

Are Compassion Fatigue and Burnout the New Normal?

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FMF November 2019



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We will be using Mentimeter

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Presenter Disclosure

- **Faculty**
 - Dr. Keyna Bracken McMaster University
- **No relationships with financial / commercial interests**



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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation



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Workshop Objectives:

1. Define the terms *burnout*, *resiliency* and *compassion fatigue* in the context of medical education.
2. Explore how medical learning environments emphasizing autonomous expertise over humanities may contribute to this growing problem.
3. Consider ways to mitigate *burnout* and promote *resiliency* both in learners and independent practitioners.

Presentation Highlights

- *Burnout* and *compassion fatigue* in the medical field is prevalent
- It impacts our patients, our professional lives and our personal lives
- *Resilience* is a skill that can be learned and strengthened
- Organizational factors and innovative curriculum changes can mitigate causes of *burnout* and promote *resilience*

Mentimeter Question One

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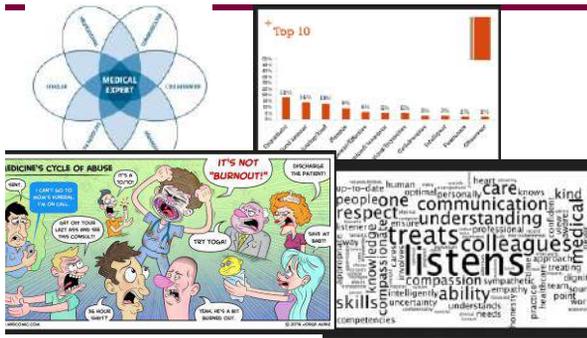
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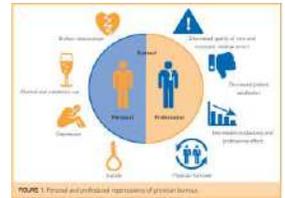
Definitions



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Burnout: Relevance and Repercussions

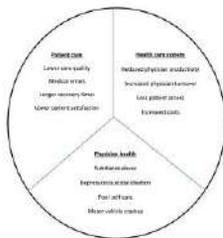
- Negative effects on professionalism
- Patients at risk
 - Medical Error
 - Patient dissatisfaction
- Personal consequences
 - Absenteeism, high turnover at the workplace, decreased job satisfaction
 - Depression, SI, substance use



Shanafelt TD, Noseworthy JH. Mayo Clin Proc. 2016.

Dyrbye, 2010; McCray, Cronholm, Bogner, Gallo, & Neill, 2008; Shanafelt, Bradley, Wipf, & Back, 2002.

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Fig. 1. Comparison of Idealized Care.

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Resilience



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Resilience: Definition

- Definition of Resilience: a *“process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy or significant stress.”*

– American Psychological Society 2014

- “bouncing back”
- It is a continuum – not merely present or absent

Resilience: Determinants

Determinants include:

- Biological, psychological, social and cultural factors that interact to determine how one responds to stressful experiences
- Based on combinations of factors
 - Internal attributes (genetics, optimism)
 - External (modeling, trauma)
 - Skills (problem solving, finding meaning / purpose)



Resilience is a skill that can be learned and strengthened

– Dyrbye 2010, Southwick, Bonanno and Masten 2014

Mentimeter Question Two

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Compassion Fatigue: Definition

“A state resulting from prolonged, continuous and intense contact with patients, the use of self, and exposure to stress”*

- ? Secondary traumatic stress syndrome
- Is it burnout and secondary stress syndrome?
- **Bottom line burnout what occurs secondary to provider and CF what happens internally**

*Ledoux, K. Understanding compassion fatigue: understanding compassion. J Adv Nurs. 2015;71(9):2041-50

Importance of Compassion

Compassion pivotal to providing care*

- Empathy may be overwhelming (you feel what another is feeling)
- Compassion follows and provides necessary space (willingness to relieve the suffering of others)
- Medical education known to erode these feelings (Hojat 2009)

*Raab, K. Mindfulness, Self-Compassion and Empathy among Health-care Professionals: A review of the literature. *Journal of Health Care Chaplaincy*, 2014;20:95-108

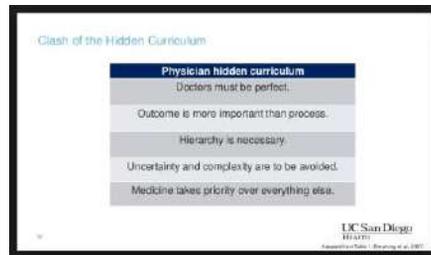
Concerns with our current medical curriculum

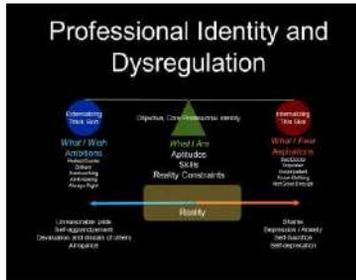
Understanding the current causes of burnout/CF and the predictors for resilience enables a more targeted intervention / pedagogical approach to support learners

Medical school is a health hazard



Hidden Curriculum is a potential driver for Burnout





Resilience in Medical Education

- increased interest in this topic due to number of papers recently published on medical trainees burnout, substance use and mental health issues such as *Dyrbye and Shanafelt 2016* narrative review
- **highest burnout rates in more advanced years of training**
- **learning and work environment major driver**, not individual factors
- most of increase related to higher rates of depersonalization
- concerning as **depersonalization associated with increase in professionalism transgressions and lower empathy** (*Dyrbye 2010*)

“How do we ameliorate a phenomenon when it is not reliably and validly measured?”

