

Swapna Deshpande, MD, DFAACAP, FAPA

Associate Clinical Professor

Department of Psychiatry, Oklahoma State University

Lead Pediatric Psychiatry Project Echo and Co-lead Heal the Healer Project Echo

Board Certified Adult Psychiatry, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Obesity Medicine (since 2020)

Fellow American Psychiatric Association (FAPA, awarded 2014)

Distinguished Fellow American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (DFAAC AP, awarded 2020)

Past President, Oklahoma Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Council (2018-2021)



## Disclosures

I HAVE NO RELEVANT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS OR AFFILIATIONS WITH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS TO DISCLOSE.

## Learning Objectives



Define physician wellness, describe the Stanford model



Describe the physician burnout and moral injury



Describe suicide rates in physicians



Describes key aspects of self-compassion



Provide resources on Wellness

## Define Wellness





### Definition

Physician wellness (well-being) is defined by quality of life

- absence of ill-being
- presence of positive physical, mental, social,
- integrated well-being experienced in connection with activities and environments
- allow physicians to develop their full potentials
- across personal and work-life domains.

5

Brady, Keri JS, et al. "What do we mean by physician wellness? A systematic review of its definition and measurement." Academic Psychiatry 42 (2018): 94-108.

# Physician wellness and Quality of health care

#### Lancet

#### Physician wellness: a missing quality indicator

Jean E Wallace, Jane B Lemaire, William A Ghali

Lancet 2009; 374: 1714-21

See Editorial page 1653

Department of Sociology,
Faculty of Social Sciences
(Prof J E Wallace PhD),
Department of Medicine,
Faculty of Medicine
(Prof J B Lemaire MD,
Prof W A Ghali MD), and
Department of Community
Health Sciences, Faculty of
Medicine (Prof W A Ghali),

When physicians are unwell, the performance of health-care systems can be suboptimum. Physician wellness might not only benefit the individual physician, it could also be vital to the delivery of high-quality health care. We review the work stresses faced by physicians, the barriers to attending to wellness, and the consequences of unwell physicians to the individual and to health-care systems. We show that health systems should routinely measure physician wellness, and discuss the challenges associated with implementation.

#### Introduction

"Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have."

Sir Winston Churchill

review the potential consequences of self-neglect by physicians, both individually and at the level of health-care systems. We also address why health systems should routinely measure physician wellness as an

Unwell
physicians
negatively
affect healthcare systems

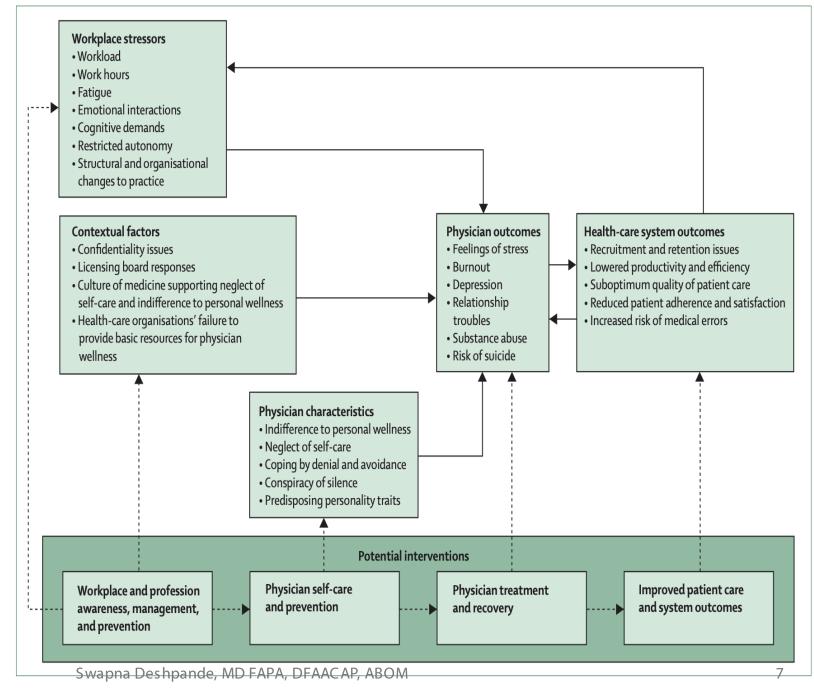
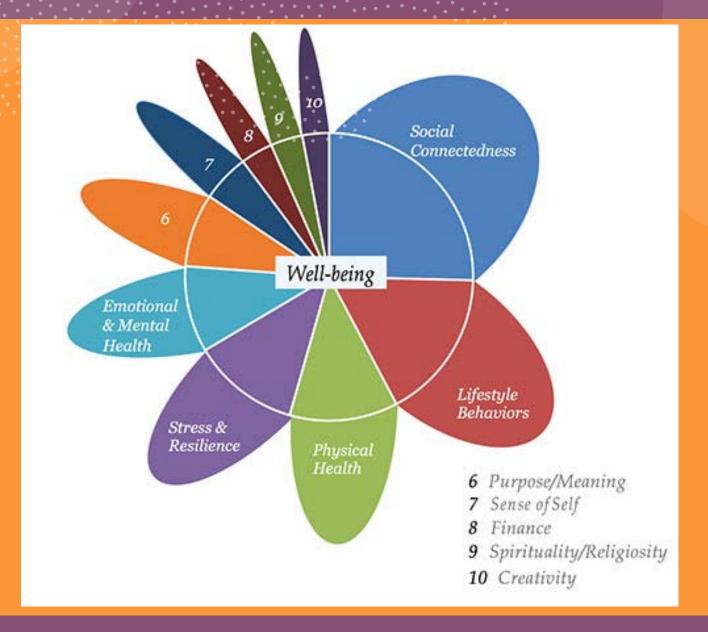


