

# Systematic literature review on the effect of workplace interventions on physician burnout

Paul DeChant, Annabel Acs,  
Talia Boulanger, Kyu Rhee, and  
Kelly J. Craig

October 12, 2018



**ICPH 2018**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHYSICIAN HEALTH<sup>®</sup>

AMA  
CMA  
BMA



# Physician burnout is a global public health crisis



**Highly prevalent  
worldwide**

up to **50%**  
of physicians report at  
least one symptom of  
burnout



**Has significant  
consequences**

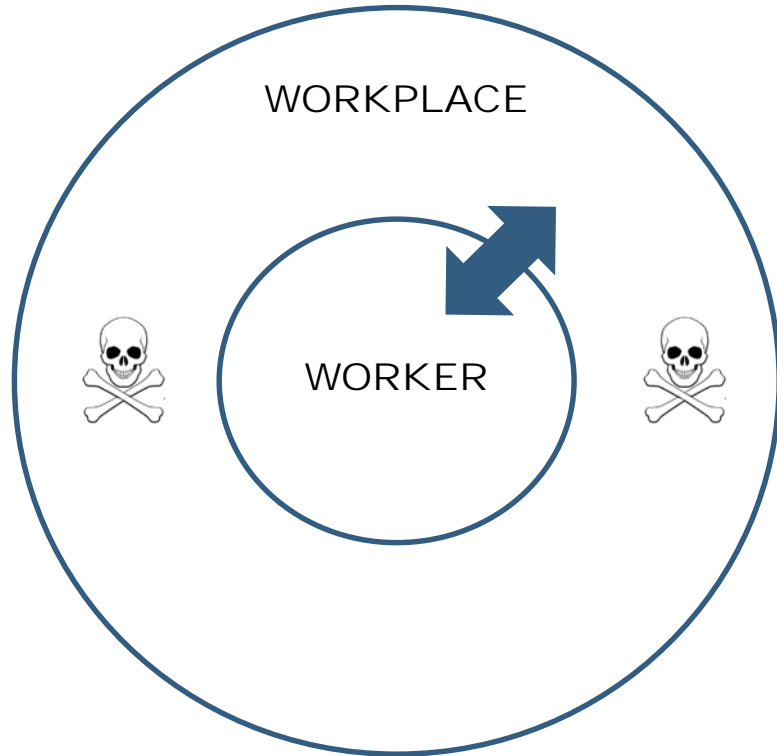
- Reduced **patient safety**
- Reduced **quality of care**
- Increased **healthcare costs**
- Reduced **physician retention**



**Driven by system-  
generated changes**

- Increased **clerical duties**
- Accountability for **inconsistent quality metrics**
- Organizational changes including **new payment and delivery approaches, electronic health records (EHR), and patient portals**

# Why does burnout happen?



Burnout is the result of an interaction between:

- the worker
- the workplace

---

Highly motivated professionals in a ***dysfunctional workplace*** are unable to succeed without ***constant vigilance and focus***

