership in health systems.<sup>2</sup>
- Lack of urologist leaders is both a gap and an opportunity



<sup>1</sup> Macneily AE, Alden L, Webber E, Afshar K. The surgical personality: comparisons between urologists, non-urologists and non-surgeons. Can Urol Assoc J. 2011 Jun;5(3):182-5. doi: 10.5489/cuaj.10142. PMID: 21672480; PMCID: PMC3114028.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ama-assn.org/medical-students/specialty-profiles/what-it-s-specialize-urology-shadowing-dr-davuluri#:~:text=Three%20adjectives%20to%20describe%20the,that%20continues%20to%20hold%20true.>

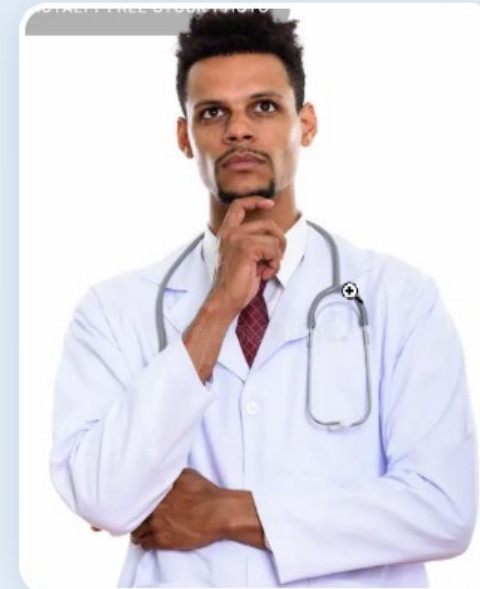
# Urologists as Healthcare System Leaders

- Theories on why there's underrepresentation of urologists in academic leadership
  - Time
  - Financial
  - Lack of interest
  - Identity in being a surgeon
- Underrepresentation can lead to
  - Urologist/surgeon interest not represented in policies
  - Financial decision made without urologist input
  - Accreditation requirements with no urologist input
  - Grants supporting primary care without specialty consideration
- Resulting in loss of autonomy and increase in moral injury

Surgery

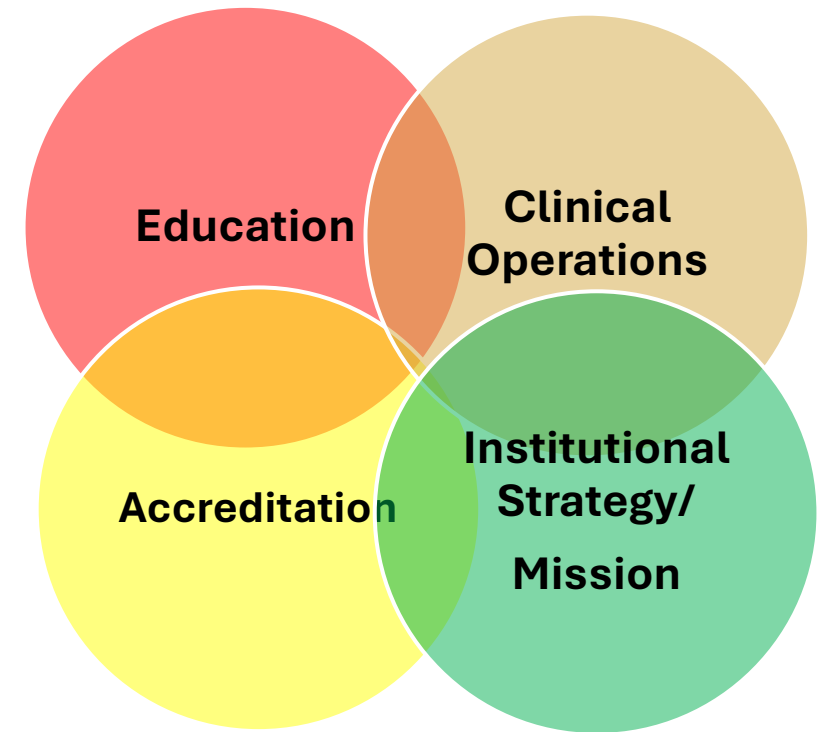


Administration



# Why GME Leadership Matters

- GME occupies unique position in healthcare system
  - Intersection of education, accreditation, clinical operations, and institutional strategy
- GME leaders shape the learning environment
  - Patient safety
  - Faculty engagement
  - Institutional culture
- Many arrive at GME leadership without formal preparation
- Since impact of this role is far beyond accreditation and education, effective GME leadership requires intentional preparation, not accidental advancement

