Doctors have a legal duty broader than that of any other health professional and therefore a responsibility to contribute to the effective running of the organisation in which they work, and to its future direction. In an environment where their health and well-being is not prioritised doctors sometimes become ill, manifesting features of burnout and/or stress-related psychiatric disorders. Such psychiatric morbidity, or ‘caseness’, is detected using self-reported instruments such as the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). Doctors also experience ‘burnout’, which is defined as a syndrome of exhaustion, cynicism and low professional efficacy. Maslach et al described burnout as a prolonged response to chronic emotional and interpersonal stressors on the job, and stated: ‘What started out as important, meaningful, and challenging work becomes unpleasant, unfulfilling, and meaningless. Energy turns into exhaustion, involvement turns into cynicism, and efficacy turns into ineffectiveness’.

Increased prevalence of psychiatric morbidity and burnout has been established in studies from different parts of the world. A study of Italian physicians found an estimated prevalence of psychiatric morbidity to be 25%, and prevalence of burnout on the emotional exhaustion scale of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) to be 38.7%. Other studies have reviewed the factors associated with the development and maintenance of psychiatric illness and burnout among doctors. A survey of Australian doctors found that having medico-legal issues, not taking a holiday in the previous year and working long hours were all significantly associated with psychiatric morbidity. Self-criticism as a medical student was significantly correlated with psychological stress as a doctor in a cohort followed over 10 years by Firth-Cozens.

Burnout among doctors can lead to self-reported suboptimal patient care, and to major medical errors. Psychiatric morbidity increases the likelihood of retirement thoughts and retirement preference. Behavioural responses to burnout established in the literature also include alcohol and drug misuse, physical withdrawal from co-workers, increased absenteeism, arriving for work late and leaving early, and employee turnover. An extreme reaction to stress can be suicide, even though the pathway to this is complex and multifactorial. A UK survey of suicides between 1979 and 1983 ranked the medical profession as 10th in the list of high-risk professions.

Mental ill health can be found within every workplace in every country. In the UK the total cost to employers of mental health problems among their staff is estimated at...
nearly £26 billion each year: £8.4 billion from sickness absences and £15.1 billion from reduced productivity at work.\textsuperscript{13} The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) found that promoting the mental well-being of employees can yield economic benefits for the business or organisation, in terms of increased commitment and job satisfaction, staff retention, improved productivity and performance, and reduced staff absenteeism.\textsuperscript{14} For the National Health Service (NHS) to reap the benefits described by NICE, priority should be given to employee mental health. However, the constant structural changes to the NHS in England have created instability and lack of job security within the public health workforce.\textsuperscript{15} The Health and Social Care Act of 2012 has placed doctors at the centre of clinical commissioning groups in charge of shaping services and made them responsible for £65 billion of the £95 billion NHS commissioning budget.\textsuperscript{16} This imposes on doctors, especially general practitioners (GPs), a responsibility unlike any before,\textsuperscript{17} one which their training has not prepared them for. The ability to cope with the challenges of working in the NHS and the possibility of stress and burnout were highlighted in the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 2013,\textsuperscript{18} and are the focus of this review.

Numerous research papers document burnout and stress-related psychiatric disorders in doctors worldwide, but none has presented the results in the form of a systematic review showing the prevalence and associated factors among UK doctors. The overall aim of this review was to redress this by assessing the prevalence of burnout and psychiatric morbidity among UK doctors working in different specialties, and to explore the associated identified factors. The objectives were to review the prevalence of the syndrome of burnout and psychiatric morbidity, to explore the nature of the relationship between burnout and psychiatric morbidity, and to identify other factors associated with the development and/or perpetuation of those conditions.