Figure: A model of physician ill health and the links with health-care system outcomes, and potential interventions to improve physician and system outcomes



## Stanford BeWell Model



#### The Stanford Model of Professional Fulfillment<sup>TM</sup>



The premise that promoting professional fulfillment and mitigating burnout requires organization-wide change is foundational to the work of the WellMD & WellPhD Center. Our Stanford Model of Professional Fulfillment<sup>TM</sup> illustrates that framework, showing that well-being is driven not only by individual Personal Resilience but also through an organization's dedication to fostering a Culture of Wellness and Efficiency of Practice.

#### Culture of Wellness

This dimension describes the organizational work environment, values and behaviors that promote self-care, personal and professional growth, and compassion that physicians and scientists have for themselves, their colleagues and their patients and beneficiaries of their innovations.

Key success factors of this dimension include:

- Leadership support, commitment, and accountability for wellness
- Infrastructure and resources to support wellness
- Regular measurement of well-being and professional fulfillment
- Recognition and appreciation
- Fairness and inclusiveness
- Transparency and values alignment

#### Efficiency of Practice

This dimension depends on workplace systems, processes, and practices that promote safety, quality, effectiveness, positive patient and colleague interactions, and work-life balance.

#### Key success factors include:

- Identification and redesign of inefficient work
- Involvement of physicians in redesign of clinical processes and flows
- Teamwork models of practice
- Design of workspace for interpersonal proximity for improved communication
- Use of efficient communication methods to minimize e-mail time burden
- Designing roles to practice at top of licensure
- Streamlining EHR and other IT interfaces
- Realistic staffing and scheduling that recognizes predictable absences

#### Personal Resilience

While the organization is responsible for the majority of factors related to well-being, the individual still plays a critical role. Personal Resilience refers to the individual skills, behaviors, and attitudes that contribute to physical, emotional, and professional well-being.

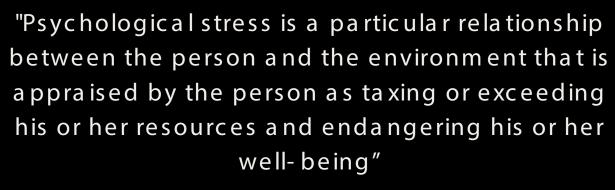
#### Key success factors include:

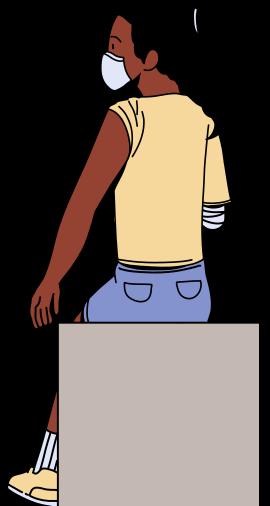
- Self-care assessment and support systems
- Safety net systems for crisis interventions
- Worksite evidence-based health promotion
- Encouragement of peer support
- Financial management counseling
- Life-needs support mechanisms (e.g. child and elder care, after-hours meals, and more)



## Describe the physician burnout and moral injury

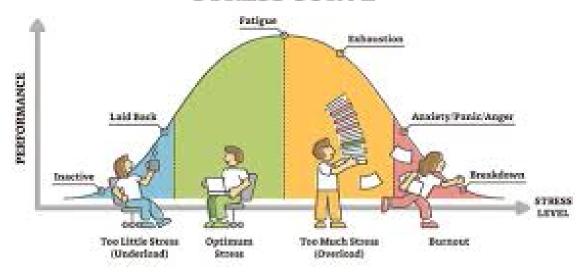
## Stress





Richard Lazarus

#### **STRESS CURVE**

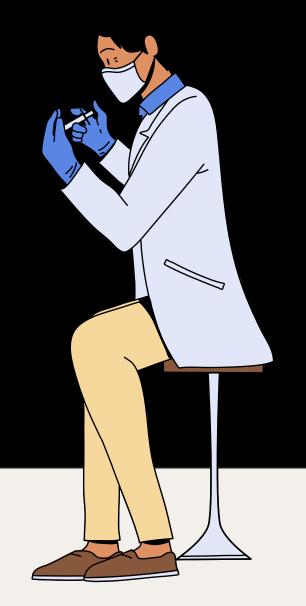


### Burnout



Syndrome conceptualized as resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed

- Feelings of energy depletion or exhaustion
- Increased mental distance from one's job or feelings negative towards one's career
- Reduced professional productivity



World Health Organization



"a betrayal of what's right, by someone who holds legitimate authority, in a 'high-stakes situation'"

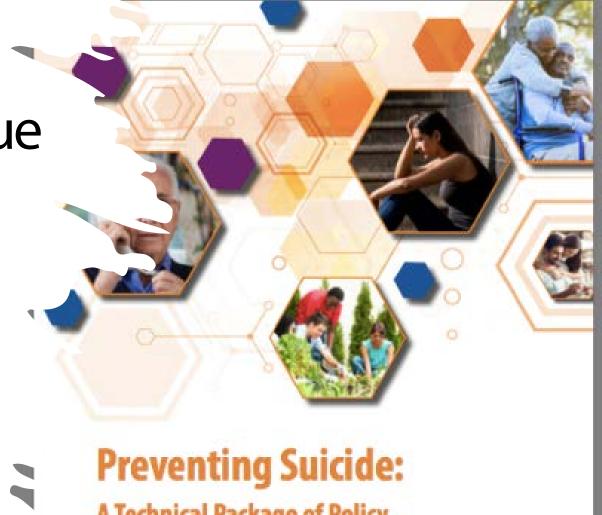


## Suicide Related Statistics

Major public health is sue

- 48% of the population knew at least one person who died by suicide in their lifetime.
- People with <u>lived experience</u> may suffer long-term health and mental health consequences.

(Stone, CDC 2017)



A Technical Package of Policy, Programs, and Practices

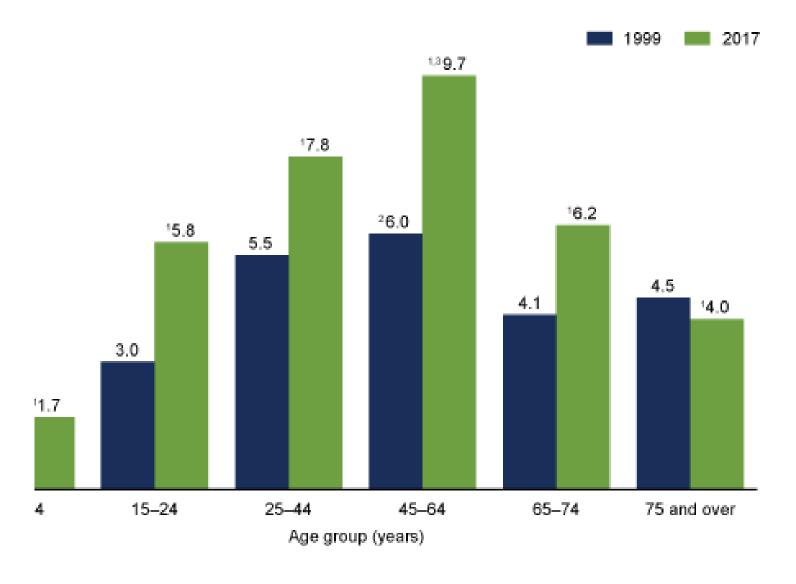


## Suicide: 10th leading cause

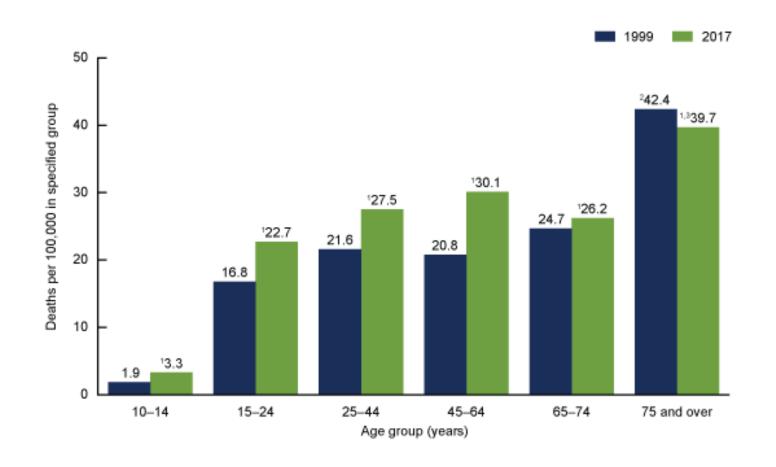
In 2015, suicide ranked as the 10th leading cause of death and has been among the top 12 leading causes of death since 1975 in the U.S.