Estabery-Helm J, Kirkpatrick H, Bailford T. The problems with burnout research. *Academic Medicine*. 2018;33(3):357-373

Causes and Associations of Burnout in Medical Education

- **Demographics**: non-minority students, Personal disposition, social support and coping mechanisms, life stressors outside of medicine
- **Grading systems** with three or more hierarchies
- **Poor peer collaboration**
- **Dissatisfaction** with overall clinical learning environment
- **Mistreatment** by senior staff, stressful relationship with supervisors
- **Insufficient autonomy** lack of control
- **Excessive workload**: lack of meaning in work
 - Changes in work hours does not appear to have improved sleep, burnout, depression symptoms or errors
- **Lack of timely feedback**: lack of clear management
 - Dyrbye, 2010, West, CP et al, JAMA 2006; Desai et al, JAMA 2013; Sen S, JAMA Intern Med 2013

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Medical Education Reform

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Mentimeter Question Three
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Growing call for medical education reform

- ‘Sovereign’ Physician (*Lucey 2013*) authoritative, autonomous and independent with individual expertise replaced with collaborative, effective system based physician
- “failure to link the interplay of important biological processes with the social space their hosts inhabit” (*Westerhaus et al 2015*)
- Realization that the determinants of health best viewed as biosocial phenomena (*Westerhaus et al 2015*)
- *Quintero G BMC Med 2014* “...medical education has moved from *informative learning* that produced **expertise** to *formative learning* that produced **professionals** to *transformative learning*.”

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Humanism and the Educational Continuum

- **Early clinical exposure** to *longitudinal patient care* with graded responsibility in experiential learning model
- **Equal** importance to **social humanities** rather than emphasizing basic sciences
- Consideration of progressive testing, more formative assessments ([Chen et al 2015](#))
- Remove honours or class ranking
- Student driven service learning
- Communities of caring/learning
- Foster over transitions and into continuing professional life

Educational Continuum

- **Start early** when students largely *selected* for altruistic intent begin their journey of life long learning (selection??)
- Mindful **attention to hidden curriculum, understand social capital in clinical learning environments**
- Foster resiliency- **reflection, mindfulness**
- **longitudinality?** Form of LIC (how much do the concepts of longitudinality and integration influence outcomes?)

– Hirsch & Ganiberg 2014, Balmer & Hirsch 2016

Clinical Learning Environments

- Strong inverse correlation with burnout
- Supervisor support, team work, beneficial relationship ([van Vandeloo et al 2018](#))
- More reports of student mistreatment related to higher burnout scores ([Cook et al 2014](#))
- Connection with erosion of empathy and compassion? ([Chen et al 2012](#), [Spatoula 2019](#))

Learning / Caring Communities

- Evidence of more positive learning environment ([Smith SD et al 2016](#))
- 24 medical schools in US (18 with LIC, 6 without) compared medical student learning environment survey at end of first and second years of med school
- Patient centredness endures after LICs ([Gaufberg & Hirsch 2014](#))

Possible innovative curriculum ideas to foster resilience

Possible ideas at a personal and organizational level to foster resilience in medical education



Innovative Resilience Curriculum

- **Faculty Videos**
 - Wald & Bursch, 2018, ACGME: Faculty Videos – An Innovation within Residency Resilience Skills Programs at Two Institutions **ROLE MODEL**
- **Interactive Reflective Writing**
 - Wald H, Weiss B. Making it "More Real": Using Personal Narrative in Faculty Feedback to a Medical Student's Reflective Writing – An Illustrative Exemplar, MedEdPublish, 2018, 7, [3], 33 **FACULTY FEEDBACK**

Protective Factors for Resilience - Personal

- **Supports:** build relationships and social support
- **Health:** Adequate sleep during time off, maintain personal health
- **Work – Life balance:** appropriate allocation of time for independent study, personal pursuits and rest
 - **Relationships:** cultivate contact with colleagues and relationships with family and friends
 - **Extracurricular:** Engage in regular recreation / hobbies / exercise
- **Useful attitudes:** acceptance / realism, self-awareness + reflection, recognizing when change is necessary, appreciating the good things, interest in the person behind the symptoms
 - Dyrbye, 2010, Zwack, Schweitzer, Acad Med 2013

Protective Factors for Resilience - Organization

- **Wellness Curriculum:** strategies for taking tests, maintaining health and personal interests, work-life balance, dealing with suffering and medical error, debt management
 - **Cognitive Training:** awareness of burnout, self-care, mindfulness
 - Find meaning in work or training
 - Maintain positive outlook and avoid mentality of delayed gratification
 - coping strategies, such as positive reframing and problem solving
 - mindfulness training
- **Access to Care** tackling stigma, access to mental health counsellors



<https://icahn.mssm.edu>

Evan Charney's Resilience Prescription

- **Positive Attitude**
 - Optimism is strongly related to resilience
 - Optimism, partly genetic, can be learned, CBT
- **Cognitive Flexibility through cognitive reappraisal**
 - One can receive a benefit from stress and trauma: one can reframe, assimilate, accept and recover. Can be learned
 - Failure is an essential ingredient for growth

– Charney, APA symposium 2018

Charney Resilience Prescription

- **Embrace a Personal Moral Compass**
 - Develop a set of core beliefs that very few things can shatter
 - For many, faith in conjunction with strong religious / spiritual beliefs is associated with resilience
 - Altruism has been strongly related to resilience.
- **Resilient Role Model**

Last Question....
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