Exploring the impact of healthcare provider stress in the operating room: A literature review

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BACKGROUND

- Burnout is a work-related stress syndrome¹ that can negatively affect healthcare workers' performance and quality of life.²
- Physicians and nurses experience substantial work-related stress and burnout, leading to departures from the profession.³⁻⁵
- Operating room (OR) healthcare professionals (HCPs) are especially prone to high stress and burnout levels.⁴
- Multiple factors contribute to burnout, such as heavy workloads, long hours, exhaustion, fatigue, lack of communication, and insufficient support.^{7,8}
- HCP burnout is linked to elevated patient safety risks and increased medical errors.^{6,9,10}

OBJECTIVE

This literature review describes the impact of healthcare provider stress in the OR on patient outcomes.

REVIEW FINDINGS

- There is limited published research on patient safety, sex differences in OR stress, OR solutions, and OR communication (Figure 1).
- Most study participants took part in in research that explored experiences in the OR (Figure 2).
- Most research studied surgeon and OR nurse populations (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Number of studies retrieved for each research topic



METHODS

- A narrative review using a systematic approach.
- PEO search strategy:

Population: operating room staff Exposure: burnout

Outcome: all

Data collation: descriptive synthesis.

REVIEW FINDINGS

- 48 articles were included after full-text review.
- Data included: 19,246 OR study participants, 4,844 OR cases, 12 OR teams, 207 OR days
- In 88% of published primary studies that addressed healthcare worker stress or burnout, there was no connection made to patient outcomes.

Figure 2. Number of participants for each research topic

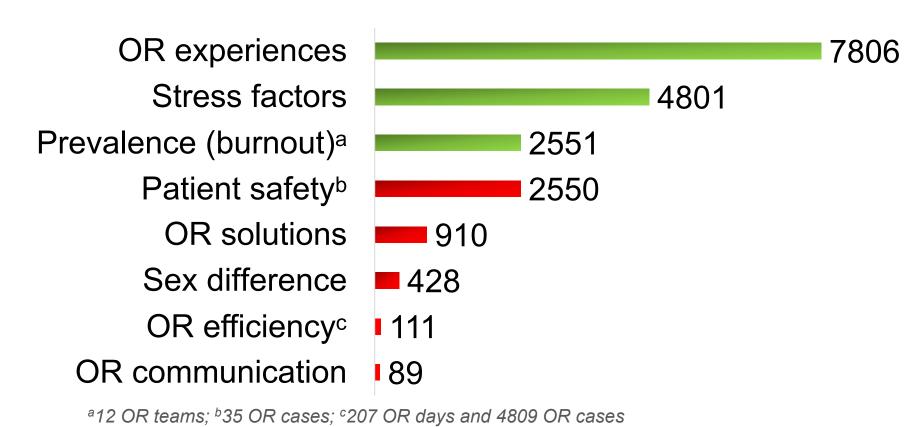
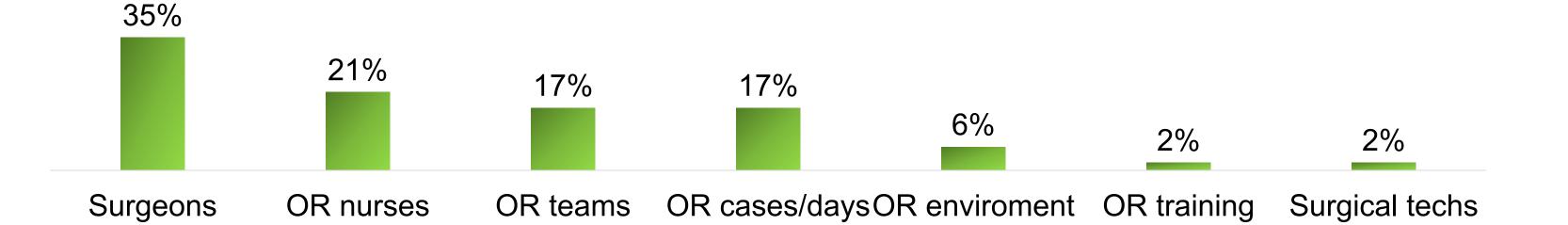


Figure 3. Percentage of research articles studying specific OR clinical populations



REVIEW SUMMARY



STRESS FACTORS

Various factors increase stress in the OR and can lead to burnout



Staff working in the OR reported negative experiences



PATIENT SAFETY

Patient safety can be improved by focusing on the following factors



SHIFT WORK/LONG HOURS & COVID-19 CHALLENGES

POOR TEAM DYNAMICS & SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

- COVID-19 INCREASED OR STAFF **BURNOUT**
- NURSES FACED GRADUAL **BURNOUT**
- SURGEON STRESS REDUCED WITH 个 SAFETY



TEAMWORK, STAFFING, SAFETY **CULTURE**

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BY EXPERIENCED NURSES

PRIORITIZING PATIENT SAFETY IN THE OR

HIGHLIGHTS



of surgeons faced higher COVID-19 burnout risk.¹¹



of vascular surgery residents experienced a negative workplace. 12



of OR nurses experienced COVID-19 burnout.¹³

of surgeons showed depression symptoms¹⁴ and



experienced COVID-19-related posttraumatic stress disorder.¹⁴



of a circulating nurses' time was spent outside the OR due to surgeon requests/supply issues.¹⁵



CONCLUSION

research gap.

of female surgical residents experienced sexual harassment. 12

This review reveals intricate OR stress and burnout

HCPs professionally and personally.

safety enhancement in the OR.

Our results indicate diverse stress factors affecting OR

burnout-patient safety link, underscoring a significant

challenges, potentially impacting patient safety and care.

Despite high burnout rates, limited research examines the

Further studies are vital to fully explore these dynamics and

inform focused interventions for HCP well-being and patient

Develop interventions for OR stressors.

- SUPPORTING OR STAFF
 - **OR EFFICIENCY**

STRESS FACTORS &

BURNOUT

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON REVIEW FINDINGS

- MITIGATING BURNOUT
- 4 PROMOTING PATIENT SAFETY
- UNDERSTANDING SEX DIFFERENCES OR SOLUTIONS
- OR COMMUNICATION

- Address workflow, shifts, COVID-19 stress..
- Provide extensive support and mental health training.
- Focus on resident surgeon well-being to reduce shame and enhance accomplishment.
- Improve scheduling, minimize disruptions, optimize turnover times.
- Explore digital solutions for efficient resource utilization.
- Monitor high burnout rates among nurses and surgeons. Address psychological concerns, harassment, discrimination.
- Emphasize teamwork, adequate staffing, enhanced patient safety. Cultivate a positive patient safety culture.
- Study causes of sex-based burnout differences and work roles.
- Tailor interventions to support female physicians at work.
- Explore data-driven scheduling, workflow and task optimization tools. Invest in digital tools, patient flow automation, OR efficiencies.
- Provide communication training for OR staff.
- Improve teamwork within surgical teams to enhance patient safety.

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ABBREVIATIONS

COVID-19, coronavirus SARS-CoV-2; HCPs, healthcare professionals; OR, operating room.

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