**Method**

**Search strategies**

The words ‘burnout’ and ‘doctors’ were put into the search field of the EBSCOhost website specifying the following databases: Academic Search Complete, CINAHL Plus, PsycINFO and PsycARTICLES. Limiters activated were: English language, human, apply related words, and a time limit of January 1993 to December 2013. A total of 562 articles resulted from this, reduced to 489 automatically after duplicates were removed; 28 articles were selected for further analysis, and out of these 9 remained based on the study inclusion and exclusion criteria. Using the same parameters but with the words ‘psychiatric morbidity’ AND ‘doctors’, a total of 97 articles were generated, reduced to 77 after the removal of duplicates, and from these only 1 was selected as new and appropriate. Again using the same parameters but with the words ‘stress’ AND ‘doctors’ NOT ‘nurses’, 3560 articles came up, reduced to 2259 after duplicates were removed; 23 new articles were reviewed in greater detail, and from these 5 new and appropriate articles were selected.

An advanced search on PubMed with the words ‘doctors’ OR ‘physicians’ AND ‘stress’, with a time limit of 1 January 1980 to 15 December 2013 and other limits (human, English language, clinical trial, journal article, reviews, lectures) generated 5973 articles. After careful analysis of the abstracts 28 new articles were identified for more detailed review, and from these 10 were selected as new and appropriate. Two searches within the group of British medical journals with the phrases ‘burnout and doctors’ and ‘doctors and stress’ with the time limit of January 1993 to December 2013 yielded two new and appropriate papers.

Two searches within the group of British medical journals with the phrases ‘burnout and doctors’ and ‘doctors and stress’ with the time limit of January 1993 to December 2013 yielded two new and appropriate papers.

A review of the reference lists of already-identified papers yielded three relevant papers.

Altogether, this extensive search yielded 30 relevant papers which were included in the units of analysis for this review (Fig. 1).

![Flowchart of the study selection process](image)
Inclusion criteria

Certain criteria had to be met before a study was included in the units of analysis:

(a) it had to answer any of the research questions
(b) for the measurement of the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity, the study had to have used any version of the GHQ, and for the prevalence of burnout syndrome only the MBI was considered
(c) population group – only medical doctors in the UK irrespective of which organisation they work in
(d) minimum sample size of 50
(e) published between January 1993 and December 2013
(f) published in the English language

Findings on prevalence

Seven studies21,22,24,25,27,30,50 had quantifiable data on the prevalence of both psychiatric morbidity and burnout (an in-depth analysis of studies reviewed in this paper is included in an online data supplement to this article). Altogether 22 studies reported on prevalence of psychiatric morbidity, and the range was 17–52% (average 31%). GPs and consultants had the highest scores. Fourteen studies had burnout scores, with nine reporting scores as percentages and five as mean scores; one study28 had both percentage and mean burnout scores. For emotional exhaustion the scores ranged from 31 to 54.3% and mean scores ranged from 2.90 to 31.26; for depersonalisation the scores ranged from 17.4 to 44.5% (1.95–15.68) and for low personal accomplishment the range was 6–39.6% (4.36–34.21). GPs, consultants and pre-registration house officers had the highest levels of burnout in the studies.

McManus et al.46 in a UK-wide study carried out in 2009, had the largest sample size at 2845 doctors and reported prevalence of psychiatric morbidity at 19.2%. The other two UK-wide studies with samples of over 1000 cutting across specialties and grades23,43 reported psychiatric morbidity prevalence rates of 27.8% and 21.3%, respectively. Taylor et al.50 reviewed 1308 consultants from different specialties and found the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity to be 32%.

One longitudinal study30 found no significant increase in the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity over 3 years in a non-specific group of doctors. Another longitudinal study50 found a significant increase in psychiatric morbidity and emotional exhaustion among consultants over 8 years.

The only European Union (EU) study looking at the prevalence of burnout in GPs from 12 EU countries39 found lower average scores on all burnout scales compared with those of English GPs.

Findings on associated factors

Job satisfaction was found to be protective against the effect of stress on emotional exhaustion. The number of hours worked, job stress and workload were associated with increased psychiatric morbidity in eight studies. Two studies22,28 found that women had significantly higher psychiatric morbidity than men, but three studies27,34,45 did not find any association with gender. The personality trait of neuroticism was significantly associated with increase in psychiatric morbidity in three studies, while conscientiousness was a protective factor. Psychiatric morbidity was also positively associated with taking work home and with the effect of stress on family life.