---

***Unsustainable => Toxicity***

# The six workplace drivers of burnout:

## 1. Work Overload:

Chaotic work environment

Time Pressure

Information Overload

## 2. Loss of control

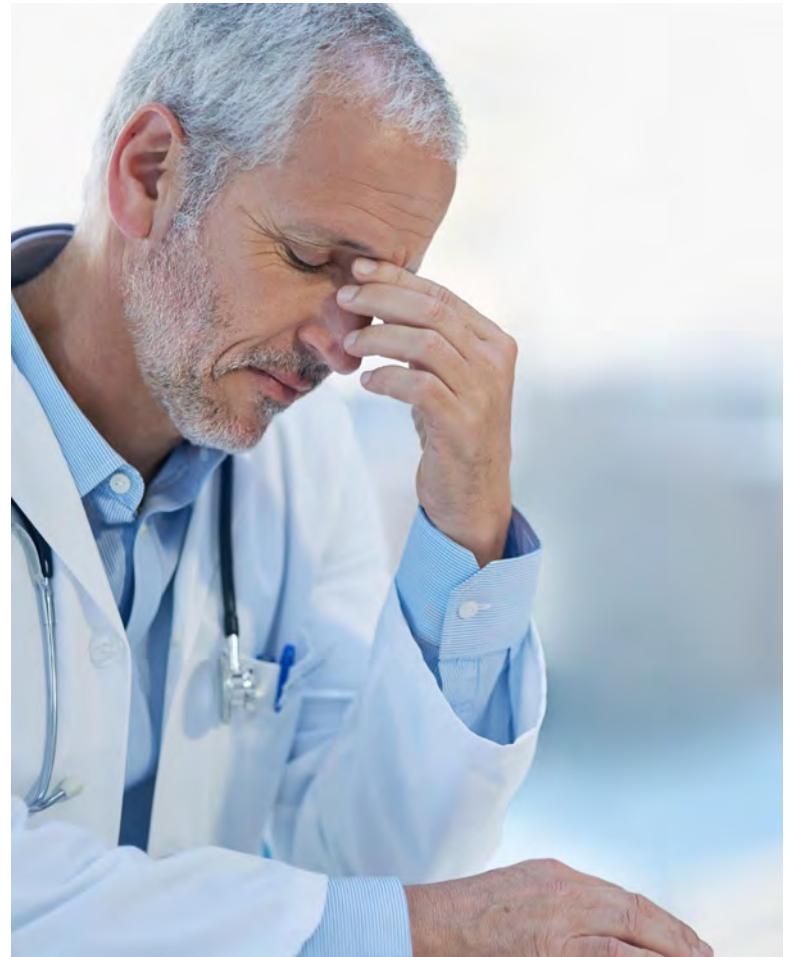
## 3. Insufficient reward

## 4. Breakdown of community

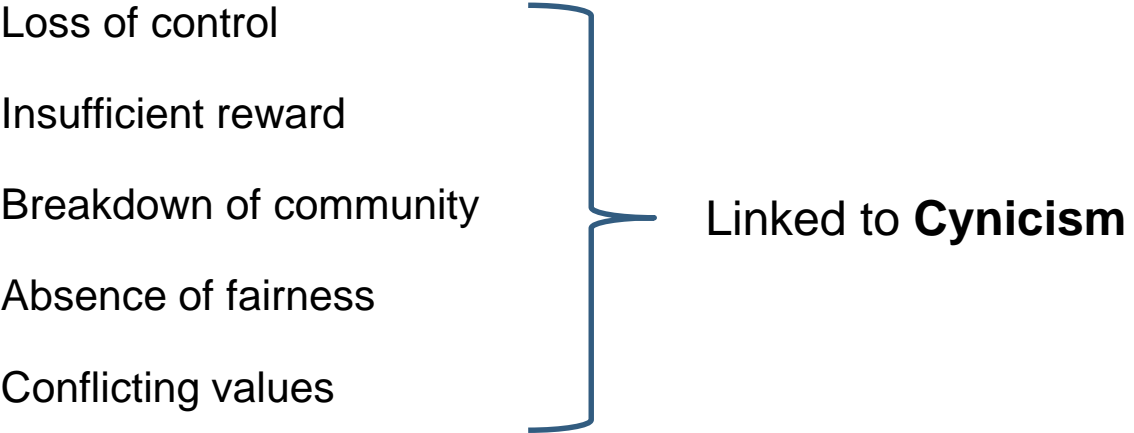
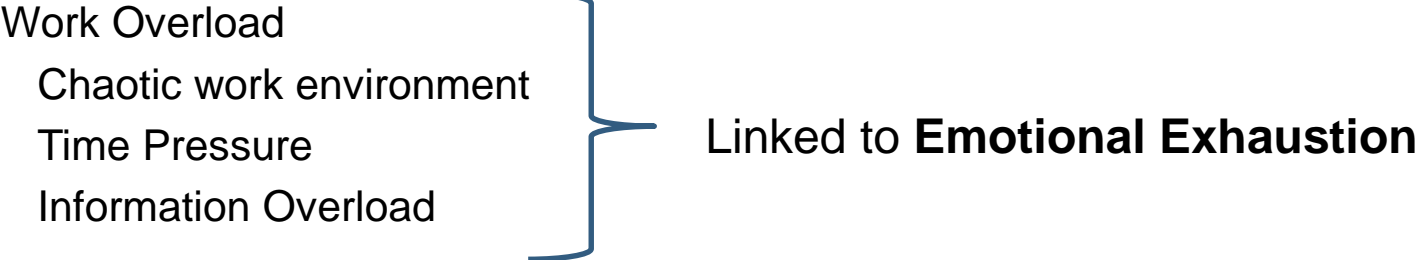
## 5. Absence of fairness