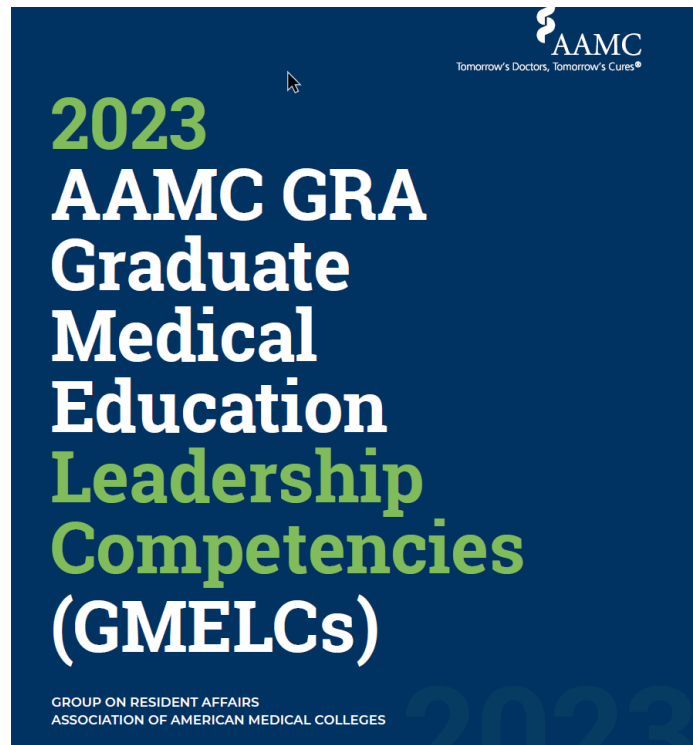


# AAMC Group on Resident Affairs (GRA) GME Leadership Competencies (GMELCs)

- National framework defining what effective institutional GME leadership looks like
- Describes attributes, capabilities, knowledge, and essential functions
- Provides a developmental roadmap for aspiring and current GME leaders



## AAMC GRA GME LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES SELF/MULTI-RATER ASSESSMENT TOOL







# Functional Attributes

## Foundational Attributes

Emotional Intelligence

Compelling  
Communication

Professionalism/Values  
Driven

Agility and Adaptability

System Thinking and Focus

Results Orientation

Courage

Commitment



# Leadership Capabilities

- Building and leading teams across disciplines and sites
- Developing people through coaching, mentoring, and succession planning
- Driving improvement and innovation in complex systems
- Strategic and operational planning aligned with institutional priorities

## Leadership Capabilities

Delivering Education  
Systems

Building and Enhancing  
Relationships

Developing People

Building and Leading Teams

Driving Improvement and  
Innovation

Strategic and Operational  
Planning

Organizational Proficiency  
and Agility

# Knowledge and Skills

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- Deep expertise in ACGME accreditation and regulatory requirements
- Oversight of the clinical learning environment, safety and well-being
- Business and systems acumen within health systems
- Supporting and developing program directors, faculty and staff

## Knowledge and Skills

Education and Learning Principles

Health Care Industry and Health Systems

Accreditation and Regulatory Requirement

Human Resources and Legal Environment

Teaming and Health Professions Education

Clinical Learning Environment

Business Skills/Acumen

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## ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Obtaining and Maintaining Institutional and Program Accreditation

Ensuring a Positive and Safe Learning Environment

Integrating GME Effectively into the Environment

Developing and Supporting GME Leaders, Faculty, and Staff

Overseeing Operations: Monitoring and Measuring Results

Working within the Larger Health Care Environment

Innovating, Improving, and Learning

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# What the Data Tell Us About the Path

NADIO 2025 Inaugural Survey | 186 respondents | 45 states

**55.5** yrs

Mean age of DIOs

**70%**

Previously served as  
Program Directors

**10.5** yrs

Average prior PD  
experience

**5.5** yrs

Mean tenure  
as DIO

## Scope of the DIO Role

- ✓ Average 0.75 FTE dedicated to DIO role
- ✓ Most report to CMO or CEO
- ✓ Serve on medical staff leadership, quality, safety, and governance committees
- ✓ 86% report being satisfied or very satisfied with the role of being a DIO

# The Unwritten Playbook

*What Actually Gets You to the Leadership Table*



## Take Initiative on Visible Projects

Volunteer for institutional committees and projects — even without additional pay or protected time



## Build Strategic Relationships

Network with decision-makers across departments; make yourself known beyond your specialty



## Develop Your Soft Skills

Emotional intelligence, communication, and political astuteness are as important as clinical expertise



## Apply for Stretch Roles

Self-promote strategically; apply for positions that lead to higher levels, even if you're not sure you're ready



## Be Willing to Trade Clinical Time

Rising in leadership often means reducing clinical volume — view this as an investment, not a sacrifice

# 5 Things You Can Do This Year

01

## **Volunteer for a GMEC subcommittee**

Get involved in your institution's GME Committee — subcommittees on wellness, quality, or policy are high-visibility, low-barrier entry points.

02

## **Build a relationship with your DIO**

Schedule a meeting. Ask about their path, their priorities, and how you can contribute. Most DIOs want to develop the pipeline.

03

## **Pursue a leadership development program**

Seek nominated leadership cohorts, ACGME DIO training, or management programs. Formal training signals intent.

04

## **Seek a mentor outside your department**

Cross-specialty mentorship broadens your perspective and network. Identify leaders in medicine, surgery, or administration.

05

## **Say yes to the next visible institutional project**

Branding committees, accreditation reviews, strategic planning — these are where decision-makers see your work.

# The Cost and the Reward

## What You Give Up

Less time in the OR and clinic

Uncompensated work, especially early on

Exposure to political friction and confrontation

Steeper learning curve outside clinical comfort zone

## What You Gain

Shape the next generation of physicians

Influence institutional culture and strategy

Represent urology/surgery at the leadership table

Build a legacy beyond individual patient care

*The trade-offs are real — but the impact is transformational.*

*Thank you!*  
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2. Macneily AE, Alden L, Webber E, Afshar K. The surgical personality: comparisons between urologists, non-urologists and non-surgeons. *Can Urol Assoc J*. 2011;5(3):182-185.
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4. National Association of Designated Institutional Officials (NADIO). Inaugural Survey. 2025.
5. Wertheimer SM, Harris JA, Collins JC, Spiegel NH, Chien GW. Internally versus externally trained residents and fellows hired as attendings at a large integrated healthcare system: a 20-year retrospective study. *Hum Resour Health*. 2023;21(1):58.