

Burnout, Turnover, and Telehealth among VA PCPs during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Disclosures

- The presenters have no conflicts to disclose.
- The views expressed are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Government.





Poll Question #1

What is your primary role in healthcare?

- -Clinical care
- -Research
- -Administrative
- -Other





Poll Question #2

Do you work in primary care?

- -Yes full-time
- –Yes part-time
- -No





Objectives

- 1. Identify the prevalence of burnout in VA primary care before and during the COVID-19 pandemic
- 2. Understand the relationship between burnout and turnover in primary care
- 3. Recognize the varying relationships between primary care telework, telehealth, and burnout
- 4. Explore potential solutions to primary care burnout in the post-pandemic period







Dr. Smith is a VA primary care physician. He usually loves his patients and colleagues, but lately he's been having some issues. Dr. Smith feels emotionally drained at the end of his workday, and is still tired when he gets up the next morning. He notices that he is starting to treat patients as tasks to be completed, rather than people to care for, and at times, he doesn't really care what happens to them. Dr. Smith feels that he doesn't accomplish much in the clinic anymore, and doesn't think that he is meaningfully changing patients' lives.







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What is Dr. Smith experiencing?







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Burnout







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What is Dr. Smith experiencing?

Burnout





What is burnout?

Emotional exhaustion (EE)

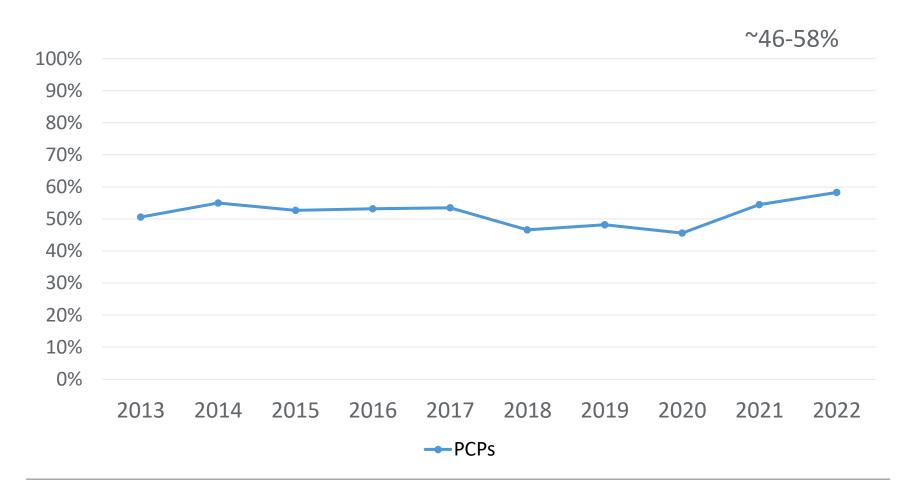
Depersonalization (DP)

Reduced personal accomplishment (PA)