## 6. Conflicting values

Maslach, C., & Leiter, M. P. (1997). The truth about burnout: How organizations cause personal stress and what to do about it. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass



# Linking drivers of burnout to the manifestations<sup>1</sup>



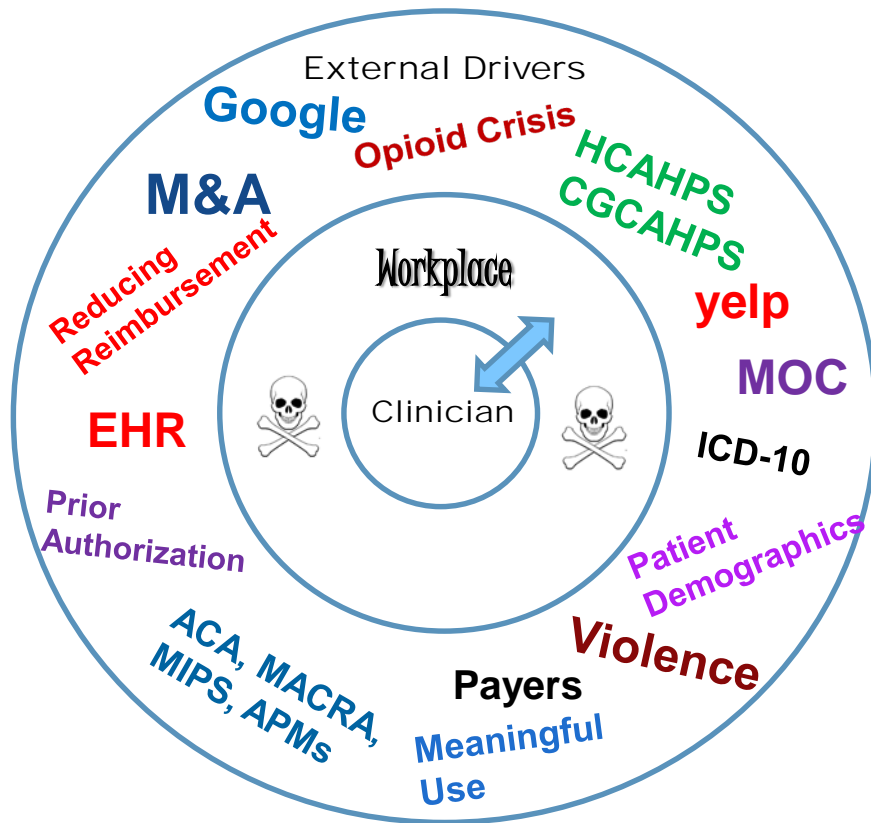
1. Personal communication with Christina Maslach, PhD

Who has the greatest impact on a physician's level of burnout?



**Their direct supervisor**

# How did this happen?





We have added the  
last straw...

**...and people  
are breaking!**



# The impact of burnout on physicians and their families

## Depression, Substance Abuse, Family Dysfunction, Suicide<sup>1</sup>

---

**300 to 400**

Physicians die each year due to **suicide**<sup>1</sup>

---

The suicide rate among **male** doctors is

**40% HIGHER**

than among men in the general population<sup>1</sup>

The suicide rate among **female** doctors is

**130% HIGHER**

than among women in the general population<sup>1</sup>



1. Schernhammer E. *NEJM* 2005

# What should we do?



# There is a critical need to understand how organizations can reduce physician burnout

## Gaps in research

---

The ability of workplace or workflow interventions to minimize physician burnout has not been fully examined after its application in the United States and Europe.

