

Submission Window Closes: August 31, 2025

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Leveraging the Mentor-Mentee Relationship: Successes in Fellowship to Practice



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NYU Grossman School of Medicine How to Get the Most Out of Your Mentorship Relationships

Lisa Malter, MD, FACG

Professor of Medicine

Division of Gastroenterology

NYU Langone Health/Bellevue Hospital Center



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Why Are We Here?: The Benefits of Mentorship

- · Professional roles are complex and dynamic
- · Mentorship serves to help stabilize, ground and grow the mentee professionally
- · Faculty with mentors have:
 - Increased productivity
 - Greater satisfaction with work and career
 - More like to likely to stay in their job
 - Better sense of ability to advance/obtain promotion
- Evidence for real benefit to the mentor too!

Manuel SP et al. 2020. Medical Teacher. 43(4) 384-397. Sambunjak D et al. 2010. J Gen Intern Med. 25(1):72-78.

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10 Tips to Optimize Your Mentor Mentee Relationship



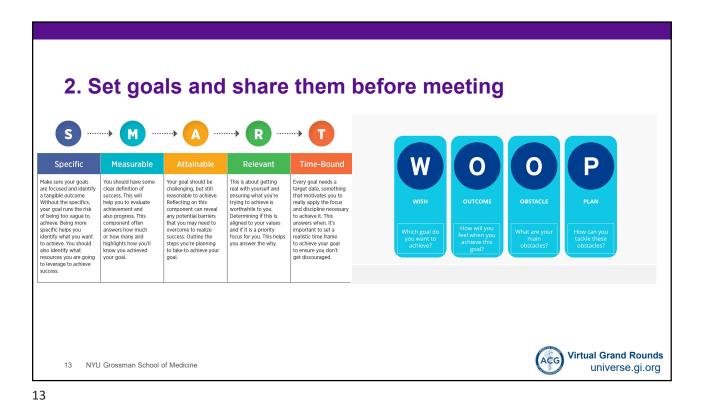
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1. Use a self assessment tool prior to meeting Know yourself: Skills Knowledge gaps Goals Barriers Numerous available tools upon request for self assessment Know the mentors: strengths domains Virtual Grand Rounds

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3. Consider drafting a "job description" for the mentor Use self assessment data Use your goals Use your goals Use your goals Include why you want this relationship and how it will benefit your goals Be forthcoming about any concerns you might have about working with the mentor (i.e. time commitments, too many other mentees etc.) Include a desire for mutual respect between mentee and mentor

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Virtual Grand Rounds

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4. Spend time connecting at first meeting

- · Learn about the mentor
 - Their pathway
 - What has led to their success/current work
 - What they would change
 - How they see themselves able to help you best
- Be prepared to share about yourself-pertaining to domains of interest
- · Mutual learning leads to successful mentorship; think about what you bring to the table
- · Showcase your passion for your work
- · Enjoy the connection!

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5. Managing up/taking initiative; i.e., make the job easy for the mentor

- · Set the agenda
- · Plan the meetings
- Ask questions
- Listen actively
- · Express gratitude



Lee et al. 2015. The Graduate School Press of Syracuse University. Persons Recetal 2018 of Gradu Med Educ. 10(1): 106-106.



6. Mentor should establish baseline expectations for working relationship with mentee

- Mentee should be prompt and respectful of mentor's time
- Time commitment and schedule/frequency for meetings should be established upfront
- Mentee should create the agenda
- Mentee sends the calendar invite/zoom links/reserves the room etc.
- ✓ After meetings mentee sends a list of action items
- Mentee should provide updates prior to next meeting

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7. Problem solve when you encounter a barrier



PROPOSE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS TO HELP THE MENTOR HELP YOU NAVIGATE THE CHALLENGE BEST



YOUR MENTOR WILL HELP YOU WORK THROUGH SOLUTIONS AND LIKELY WILL HAVE OTHER IDEAS OR EXPERIENCE TO SHARE

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8. Stay engaged

- Show interest by following up
- Inquire with mentor how often they can meet
 - Often quarterly
- Confirm preferred method of communication
- Keep it professional

