WELLNESS Strategies to Promote Professional Re-Engagement For You, For Us, For Our Patients

Angela Yerdon McLeod, DO



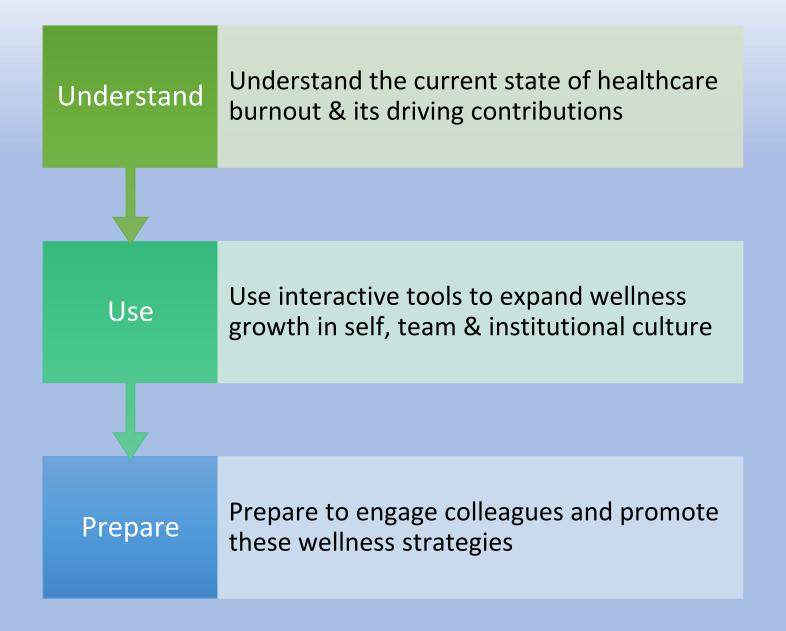


No disclosures

• Financial or otherwise



Objectives



DOCTOR ON CALL

Life in residency means long days, longer nights

As a young doctor in Concord Hospital's family practice residency program, Angela Yerdon works 100-hour weeks and cares for hundreds of patients. But you won't hear her complain.

y every reasonable standard, Dr. Angela Yerdon ought to be at her wits' end by now. For the past 36 hours, she has cared for an unending stream of patients at Concord Hospital, from a tiny newborn to a drunken accident victim to an elderly woman wavering at death's door.

What little food she's consumed has been cold, cheap and eaten on the fly as she scurries between hospital floors. Her feet ache. Her head pounds. Piles of paperwork need her attention. And sleep, blessed sleep - a rare commodity for doctors in training - tugs hard at her eyelids.

Yet Yerdon, who's 27, brightens when asked how many babies she's delivered.

"Twenty-five," she says without hesitation, "including 12 when I was a medical student." At the close of another long shift, such reminders are satisfying confirmation of what being a family practice doctor is all about.

Yerdon doesn't count the deaths she's attended. although she can't forget them, either. Instead, she remembers them quietly, considering her time with the terminally ill and their families to be as honorable, even as fulfilling, as the ushering in of new life.

"How many people get to be the first person to hold a baby when it's being born, and then hold someone's hand when they're dying?" Yerdon says. "I tell people when they're pregnant, and I tell them when they have cancer. . . . And if things like that don't deeply affect you in some way, then what kind of doctor are you going to be?"

See RESIDENCY PROGRAM - Page A-4



Red eye

Dr. Angela Yerdon, a second-year resident, freezes warts off a teen's arm. She had slept just three of the past 72 hours.







ighter?

Late one evening while on call, Yerdon has the cafeteria to he It is fairly common for a resident to work for 36 hours straight



