

Burnout Assessmentamong Pharmacist-Academic Detailers at the US Veterans Health Administration

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Disclosure statement



I have no relevant financial or nonfinancial relationships to disclose.

During the development, analysis, and preparation of this presentation, I was an employee of the U.S. Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are mine and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any agency of the U.S. government.

Background

- Previous studies have highlighted the prevalence of high levels of burnout for pharmacists.
- Academic detailing can add additional layers of stress.
- Pharmacist detailers often maintain a clinical practice, contributing to burnout.



Aims/Goals

Quality Improvement study to assess extent of detailer burnout to further inform:

- Job satisfaction
- Staff retention
- Development of policies, tools, and guidance to combat burnout effectively.

Primary Aim:

 Identify individual-level factors associated with burnout according to the Oldenburg Burnout Index (OLBI)

Secondary Aim:

Identify individual-level factors associated with burnout according to a validated, single-item burnout measure.



Methods

Design: Cross-sectional study

Time Period: April 2023 and May 2023

Selection: Clinical pharmacist practitioners who were also detailers

Data: PBM ADS Salesforce data*

Detailers were considered "actively practicing" AD if they had:

- At least <u>1 documented encounter</u> for any campaign between 01 January 2022 to 31 March 2023
- Full time employee equivalent (FTEE) time dedicated to AD duties.

*Pharmacy Benefits Management (PBM) Academic Detailing Service (ADS)



Respondents

- 123 VHA Detailers met inclusion criteria and were invited to complete online survey
 - (at the time of this study, this was the entire workforce of academic detailers)
- 50 VHA Detailers (41% response rate) completed the online survey.



Burnout Measure 1:

Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (OLBI)

- 16-item validated instrument
- Focuses on two core dimensions of burnout:
 - Exhaustion
 - Disengagement
- Incorporates aspects of exhaustion:
 - Affective
 - Physical
 - Cognitive
- Incorporates aspects of disengagement:
 - Depersonalization
 - Cynical



Burnout Measure 2:

Single-item measure of burnout

- Non-proprietary
- From Physician Work Life Study
- Sound reliability and validity properties
- Maslach Burnout Inventory Emotional Exhaustion (MBI:EE) subscale.

Overall, based on your definition of burnout, how would you rate your level of burnout?

I enjoy my work. I have no symptoms of burnout

Occasionally I am under stress, and I don't always have as much energy as I once did, but I don't feel burned out

I am definitely burning out and have one or more symptoms of burnout, such as physical and emotional exhaustion

The symptoms of burnout that I'm experiencing won't go away. I think about frustration at work a lot

I feel completely burned out and often wonder if I can go on. I am at the point where I may need some changes or may need to seek some sort of help."



Statistical Analysis Plan

Aim 1:

3 Linear Regression Models to evaluate individual-level factors that were associated with:

- Total OLBI score (Model 1a)
- its dimensions [exhaustion (Model 2a) and disengagement (Model 3a)].

Aim 2:

- Independent t test for continuous variables
- Chi square test for categorical variables.
- Individual-level factors were compared between:

detailers who reported having 1 or more symptoms of burnout detailers who reported no symptoms of burnout using



Results – Online Survey: 50 Detailers

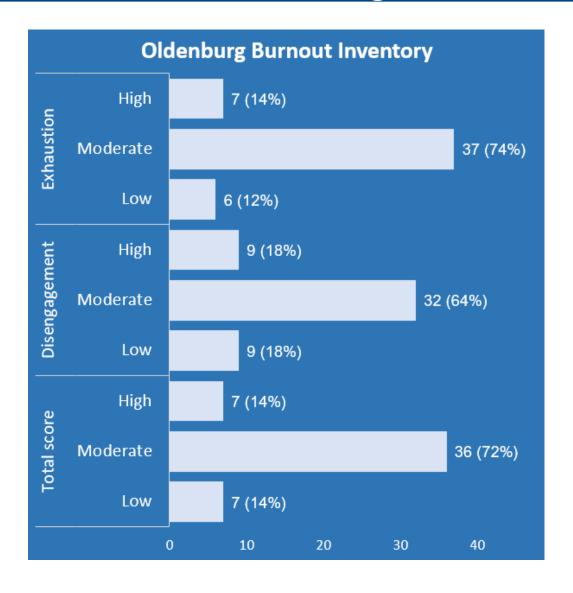
Table 1. Demographics of academic detailers.