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9. Be realistic



Mentor can't solve all of your problems



Take personal responsibility



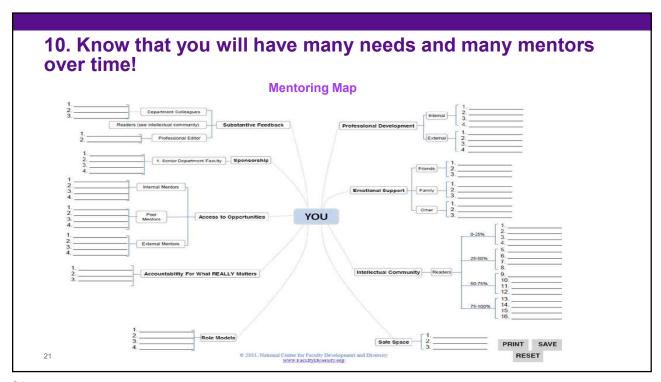
Align expectations

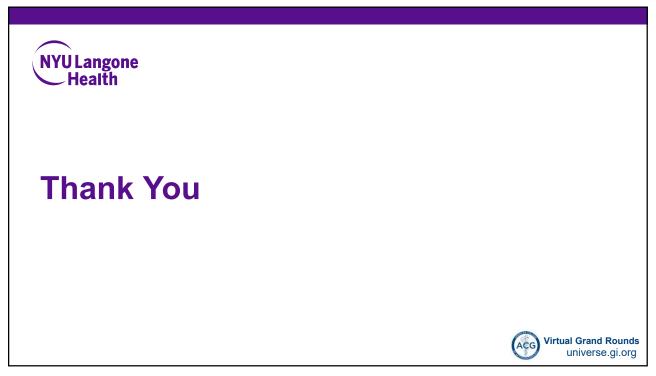


Communicate openly and revisit expectations

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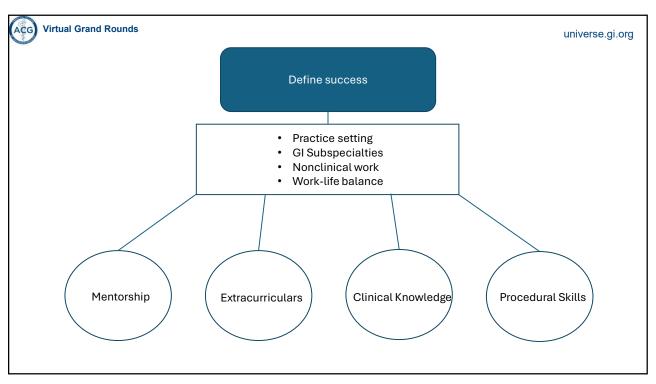


How to navigate a successful path during GI fellowship

Aileen Bui, MD August 26, 2025



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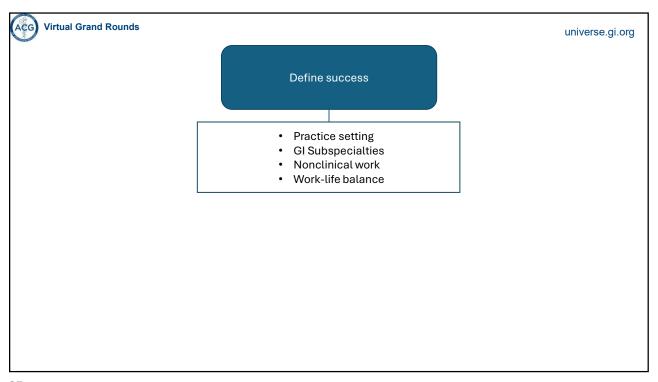


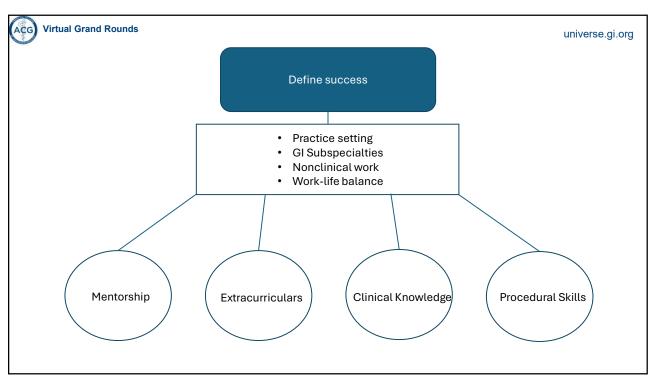


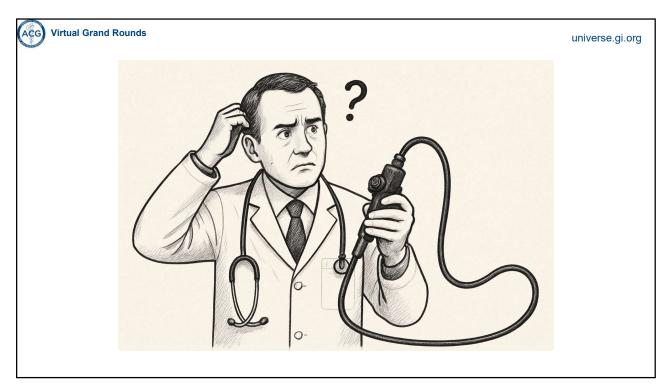
What does success mean?