Overall suicide rates increased 35% from 2000 to 2018.

(Stone, CDC 2017)



Female Suicides: 1999 vs. 2017 (CDC



## Male Suicides: 1999 vs. 2017

## 10 FACTS ABOUT PHYSICIAN SUICIDE AND MENTAL HEALTH

- 1. Suicide generally is caused by the convergence of multiple risk factors the most common being untreated or inadequately managed mental health conditions.
- 2. An estimated 300 physicians die by suicide in the U.S. per year.<sup>1</sup>
- 3. Physicians who took their lives were less likely to be receiving mental health treatment compared with nonphysicians who took their lives even though depression was found to be a significant risk factor at approximately the same rate in both groups.<sup>2</sup>
- **4.** The suicide rate among male physicians is 1.41 times higher than the general male population. And among female physicians, the relative risk is even more pronounced 2.27 times greater than the general female population.<sup>3</sup>
- 5. Suicide is the second-leading cause of death in the 24-34 age range (Accidents are the first).4
- **6.** Twenty-eight percent of residents experience a major depressive episode during training versus 7–8 percent of similarly aged individuals in the U.S. general population.<sup>5</sup>
- 7. Among physicians, risk for suicide increases when mental health conditions go unaddressed, and self-medication occurs as a way to address anxiety, insomnia or other distressing symptoms. Although self-medicating, mainly with prescription medications, may reduce some symptoms, the underlying health problem is not effectively treated. This can lead to a tragic outcome.
- 8. In one study, 23 percent of interns had suicidal thoughts. However, among those interns who completed four sessions of web-based cognitive behavior therapy, suicidal ideation decreased by nearly 50 percent.<sup>6</sup>
- **9.** Drivers of burnout include workload, work inefficiency, lack of autonomy and meaning in work, and work-home conflict.
- 10. Unaddressed mental health conditions, in the long run, are more likely to have a negative impact on a physician's professional reputation and practice than reaching out for help early.

#### Research

#### JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation

## Male and Female Physician Suicidality A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Dante Duarte, MD, PhD; Mirret M. El-Hagrassy, MD; Tiago Castro e Couto, MD, PhD; Wagner Gurgel, MD; Felipe Fregni, MD, PhD, MPH; Humberto Correa, MD, PhD

**IMPORTANCE** Population-based findings on physician suicide are of great relevance because this is an important and understudied topic.

**OBJECTIVE** To evaluate male and female physician suicide risks compared with the general population from 1980 to date and test whether there is a reduction of SMR in cohorts after 1980 compared with before 1980 via a meta-analysis, modeling studies, and a systematic review emphasizing physician suicide risk factors.

**DATA SOURCES** This study uses studies retrieved from PubMed, Scielo, PsycINFO, and Lilacs for human studies published by October 3, 2019, using the search term "(((suicide) OR





Male and Female Physician Suicidality A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

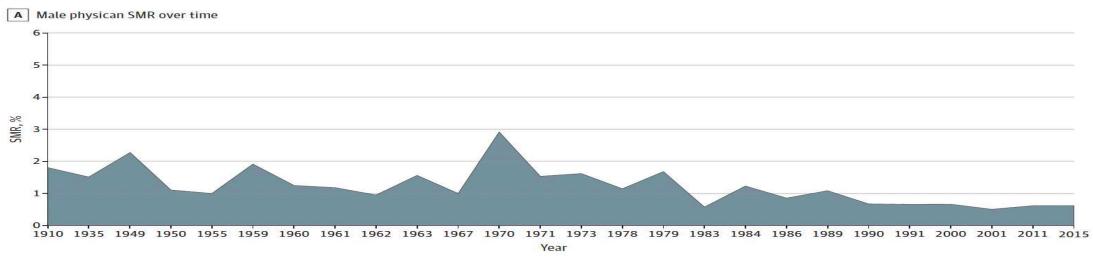
Male and female physician suicide risks compared with the general population from 1980 to 2020