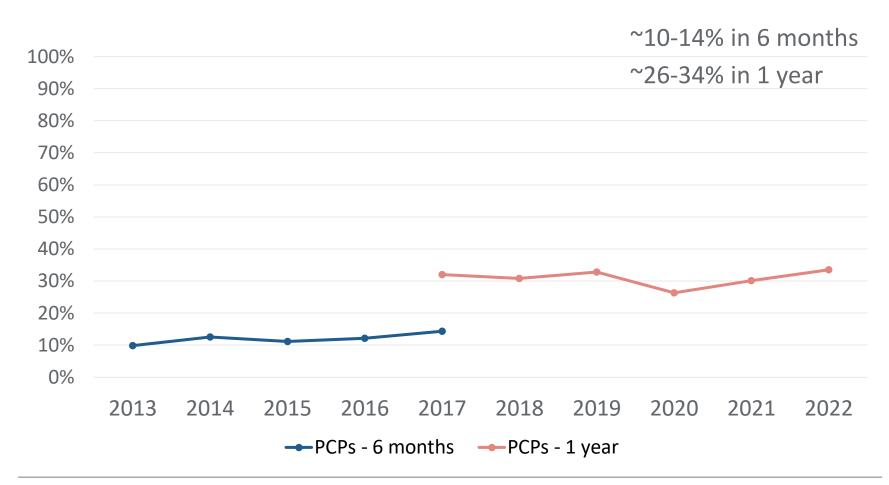
VA PCP Burnout







VA Primary Care Turnover Intent

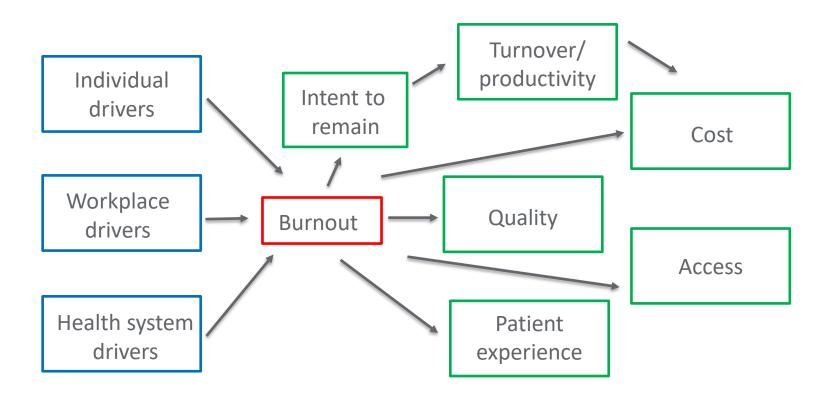








Burnout conceptual framework



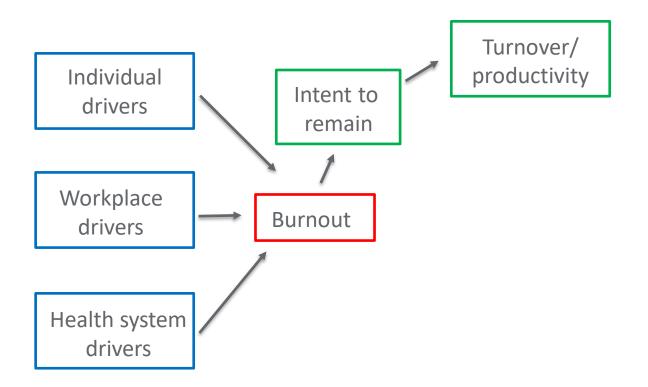
Drivers → Intermediate Outcome → Downstream Outcomes







Burnout conceptual framework



Drivers → Intermediate Outcome → Downstream Outcomes





How is burnout related to turnover?

• This is unclear; most literature examines turnover intent rather than actual turnover.

Research question:

–What is the relationship between VA PCP burnout and turnover?





VA PCP Burnout and Turnover from 2017-2021

Data Sources:

- –VA Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data (individual-level data)
- —All Employee Surveys (facility-level data)
- –Corporate Data Warehouse (facility-level data)
- –COVID Shared Data Resource (facility-level data)





VA PCP Burnout and Turnover from 2017-2021

Outcome:

—Individual-level: Turnover (2 quarters of a \$0 paycheck)

• Exposure Variables:

-Facility-level: Burnout; turnover intent

Driver Variables:

- -Individual-level: Age; gender; profession (MD/DO, NP, or PA)
- -Facility-level: COVID-19 burden (total tests); panel size ratio; facility complexity
- -Year







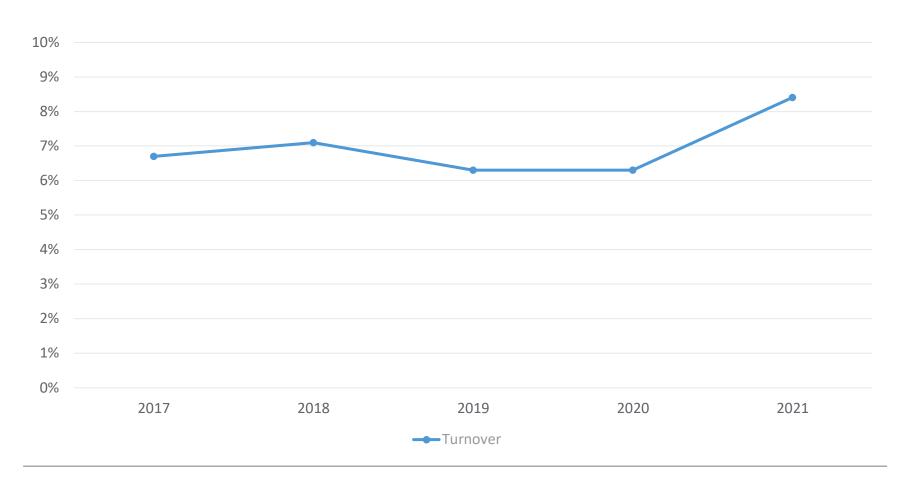
VA PCP Burnout and Turnover: Individual characteristics (n=6444)