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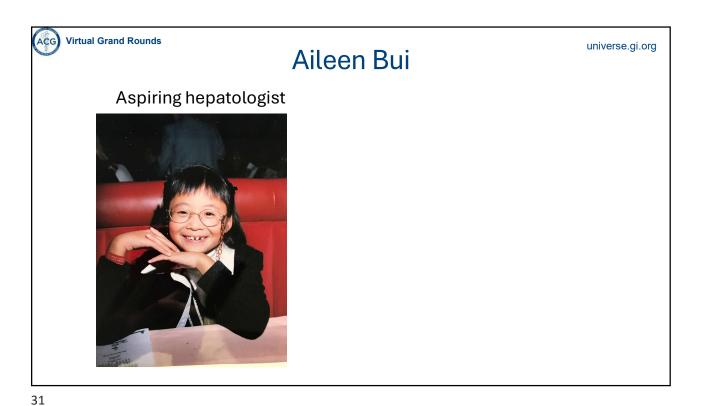
Who said this? 🔒

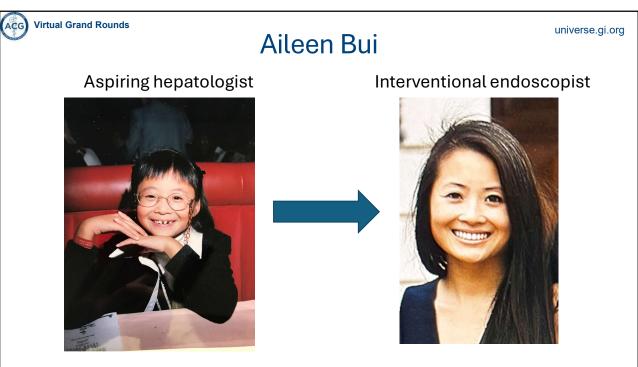


"During residency, I developed a particular interest in hepatology."

> "...it was an experience that blossomed my interest in hepatology."

> > "For my long-term career goals, I hope to work as a hepatologist at an academic institution..."







Mentorship is important



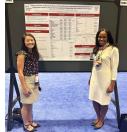
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Mentorship is important







- Good mentors will help you be successful
- Can have mentor for different things
 - Clinical/research
 - Professional development/career
 - Life mentor
- Inside/outside your institution
- Faculty/peers





Clinical Knowledge

- MedTwitter.... Kinda
- Guidelines
- Courses, society, industry sponsored, institutions (Cedars, Colorado, Utah)
- Online resources: Endocollab, EndoscopyNow, VideoGIE, VuMedi
- Learn from your colleagues outside of GI (IR, surgery, pathology)



Take advantage of your industry partners!

- Courses
- Hands on sessions
- Education









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Procedural Skills

- Balance quality and quantity
- Be intentional with your endoscopy



ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

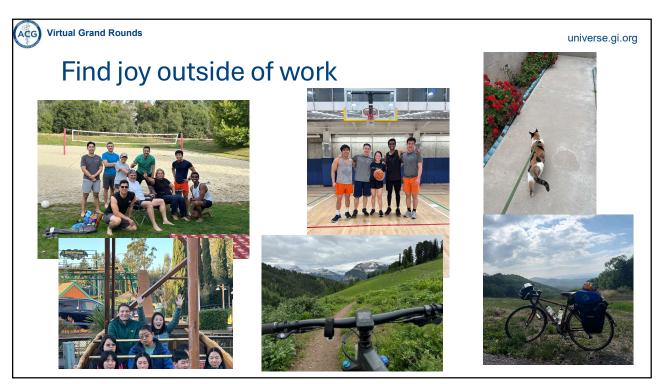
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Be a good doctor and a good person

- Treat everyone with respect, even if they cannot advance your career
- Build good relationships this includes with your peers, mentors, nurses, consultants, endoscopy staff, industry reps, fellow learners
- Love your work and your place of work



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Conclusion

- Start with defining what success means to you
- Mentorship is important
- Get involved in societies
- Take advantage of industry partners for education
- Be intentional with endoscopy practice, and balance quality vs. quantity
- NON-NEGOTIABLE: Be a good doctor and person
- Find joy outside of work

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Thank you!