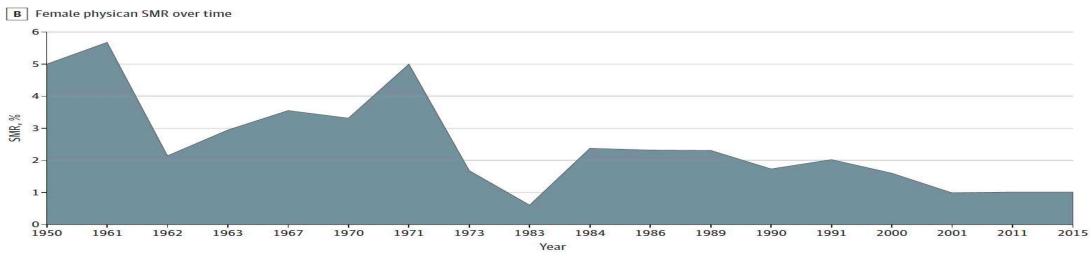
Meta-analysis showed a significantly higher suicides in female physicians compared with women in general

Significantly lower suicides in male physicians compared with men in general

Male and female physician Suicides significantly decreased after 1980 vs before 1980

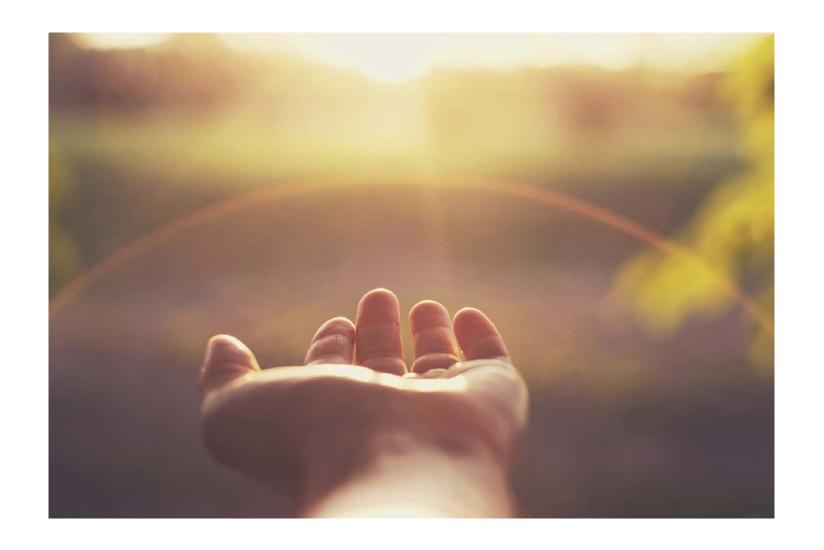
Figure 3. Age-Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Suicide Trends Over Time





A, Male physicians. B, Female physicians. Cohort years reflect the first year of each cohort, except for 2015, which reflects the last year of the last cohort. Pre-1980 cohort data were taken from a meta-analysis by Schernhammer and

Colditz $^{11}$ ; all post-1980 data were taken from the meta-analysis data sets, except for 3 studies in Schernhammer and Colditz $^{11}$ 



Describe Self-Compassion

# What is Self-Compassion?

Informal definition:

TREATING YOURSELF LIKE YOU WOULD TREAT A CLOSE FRIEND.



Dr. Kristin Neff's model
Self Compassion
three
components

## Mindfulness

Kindness

Common humanity



### KINDNESS

- Treating self/others with care and understanding
- Involves active soothing and comforting

## COMMON HUMANITY

- Seeing the experience of self/others as part of larger human experience
- We are not alone