Characteristic	n (%)
Physician	72%
Female	55%
55+ years old	45%





VA PCP Turnover from 2017-2021

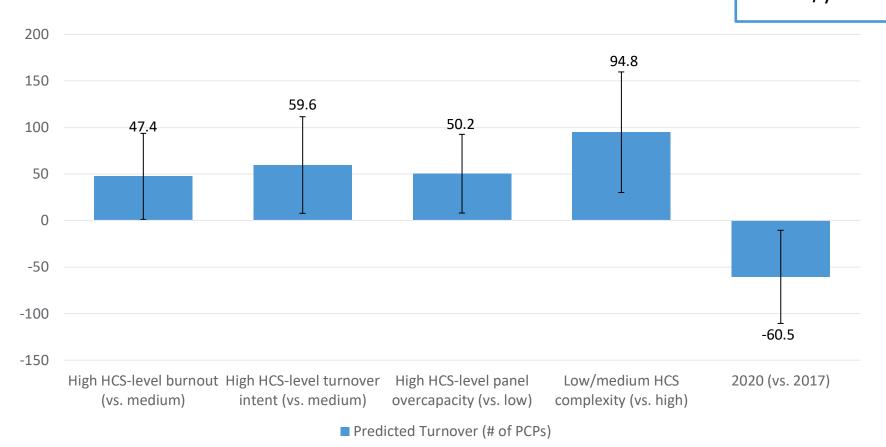






VA PCP Turnover from 2017-2021

Average PCP turnover: 391/year

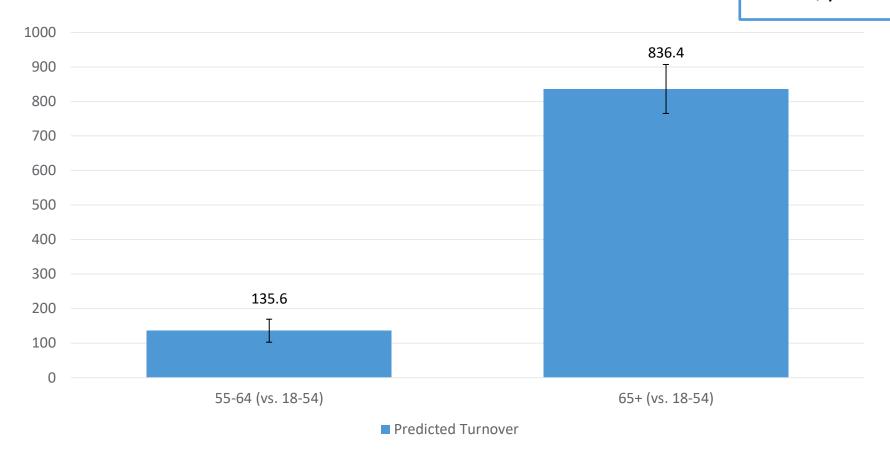






VA PCP Turnover from 2017-2021

Average PCP turnover: 391/year







VA PCP Burnout and Turnover

PCP turnover stayed constant in 2020
 as the pandemic began, but increased in 2021.



High burnout and turnover intent among
 PCPs are related to actual turnover.



 Only age and facility complexity drive more turnover than burnout or turnover intent.









Did telehealth expansion impact PCP burnout?

• The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated healthcare systems to expand policies that implement telehealth to engage patients in essential primary care services.

Research Question:

—Is PCP burnout associated with greater healthcare system volume of video visits and secure messages during the pandemic?





Telehealth and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

Sample:

-12,544 VA PCPs (MDs, NPs, PAs) completed surveys in 2020, 2021, and 2022 (average response rate=69%)

Data Sources:

- —All Employee Surveys (individual-level data)
- –Corporate Data Warehouse (facility-level data)