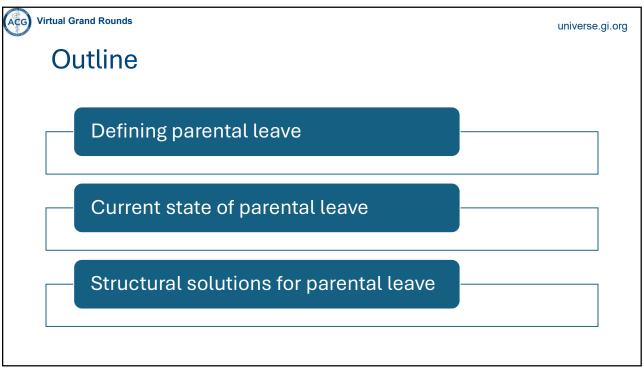


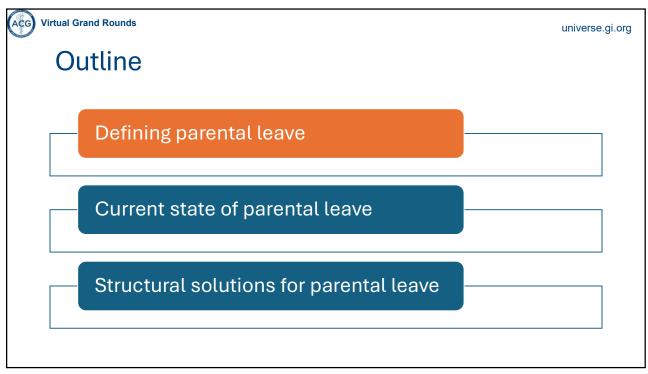
Family Planning During Fellowship

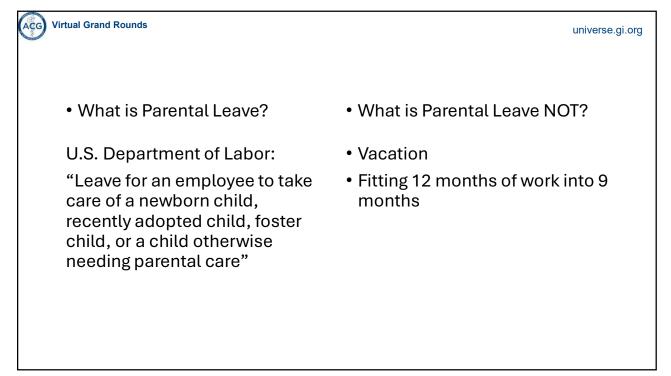
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Benefits of leave

Infant health benefits



Maternal health benefits



Inclusive leave



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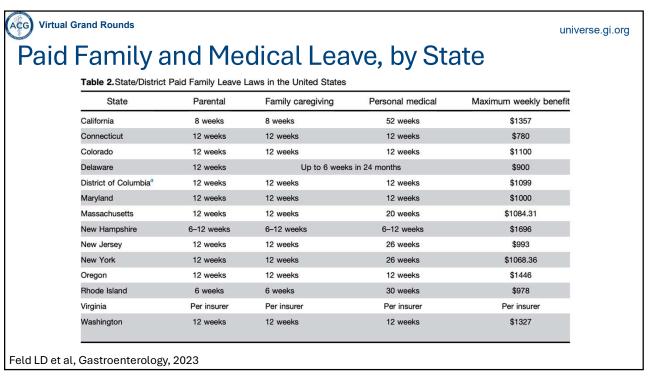
Harms of Lack of Leave: Women altered their training & career plans

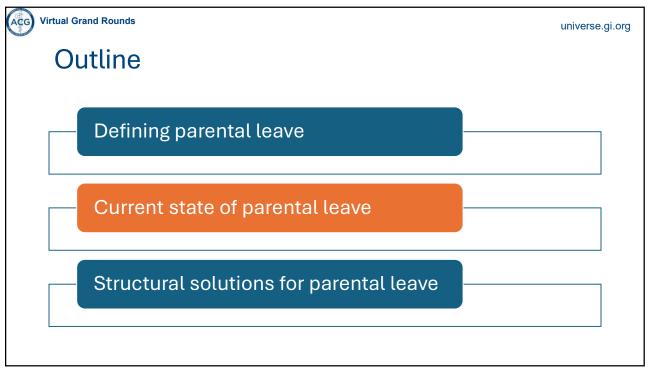
Less likely to choose gastroenterology

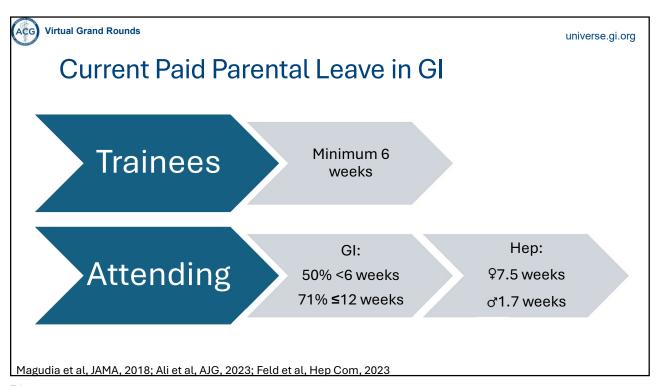
More likely to alter career path

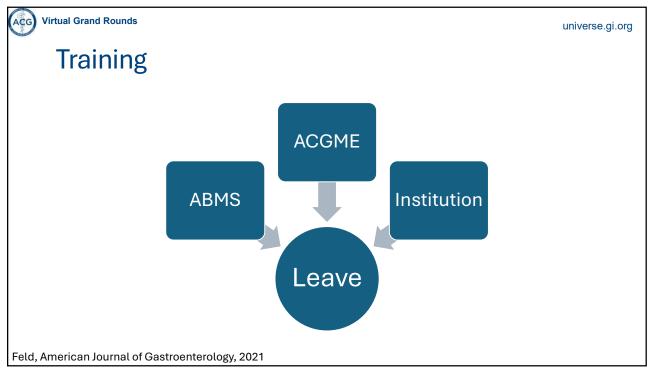
More likely to change +/- extend training