Job satisfaction was negatively correlated with burnout in three studies.21,22,25 Age was an interesting factor; increased personalisation was found in younger doctors in five studies21,22,27,20,31 whereas emotional exhaustion increased with age in two studies.23,41 Being single was associated with increased burnout scores, and neuroticism increased burnout significantly in two studies.33,47 Increased job stress and workload increased burnout in three studies, with significantly lower emotional exhaustion scores in part-time GPs.

Data extraction

A simple paper data extraction tool was created in Microsoft Word, and the tables from this have been used to portray the results in the results section. Data were extracted by the author over the months of November and December 2013.

Results

A total of 30 papers considered relevant and appropriate based on the study inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in this review. Table 1 summarises these papers.
Table 1  Units of analysis included in this review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Running head</th>
<th>Subspecialty/grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapur et al (1999)26</td>
<td>Family Practice</td>
<td>Sources of job satisfaction and psychological distress in</td>
<td>GP, medical house officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirwan &amp; Armstrong (1995)31</td>
<td>British Journal of General Practice</td>
<td>Investigation of burnout in a sample of British general practitioners</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caplan (1994)37</td>
<td>BMJ</td>
<td>Stress, anxiety, and depression in hospital consultants, general</td>
<td>Consultants (non-specific), GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soler et al (2008)39</td>
<td>Family Practice</td>
<td>Burnout in European family doctors: the EGPRN study</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogg et al (2001)40</td>
<td>Medical Education</td>
<td>Training, job demands and mental health of pre-registration</td>
<td>Pre-registration HO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upton et al (2012)41</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>The experience of burnout across different surgical specialties</td>
<td>Surgery/consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sochos &amp; Bowers (2012)42</td>
<td>The European Journal of Psychiatry</td>
<td>Burnout, occupational stressors, and social support in psychiatric</td>
<td>Psychiatry, medicine/ senior HO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McManus et al (2004)43</td>
<td>BMC Medicine</td>
<td>Stress, burnout and doctors’ attitudes to work are determined</td>
<td>Non-specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paice et al (2002)44</td>
<td>Medical Education</td>
<td>Stressful incidents, stress and coping strategies in the pre-registration</td>
<td>Pre-registration HO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McManus et al (2011)46</td>
<td>BMC Medicine</td>
<td>Vocation and avocation: leisure activities correlate with professional</td>
<td>Non-specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson et al (2009)48</td>
<td>The Clinical Teacher</td>
<td>Contemporary experience of stress in UK foundation doctors</td>
<td>Foundation doctors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berman et al (2007)49</td>
<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>Occupational stress in palliative medicine, medical oncology</td>
<td>Oncology and palliative medicine registrars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GP, general practitioner; HO, house officer.
Findings on the direct relationship between burnout and psychiatric morbidity

Three studies25,30,46 found significant positive correlations between psychiatric morbidity as measured by the GHQ, and burnout syndrome. Using the process of casual modelling, McManus et al30 found that when scores were considered in 1997 and later in 2000, emotional exhaustion increased psychiatric morbidity, and vice versa. Personal accomplishment increased emotional exhaustion directly, and increased psychiatric morbidity directly but also indirectly through increasing emotional exhaustion. When other mental health problems were considered, anxiety and depression were found to increase psychiatric morbidity in three studies,35,37,38 and depression increased depersonalisation.41

Discussion

The findings indicate that the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among UK doctors is quite high, ranging from 17 to 52%. This compares unfavourably with the results from a longitudinal survey of people living in private households within the UK, which found an 18-month period prevalence of common mental disorders to be 21%.50 Only 4 of the 22 studies that reported on psychiatric morbidity found prevalence of less than 21%,26,30,32,46 which is slightly better than 27% found in a study of palliative care physicians in Western Australia.52 An earlier study of junior house officers in the UK found psychiatric morbidity in 50% of doctors,53 but this was in a period when the working pattern of junior doctors was relatively unregulated. More recent studies of junior doctors contained in this review found the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity to be around 19%.26,32 Concern over increasing prevalence of common psychiatric illnesses was borne out by the results from the study which found a 5% increase in morbidity among a cohort of consultants over an 8-year period.50