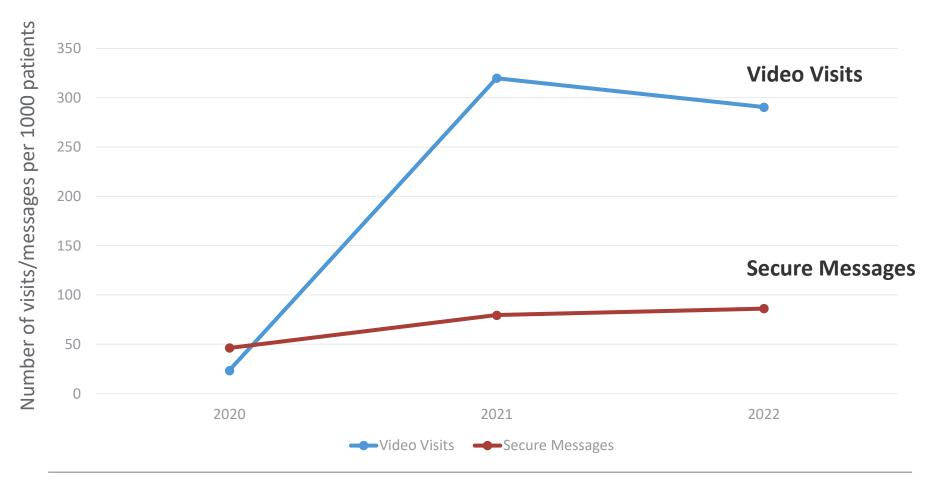
Telehealth and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

- Outcome: Individual-level composite of Maslach Burnout Inventory
 - "I feel burned out from my work" (emotional exhaustion)
 - -"I worry that this job is hardening me emotionally" (depersonalization)
- Exposure variable: VA healthcare system volume of
 - Video Visits (synchronous)
 - Secure messages (asynchronous)
- Driver variables:
 - Individual-level: Age; gender; race-ethnicity; VA employment duration
 - Facility-level: VA healthcare system complexity (case-mix, rurality)
 - -Year





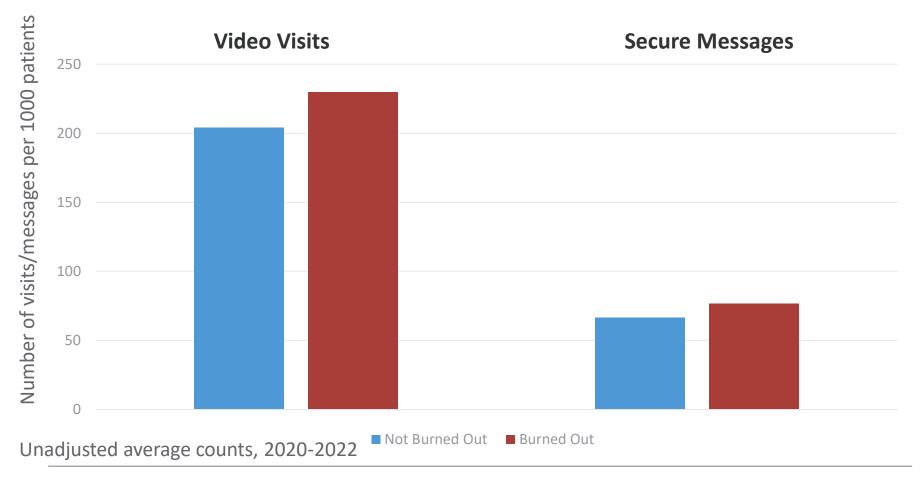
Video Visits and # Secure Messages Increased Over Time







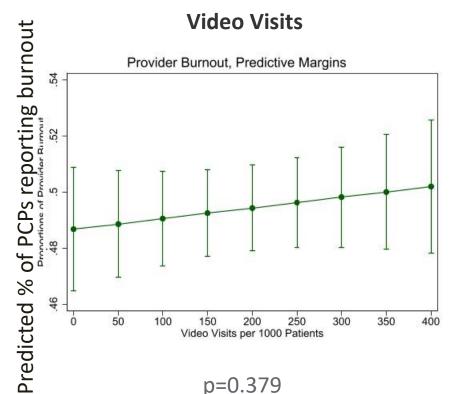
More Video Visits and Secure Messages in PCPs w/ Burnout



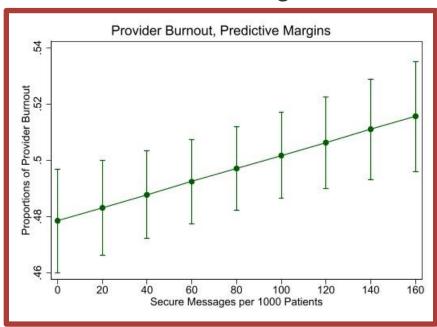




~1.1% increase in PCP burnout for each add'l 40 secure msgs



Secure Messages



p=0.002***

Logistic regression models predicted PCP burnout and their VA healthcare system's video visit or secure message volume, adjusting for year, PCP age, gender, race-ethnicity, VA employment duration, and healthcare system complexity.





