



5 MINUTES  
... WITH:

# Luckey Dunn

M.D., dean, Daytona Beach campus, FSU College of Medicine

By Eleanore Osborne  
Special to the Business Report

Most locals may not know it, but Florida State College has a college of medicine in Daytona Beach.

Located at the Daytona Beach campus of Daytona State College, the FSU facility is a community-based medical school, based on an apprenticeship model, according to its regional dean, Dr. Luckey Dunn.

Instead of being trained exclusively at a hospital-based medical school, third and fourth-year students receive their clinical training at regional campuses, working directly with local physicians, ambulatory care facilities and hospitals.

About Dunn personally: First, the name.

"Luckey is a family name," he said, "and my parents changed the spelling to Luckey when they named me."

Dunn is a homegrown doctor, who was a private-practice family physician and medical director for the city of Daytona Beach for more than 14 years.

In terms of credentials, Dunn has a lot: valedictorian at the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1976 and attending physician with the Halifax Medical Center family medicine residency program since 1993, to name just a couple.

He grew up in the Daytona Beach area, at a time when the Dunn name was associated with the Dunn Lumber Company and the beloved Dunn hardware and toy store on Beach Street.

family that owned those now long-gone businesses.

A sports enthusiast, Dunn is a United States Soccer Federation-certified referee and coached the boys' and girls' soccer teams at Warner Christian Academy from 2002 to 2007.

In the 1990s, it was thought there would be too many doctors by the year 2000, he said. That assessment proved wrong and the Association Of American Medical Colleges called for a 30 percent increase in U.S. medical school enrollment by 2015.

How could such a shortage happen? It's attributed to such factors as the aging U.S. population, an aging physician workforce, and patient protections mandated by the Affordable Care Act.

That shortage can be met, Dunn said, by increasing enrollment at current medical schools, by expanding existing infrastructure, and increasing class sizes, among other measures.

Or by coming up with something different, as FSU did.

In 2001, the university founded its medical school, the first new allopathic medical school in the U.S. in 20 years. But it would be organized as what Dunn described as a "community-based distributive medical education" model, with regional or satellite medical schools distributed throughout the state, where third- and fourth-year medical students can undergo clinical training.

Advantages of the

are student exposure to settings more like those in which they will someday practice, Dunn said. Students also see a wider variety of patients, and often have increased opportunities to practice clinical skills across a broader continuity of care.

On the financial side, regional campuses allow medical schools to avoid the expense of duplicating costly infrastructure, he said. In addition, communities can, while assessing the needs of their physician workforce, recruit medical graduates they have observed and come to know.

The most conspicuous difference under the distributive approach is that 50 to 70 percent of clinical/ clerkship experiences takes place outside the conventional hospital setting.

*Dunn recently spoke with the Business Report.*

## What is the path through FSU medical school?

Medical School is four years, and the students do two years in Tallahassee, one year of basic clinical sciences, and a second year of more advanced basic science training. Then they come to us for their clinical training for their third and fourth years in medical school. We have six regional campuses, plus a rural campus in Marianna, Florida, and an ancillary campus in Immokalee, Florida.

In the training for medical doctors, the organization that licenses them mandates that our basic clinical science training includes six different specialties. I work with the Volusia County clerkship

rotation of the students in family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, psychiatry, geriatrics and emergency medicine. This is what our students do, when they come here for their third year, for their block of training.

## What is the day-to-day experience?

Ours is called an apprenticeship model. Students in family medicine, for example, are paired one on one with practicing physicians in the community. They are being trained by the physicians, using the physician's patients. There is a small stipend paid to these physicians, who serve as faculty in these clinical rotations.

## What are the benefits to the doctors?

A big part of medicine is learning and practicing physicians enjoy the added intellectual stimulation. This is beneficial for patients, too, because the doctors also have to prepare.

Several years ago there was a student who remarked that "Doctor X asked me all these questions. I thought I was prepared, but I realized I didn't know enough."

Shortly afterward, I talked to Doctor X and relayed the student's remarks, asking him how he had come up with so many new questions. "I was boring up the night before," he admitted.

There is a tremendous amount of benefits to this system. Our students revere the doctors they work with, and stay in touch afterward. It is good medical education,

## BIO

**NAME:** Luckey Dunn  
**AGE:** 61

**OCCUPATION/TITLES:** Physician/Daytona Beach regional campus dean of the Florida State University



DUNN

College of Medicine

**FAMILY:** Wife Wendy Myers; three sons, one daughter-in-law, and one soon-to-be daughter-in-law

**FIRST JOB:** Dunn Lumber, age 16  
**EDUCATION:** graduate, Seabreeze Senior High School, 1972; valedictorian, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1976;

M.D., University of Florida School of Medicine, 1980; Family Medicine Residency at Malcolm Grow Medical Center, Andrews Air Force Base, 1980-1983

**CURRENTLY READING:** The Bible ("The reason for God")  
**FAVORITE TV SHOW:** "Blue Bloods"

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:** Elder, Christ Community Church; member, Civic League of the Halifax Area

## Why did FSU choose the distributed model?

In 2001, the central campus, with a big, teaching hospital to train your students was the model. The legislature didn't want to build a big medical school. The standards are the same with a distributed model. Our students are very well grounded, and in addition develop ties to a community. We hope they will come back to stay and several have. Our first class graduated in 2009 and we are seeing some of them coming back to our area.

## How well do FSU students fare on national tests?

In all standardized tests, our students do very well nationally. They are physicians who do residencies of three-to-seven years to get their specialty training, and have gone into competitive specialties such as pediatric cardiology and orthopedic surgery. A lot have gone

mission for our college. They are accepted into Duke, Johns Hopkins, Emory, and the University of Florida; impressive programs and taking leadership positions senior residents.

## What are the personal advantages of this program to you?

I get to interact with phenomenal physicians in our community and can get on the information and they willingly share. The wonderful staff truly makes it a family organization. He care is a Dunn family pursuit. Our oldest son is an attorney with Florida Health Care. Another is in the Air Force in a pediatric residency. My youngest is in FSU medical school in Orlando and so his fiancée.

My wife, Wendy Myers, is also a physician and Chief of (Holly Hill-based) Florida Health Care Plans. She is absolutely phenomenal, a great supporter for me, and