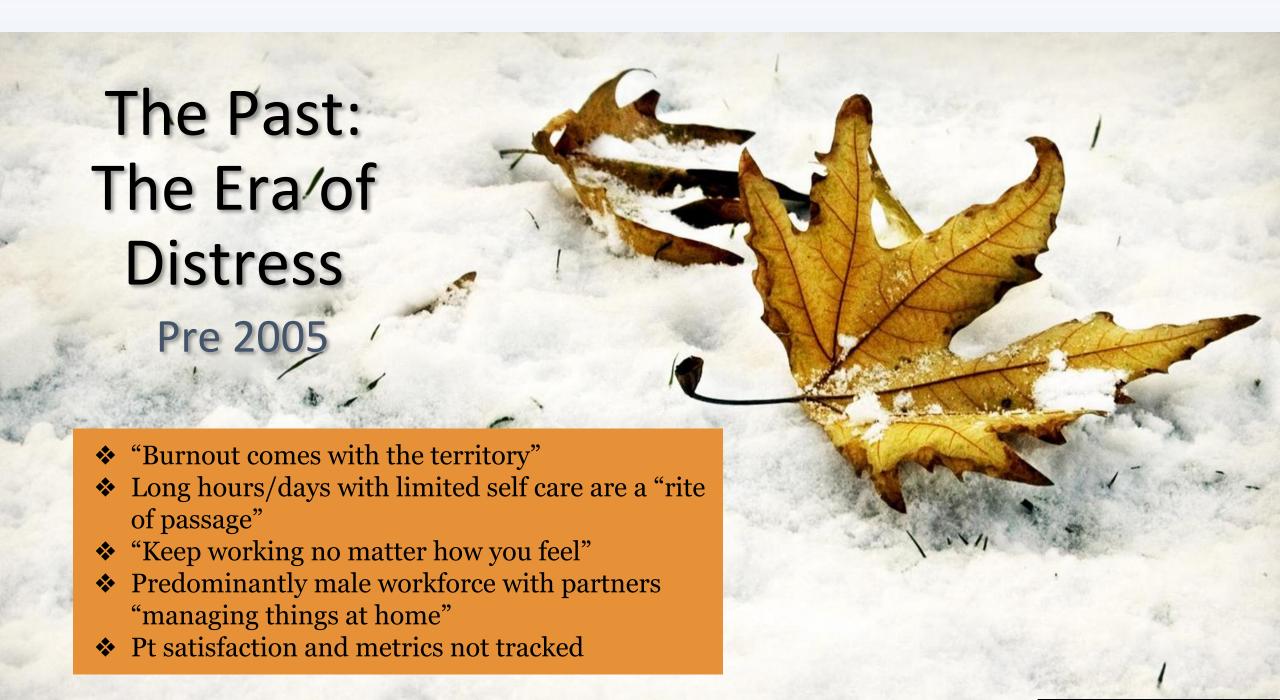
A typical day? L-O-N-G

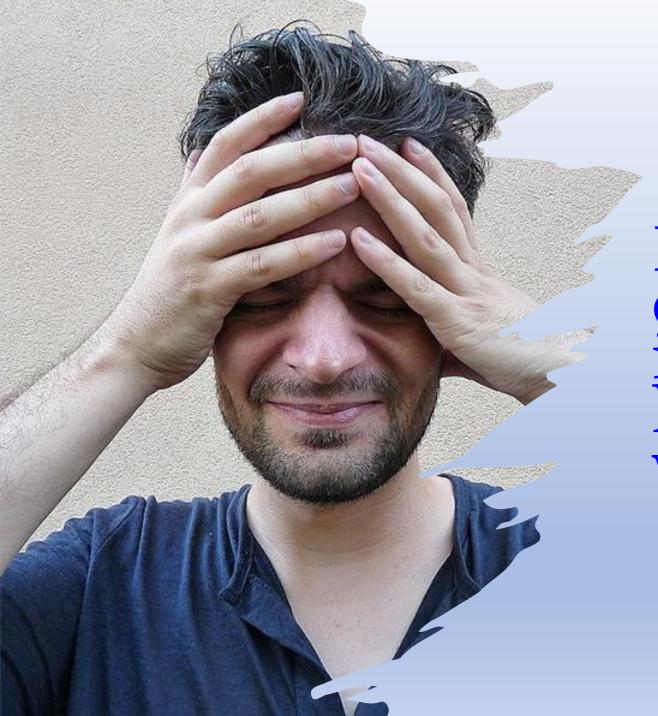
Residents average 100hrs/wk.

Typical Day: clinic all day, lecture at lunch, on-call admission doc overnight w/ phone calls from office, then clinic again (36hr shift, if OB patient does not go into labor) Critics charge the exhausting pace hinders decision making and learning- some programs cut back to **100hrs/wk**

Craving simple things: hot showers, 8hrs of sleep, warm food, time alone, time w/loved ones

"People think you'll have it easy if you're a doctor, but it isn't that simple."





How has the culture of medicine impacted the healthcare workforce?

Three Related Conditions

Burnout

Compassion Fatigue

Syndrome from chronic work-related stress

- → Energy depletion
- → Job-related negativism/cynicism
- → Mental distance from job
- → reduced professional efficacy
- ICD-11 QD85 "classified as an occupational phenomenon.

It is *not* a medical condition."

Emotional and physical exhaustion leading to diminished empathy

- → lowered concentration
- → numbness or feelings of helplessness
- → irritability
- → withdrawal
- → "aches and pains" or work absenteeism

Moral Injury

Injury to one's moral conscience and values

- → Results from an act of perceived moral transgression
- → Produces feelings of guilt and shame
- → Sometimes feelings of betrayal and anger

More than half of US physicians have experienced at least one symptom of burnout. This Is largely due to system inefficiencies, administrative burdens, workplace chaos, and reporting requirements.

