

Physician Wellbeing: What You Need to Know Penny Stern, MD, MPH, FACPM, FACOEM Occupational Medicine, Epidemiology, and Prevention Center for Equity of Care – Katz Institute for Women's Health



Identify signs of physician distress (aka burnout)

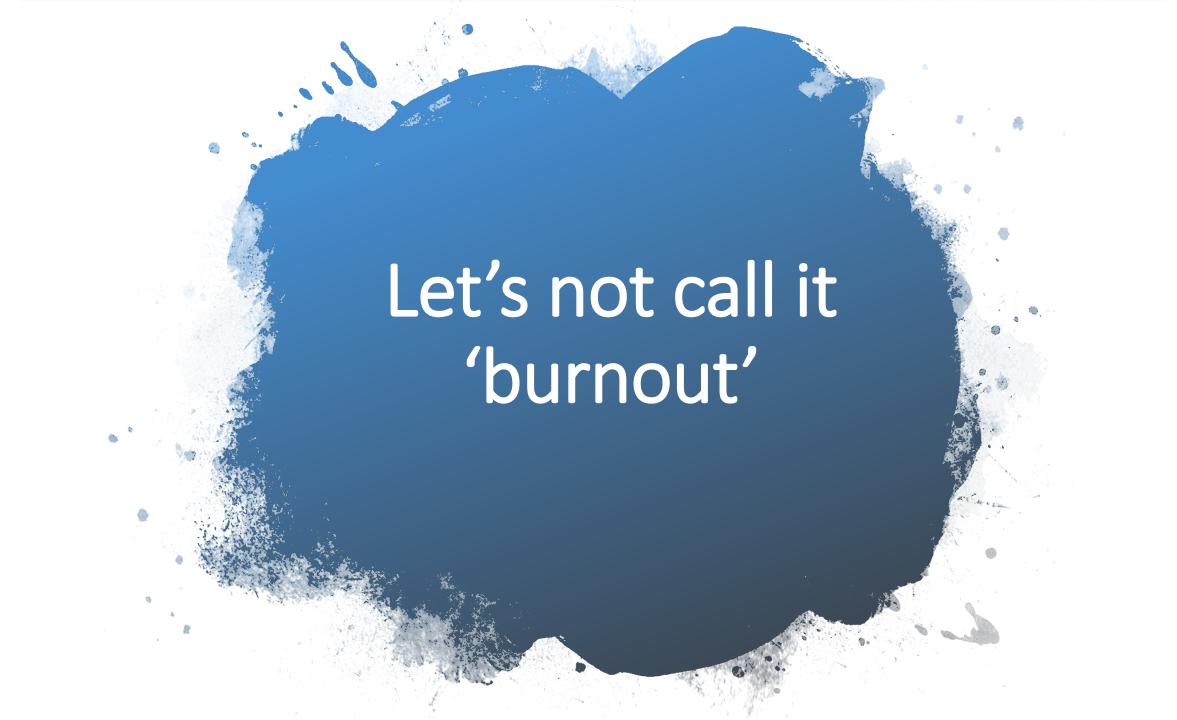
Objectives



Recognize impediments to physician well-being



Summarize strategies for reducing stress, improving sleep, and engaging in exercise





https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=L 1PNZdHq 6Q

Symptoms of 'Busiout'

" I don't know how much longer I can keep going..." **Exhaustion** Cynicism, sarcasm, venting "compassion fatigue" 2. Depersonalization "What's the use?" 3. Lack of efficacy

Key factors

- Excessive workload
- Work inefficiencies
- Lack of support
- Decreased autonomy, control
- Values and meaning lost



Colin West, MD/Mayo Clinic

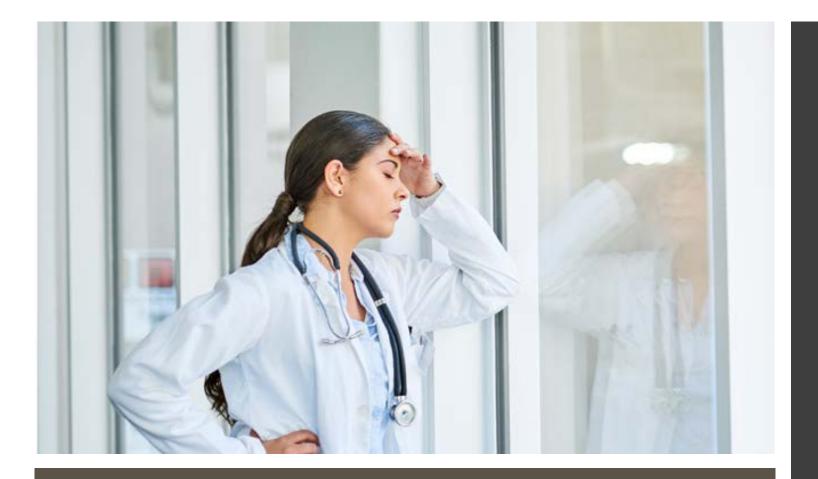


www.ahrq.gov/professionals/clinicians-providers/ahrq-works/burnout/index.html

You are unique*

- Patient care is stressful, but YOUR job is unique
 - personal call rotation
 - compensation formula
 - personality clashes in your department/clinic/team
- So-called 'work-life balance' (better known as work-life integration)
- Traits responsible for success as physicians can set us up for burnout later
- If you do not put yourself and your needs first (when you're not with patients) burnout is inevitable





Recognizing the problem in yourself or others

 Loss of enjoyment and inspiration in your work

 Negative attitude, defensive posture

Loss of personal efficacy

Feeling tired and depleted

Dr. Curtis Reisinger, Northwell Health EAP



So, what can we do about it NOW?