This review also found a high prevalence of burnout among UK doctors measured using the MBI. It lends further support to the growing body of evidence which has found the syndrome of burnout to be prevalent all over the world among health professionals. In a sample of Australian doctors, 24% suffered burnout;27 in a New Zealand sample of medical consultants one in five did;34 and in a cross-section of Japanese doctors 19% were affected.55 This review found even higher rates of burnout, with the prevalence of emotional exhaustion ranging from 31 to 54.3%, which would suggest UK doctors are comparatively more prone to burnout. GPs generally had higher scores for burnout,29 particularly in the study of European family doctors,29 which found that the only countries in which GPs had higher burnout scores than England were Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria and Greece. Emotional exhaustion among a cohort of consultants was shown to have increased over an 8-year period,50 with a prevalence of 41% in 2002.

This review has been able to pool together different studies which report on factors associated with the development and perpetuation of psychiatric morbidity and burnout. Neuroticism was positively and significantly correlated with psychological distress and burnout in three studies.25,43,47 Neuroticism refers to a lack of psychological adjustment and instability leading to a tendency to be stress-prone, anxious, depressed and insecure, and it has been shown to negatively predict extrinsic career success.36 McManus et al,43 in a 12-year longitudinal study on a cohort of students who started studying medicine in 1990, found that doctors who are more stressed and emotionally exhausted showed higher levels of neuroticism all through their careers. Neuroticism was also positively associated with perceived high workload. The researchers concluded that neuroticism was not only a correlate but a cause of work-related stress and burnout. Similar findings were noted by Clarke & Singh57 in a study looking at the pessimistic explanatory style of processing information, which is a manifestation of neuroticism. In that study neuroticism was shown to positively predict psychological distress in doctors, and the authors recommended that susceptible doctors should be offered cognitive–behavioural therapy (CBT) to alter their explanatory style.

In an editorial titled ‘Why are doctors so unhappy?’ Richard Smith stated that the most obvious cause of doctors’ unhappiness was that they feel overworked and under-supported.38 Job stress, feeling overloaded and the number of hours worked were positively linked to psychiatric ‘caseness’ and burnout in many of the studies in the present review, and this cut across specialties and grades. A General Medical Council (GMC) survey59 of doctors in training found that 22% felt their working pattern leaves them short of sleep at work, and 59% said they regularly worked beyond their rostered hours. Increasing job stress without a commensurate increase in job satisfaction was associated with the presence of psychiatric morbidity, and job satisfaction was also positively correlated with illness in six of the reviewed studies.21,22,25,34–36 Another significant finding was the correlation between psychiatric disorders and burnout, with the two feeding off each other, leading to worsening outcomes.

The public health importance of these findings cannot be overemphasised. GPs are at the frontline of healthcare delivery in the UK, and around 90% of all NHS contacts take place in primary care, with nearly 300 million GP consultations a year.60 The estimated total number of GP consultations in England rose from 217.3 million in 1995 to 300.4 million in 2008, with a trebling of telephone consultations, and with the highest consultation rates among the growing population of elderly individuals.61 Increased live births of over 110 000 over the past 10 years,62 and an ageing population63 have contributed to the pressure felt by services in general. However, in spite of the increased demand on primary care services, the proportion of the NHS budget that is spent on general practice has slumped to record levels, and GPs report that this has compromised the quality of care they can provide.64 Under these circumstances, the added expectation from the UK Department of Health that GP surgeries should open for longer hours and should expand patient choice will undoubtedly lead to even more psychological distress and burnout among GPs.

A government-driven emphasis in the NHS on performance management and targets increases job demands and stress among managers,65 and increases
psychiatric morbidity among doctors. The current climate of austerity in the UK, and the expectation that doctors should continue to provide high-quality care to patients within an NHS intending to make £20 billion worth of savings,

further expose doctors to burnout and stress. Psychiatrists are already having to deal with the expected increase in demand for mental health services stemming from the economic downturn, and the increase in suicide rates among the working-age population. Psychiatrists are particularly vulnerable to burnout, and patient suicide is a factor significantly associated with stress and burnout in this group.