NEARLY

2

43%

200%

\$4.6_B

Amount of administrative time a physician spends for every hour of direct patient care¹.

The chance of a physician reducing their clinical time in the next two years for every 1% increase in burnout².

Increase in self-percieved medical errors related to burnout³.

Cost of burnout to the US health system each year due to turnover, reduction in productivity, and effects on patient safety and satisfaction⁴.

¹"https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M16-0961"Allocation of physician time in ambulatory practice: a time motion study in four specialties ²Sinsky, C.A. et al., Professional satisfaction and the career plans of U.S. physicians. Mayo Clinic Proceedings. November 2017; 92(11):1625–1635. ³Goh, J. et. al, An economic Shanafelt Tait D., et al., Burnout and medical errors among American surgeons. National Center for Biotechnology Information. 2010; 251(6):995–1000.

⁴ https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M18-1422

Physician Well-Being



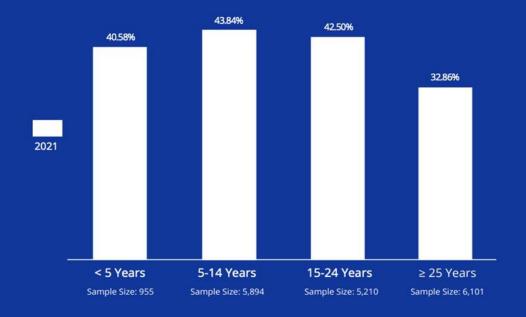
Number of physicians who assessed in 2021: **34,058** Percentage of physicians at a high level of distress: **39.40%**

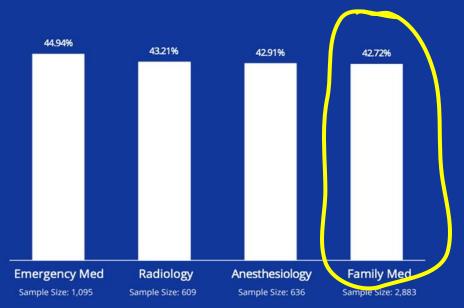
Physicians with over 25 years of practice were less likely to experience high levels of distress.

Physicians at a high level of distress by years in practice:

Of all physician specialties, Emergency Medicine was the most likely to experience high levels of distress.

4 specialties with the highest percentages of distress:



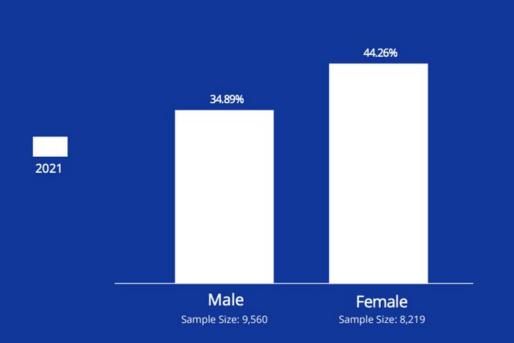


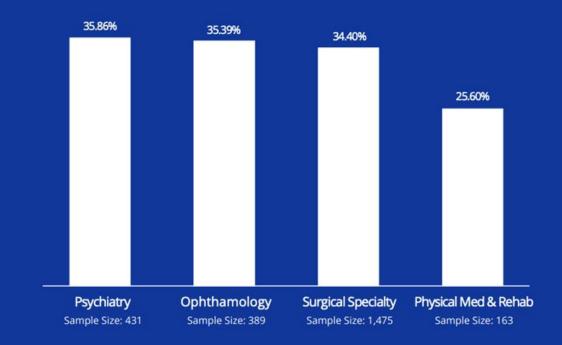
Female physicians were more likely to experience distress than their male colleagues.

Physicians at a high level of distress by gender identity:

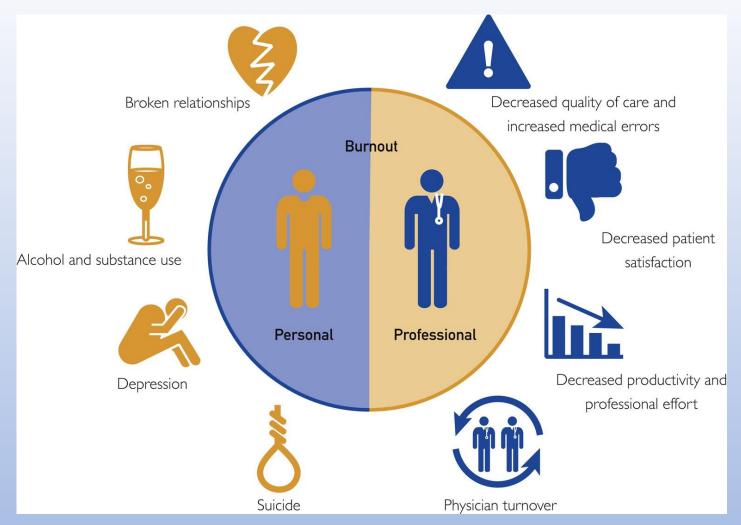
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation practitioners were least likely to experience high levels of distress.

