

Abstract:

How Does Insurance Status Relate to Trust Regarding Information About COVID-19 in Residents of the State of Illinois?

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Our study is a retrospective study to investigate the effects of implementation of a weekly urgent care on FM resident patient contact hours and exposure to multiple disease states in one year. Patients are increasing using walk-in clinic and urgent cares to access urgent primary care needs in a convenient matter. Training the next generation of physician to be comfortable in urgent care settings is vital to addressing the health needs of the population. An urgent care clinic in a residency can be used to supplement education for residents in population they may not encounter as frequently, including pediatrics. Following UNC FMRs study on the impact of implementation of a urgent care clinic, our goal is to reexamine the utility of implementing an urgent care as a Family Medicine Clinic, especially given the increase in demand for care post the COVID-19 lockdown. The first aim is assessing the patient population breakdown of patients (e.g pediatrics) seen by residency at urgent care visits compared to normal hours. Our second aim is assessing the composition of chief complaints seen at an FMR urgent care clinic and their disposition. Using the electronic medical records, we will collect demographics, chief complaints, visit diagnoses, encounter orders, lab results, medications, outcomes, discharge disposition, billing charge, education/resources/support provided, readmissions and emergency room visits. All analyses will be done using STATA. P-values between variables will be calculated. The current results and conclusion of the study is in process.