Burnout among doctors can affect the entire public health workforce because as a syndrome it is considered ‘contagious’. With the push for doctors to take up leadership positions at every level within the NHS a burnt-out doctor can negatively affect the entire healthcare delivery system. Unhealthy coping strategies in response to burnout and stress were identified in this review: these include retiring early, taking work home, taking it out on family, mixing less with friends, and avoidance, all of which work against the development of a healthy work–life balance.

Limitations

Some key limitations are worth highlighting. First, all the studies were cross-sectional surveys using questionnaires sent to the participants online or by post. Response rates varied, with some as low as 17%, and only in half of the studies was effort made to increase the response rate by sending reminders or repeat questionnaires. Non-response bias could have affected the results. Second, although the MBI was used in all the studies examining burnout, different versions of the MBI were utilised. With the GHQ, some studies used the 28-item version but most used the 12-item version. The cut-off for ‘caseness’ using the GHQ also differed between studies and ranged between ≥3 and ≥5. However, these differences may not have significantly affected the overall findings given that a study to validate the two versions of the GHQ found no difference between them, and also established that the different cut-off for ‘caseness’ did not affect the questionnaire’s validity.

The cross-sectional method used for the surveys makes it difficult to draw a firm conclusion on the outcomes from a cause and effect perspective. Also, the number of potential confounders for the presence of burnout and common psychiatric disorders is vast and cannot be controlled for in surveys alone.

The fact that this literature review ends in 2013 may be considered a limitation, but the hope is that this paper will trigger more research in this area, and the author’s intention is to update the literature review by 2023.

Recommendations

Doctors are ultimately responsible for the quality of care they provide at any time, and they need to be aware of their own vulnerability to burnout and psychiatric illness, and of their impact on patient care. Traditionally, doctors take pride in working a lot of hours, and are 3 to 4 times less likely to take days off sick compared with other health professionals; this combination is a recipe for burnout. A whole list of support networks is available on the GMC website, and doctors should be encouraged to utilise these. However, there is a ‘culture of fear’ among doctors regarding the GMC, and 96 doctors, a lot of whom had mental health problems, have died by suicide since 2004 while being investigated by the GMC. A lot more work is therefore needed to make the most vulnerable doctors feel supported.

At an organisational level, approaches designed to reduce the workload of doctors should be prioritised. Changes to doctors’ contract of service should reflect an understanding of the impact of work-related factors on the health and well-being of doctors, and any such contract should contain the necessary protections to reduce the experience of psychiatric illness and burnout. The benefits of a healthy workforce on the quality of care provided in the NHS cannot be overstated.

About the author

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References

REVIEW ARTICLE

Imo Burnout and psychiatric morbidity among doctors in the UK

64 Royal College of General Practitioners. Patient Care Compromised as Funding for General Practice Slumps Across the UK. RCGP, 2013.
Online data supplement