4 specialties with the lowest percentages of distress:





Note: Gender Diverse and No Answer categories have been omitted due to low sample size of less than 100 participants.



Personal and Organizational Consequences of Burnout

Reducing burnout is essential to high-quality patient care and a sustainable health system.



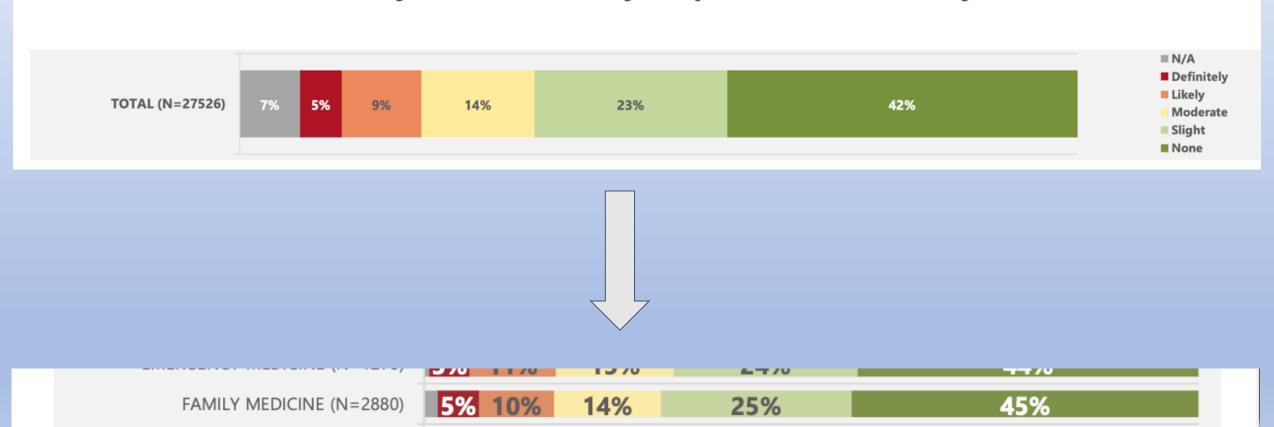


Enter COVID-19



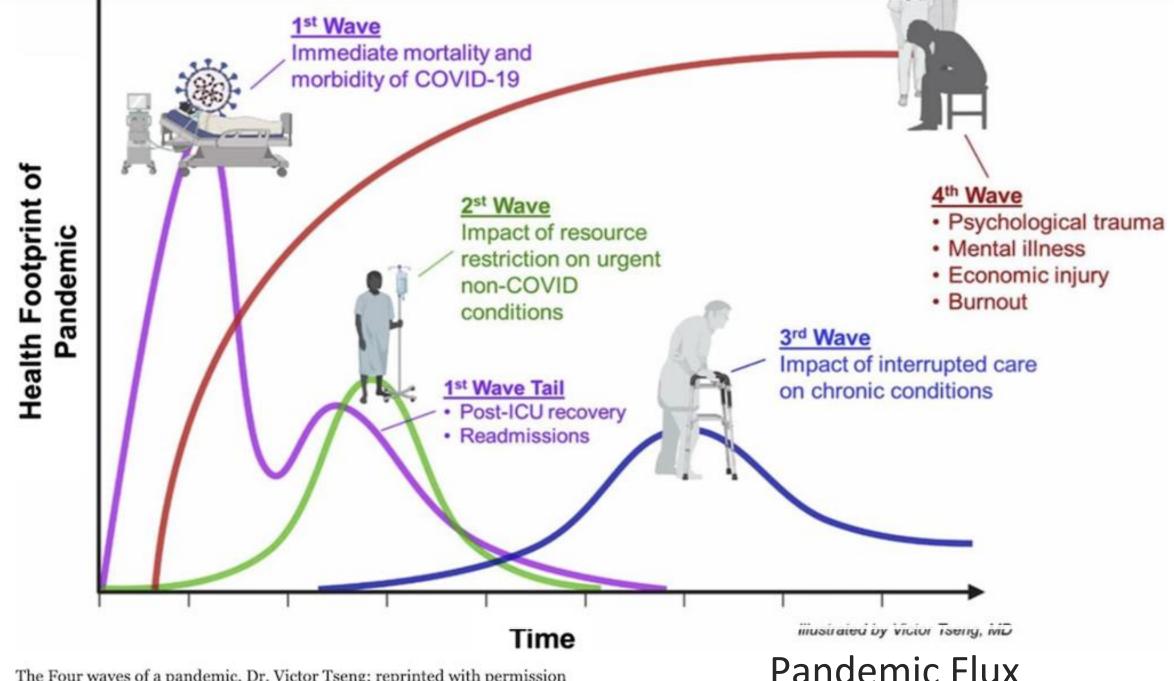
AMA COVID-19 Coping Survey 2021

What is the likelihood that you would leave your practice within two years?