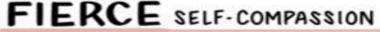
## FIERCE SELF-COMPASSION

DR KRISTIN NEFF self-compassion.org

TENDER SELF-COMPASSION

ACCEPTING OURSELVES

TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING



TAKING ACTION

TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING



PROTECTING

BOUNDARIES

AND SAYING

PROVIDING

TO OUR NEEDS

MOTIVATING

TO LEARN. GROW AND CHANGE THE WORLD



OUR **AUTHENTIC SELF** 

> CLAIMS BOTH OUR TENDER & FIERCE SIDES

> > COUNTERING THE GENDER ROLE SOCIALIZATION WE HAVE ALL BEEN STEEPED IN



INNER HEALING

TENDER



BALANCE

OF BOTH ENERGIES FOR WHOLENESS

**OUTER CHANGE** 

FIERCE



CREATES A CARING FORCE

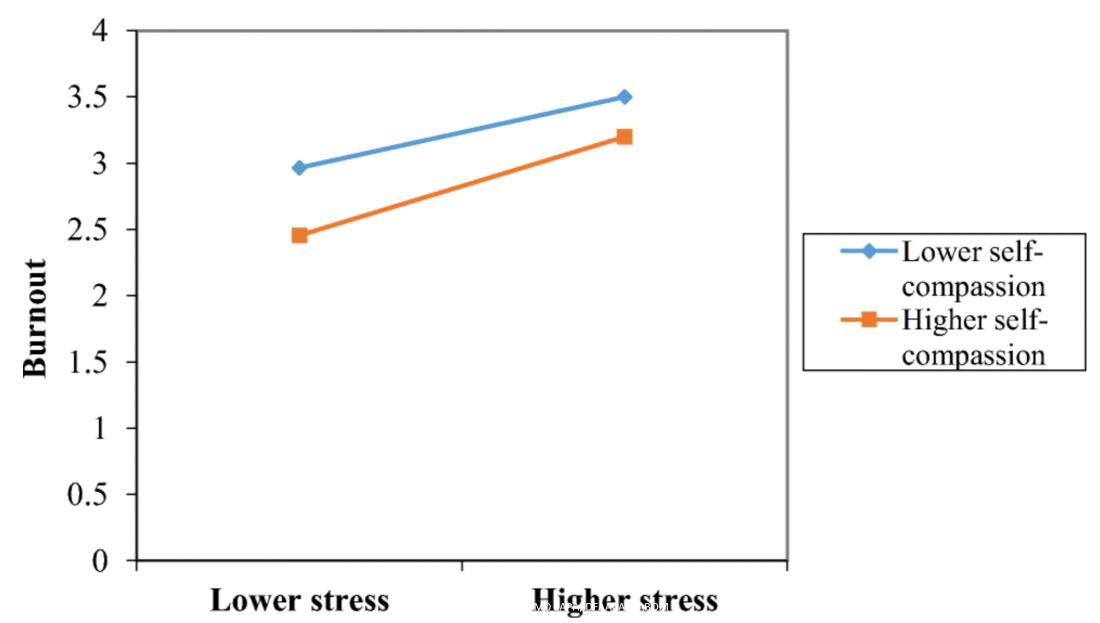
ALLOWING US TO THRIVE

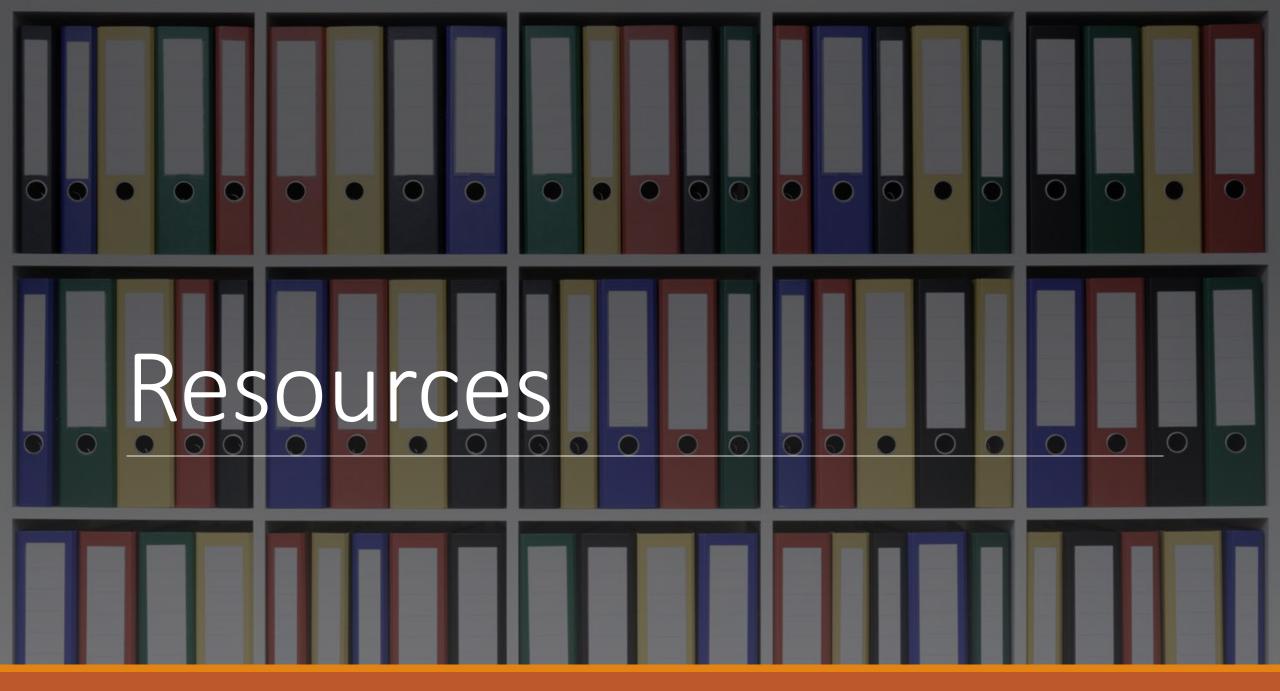
## Self-compassion as a Stress Moderator

Objective: Could self compassion be a buffer to work stress

Methods: Cross sectional study of 1700 doctors, nurses, medical students completed Burnout inventory, Satisfaction with Life Scale and Self Compassion Scale