**Table DS1**  Prevalence and associated factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref no.</th>
<th>PM</th>
<th>Burnout (EE,DP,PA)</th>
<th>Psych Morbidity (PM)</th>
<th>Burnout (EE,DP,PA)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22      | 32.9% | EE-31.7%  
         |       | DP-21.2%  
         |       | PA-28.8% | Married or with partner→↓PM  
         |       | Reduced job satisfaction→↑PM (p=0.005) | Married or with partner→↓DP (p=0.04), younger age (p=0.02)→↑DP.  
         |       | Reduced job satisfaction→↑burnout (p=0.005) | 77% plan to retire early.  
         |       | Low GHQ and MBI scores report ↑job satisfaction and were less likely to retire early |
| 23      | 27% | EE-32%  
         |       | DP-24%  
         |       | PA-39% | ↑job stress→PM  
         |       | ↑job satisfaction→↓PM | ↑job stress→high EE,DP  
         |       | ↑job satisfaction→↑PA,↓DP &EE.  
         |       | Age 55 or more, being single→high EE (p=0.01)  
         |       | age≤55→high DP | Higher job satisfaction protected against effect of stress on EE (OR=2.9,p=0.001), and on PM (p=0.001)  
         |       | Subjective insufficient training in communication skills associated with high DP and low PA |
| 31      | 27.8% | N/A | Gender: male (24%), female (36%) | N/A | Gender difference significant for female doctors and managers (p<0.001) |
| 24      | 28% | EE-31%  
         |       | DP-23%  
         |       | PA-33% | Overload (RR-2.42,CI 1.72-3.45), Treatment errors (RR-1.72,CI 1.21-2.49) p≤0.01 | EE: Overload (RR-3.78 CI2.56-5.61), Patients suffering (RR-1.63 CI 1.24-2.17) p≤0.001  
         |       | DP: Overload and patients suffering as with EE  
         |       | PA: Dealing well with patients, status (significant as with EE) | GHQ correlated with EE (p<0.0001), DP (p<0.0001) |
| 25 | 30.2% | EE-31.1%  
DP-17.4%  
PA-26.6% | ↓Job satisfaction, Taking work home, mix less with friends, Keep things to self → ↑PM (p≤0.03) | ↓Job satisfaction, Taking it out on family, mix less with friends, Keep things to self → ↑MBI scores (p≤0.03) | Poor training in management and communication skills, and an intention to retire early reported more in ↑GHQ/MBI |
| 42 | GP-45%  
HO-19% | N/A | None | None | Difference between scores for GP and HO significant (p<0.001) |
| 26 | 31.4% | EE-39.6%  
DP-31.1%  
PA-39.6% | No sig difference in GHQ scores by gender or career grade. | DP (p<0.01) and EE (p=0.01) worse for the more junior grade. | PM cases struggle more to speak with relatives, and to cover for colleagues |
| 29 | N/A | Mean scores:  
EE-31.26±10.99  
DP-7.06±5.62  
PA-29.74±6.15  
20.7% had high scores for DP,PA&EE. | N/A | Tendency towards lower MBI scores when working in teams of 3 doctors.  
Stress levels correlate (p=0.000) with DP and EE, and ↓PA | The whole group scored highly on EE |
| 37 | N/A | EE-46%  
DP-42%  
PA-34% | N/A | ↑DP→↑EE, ↓PA (p<0.001)  
↑EE→↓PA (p<0.001)  
Male Drs had >DP (p<0.001)  
Drs in group practice (p=0.001) & Drs under 20yrs registration (p=0.005) >DP | No significant relationship between DP and patient-rated interpersonal skills |
| 27a | 17% | Mean scores:  
EE-16.892  
DP-9.302  
PA-7.673 | ↑EE&PA → ↑stress  
↑DP → ↓stress | ↑stress → ↑EE | No evidence that PM increased over 3 years |
| 27b | 18% | Mean scores:  
EE-19.625  
DP-9.797  
PA-8.180 | N/A | ↑age → ↓DP (p<0.01)  
↑no. of practice partners | Part-time GPs had lower EE (p<0.05). |
| 38 | N/A | Mean scores:  
EE-2.90 (95%CI) | N/A | ↑ | Part-time GPs had lower EE (p<0.05). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Gender Breakdown</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.74-3.06 | DP-1.95  
(95%CI 1.79-2.11)  
PA-4.36  
(95%CI 4.24-4.48) | (p<0.05) and list size  
(p<0.01)→↑DP | | |
| 43 | 25%  
(consultants)  
19%  
(Junior HO) | Consultants:↑work demand→↑PM  
(Pearsons +0.42, p<0.001)  
Junior HO:↓job autonomy→↑PM  
(Pearsons -.48, p<0.001) | N/A | N/A |
| 44 | 28% | ↑career dissatisfaction→↑PM  
(p<0.001)  
Lack of recognition, Effect on family life, too much responsibility, all predicted ↑PM  
(p<0.0001) | N/A | 3% reported suicidal ideation; 4% took antidepressants; 12% scored high for depression. No sig association between GHQ and age |
| 45 | 52% | ↓job satisfaction→↑PM  
(p<0.0001)  
↑personal list, nights on call, number of session→↑PM  
(p≤0.03) | N/A | No association between GHQ scores and gender, years of practice |
| 35 | 30.75%  
(women 37.5%, men 24%) | ↑PM→↓job satisfaction  
(p<0.0001)  
↑neuroticism→↑stress/PM  
(p<0.0001)  