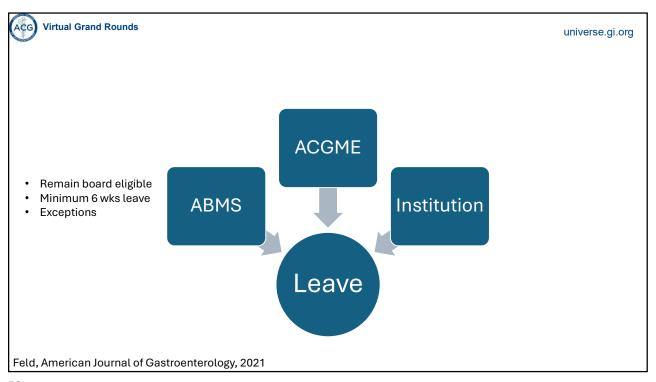
Webb at al, Academic Medicine, 2019; Feld et al, Hep Comm, 2023; Arlow et al, AJG, 2002; Willett et al, Academic Medicine, 2010; Ali et al, AJG, 2023; Advani, DDS, 2022

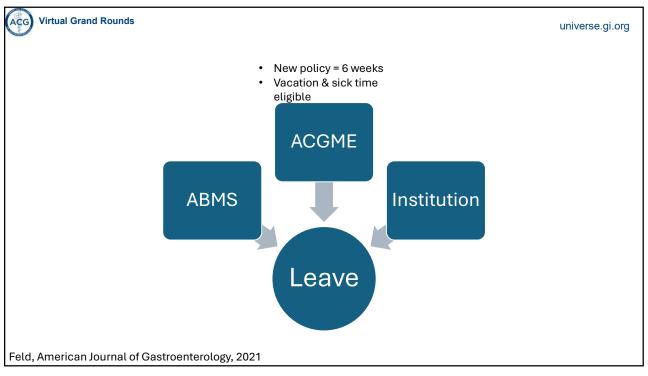


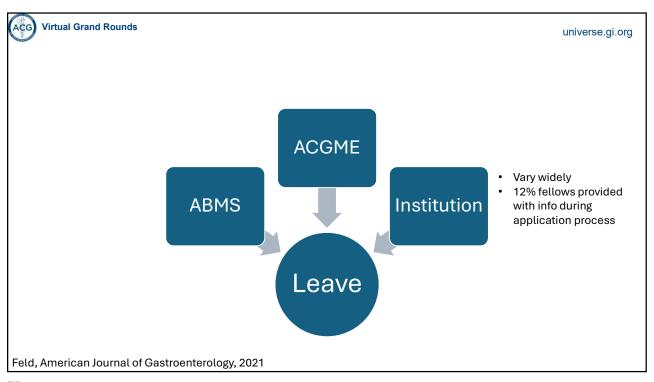


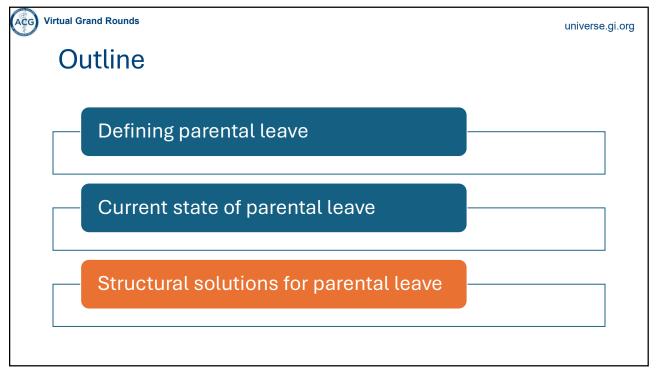














Work Environments

- Access to leave (parental, sick, caregiving)
- Work accommodations
- Pumping accommodations
- Equity for diverse families



Feld et al, TLM Abstract, 2021

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Challenges & Recommendations

CHALLENGES

- Rigid timeline of training
- Reliance on evaluations
 → potential for bias
- Small pool of colleagues distributing call

SOLUTIONS

- Competency-based medical education
- Anti-bias strategies
- Universal, minimum leave
- Staffing models to accommodate leave



Parental Leave and **Return**-to-**Work Policies**: A Practical Model for Implementation in Gastroenterology.

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Feld LD, Oxentenko AS, Sears D, Charabaty A, Rabinowitz LG, Silver JK.
Gastroenterology. 2023 Oct;165(4):813-818. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2023.08.014.