The Four waves of a pandemic, Dr. Victor Tseng; reprinted with permission

Pandemic Flux

What Matters in *Our* Work?

Values as a Catalyst: Uniting Forces



Use an Organizing Framework



"Team Work"
Practice Wellness

Professional

Engagement

refers to workplace systems, processes, and practices that promote safety, quality, effectiveness, positive patient and colleague interactions, and worklife balance.



Societal

Wellness

the organizational work environment; the values and behaviors that promote self-care, personal and professional growth; and compassion for ourselves, our colleagues and our patients.

Cultural Wellness

"My Health" Employee Wellness consists of an individual's skills, behaviors, and attitudes that contribute to physical, emotional, and professional well-being.



Ref: Stanford WellMD© Model Domains 2017

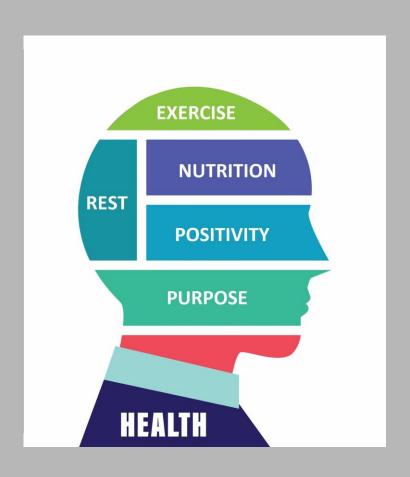
Employee Wellness:

Individual Skills, Attitude, Behaviors

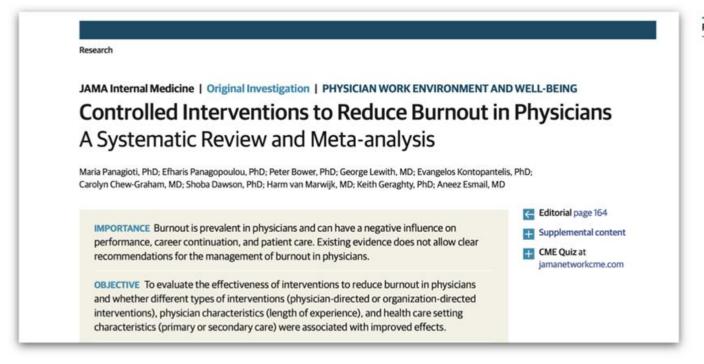


- Contributes to:
 - Physical
 - Emotional
 - Psychological well-being
- FunctioningOptimally
- Engaged

 Individual
 Ref: Mayo Clin Proc.2017. Jan ;92[1]:129-46 This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA



Can Physician Wellness Be Improved?



- Controlled interventions only
- Effective, but relatively small effect sizes
- Organization-directed > physician-directed

Figure 3. Forest Plot of the Effects of Different Types of Interventions on Burnout Scores

Study ID	SMD (95% CI)	Favors Intervention	Favors Control Weight, %
Organization-directed			
Ali et al, ³⁷ 2011	-0.68 (-1.41 to 0.05)		5.35
Garland et al,43 2012	-0.95 (-1.79 to -0.11) —		4.00
Linzer et al,45 2015a	-0.87 (-1.60 to -0.14)		5.35
Linzer et al,45 2015b	-0.98 (-1.76 to -0.20)		4.60
Lucas et al,46 2012	-0.44 (-0.64 to -0.24)		48.70
Parshuram et al, 50 2015	-0.10 (-0.79 to 0.59)	-	5.95
Shea et al, ⁵² 2014	-0.24 (-0.69 to 0.21)		13.02
West et al,55 2014	-0.22 (-0.67 to 0.23)		13.02
Overall (1 ² = 8%, P = .37)	-0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)	-	100
	-2.0	-1.5 -1.0 -0.5 (SMD (95% CI)	0 0.5 1.0