Telehealth and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

- Rapid expansion of different virtual care modalities may differentially impact PCP wellbeing.
- Implementation support may be adequate for PCPs to handle the increased volume of video visits, but more may be needed to address the volume of secure messages (e.g., sufficient staff, triage protocols).





Are telework arrangements related to burnout?

 Many physicians were allowed to deliver telehealth remotely from home during the early COVID-19 pandemic, but few still telework. It is unclear whether telework can mitigate physician burnout.

Research Question:

–Was physician burnout associated with telework arrangements during the pandemic?





Telework and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

Sample:

- -48,848 VA physicians completed survey in 2020, 2021, and 2022 (average response rate=69%).
 - 10,863 from primary care
 - 6,129 from psychiatry
 - 8,105 from surgery/anesthesia/emergency

Data Sources:

- —All Employee Surveys (facility-level data)
- –Corporate Data Warehouse (facility-level data)





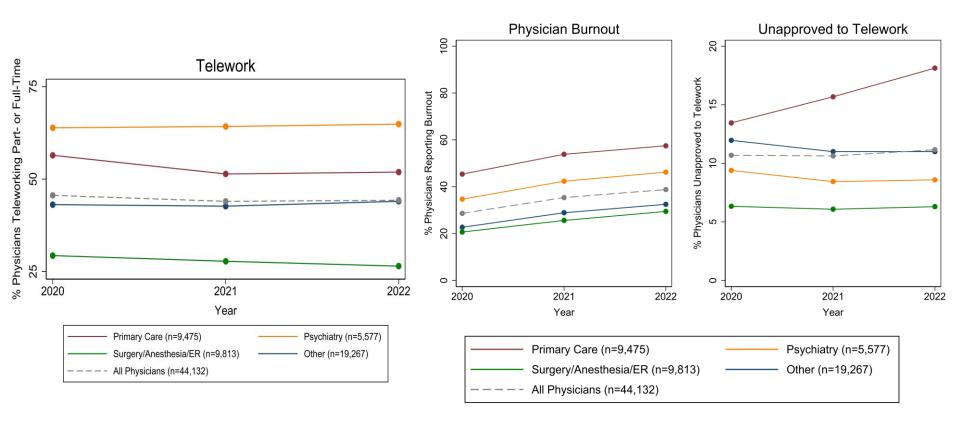
Telework and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

- Outcomes: Composite of Maslach Burnout Inventory
- Exposure Variable: Telework Arrangements
 - -No telework by choice
 - -Unable to telework (cannot perform duties from home)
 - -Unapproved to telework (can perform duties from home)
 - –Part-time telework
 - -Full-time telework
- Driver Variables:
 - Individual-level: Age; gender; race-ethnicity; VA employment duration;specialty
 - -Facility-level: VA healthcare system complexity
 - -Year





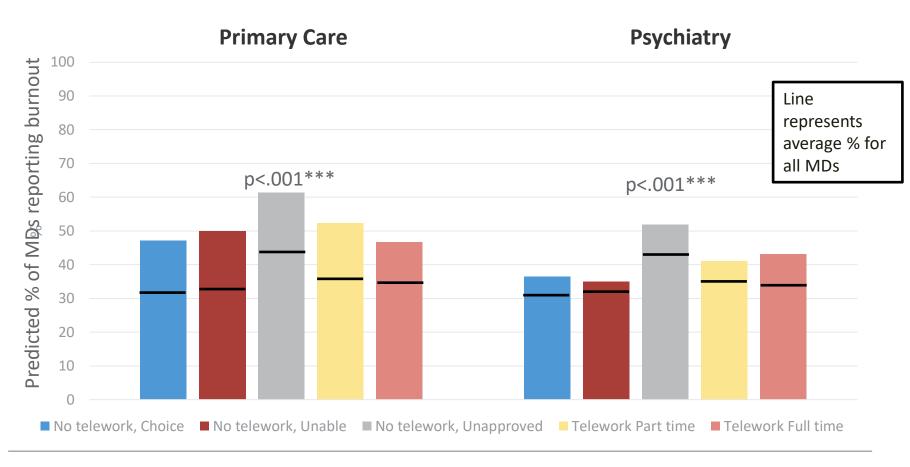
More Primary Care MDs Unapproved to Telework Over Time





