



Five Tips for Becoming an Ideal General Hospitalist

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Abstract: Owing to the social structure issues caused by Japan's super-aged society, health-care roles have become more complex, and the need for general physicians has increased. General hospitalists in Japan perform various roles. Thus, the ideal image of general hospitalists there has been unclear. We summarize the 10 key skills for Japanese hospitalists indicated in the specialty programs of the Japanese Society of Hospital General Medicine. We identified the following five crucial points for ideal general hospitalists: general mindset; leadership and management; community-based comprehensive care and cooperation with various professions; appropriate medical interviewing, physical examination, and diagnostic reasoning; and proactive education and academic activities. This paper presents five tips, which deal with why those items are necessary and how they should be learned.

Keywords: academic activity, diagnostic reasoning, education, general hospitalist, general mindset, leadership and management

Japan is regarded as a super-aged society, with the highest rate of aging in the world;¹ that has led to an increasing number of multimorbidity patients with complex problems.² Furthermore, social structure issues, such as rural depopulation, have added to the difficulties concerning the crucial role of health care.³ In Japan, medical specialties were originally subdivided in terms of organs; thus, it has become challenging to perform community medicine using only specialized medical treatment by organ-specific specialists. Therefore, according to the new medical specialty system introduced in 2019, general medicine (GM) became established as the 19th basic specialty field.⁴ In addition, the Japanese Society of Hospital General Medicine (JSHGM) is planning to start a hospitalist specialty program in 2022.⁵ The new Japanese hospitalist specialty program was developed based on the Core Competencies in Hospital Medicine by the Society of Hospital Medicine.⁶ Accordingly, the standards related to general hospitalists in Japan and the United States should be similar. Thus, the momentum for GM is growing in Japan.

Japanese generalists have to play various roles depending on their work setting, such as attributes and regional characteristics; general hospitalists are also naturally expected to be diverse.⁷ However, that diversity has obscured the definition of generalists in Japan; the role of generalists has yet to be clarified.⁸ Accordingly, as specialist program committee members of the JSHGM, we have proposed 10 key skills for Japanese general hospitalists⁹ in the program.⁵ The present article summarizes the 10 skills and presents five tips (Table 1), which deal with why those items are necessary and how they should be learned. The tips were developed following discussion among the six members of the specialist program committee of the JSHGM (who developed the 10 skills) and three Japanese general hospitalists working in community hospitals as well as a narrative review by those six committee members.

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Table 1 Five Tips for Becoming an Ideal General Hospitalist

<p>Tip 1. General mindset Attitude when dealing with any patients, symptoms, and complaints and trying to find better solutions</p>
<p>Tip 2. Leadership and management Negotiations, analyzing hospital operations, and assessing the quality of medical care to improve patient outcomes, resource use, cost-effectiveness, and quality of medical care for hospitalized patients</p>
<p>Tip 3. Community-based comprehensive care and cooperation with various professions Developing a system to provide comprehensive support for medical care, long-term care, preventive care, housing, and support for daily living in the community based on trustworthy cooperation with various professions</p>
<p>Tip 4. Appropriate medical interviewing, physical examination, and diagnostic reasoning Identifying the patient's primary problem with proper diagnostic reasoning using a well-conducted medical interview and physical examination; making a correct diagnosis and treatment</p>
<p>Tip 5. Proactive education and academic activities. Developing the academic field of general medicine through the proactive education of generalists by general hospitalists themselves and engaging in academic activities</p>

Tip 1. General Mindset

“General mindset” signifies the spirit of a physician who is always available to provide consultation and find better solutions for any patient, symptom, or complaint under any situation without refusing.¹⁰

Why Does a General Hospitalist Need a General Mindset?

The general mindset is a fundamental part of GM. In Japan’s complex, highly fragmented medical system, a general mindset is essential to provide appropriate medical care for patients. Moreover, because GM is a social need, as evident in Japan’s medical specialty system,⁴ Japanese generalists should fulfill it.

How Does a General Hospitalist Acquire a General Mindset?

It is necessary for general hospitalists to find an appropriate role model and request mentoring.¹¹ Alternatively, a general mindset can be acquired from colleagues who apply such a mindset in their work. It is important to adopt the attitude of coping with everything and then applying a strong mentality. However, coping by oneself does not mean that generalists should undertake all work themselves. A key skill of generalists is the ability to

consult and receive assistance from specialists in other fields.¹² The interface between generalists and specialists is also an important fulcrum in medical decision-making.¹²

Tip 2. Leadership and Management

The JSHGM specialty program includes hospital administration and social skills,⁵ and those skills are based on leadership and management.

Why Does a General Hospitalist Need Leadership and Management Skills?