Pregnancy accommodations

Reduced overnight call burden during third trimester of pregnancy

Anti-bias protection

Endoscopy ergonomic accommodations

Bereavement leave for pregnancy loss

Reimbursement for fertility treatments and adoption

Protected time for all pregnancy- and fertility-related appointments and tests

Parental leave policy

Transparent and publicly available

Accessible to all physicians for birth, adoption or fostering

Consistent across genders with attention to equity for the LGBTQ+ community

Adequate duration: recommendation for 12 weeks minimum

Transparent policy on compensation and leave

Adjusted RVU targets to account for leave

Opt-out leave policies to encourage leave is taken and minimize bias

Avoidance of "pay back" policies or increased workload before leave

Adequate coverage solutions for colleagues, including team-based care models and locums

Coverage models

Team-based care approach utilizing advanced practice providers (APPs)

Locums tenens physicians to bridge care needs

Additional compensation for colleagues taking extra clinical load

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Parental Leave and **Return**-to-**Work Policies**: A Practical Model for Implementation in Gastroenterology.

Feld LD, Oxentenko AS, Sears D, Charabaty A, Rabinowitz LG, Silver JK.

Gastroenterology. 2023 Oct;165(4):813-818. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2023.08.014.

Family friendly return-to-work

Modified overnight call post-partum

Transition plan for return to work that does not include making up call from leave

Time blocked into clinical schedule for lactation

Accessible lactation rooms

Allowing part-time and flexible work schedule upon return

Transparent compensation implications of modified return to work schedule

Autonomy over schedule

On-site quality childcare

Coverage solutions for sick childcare

Leadership should recognize and mitigate bias, discrimination, or penalties against those who take leave or request reduced work hours

Equitable promotion policies that do not penalize for parental leave or reduce work hours



Guided Trainee-Program Conversations

- 2 Where can I access the most current parental leave policy?
- 2 Who is the program and/or institutional contact best suited to assist me in navigating my leave?
- ② How will my parental leave impact my training duration (i.e., will I need to extend my training?
- 2 How will my parental leave impact my Board eligibility?
- 2 How will my benefits be affected during parental leave?
- Is there an option for a flexible parental leave start date?
- ② How should I coordinate clinical coverage during my leave? How does the program assist?
- 2 What are the options for modifying clinical workhours and call responsibilities in late pregnancy?
- What are the program's expectations regarding "payback" of call and/or shift coverage provided by others during my leave?
- ② How should I plan to accommodate time for prenatal (and future child) medical visits?
- 2 What are my most flexible options for return to work? (research, part-time, work-from-home, etc.)
- 2 What are the options for modifying clinical workhours and call responsibilities on return to work?
- 2 What is the program policy protecting resident time for milk expression? How is this communicated to clinical services?
- ② Where can I find the most current list of private, appropriately equipped lactation spaces?
- 12 Where can I find the most current list of affordable institutional or community childcare options?
- 2 Have other residents offered to share their experience navigating

Drs. Best, Treadway, Eurich, Feld (unpublished work)

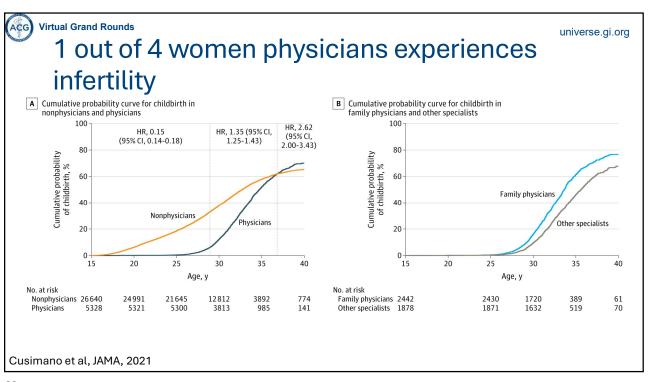
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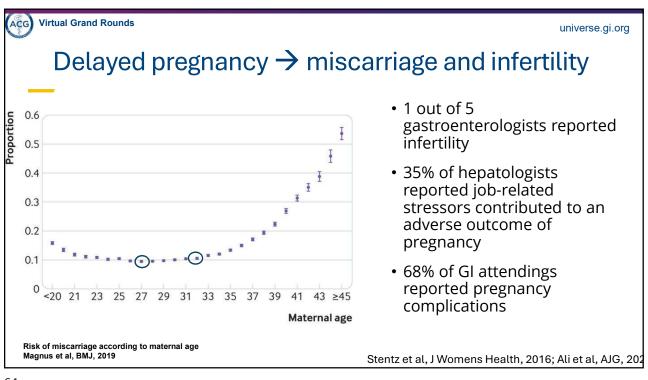


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Q: When is the right time to have a child?

• A: When you are ready to be a parent!