Study ID	SMD (95% CI)	Favors Intervention	Favors Control Weight, %
Physician-directed			E 55
Amutio et al,38 2015	-0.61 (-1.24 to 0.02)		4.93
Asuero et al,39 2014	-0.60 (-1.11 to -0.09)		7.22
Bragard et al, 40 2010	-0.06 (-0.45 to 0.33)		11.43
Butow et al,41 2015	0.16 (-0.19 to 0.51)		13.62
Butow et al,42 2008	0.19 (-0.54 to 0.92)		3.75
Gunasingam et al,44 2015	0.09 (-0.62 to 0.80)		* 3.95
Margalit et al,47 2005	-0.42 (-0.85 to 0.01)		9.71
Martins et al,48 2011	-0.43 (-0.90 to 0.04)		8.33
Milstein et al,49 2009	-0.16 (-0.83 to 0.51)	-	4.40
Ripp et al,51 2016	-0.21 (-0.95 to 0.53)		3.56
Verweij et al,53 2016	-0.06 (-0.59 to 0.47)		6.74
Weight et al,54 2013	-0.16 (-0.41 to 0.09)	-	- 22.35
Overall (f2 = 11%, P = .33)	-0.18 (-0.32 to -0.03)	-	100
	-2.0	-1.5 -1.0 -0.5 (SMD (95% CI)	0.5 1.0



Practice/Team Wellness: Workplace Efficiency in Systems, Processes

Practices that promote:

- safety and quality
- engagement and effectiveness
- positive patient and colleague interaction & work-life integration



Ref: Mayo Clin Proc.2017. Jan ;92[1]:129-46



Can Physician Wellness Be Improved? Organizational Focus



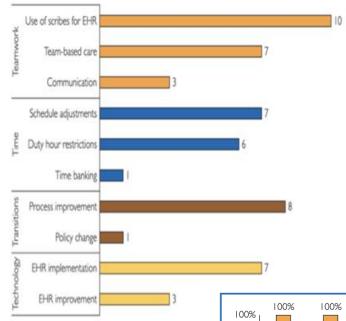


Effect of Organization-Directed Workplace Interventions on Physician Burnout: A Systematic Review

Paul F. DeChant, MD; Annabel Acs, MPH; Kyu B. Rhee, MD; Talia S. Boulanger, MS; Jane L. Snowdon, PhD; Michael A. Tutty, PhD; Christine A. Sinsky, MD; and Kelly J. Thomas Craig, PhD

Abstract

To assess the impact of organization-directed workplace interventions on physician burnout, including stress or job satisfaction in all settings, we conducted a systematic review of the literature published from January 1, 2007, to October 3, 2018, from multiple databases. Manual searches of grey literature and bibliographies were also performed. Of the 633 identified citations, 50 met inclusion criteria. Four unique categories of organization-directed workplace interventions were identified. Teamwork involved initiatives to incorporate scribes or medical assistants into electronic health record (EHR) processes, expand team responsibilities, and improve communication among physicians. Time studies evaluated the impact of schedule adjustments, duty hour restrictions, and time-banking initiatives. Transitions referred to workflow changes such as process improvement initiatives or policy changes within the organization. Technology related to the implementation or improvement of EHRs. Of the 50 included studies, 35 (70.0%) reported interventions that successfully improved the 3 measures of physician burnout, job satisfaction, and/or stress. The largest benefits resulted from interventions that improved processes, promoted teambased care, and incorporated the use of scribes/medical assistants to complete EHR documentation and tasks. Implementation of EHR interventions to improve clinical workflows worsened burnout, but EHR improvements had positive effects. Time interventions had mixed effects on burnout. The results of our study suggest that organization-directed workplace interventions that improve processes, optimize EHRs, reduce clerical burden by the use of scribes, and implement team-based care can lessen physician burnout. Benefits of process changes can enhance physician resiliency, augment care provided by the team, and optimize the coordination and communication of patient care and health information.



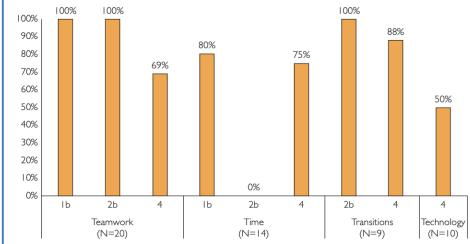


FIGURE 3. Proportion of interventions with a positive impact on burnout, stratified by intervention type and quality of evidence. The x-axis represents the category of intervention and the study quality; the y-axis represents the proportion of articles with a positive impact on reducing physician burnout or related



Culture of Organizational Wellness

Values and behaviors that promote:

- Personal and professional growth
- Compassion for ourselves, our colleagues, and our patients

Aligned values between individuals & organization

Health & Wellness Taskforce

Actionable Strategies to Reduce Burnout and Promote Professional Engagement



- 1. Urgency: Improve Wellness Efforts across entire CH organization using system approach
- -Understand market and competitive realities (healthcare shortage, burnout, mental health stresses)
- -Identify/ discuss crises and major oportunities