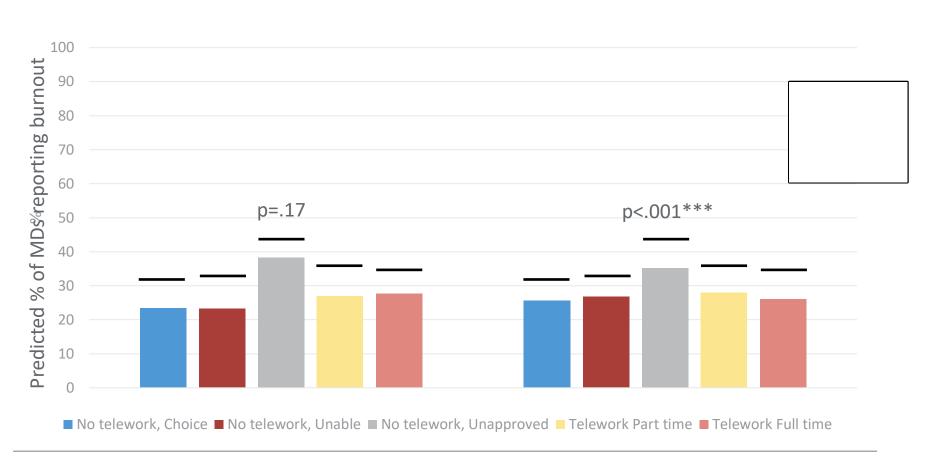


Highest Burnout among MDs Unapproved to Telework



Logistic regression models predicted physician burnout and telework arrangements, adjusting for survey year, physician characteristics (age, gender, race-ethnicity, VA employment duration), and healthcare system complexity.

No Burnout & Telework Association among Surg/Anes/ER



Logistic regression models predicted physician burnout and telework arrangements, adjusting for survey year, physician characteristics (age, gender, race-ethnicity, VA employment duration), and healthcare system complexity.

Telework and VA PCP Burnout, 2020-2022

- Primary care physicians and psychiatrists report highest levels of burnout.
- Telework arrangements are available to many but not all physicians (and to fewer PCPs over time).
- There were significant associations between physician burnout and telework not being approved, except for surgeons/anesthesiologists/emergency physicians.
- Further study is needed to understand circumstances whereby physicians are approved/unapproved to telework.





How do we reduce burnout?

Individual interventions:

- -Mindfulness training
- -Counseling
- -Stress management
- –Group education

Organizational interventions:

- Team-based care
- Use of scribes
- Schedule adjustments
- Quality improvement





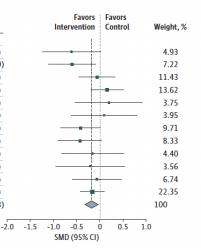
Individual or organizational interventions?

- Organizational

 interventions have a
 medium effect on
 burnout
- Individual interventions only have a small effect
- Organizational interventions are over twice as effective

SMD (95% CI)	Favors Intervention	Favors Control	Weight, %
	1		
-0.68 (-1.41 to 0.05)	-	+	5.35
-0.95 (-1.79 to -0.11)	-		4.00
-0.87 (-1.60 to -0.14)	-		5.35
-0.98 (-1.76 to -0.20)	-		4.60
-0.44 (-0.64 to -0.24)			48.70
-0.10 (-0.79 to 0.59)	-	<u> </u>	5.95
-0.24 (-0.69 to 0.21)		<u> </u>	13.02
-0.22 (-0.67 to 0.23)		<u> </u>	13.02
-0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)			100
-2.0	2.0 2.0		1.0
	-0.68 (-1.41 to 0.05) -0.95 (-1.79 to -0.11) -0.87 (-1.60 to -0.14) -0.98 (-1.76 to -0.20) -0.44 (-0.64 to -0.24) -0.10 (-0.79 to 0.59) -0.24 (-0.69 to 0.21) -0.22 (-0.67 to 0.23) -0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)	SMD (95% CI) Intervention -0.68 (-1.41 to 0.05) -0.95 (-1.79 to -0.11) -0.87 (-1.60 to -0.14) -0.98 (-1.76 to -0.20) -0.44 (-0.64 to -0.24) -0.10 (-0.79 to 0.59) -0.24 (-0.69 to 0.21) -0.22 (-0.67 to 0.23) -0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)	SMD (95% CI) -0.68 (-1.41 to 0.05) -0.95 (-1.79 to -0.11) -0.87 (-1.60 to -0.14) -0.98 (-1.76 to -0.20) -0.44 (-0.64 to -0.24) -0.10 (-0.79 to 0.59) -0.24 (-0.69 to 0.21) -0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)