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Practice Models for Graduating Gastroenterology Fellows



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X @DrSamirAShah1

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Learning Objectives

- Academic, Private practice (independent, single specialty, multispecialty, solo, small, large, private equity), Hybrid, Hospital-employed, Industry/Pharma, other?
- Importance of choosing the right practice model: Shakespear's advice! "to thy own self, be true"
- Key factors: compensation, advancement, work-life balance, job satisfaction, teaching/research, self-determination



Academic Practice

- Employed by universities or teaching hospitals
- Roles: clinical care, teaching, research
- Compensation: typically lower base, potential for research/teaching stipends, consulting/patents (rare)
- Advancement: academic promotion (Instructor → Assistant → Associate → Full Professor). Salary, Benefits, Tenure, etc.
- Work-life balance: variable, often includes nights/weekends, call, research deadlines, fellow coverage (frequency of call varied)
- Self-determination: structured environment, less autonomy in scheduling/practice style. Dependent on Chief who ultimately reports to Chief of Medicine in most situations

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Private Practice

- Independent or group practice (size varies)
- Private equity owned or backed (various models)
- Compensation: often higher, productivity-based, potential for partnership buy-in
- Advancement: partnership track, leadership roles within the group
- Work-life balance: can be demanding, but more control over schedule
- Self-determination: high autonomy in clinical and business decisions
- Administrative responsibilities: billing, staffing, compliance
- Usually employed situation for 2 years and then partnership (varies)



Private Practice- PE Trends

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- 2025: 1 in 8 are PE backed
- PE firms/deals/governance varies
- Long term effects still not clear: quality, cost, access, etc.
- Less control with PE even in private practice



Supplementary Figure 1. The number of deals per year is increasing over time.



Supplementary Figure 5. Most of the early deals were by a few PE groups; however, over time there has been many other groups entering the space.

JAMA Health Forum Published Online: June 20, 2025

 $2025; 6; (6) : e251491.\ doi: 10.1001/jamahealth forum. 2025.1491$

Marino D, et al. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology 2024;22:1770-1773

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Hybrid Models-Lines are blurring!

- Combination of academic and private practice elements
- Examples: hospital-employed with academic affiliation, large single or multispecialty groups, GI hospitalist (private or academic bent)
- Compensation: competitive, may include salary plus productivity bonuses
- Advancement: leadership roles, potential for academic titles
- Work-life balance: variable, often more predictable than pure academic
- Self-determination: moderate, some autonomy with institutional support
- Best of Both Worlds (my take)...somedays worst of both



Industry, Pharmaceuticals

- Roles: medical affairs, clinical trials, consulting, device/pharma companies
- Compensation: often higher base salary, bonuses, stock options
- Advancement: corporate ladder, management opportunities
- Work-life balance: generally more predictable, no call
- Self-determination: less clinical autonomy, more corporate structure
- Other considerations: less direct patient care, travel may be required

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Compensation Comparison*

- Academic: \$250-450K (varies by region, rank, research funding)
- Private Practice: \$400-600K+ (depends on productivity, partnership)
- Hospital employed: \$500-700K (initial but then seems to decrease, productivity)
- Hybrid: \$350-600K+ (mix of salary and incentives)
- Industry: \$300-500K+ (base plus bonuses/stock)
- Consider: Geographic flexibility, Benefits (401K, tuition for children, insurance (life/disability/malpractice), CME/travel/meetings, special loans-mortgage, loan forgiveness, etc.
- Research/innovation opportunities, Teaching/mentorship roles



Advancement Opportunities

- · Academic: research grants, leadership, national recognition
- Private: partnership, practice ownership, local leadership
- Hybrid: system leadership, academic titles
- Industry: management, executive roles, cross-functional teams
- Societal involvement (ACG, ASGE, AGA, AASLD, NASPGHAN, WGO, CrohnsandColitisFoundation, etc.)

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Work-Life Balance & Self-Determination

- Academic: variable, often less control, is call easier or harder? Multiple different models, schedules. Protected time if have funding...subject to boss/institution
- Private: more control, but business demands
- Hybrid: balance of structure and autonomy
- Industry: predictable hours, less clinical stress



Decision-Making Tips

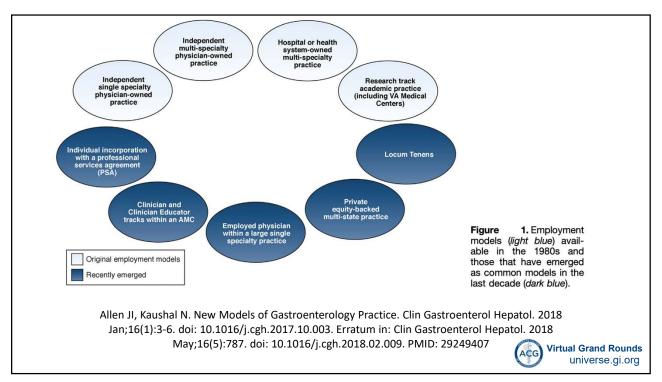
- Assess personal and professional priorities
- Consider long-term goals and lifestyle
- Seek mentorship and real-world exposure
- Evaluate compensation and benefits packages
- Understand local/regional market trends