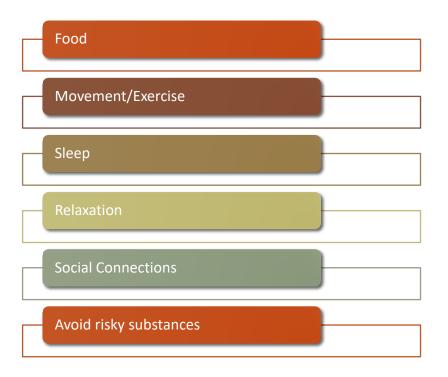
From: <u>Self-compassion as a Stress Moderator: A Cross-sectional Study of 1700 Doctors,</u> Nurses, and Medical Students



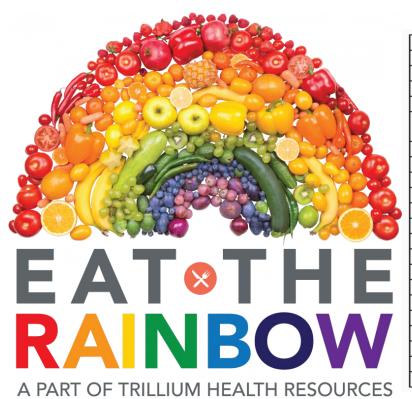


# Components of Lifestyle Medicine-

Intentional Self care



# Food



Blue/Purple	Green	White	Orange/Yellow	Red
Blackberries	Avocado	Bananas	Bananas	Apples
Blueberries	Apples	Pears	Apples	Cherries
Cabbage	Grapes	Nectarines	Apricots	Cranberries
Currants	Honeydew Melon	White Peaches	Cantaloupe	Raspberries
Eggplant	Kiwi	Cauliflower	Grapefruit	Watermelon
Grapes	Limes	Garlic	Oranges	Strawberries
Plums	Pears	Ginger	Mangoes	Pomegranate
Raisins	Artichoke	Artichoke	Nectarines	Peppers
Purple Potatoes	Arugula	Jicama	Peaches	Tomatoes
Figs	Asparagus	Mushrooms	Pineapple	Radishes
Beets	Broccoli	Onions	Tangerine	Rhubarb
Purple asparagus	Brussels Sprouts	Parsnips	Melon	Red Onion
	Cabbage	Coconut	Beets	Red Potatoes
	Celery	Shallots	Squash	Red Pears
	Cucumber	Turnips	Corn	
	Lettuce	Corn	Peppers	
	Peas		Carrots	
	Peppers		Pumpkin	
	Spinach		Sweet Potato	
	Zucchini		Pears	

Pick at least 1-2 of each color of fruit and vegetables a day to make total 5-8 servings.

### Exercise or Movement

- Recommendation is to have 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week with 2 days of strength training
- 2. Exercise snacking habit



# Sleep It's a habit

Consistent wake up time

Create darkness

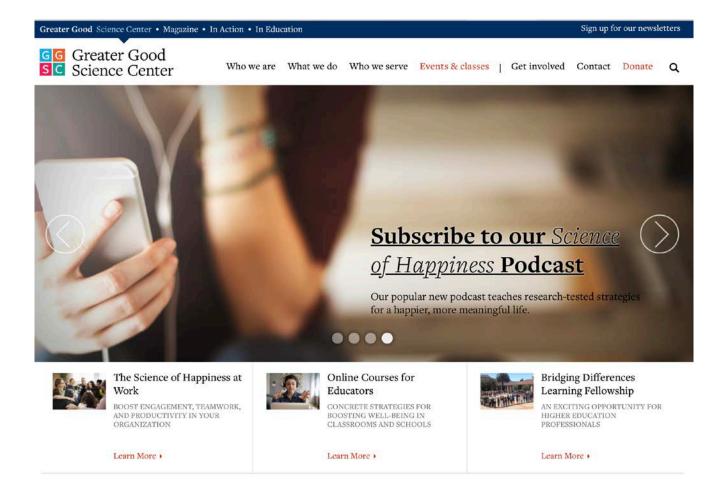
Early morning sunshine

Bedtime routine and possibly meditation

Avoid late Caffeine & alcohol

Melatonin short term only or with breaks





Who We Serve

# Greater Good Science Center

# Gratitude and Wellbeing

Positive Relationships

Higher life satisfaction

More optimism and joy

Correlations between gratitude and 30 aspects of Big Five

(Wood et.al)