## Research objective

---

To **systematically review the effect of workplace interventions on physician burnout**, including any intervention for which burnout was assessed as an outcome.

A systematic review focused on the impact of workplace interventions on physician burnout was conducted

**Study eligibility criteria**

**Population of interest**

Physicians

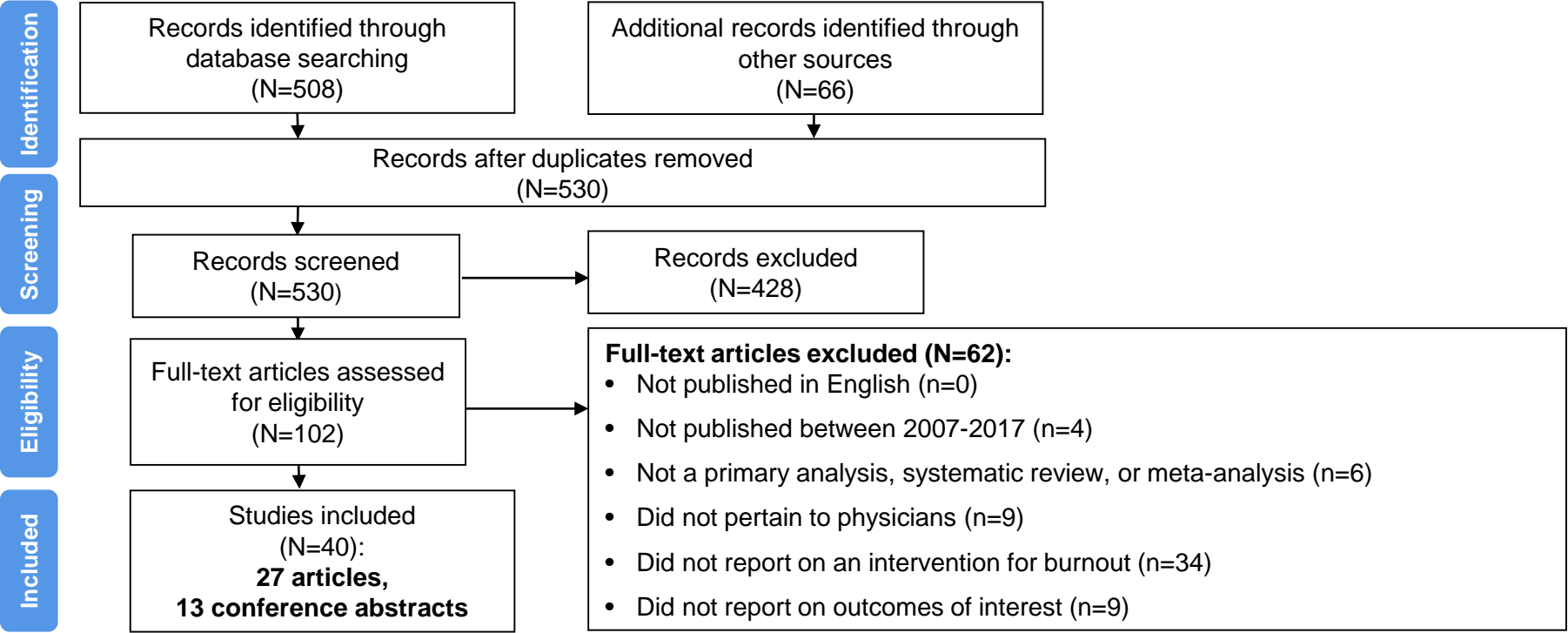
**Intervention**

Workplace interventions

**Outcome endpoints**

- Physician burnout metrics
- Other burnout indicators like stress, job satisfaction, etc.