Improving Well-being

- Flexible schedules
- Help with EHR entry (improve face-to-face time with patients)
- Meetings focused on work life issues
- Reducing required activities and allowing for aRVUs
- Floating clinicians to handle unexpected needs



Improving Well-being

• Take strategic breaks

Get adequate sleep

Limit alcohol

• Exercise!





Why sleep?

- Sleep deficits are linked to:
 - accidents
 - anger and relationship problems
 - forgetfulness
 - depression
 - driving accidents
- Heart disease, diabetes, obesity risks are all higher in the chronically sleepdeprived
- <u>Limit alcohol</u> because alcohol consumption while initially sedating, prevents deeper sleep and increases arousals at night

How to Improve Sleep



REGULARITY OF SLEEP AND WAKE TIMES



LET THE SUNSHINE IN!



WORK IT (AND IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH!)

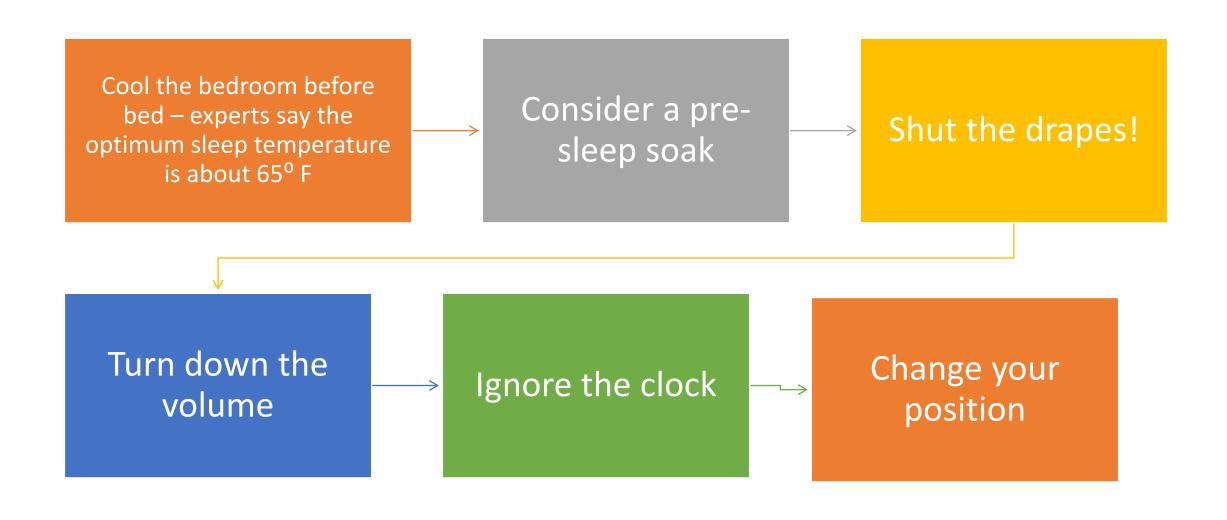


WIND DOWN IN THE HOUR BEFORE SLEEP



AVOID EXCESSIVE WAKEFUL TIME IN BED

How to Improve Sleep (cont'd)



Why Exercise?

Strengthens muscles

Makes you feel good (endorphins!)

Do something for yourself

Lubricates joints

Helps you sleep better

Gives you more energy

Lowers blood pressure

Lowers stress

Reduces chronic inflammation

Sharpens concentration

Reduces risks for diabetes, heart disease, and cancer

Signs of Mental Stress

| Irritability |
|-----------------------------------|
| Intolerance |
| Short Temper |
| Exhaustion |
| Lack of concentration |
| Inability to make decisions |
| Increased errors |
| Frustration over minor challenges |

Physical signs of stress

- Rapid heartbeat
- Headache
- Stiff neck and/or tight shoulders.
- Backache
- Rapid breathing
- Sweating and sweaty palms
- Upset stomach, nausea, or diarrhea
- Sleep trouble
- Fatigue
- Weakening of the immune system



In a nutshell, what can you do?



Self-management – sleep, exercise, nutrition



Time management – goals, important versus urgent



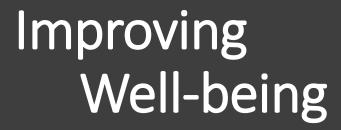
Change management – change should not overwhelm



Technology management – to serve you, not abuse you



Leisure management – rest, relaxation, varying activities





Connect

Connect
with
colleagues
and friends
(Connect
the Docs!)



Make

Make time for personal interests

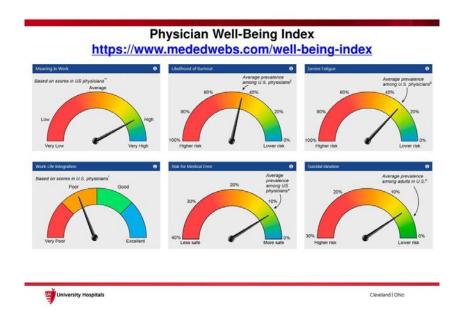


Discuss

Discuss
issues at
work that
can be
mitigated or
eliminated

Try the Physician Well-Being Index

https://www.mededwebs.com/well-being-index



THE BEST YKUJEGI YOU'LL EVER WORK ON IS