General hospitalists need to have leadership roles in the community, hospital, and clinical team; they should lead efforts to identify, assess, and improve patient outcomes, resource use, cost-effectiveness, and quality of hospital care.¹³ To improve their hospitals, general hospitalists are expected to manage negotiations, business analysis, and quality measurement. According to Kotter’s framework, both management and leadership are required concurrently, and the differences in the roles and task-achieving process of each are clearly defined.¹⁴ For example, regarding the function of deciding what needs to be done, the managerial role would involve planning and budgeting while the leadership role would involve setting direction.

How Does a General Hospitalist Acquire Leadership and Management Skills?

General hospitalists are always expected to undertake leadership and management in varying degrees in the medical team, cross-disciplinary team, department, hospital, and elsewhere.¹⁵ General hospitalists can learn much from practice and failure. However, it is possible to acquire and master leadership and management skills. Obtaining hints from the literature and learning from leadership management training courses conducted by the Society of Hospital Medicine are effective methods of learning.¹⁶

Tip 3. Community-Based Comprehensive Care and Cooperation with Various Professions

To cope with its aged society, Japan aims to establish a comprehensive system of medical care, long-term care, preventive care, housing, and support for daily life so that people requiring long-term care can live independently in

their communities for as long as possible.¹⁷ With that system, general hospitalists should cooperate not only in hospitals but also with various professions in the community. Other countries have introduced comprehensive systems to cope with the aging of their societies and have tested the effectiveness.¹⁸

Why Does a General Hospitalist Need to Contribute to Community-Based Comprehensive Care and Cooperate with Various Professions?

Japanese society needs community-based comprehensive care. Treating the patient's entire life is a fundamental concept of GM. Furthermore, health care cannot be performed only in hospitals. Thus, general hospitalists need to be proactive in patients' lives following discharge. However, community-based comprehensive care cannot be provided only by physicians. Therefore, general hospitalists need to cooperate with various professions to provide the best medical and long-term care with respect to patients' values, lifestyles, economy, and social backgrounds.

How Does a General Hospitalist Learn Community-Based Comprehensive Care and Cooperation with Various Professions?

As well as in hospitals, general hospitalists should gain experience in other settings, such as local clinics, remote areas, nursing facilities, community hospitals, and advanced acute-care hospitals. Thus, it is insufficient if general hospitalists have only an imbalanced experience in clinics or hospitals.

Tip 4. Appropriate Medical Interviewing, Physical Examination, and Diagnostic Reasoning

Medical interviewing, physical examination, and diagnostic reasoning are essential skills for all physicians. However, in a highly fragmented medical system, examination-based medicine and medical care without the patient being present are sometimes practiced; in such cases, the medical history and physical examination can be disregarded.¹⁹

Why Does a General Hospitalist Need to Practice Appropriate Medical Interviewing, Physical Examination, and Diagnostic Reasoning?

Appropriate diagnostic reasoning based on a detailed medical history and physical findings is one of the specialties of GM. Therefore, general hospitalists should identify the patient's primary problem and make a correct diagnosis and treatment. Considering Japan's recent financial problems, requiring substantial social security expenses

every year,²⁰ it would be beneficial to reduce costs by selecting appropriate examinations and treatments.

How Does a General Hospitalist Learn Appropriate Medical Interviewing, Physical Examination, and Diagnostic Reasoning?

They are basic medical skills that physicians should acquire from books and practice. In light of the importance of these skills, it is necessary always to perform careful medical interviews, physical examinations, and diagnostic reasoning without omissions.²¹

Tip 5. Proactive Education and Academic Activities

Because GM is based on medical professionalism and basic clinical skills, it has an extremely high affinity with medical education.²² Moreover, academic development in the specialty cannot be expected without undertaking academic activities; however, this point is not limited to GM.

Why Does a General Hospitalist Need Proactive Education and Academic Activities?

Only generalists can be responsible for educating generalists. To develop high-quality general hospitalists, it is necessary for general hospitalists themselves to proactively educate medical students, residents, fellows, and colleagues. In addition, the academic activities of general hospitalists must reinforce the specialties of GM. Finally, general hospitalists should recognize that they are responsible for accumulating knowledge through research (including case reports based on clinical practice) and developing their field as an academic science.

How Does a General Hospitalist Undertake Education and Academic Activities?

It is necessary to master the educational framework of best evidence medical education through training programs and postgraduate courses.²³ General hospitalists can also join academic groups and practice education in real settings. Regarding academic activities, it is crucial for general hospitalists to understand the necessity of such activities with an inquisitive spirit and broad perspective; they need to keep their motivation high, establish good relationships with mentors and colleagues, create an effective research environment, recognize that research and academic writing are skills that can be mastered, and begin boldly with ambition.^{24,25}

These five tips are the opinions of six expert general hospitalists: other tips may be more appropriate for general hospitalists. To clarify this point would require a survey

targeting intermediate-level or higher general hospitalists to quantify their skills. Nevertheless, we hope that these five tips will help in the training of young doctors and assist many general hospitalists.

Abbreviations

GM, general medicine; JSHGM, Japanese Society of Hospital General Medicine.

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