Variable	N = 50
Sex, n (%)	
Male	9 (18%)
Female	39 (78%)
Chose not to answer	2 (4%)
Age categories, n (%)	
<= 30 years	5 (10%)
31 to 40 years	26 (52%)
41 to 50 years	13 (26%)
51 years and older	4 (8%)
Chose not to answer	2 (4%)
Years worked as an academic detailer, n (%)	
<1 year	3 (6%)
1 to < 2 years	10 (20%)
2 to < 3 years	7 (14%)
3 to < 4 years	8 (16%)
4 to < 5 years	5 (10%)
5 or more years	17 (34%)
FTEE amount, n (%)	
0 to < 0.50 FTEE	14 (28%)
0.50 to < 0.80 FTEE	15 (30%)
0.80 to 1.00 FTEE	21 (42%)

Education attainment, n (%)	
Master and other doctoral degrees	3 (6%)
PGY1 residency	44 (88%)
PGY2 residency	19 (38%)
Other post-doc training	2 (4%)
Telework, n (%)	
Most of the time	43 (86%)
Some of the time	6 (12%)
None of the time	1 (2%)
Training, n (%)	
Basic	25 (50%)
Advanced	42 (84%)
Shadowing	9 (18%)
Other	8 (16%)
Travel amount, n (%)	
Most of the time	1 (2%)
Some of the time	41 (82%)
None of the time	8 (16%)
FTEE, full-time employee equivalent	



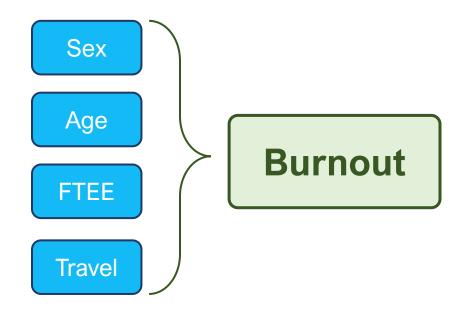
Results – OLBI findings



In total, <u>86% of academic detailers</u> reported having Moderate to High levels of burnout on the total OLBI score



Results – Individual level factors



For our base-case analyses, multivariable regression models were constructed to evaluate the associations between responder characteristics and study endpoints.

None of the measured characteristics were associated with the total burnout score, disengagement domain, and exhaustion domain



Results – Single item measure of burnout

Overall, based on your definition of burnout, how would you rate your level of burnout?	N (%)
I enjoy my work. I have no symptoms of burnout	4 (8%)
Occasionally I am under stress, and I don't always have as much energy as I once did, but I don't feel burned out	32 (64%)
I am definitely burning out and have one or more symptoms of burnout, such as physical and emotional exhaustion	8 (16%)
The symptoms of burnout that I'm experiencing won't go away. I think about frustration at work a lot	4 (8%)
I feel completely burned out and often wonder if I can go on. I am at the point where I may need some changes or may need to seek some sort of help."	2 (4%)



Results – Highlights

For the secondary aim, in the single-item burnout measure, 28% of academic detailers indicated that they experienced burnout.

However, <u>no significant differences</u> were reported between academic detailers with or without symptoms of burnout for <u>individual-level factors</u>.



Discussion

- VHA academic detailers appear to be experiencing burnout.
- These results provide a much-needed measure of academic detailer burnout among clinical pharmacist practitioners at VHA, which have not been previously reported in the literature.
- We sought to identify modifiable individual-level characteristics associated with burnout such as **FTEE amount**, **travel**, **and telework status**.
- However, in our analyses, these factors were not significantly associated with the OLBI total score, exhaustion domain, and disengagement domain.
- It is unclear how burnout among academic detailers impacts retention.
- Management and leadership should consider incentives for specially-trained clinical pharmacist practitioners to remain in their detailing roles.



Limitations

- Used a cross-sectional design to capture the burnout level of academic detailers
- Unable to determine whether burnout was due to detailing or other factors
- Small sample of VHA detailers responded to our survey, and our non-significant findings may be due to type II error
- We used the OLBI instead of the Maslach Burnout Inventory due to funding limitations



Conclusions

Burnout among clinical pharmacist practitioners who function as detailers is **poorly understood**

Although we have measured the burnout levels of VHA academic detailers, there is a large amount of uncertainty in understanding this phenomenon

Further investigation is warranted:

- External factors
- System-level factors

Focus should be on understanding modifiable factors that healthcare systems can implement to mitigate burnout among detailers.



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