# A total of 40 articles and abstracts were identified



# The majority of studies evaluated burnout as an outcome, had low quality study designs, and were conducted in the US

		Percentage of studies	Key points
Burnout as outcome	Primary endpoint	75%	<b>30 studies measured physician burnout as primary endpoint</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>10 studies were not designed to improve burnout, but <b>measured burnout indicators as an indirect outcome</b> of system changes</li></ul>
	Secondary endpoint	25%	
Study design	Low-quality	78%	<b>Very few high-quality studies were identified</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>31 studies were case series, post-test single arm, cross-sectional</li><li>9 studies were randomized controlled trials or cohort studies</li></ul>
	High-quality	22%	
Geography	United States	78%	<b>Most studies (31) were from the US</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Other countries included Canada, Egypt, Italy, France, and the UK</li></ul>
	Other	22%	

# Summary of results

Type of intervention	Number of studies	Description
Workflow changes	16	Redesign workflow, improve communication between providers, implement team-based care, or initiate quality improvements
Workload reduction or rescheduling	11	Limit working hours or modify work schedule
Electronic health records (EHR) modifications	7	Optimize EHR usability
Professional support or workplace policy changes	6	Leadership changes to promote physician well-being, time management, mentoring, and continuing education

# The impact of reducing workload varied and in some cases increased physician burnout

## Examples of interventions

- **Limit working hours** through duty hour restriction policies
- **Interrupted schedules with weekend breaks** for critical care physicians
- Provide **protected time for sleep**

## Impacts

- The reported benefits of limits on working hours are mixed
- Work hour limits worsened burnout, so factors beyond working hours may be greater contributors to burnout



**Workload  
reduction or  
rescheduling**



# Improvement of EHR and surrounding processes have had a positive impact on physician burnout

## Examples of interventions

- **Decrease documentation effort** by reducing mouse clicks and keystrokes
- **Train physicians** to improve their efficiency in using EHR
- Provide **clerical support** for data entry

## Impacts

- Interventions aimed at optimizing the use of EHR, all lessened physician burnout



**Electronic  
health  
records  
(EHR)**

# Workflow changes had a substantial and positive impact on physician burnout, job satisfaction, or stress

## Examples of interventions

- Implement **team-based care model** with enhanced roles for other providers
- **Improve communication** between providers
- **Quality improvement** by use of Lean and Lean Six Sigma methodology
- Incorporate **medical scribes** to support EHR documentation

## Impacts

- Optimized workflow decreased stress, burnout, and emotional and physical exhaustion, and improved job satisfaction and peer collaboration
- Burnout more likely to improve when workflow changes were associated with quality improvement initiatives



# Professional support opportunities cover a broad range of activities; some of which have demonstrated a positive impact on physician burnout

## Examples of interventions

- **Acknowledge** teaching, service and clinical activities with practical rewards
- Provide **time to learn and practice skills** in specialty, efficiency, teamwork, and self-care.
- Provide time for **facilitated physician discussion groups** for personal and professional development

## Impacts

- Enhanced support provided increased well-being and job satisfaction with decreased burnout, emotional exhaustion, and depersonalization
- Fostering professional development through discussion groups and training alleviated burnout and enhanced the quality of care



## Professional support

# Recommendations for future research

## 1 Identify effective workplace changes

- Streamline workflows based on quality improvement initiatives and team-based care models
- Provide leadership-driven professional support opportunities
- Refine the usability of electronic health records (EHR)
- Incorporate medical scribes to support EHR documentation

## 2 Identify how EHR can be optimized

- Identify successful and burdensome aspects of EHR
- Improve EHR technology

## 3 Encourage leadership-driven interventions

- Use metrics to capture burnout
- Correct workplace and workflow system issues
- Improve workplace culture
- Provide resilience training and support

# The potential benefit of Artificial Intelligence (AI) = Augmented Intelligence



## **Understanding**

Reads and understands data – both structured and unstructured – at a massive scale.

## **Reasoning**

Searches millions of pages of data in seconds and can recognize context and interpret the language of health and medicine.

## **Learning**

Learns from leading human experts and real world cases and continues to improve over time and experience.