Study ID	SMD (95% CI)	
Physician-directed		
Amutio et al, ³⁸ 2015	-0.61 (-1.24 to 0.02)	
Asuero et al, ³⁹ 2014	-0.60 (-1.11 to -0.09	
Bragard et al, ⁴⁰ 2010	-0.06 (-0.45 to 0.33)	
Butow et al, ⁴¹ 2015	0.16 (-0.19 to 0.51)	
Butow et al, ⁴² 2008	0.19 (-0.54 to 0.92)	
Gunasingam et al,44 2015	0.09 (-0.62 to 0.80)	
Margalit et al, ⁴⁷ 2005	-0.42 (-0.85 to 0.01)	
Martins et al, ⁴⁸ 2011	-0.43 (-0.90 to 0.04)	
Milstein et al, ⁴⁹ 2009	-0.16 (-0.83 to 0.51)	
Ripp et al, ⁵¹ 2016	-0.21 (-0.95 to 0.53)	
Verweij et al, ⁵³ 2016	-0.06 (-0.59 to 0.47)	
Weight et al, ⁵⁴ 2013	-0.16 (-0.41 to 0.09)	
Overall (I ² = 11%, P = .33)	-0.18 (-0.32 to -0.03	









Which organizational intervention is best?

• Organizational interventions are more effective, but it is not clear which intervention is ideal.

• Facilities and clinics all differ, so the **most effective** intervention for any individual workplace **may differ** too.





What is VA doing?

Office of Primary Care FY23-25 Strategic Plan includes optimizing use of virtual care delivery within PACT, including **expanding virtual care** and **promoting telework**.



VACO is creating and testing several organizational interventions under the Reduce Employee Burnout and Optimize Organizational Thriving (REBOOT) initiative:



– More info here: vaww.insider.va.gov/reducing-employee-burnout/

Dr. Apaydin is starting a new **pilot** to evaluate a process to **collaboratively develop burnout reduction interventions** with primary care providers, staff, and leadership.







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Co-Investigators

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Caroline Yoo, MS

Karen Chu, MS

VA Primary Care Providers and Staff
Veterans











Thank You!

Questions?

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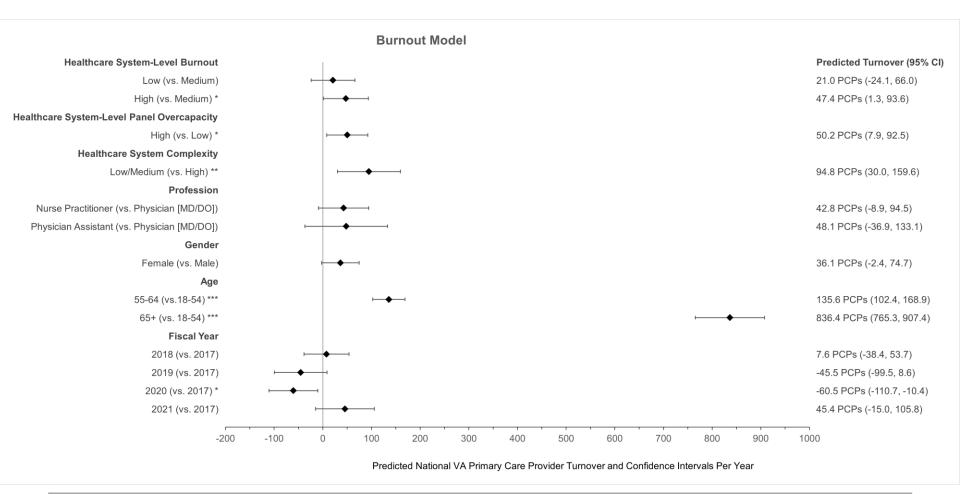


Backup





Predicted VA PCP Turnover: Burnout Model







Predicted VA PCP Turnover: Turnover Intent Model