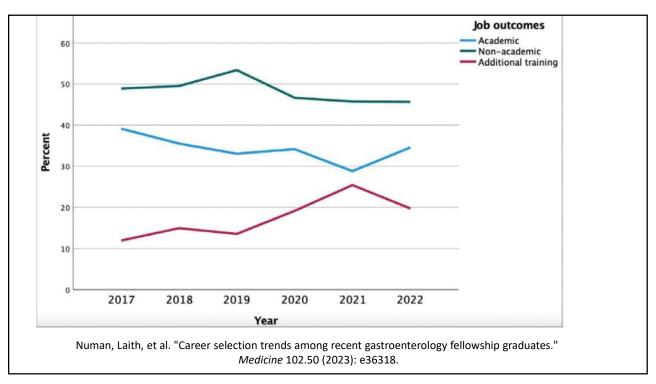
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- Multiple rewarding career paths in gastroenterology
- Each model offers unique benefits and challenges
- Can design your own if none of the current models fit (can change too!)
- Align choice with personal values and career aspirations
- It's not work if you love what you do... (\$\$ or lifestyle alone won't give you satisfaction)





Bonus Slides



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Shakespeare's Advice

- To thy own self, be TRUE
- What do you REALLY want and How Bad do you want it? Be brutally honest with yourself
 - Academics/Private/Hybrid/Industry/Pharma/Other
 - Location / family / spouse's job
 - Compensation
 - Lifestyle
- People have long memories and relationships are important even if the job doesn't work out
- Things change, don't burn bridges
- Where do think you stand? 1 applicant vs.100 applicants



Hybrid Model (aka you can have it all!)

- Freedom: financial, and otherwise (call, vacation, pace, etc.)
- Important clinical research happens in practice: (6MP-Dan Present/group were in private practice, Sequence Study- Casey Chapman)
- Phase III, IV clinical trials. Benefits to you patients, practice, community, health system
- Value to your hospital/medical center/medical school/community
- Teaching (students, residents, fellows). Location critical!
- Easier to do research to include trainees: win/win
- Mentoring, collaborating, learning, staying engaged
- Downsides? No protected time! Can sometimes be worst of both
- Support from your group and family critical (no matter which path)



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Goals

- Think about your goals for your career
 - Break into short term, medium term and long term
 - Reassess annually or every few years to see if on track
 - Goals often change and life often changes
- Hold on to your mentors
 - They can give you valuable perspective
 - Seek out appropriate new mentors and actively ask advice/guidance
- · Career goals ok, but don't ignore life goals and balance
 - Particularly critical for high achieving individuals to have that balance

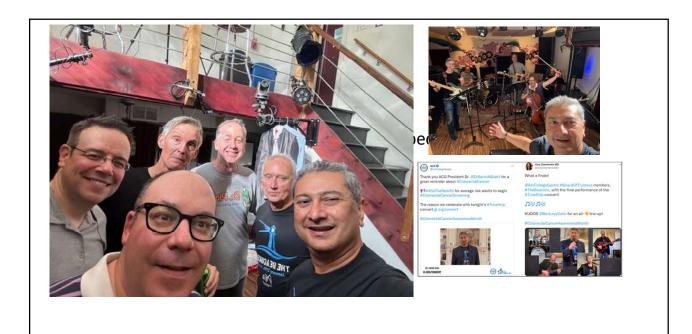


Balance

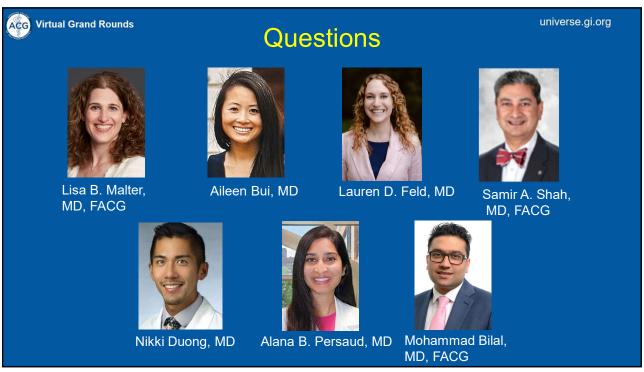
- Burnout rampant in medicine
- Marathon, not a sprint
- Career should be put in perspective with respect to family, friends, hobbies, passions, interests
- Take care of yourself
 - Time away to unplug, destress
 - Time with family and friends
 - Exercise and fitness
 - Spirituality / gratefulness / happiness / music



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