

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Sleep, fatigue and burnout among physicians: an American Academy of Sleep Medicine position statement

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Physician burnout is a serious and growing threat to the medical profession and may undermine efforts to maintain a sufficient physician workforce to care for the growing and aging patient population in the United States. Burnout involves a host of complex underlying associations and potential for risk. While prevalence is unknown, recent estimates of physician burnout are quite high, approaching 50% or more, with midcareer physicians at highest risk. Sleep deprivation due to shift-work schedules, high workload, long hours, sleep interruptions, and insufficient recovery sleep have been implicated in the genesis and perpetuation of burnout. Maladaptive attitudes regarding sleep and endurance also may increase the risk for sleep deprivation among attending physicians. While duty-hour restrictions have been instituted to protect sleep opportunity among trainees, virtually no such effort has been made for attending physicians who have completed their training or practicing physicians in nonacademic settings. It is the position of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine that a critical need exists to evaluate the roles of sleep disruption, sleep deprivation, and circadian misalignment in physician well-being and burnout. Such evaluation may pave the way for the development of effective countermeasures that promote healthy sleep, with the goal of reducing burnout and its negative impacts such as a shrinking physician workforce, poor physician health and functional outcomes, lower quality of care, and compromised patient safety.

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INTRODUCTION

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) is a professional society that advances sleep health and enhances sleep care to improve lives. The AASM advocates for policies that recognize that sleep is essential to health.

Most recent estimates of physician burnout are quite high, approaching 50%.^{1,2} Data regarding potential causes of physician burnout remain limited.^{3,4} Burnout worsens with high work demands and reduced control of schedules.⁵ Factors that have been identified include: stress arising from increasing bureaucratic tasks, including lengthy requirements for documentation using unwieldy electronic health records and interactions with third-party payers regarding coverage for medical services^{6,7}; strained doctor-patient relationships^{8,9}; concerns

about malpractice suits¹⁰; need to meet requirements for continuing medical education and maintenance of certification^{11,12}; and financial stressors.¹³

In addition to these factors, sleep deprivation is a key risk factor for burnout.^{12,14} Sleep deprivation can result from night shifts and rotating shift work,^{15,16} prolonged work hours due to scheduling or high workload,¹⁷ interrupted sleep while on-call,¹⁸ moonlighting to address debt, concurrent primary sleep disorders,¹⁹ and insufficient recovery sleep.²⁰ One recent study of 959 health care employees reported that one third screened positive for at least one sleep disorder, including insomnia (17%), obstructive sleep apnea (14%), and shift work sleep disorder (11%).¹⁹ Screening positive for a sleep disorder was associated with a 4-fold increased odds of burnout (odds ratio 3.78, 95% confidence interval 2.52–5.67).

POSITION

It is the position of the AASM that physician burnout is a significantly underappreciated public safety issue, and sleep loss is often overlooked as a contributing factor. A pressing need exists to evaluate the roles of sleep disruption, sleep deprivation, and circadian misalignment in physician well-being and burnout, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of potential countermeasures.

DISCUSSION

Sleep researchers and sleep health advocates maintain that extended work hours are not only detrimental to patient safety, but they contribute to chronic sleep deprivation, mood dysregulation, and burnout in residents.²¹ Extended working hours are not unique to residents and often continue posttraining, due to a combination of service needs and a culture within the attending physician community that places the needs of the profession above work-life balance. Many attending physicians have traditionally viewed the ability to function under sleep-deprived states as a sign of endurance. With the advent of electronic health records, remote access to work computers, and telemedicine technologies, including applications that promote mobile medicine, many attending physicians work well beyond traditional working hours to ensure that electronic correspondences regarding patient care receive timely responses. The frequency and amount of time spent on such activity, as well as the extent to which long work hours impact attending physicians' sleep practices, health care delivery, and overall well-being have not been studied adequately. Additionally, circadian misalignment due to shift work can contribute to a state of fatigue and burnout.²²

While past studies focused on the general impact of duty hours, more recent studies evaluated the specific role of burnout among residents, finding that burnout leads to lower in-training exam scores, regret regarding career choice, and diminished resilience.^{23–25} The impact of long-term burnout in attending physicians and the role of sleep deprivation are poorly understood. A reduction of the workforce in the health care sector via early retirement can impact access to care while imposing additional strain on attending physicians who remain in the workforce. The magnitude of this crisis is grossly underestimated, especially because the attending physicians most at-risk of burnout who seek early exit from the profession are the same physicians who are peaking professionally and should be moving forward to lead the profession through advocacy, leadership, and education. Some risk factors for physician burnout may also differ between men and women.²⁶

CONCLUSIONS

As our health systems have focused on enhancing patient experience, improving population health and reducing costs,²⁷ burnout of physicians has grown to epidemic proportions, posing a central threat to achieving this “triple aim.” Improving

the work life of attending physicians is not optional, but essential.^{28–30} A fundamental shift in thinking about the essential role of sleep in providing adequate rest and recovery is needed if we are to address the epidemic of burnout among attending physicians. In recalling Hippocrates, who once stated, “Everything in excess is opposed to nature,” we must also address physician duty hours and responsibilities while taking measures to understand and address the issue of the central role of sleep in contributing to burnout. We also must be aware that burnout can affect other health care professionals who are members of the clinical sleep team. Before we can heal others, we must first heal ourselves.

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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