## **Empowering**

Previously “invisible” data and knowledge are delivered into actionable insights. Cognitive analytics and AI empowers humans and are transparent.

# How can AI reduce burnout?

## **Reduce Chaos**

- Foraging for patient data
- Identify Care Gaps

## **Reduce Information Overload**

- Advice on Treatment Options

## **Regain Control**

- Patient Specific Care Options

## **Regain Community**

- Time for Colleagues and Family

## **Regain Purpose**

- Focus on the Patient, not screens and keyboards



# A five step approach to reduce burnout: not a “quick fix”

**Step 1** – Diagnostic

**Step 2** - Planning Session

**Step 3** – Clinician Wellbeing Support

**Step 4** – Management System and Culture Improvement

**Step 5** – Practice Efficiency Improvement



2016 Physician Wellness Survey Report – Stanford University

# What drives professional fulfillment?

## Meaningful Patient Relationships

Opportunity to connect in a deep and personal way  
with many people,

They tell us things they tell no one else,

They allow us to examine parts of their bodies no one  
else can see or touch,

They trust us that we have their best interest as our  
priority, and

That we will do our best to heal them.





# Discussion

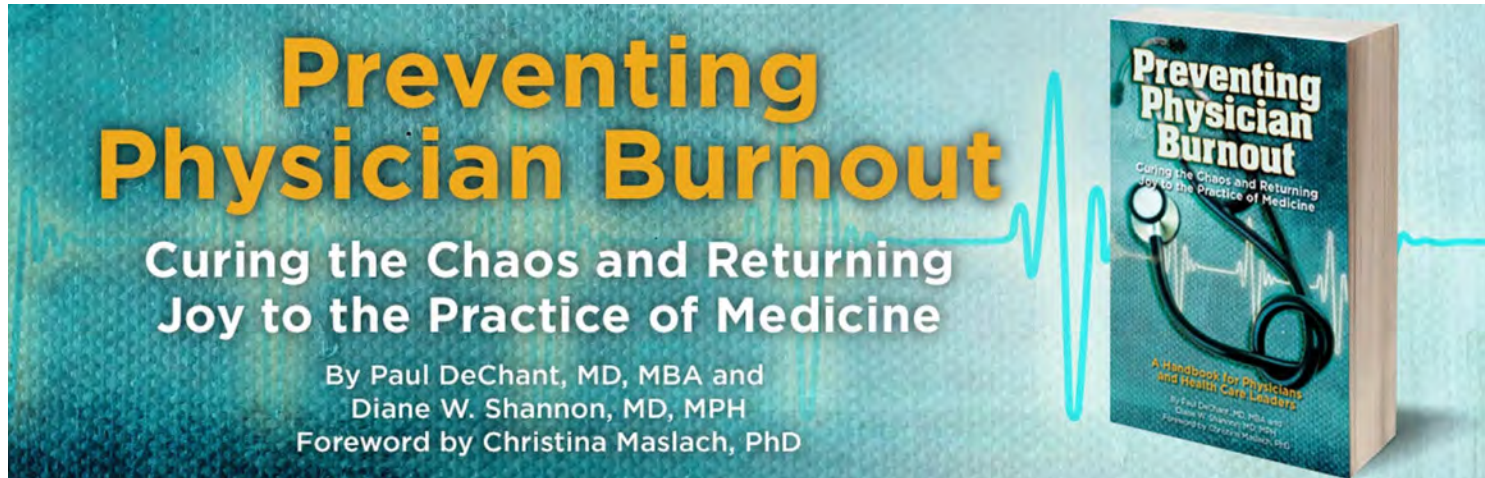
Contact Info:  
Paul DeChant, MD, MBA

**Email:** [pdechant@us.ibm.com](mailto:pdechant@us.ibm.com)

**Twitter:** @PaulDeChantMD

**LinkedIn:** PaulDeChantMD

**Blog:** [www.PaulDeChantMD.com](http://www.PaulDeChantMD.com)



**ICPH 2018**

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHYSICIAN HEALTH<sup>®</sup>**

AMA  
CMA  
BMA