2. Powerful Guiding Coalition Formed:

CN Health& Wellness Taskforce

- Talented, powerful group to lead change effort assembled
- Group works together as team- monthly meetings, idea & bi-directional information sharing
- 3. Create a Vision: "Better care for ourselves + Better care for others = Better care for our patients"
- -Vision directs change effort
- Continued work on clarification of the message

4.Communicating the Vision:

- Use every vehicle possible to share new vision & strategies: Bridge/Pulse, CH Updates, GW, verbal, actionable strategies to achieve vision (Public Affairs,
- -Teach new behaviors by example: Leadership rounds, safe culture, permission to speak up

5.Empower Others to Act on the Vision:

- -Get rid of obstacles to change
- -Change systems/structures that seriously undermine vision
- -Encourage risk taking, nontraditional ideas, actions

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Think about what you are currently doing

6. Plan for & Create Short Term Wins

-Create visible performance improvements

Recognition & Appreciation efforts- update & education (TQM, ShoutOuts, STAR, Daisy...)

Leadership Rounds

Expanded Wellness on Wheels Carts, OASIS

-Recognizing and rewarding employees that are engaging in the Wellness improvements

7. Consolidate Improvements & Spirale

More Change - Use increased credibility to change system, (Embed wellness actions into Service Behaviors & Performance Review process)

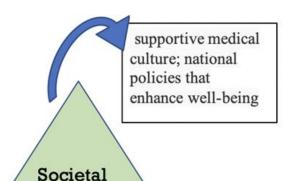
- -Revise policies that don't fit wellness vision
- -Hire, promote, develop employees that engage and implement the wellness vision
- -Reinvigorate the process with new projects, themes, change agents (Riverbend, Peer Support, Virtual Debrief series, Anthem)

Next Steps:

8.Institutionalize Wellness "People Strategy" into new approaches

- -Articulate connections between wellness of employees= corporate success
- -Develop plan for leadership development and succession
- -Collaborate w/external partners (NHMS, NHDS, NHHA, NHHPA)

Use an Organizing Framework



"Team Work"
Practice Wellness

Professional Engagement refers to workplace systems, processes, and practices that promote safety, quality, effectiveness, positive patient and colleague interactions, and worklife balance.



Wellness

the organizational work environment; the values and behaviors that promote self-care, personal and professional growth; and compassion for ourselves, our colleagues and our patients.

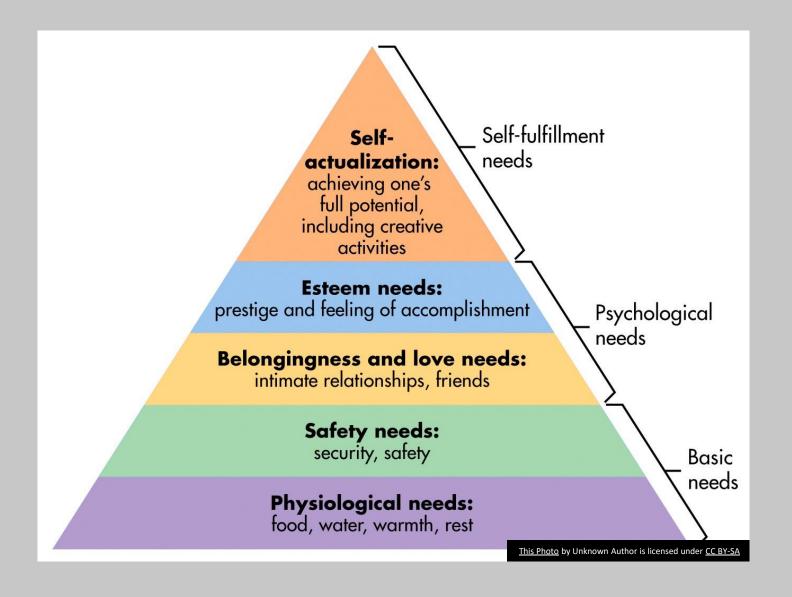
Cultural Wellness

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Ref: Stanford WellMD© Model Domains 2017

Individual Wellness



Practice/Team Wellness

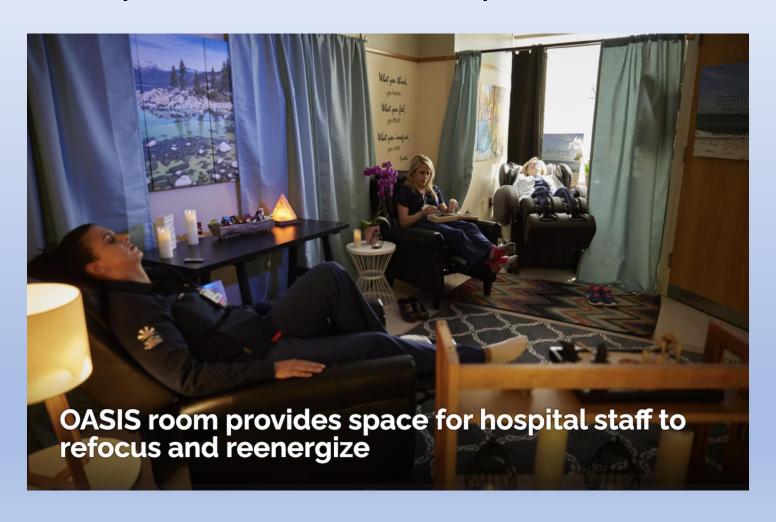
- Governance structured leadership
- LEAN workflow
- E.H.R. optimization/usability
- Appropriate staffing
- Triage
- Scheduling
- Team based care
- Turn-over time (office and OR)