↑anxiety scores→↑PM | N/A | Neuroticism predisposes to anxiety, stress and depression |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>45% (CI 40%-50%)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>↓job satisfaction→ ↑PM (p&lt;0.00005) Working≥49hrs/wk→↑PM (CI 1.2-2.1, p=0.01) Women had higher PM (RR 1.3, CI 1-1.6, p=0.04)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>‘Feeling constantly under strain’ was greatest contributor to PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>46%-Consultants 48%-GP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>↑PM correlates positively (non-sig) with suicidal thinking, anxiety and depression.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>GPs more likely to be depressed and suicidal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>↑hours worked→↑PM (p&lt;0.03) Being overstretched (OR 1.18, CI 1.04-1.34); Effect of stress on personal life (OR 1.58, CI 1.33-1.88); No recognition (OR 1.32, CI 1.16-1.50); all →↑PM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Significant correlation between GHQ and Depression scores (p&lt;0.001). 10% reported suicidal ideation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>EE-54.3% (46.6-61.7) DP-44.5% (37.1-52.2) PA-32.9% (26.2-40.4)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not specific for England</td>
<td>12 EU countries: EE-43%, DP-35%, PA-32%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mean Scores: EE-27.11 (SD 8.87) DP-15.68 (SD 5.92)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>25% were experiencing burnout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mean scores- Psych</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Medical trainees had &gt;EE (p&lt;0.002) &amp; &gt;DP (p&lt;0.001) compared to psych trainees</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Medicine</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EE-24.28 (11.34)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>DP-9.98 (5.7)</td>
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<td>PA-11.4 (6.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>Surface-disorganised approach to work correlates positively with PM (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>↑neuroticism→↑EE,DP (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>↑neuroticism→↓satisfaction with career (P&lt;0.001)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>↑extraversion→↓PM,EE,DP (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>↑agreeableness→↓DP (p&lt;0.001)</td>
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<td>↑conscientiousness→↓PM (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>↑conscientiousness→↓DP, EE (p&lt;0.001)</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>PM scores higher with incidents relating to personal responsibility, and self-esteem.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>Coping strategies of problem-solving and seeking help→↓PM (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Grade, work type or gender had no significant effect on PM. Avoidance explained 26% of the variance in GHQ scores</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patient ID</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Doctor-stress inventory and Coping scores explain 44% of variance in GHQ scores.</td>
<td>↑PM↔↑EE &amp; DP (p&lt;0.001) ↑PM↔↓PA (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>↑PM↔↑EE &amp; DP (p&lt;0.001) ↑PM↔↓PA (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>Burnout scores did not show relationship with leisure activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>↑PM↔↑EE &amp; DP (p&lt;0.001) ↑PM↔↓PA (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>↑PM↔↑EE &amp; DP (p&lt;0.001) ↑PM↔↓PA (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>↑PM↔↑EE &amp; DP (p&lt;0.001) ↑PM↔↓PA (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>Burnout scores did not show relationship with leisure activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>↑neuroticism→↑PM (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>↑neuroticism→↑EE,DP (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>↑neuroticism→↑EE,DP (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td>Neurotics report greater job stress (p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>PM associated with lack of senior support, relative isolation, organisational pressures and targets.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>26.2% (CI 21.8-30.5%)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Effect of stress on family life→↑PM (OR-1.28, p&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Effect of stress on family life also predicted depression</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>EE-41%</td>
<td>↑job stress without increase in satisfaction→↑PM (p&lt;0.0001)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>PM increased between 1994 &amp; 2002 (OR-1.4, CI 1.1-1.7 EE increased between 1994 &amp; 2002 (OR-1.7, CI-1.0-2.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ (increase), ↓ (decrease), → (leads to, correlates), CI (confidence interval), OR (odds ratio), SD (standard deviation), N/A (not applicable), PM (psychiatric morbidity), EE (emotional exhaustion), DP (depersonalisation), PA (personal accomplishment)
Burnout and psychiatric morbidity among doctors in the UK: a systematic literature review of prevalence and associated factors

Udemezue O. Imo
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Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://pb.rcpsych.org/content/suppl/2017/07/13/pb.bp.116.054247.DC1

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