# Gratitude practice

Three good things

Journalling

The What-Went Well method

Writing Thank you letter

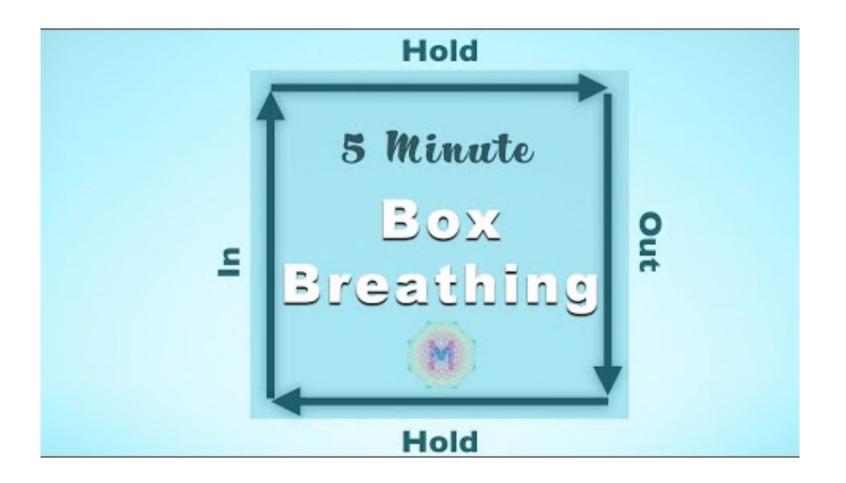
**Gratitude affirmations** 



# Workplace Gratitude

- 1. Gratitude is about the whole person
- 2. Gratitude isn't one-size-fits-all
- 3. Gratitude must be embraced by leaders
- 4. Gratitude has to be part of the culture

# Box breathing



# **ProjectECHO**

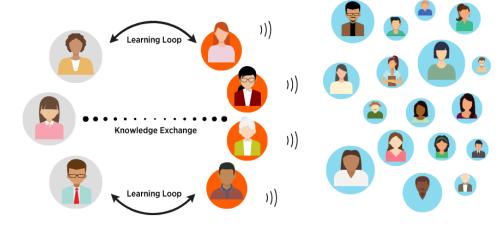
Help for the Healer ECHO Fridays from 12:30 – 1:30 PM/CST via Zoom

### What does ECHO offer?

- Free CME for healthcare professionals
- Get expert knowledge in a virtual learning network with mental health and wellness experts.
- Support for resilience, self-care, and organizational aspects of wellness for workers and administrators.
- Uses the socio-ecological framework to provide solutions from an individual, interpersonal, institutional, community, and policy framework to help participants become aware of the opportunities for proactive solutions to burnout.

### Topics Include:

- Stress and the Body: Fundamentals of the Mind/Body Connection
- Supporting Health Relationships
- Gratitude
- Parenting in the Time of Uncertainty
- Grief and Moral Injury
- Life after COVID
- How Do You Heal? The 8 Dimensions of Wellness Swapna Deshpande, MD FAPA, DFAACAP, ABOM



#### Subject Matter Experts

- · Share knowledge
- · Acquire new knowledge
- Facilitate a network

#### **ECHO Participants**

- Acquire new knowledge
- Gain confidence

· Join a network

- Advance equity
   Increase access to resources
- Earlier identification of those
  in need.

People Reached

### Moving knowledge, not people

For more information, you can visit medicine.okstate.edu/echo or scan the QR code.









### References

- Brady, Keri JS, et al. "What do we mean by physician wellness? A systematic review of its definition and measurement." *Academic Psychiatry* 42 (2018): 94-108.
- Wallace, Jean E., Jane B. Lemaire, and William A. Ghali. "Physician wellness: a missing quality indicator." *The lancet* 374.9702 (2009): 1714-1721.
- Shapiro, Daniel E., et al. "Beyond burnout: a physician wellness hierarchy designed to prioritize interventions at the systems level." *The American journal of medicine* 132.5 (2019): 556-563.
- Dev, Vinayak, Antonio T. Fernando, and Nathan S. Consedine. "Self-compassion as a stress moderator: a cross-sectional study of 1700 doctors, nurses, and medical students." *Mindfulness* 11 (2020): 1170-1181.
- Mantri, Sneha et al. "Identifying Moral Injury in Healthcare Professionals: The Moral Injury Symptom Scale-HP." Journal of religion and health 59.5 (2020): 2323–2340. Web.
- Gibbons, S. W., Shafer, M., Hickling, E. J., & Ramsey, G. (2013). How do deployed health care providers experience moral injury? Narrative Inquiry in Bioethics, 3, 247–259.
- <u>28-05-2019-burn-out-an-occupational-phenomenon-international-classification-of-diseases</u>
- Wood, Alex M., Stephen Joseph, and John Maltby. "Gratitude predicts psychological well-being above the Big Five facets." *Personality and Individual differences* 46.4 (2009): 443-447.

## Thank you for your time!

Swapna Deshpande, MD, DFAACAP, FAPA Associate Clinical Professor Department of Psychiatry, Oklahoma State University