Cultural Wellness

- Values alignment
- Recognition
- Appreciation
- Voice/input
- Collegiality/connections
- Meaning in work

- OASIS room
- Leadership Rounds
- Service Excellence Award
- "Connect for Wellness" virtual debriefs
- Peer Support
- Battle Buddies

OASIS Opportunity to Achieve Staff Inspiration and Strength



What Matters in Our Work?

Values: Call for Action



What actions can you take to make a difference....

For you as an <u>Individual</u>?
In collaboration with your <u>Colleagues</u> and your <u>Team</u>?
Within your <u>Organization</u>?



- ❖ The Culture of Medicine and other factors are causing burnout
- * Recognizing and addressing Individual, Team and Cultural factors is essential
- ❖ We must all work *together* to move forward

Resources

- 2022 Healthcare Workforce Rescue Package ALL IN Campaign
- 3 key articles:
 - The business case for investing in physician wellbeing *JAMA Intern Med.* 2017;177(12):1826-1832. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.4340
 - Building a program on wellbeing Academic Medicine, Vol. 94, No. 2 / February 2019
 - Physician wellbeing 2.0: https://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196(21)00480-8/fulltext

• AMA steps forward site re CWO role, wellness rounds for residents, and developing a peer support

program:

https://edhub.ama-assn.org/steps-forward/module/2767740 https://edhub.ama-assn.org/steps-forward/module/2770927 https://edhub.ama-assn.org/steps-forward/module/2768877 https://edhub.ama-assn.org/steps-forward/module/2768109

- National Academy of Medicine resources:
 - https://nam.edu/compendium-of-key-resources-for-improving-clinician-well-being/
 - Action collaborative website: https://nam.edu/initiatives/clinician-resilience-and-well-being/
 - Knowledge hub: https://nam.edu/clinicianwellbeing/
 - Metrics resource: https://nam.edu/valid-reliable-survey-instruments-measure-burnout-well-work-related-dimensions/
- Christina Care <u>Center for WorkLife Wellbeing</u>

If you are in need of support or would like to support your colleagues in healthcare...

- National Suicide Hotline
 - 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for free 24/7 support
- NH Physicians Health Program
 - Molly Rossignol, Medical Director <u>mrossignol@nhphp.org</u>
- Riverbend Mental Health
 - 24/7 CRISIS SUPPORT 1-833-710-6477



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Figure 1

Professional Characteristics

Mindset of the 3 eras of physician well-being

Era of distress



- Deity-like qualities
- Perfection
- No limits on work
- Self-care
- Isolation
- Performance

Well-being 1.0



- Hero-like qualities
- Wellness
- Work-life balance
- Resilience
- Connection
- Frustration

Well-being 2.0



- Human qualities
- Vulnerability & growth mindset
- Work-life integration
- Self-compassion
- Community
- Meaning and purpose

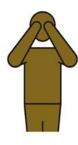


Figure 2

Organizational characteristics

Mindset of the 3 eras of physician well-being

Era of distress



- Lack of awareness
- Focus on institutional needs
- Rigid environment
- Individual
- Ignore distress
- Unfettered autonomy
- Neglect
- Ignorance of economic impact
- Physicians & administrators function independently

Well-being 1.0



- Awareness
- Focus on patient needs
- Choice
- Team
- Treat distress
- Carrots and sticks
- Blame individuals
- Return on investment
- Adversarial relationship between physicians and administrators

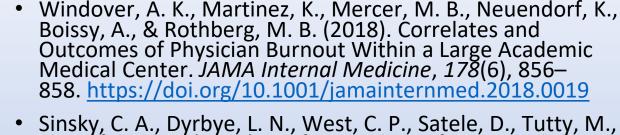
Well-being 2.0



- Action
- Focus on needs of people
- Flexibility
- System
- Prevent distress & cultivate professional fulfillment
- Aligned autonomy
- Shared responsibility
- Value on investment
- Physician and administrator collaboration



Physician Well-being and Adequacy of the Physician Workforce



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