



Relationship between critical care pharmacist activities and burnout syndrome: a survey of critical care pharmacists

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BACKGROUND

BURNOUT

Emotional Exhaustion

Personal Accomplishment

Depersonalization



Examples of Critical Care Pharmacists Activities



Fundamental

- Evaluates all drug therapy for appropriate indications, dosage, drug interactions, and drug allergies

Provides pharmacokinetic monitoring when a targeted drug is prescribed.



Desirable

- Regularly makes rounds with multidisciplinary team to provide pharmacotherapeutic management for all ICU patients

Provides didactic lectures to health professional students in pharmacology and therapeutics



Optimal

- Reports results of clinical research and pharmacoeconomic analyses at regional and national meetings

Participates in teaching advanced cardiac life support

STUDY QUESTION

Do the percentage of pharmacist activities in the intensive care unit (ICU) that are categorized as fundamental, desirable, and optimal relate to pharmacist burnout?

STUDY METHODS

- A survey is being created using Qualtrics Survey Software.
- The survey is composed of three parts: individual and institution demographics, frequency of pharmacist activities, and Maslach Burnout Inventory™-Human Services Survey for Medical Personnel (MBI-HSS [MP]).
- The survey will be distributed to members of the ACCP Critical Care Practice and Research Network.

Table 1. Demographics

Institution Type	Number of Years of Post-Pharmacy School Training	Roles Held by Critical Care Pharmacists
Academic Medical Center	Critical Care Setting	Supervisor/Manager
Community (teaching)	Cardiac	Residency Program Director
Community (non-teaching)	Medical ICU (MICU)	Other
Government	Surgical ICU (SICU)	Activity Involvement at Institution
Other	Mixed Medical/Surgical ICU	Preceptor
Size of Institution	Trauma	Research
Average Census of ICU Patients	Neurology	Quality Improvement
ICU Beds in Institution	Emergency Department	Meetings/committees
ICUs in Institution	Pediatric	Supervisor activities
Hours Spent Working in Hospital	Neonatal	Other

Example Survey Questions

Percentage of time spent doing different tasks throughout the day

Direct patient care

Educational in-services

Type of documentation pharmacists perform in the medical records

Pharmacokinetic notes

Pharmacy to dose notes

Patient education notes

Drugs that pharmacists provide pharmacokinetic monitoring on

Aminoglycosides

Vancomycin

Heparin

Digoxin

Pharmacists selected how often they:

Make recommendations regarding IV compatibility

Assist physicians in discussions with patients

Help in the development of residencies in critical care



MBI



AWS

STUDY OUTCOMES

Primary Outcome

- Correlation between time spent on optimal activities and pharmacist burnout

Secondary Outcomes

- Time spent on fundamental and desirable activities
- Incidence of burnout among pharmacists

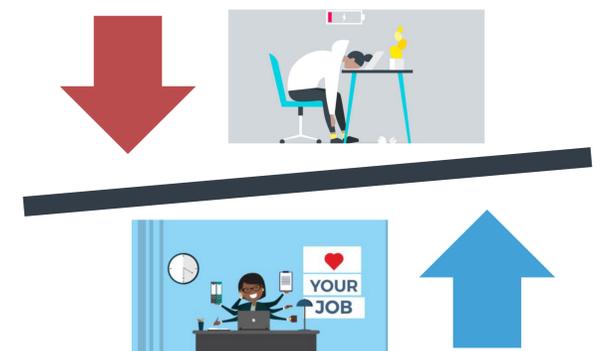
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

- Pharmacists with more post-pharmacy school training will show a higher consistency of optimal activities.
- Pharmacists taking care of more patients will be less likely to carry out desirable and optimal activities stated in the position paper.
- Widespread practice variation in the services that critical care pharmacists actually perform is expected.

HYPOTHESIS

More time devoted to optimal activities will act as a protective factor against burnout.

IMPLICATION



REFERENCES

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