

STRESS AND COPING AMONG MEDICAL OFFICERS IN KERALA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: There is strong evidence to suggest that medical practitioners experience high levels of stress and it affects their work performance and quality of medical care. Adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies can influence the extent and severity of stress. However, empirical studies examining stress and coping among medical practitioners are less from Kerala.

Methods: Using a cross-sectional research design, we examined stress and coping among 31 medical officers in Kerala. The participants were recruited during the annual meeting of Kerala Government Medical Officers Association (KGMOA) held at Nilambur. Perceived Stress Scale and Brief Cope Inventory were used to measure their stress and coping. Descriptive and bivariate analysis were used to interpret the data.

Results: Participants experienced moderate level of stress. The stress was significantly correlated with denial ($r=.646$), substance use ($r=.667$), use of emotional support ($r= -.674$) use of instrumental support ($r= -.612$) positive reframing ($r= -.510$) and planning ($r= -.459$).

Conclusion: Future studies may examine the predictive validity of the identified coping variables in a large sample. It is highly recommended that stress management and coping skill training programmes be organized for the medical officers in Kerala.

Keywords: stress, coping, medical officers

BACKGROUND

Occupational status, in varying degree, has been associated with stress.¹ Researchers have consistently identified six main factors which are sources of occupational stress common to all jobs. It includes factors intrinsic to the job, career development, role-based stress, relationships at work, organisational structure, and work/home interface.¹ Although different occupational groups describe their work as stressful, it seems that some occupations carry more stress than others. Medicine is certainly a stressful profession with prolonged working hours, ethical dilemmas, and difficult

patients.² There is strong evidence to show that medical practitioners experience higher stress,^{3,4} which is a strong determining factor for poor work performance and quality of medical care.⁵ The medical practitioners are in continuous contact with disease, sufferings, distress, death and dying which may contribute to stress.⁶ The intensity of workload, coping with diagnostic uncertainty, working alone, working unsocial hours,⁷ fears of making mistakes that can lead to serious consequences, working with uncooperative colleagues, doing work that is mentally straining, and feeling of being underpaid may also increase the

Please cite this article as: Sadath A, Kumar S. Stress and coping among medical officers in Kerala: a cross-sectional study. Kerala Journal of Psychiatry 2017; 30(2):79-83. DOI: 10.30834/KJP.30.2.2018.133

stress.⁸ Stress has many adverse effects on medical practice, including prescribing errors, lack of teamwork, more patients' complaint, and sickness absence.⁹ The higher stress among these doctors can lead to alcohol and drug abuse, interpersonal relationship difficulties, depression and anxiety, and even suicide.⁹ The work performance and quality of medical care administered to the patients can be undermined by overstressed physicians.

Coping is a process of managing demands (external or internal) that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person.¹⁰ In general, coping can be problem focussed or emotion focussed. The former is aimed at problem-solving or doing something to alter the sources of the stress, while the latter is aimed at reducing or managing the emotional distress associated with the situation. Even though most stressors elicit both types of coping, problem-focused coping tends to predominate when people feel that something constructive can be done, while emotion-focused coping tends to predominate when people feel that the stressor is something that must be endured.¹¹ The type of coping can increase or diminish the effects of stress, and different types of coping strategies can have protective or harmful effects on individuals' health and wellbeing.¹² The use of social support, planning, acceptance, etc. are expected to protect from the effects of stress, while substance use and denial can increase stress.^{12, 13}

Stress and coping are widely researched psychological constructs, yet there is a paucity of research on stress among the doctors in Kerala. Since cultural factors mediate stress,¹⁴ the studies on stress from other countries or even from other states may have less application in the Kerala context. Given this background, we conducted the study with the following objectives:

1. To study the extent of stress among medical officers in Kerala
2. To study the relationship between stress and coping variables

METHODS

The sample for this cross-sectional study constituted 31 voluntarily participated Government Medical Officers in Malappuram District. All the participants were registered members of Kerala Government Medical Officers Association (KGMOA), Malappuram Chapter. Using consecutive sampling technique, the participants were recruited during KGMOA's annual family meet called 'Aaranyakam' held in Teak Town Resort, Mampad, Nilambur, Kerala on 12th February 2017. Among the 225 medical officers registered, 31 members participated in the study. Majority of the registered members could not participate as they were not available at the time of data collection or they were busy in organizing the program. The study was conducted as a part of a stress management programme for these doctors.

We used a self-prepared demographic data sheet to collect the personal and professional details of the participants. Along with it, the following standardised instruments were used to measure their perceived stress and coping. We used the original English versions of the scales as all the participants were able to understand them. Informed consent in writing was obtained from each participant prior to their participation in this study.

Perceived Stress Scale (PSS): PSS is a widely used brief psychological instrument for measuring the perception of stress.¹⁵ It has ten items that measure the degree to which the situations in one's life are appraised as stressful. Items were designed to tap how unpredictable, uncontrollable, and overloaded respondents find their lives. The items are easy to understand, and the response alternatives are simple to grasp. Moreover, the questions are of a general nature and hence they are relatively free of content specific to any subpopulations. The questions in the scale ask about feelings and thoughts during the last month. The scoring is done on a four-point scale ranging from 0 to 4 (0 = Never, 1 = Almost Never, 2 = Sometimes, 3 = Fairly Often, 4 = Very Often). The aggregated score of 0-13 is considered low stress, 14-26 is moderate stress, and scores ranging from 27-40 are considered high perceived stress.

The coefficient alpha reliability ranges from .84 to .86, and the test-retest reliability of the scale is .85.¹⁵ This instrument has been validated and used in many Indian^{16,17} and Asian studies.^{18, 19}

Brief COPE: The Brief COPE is the abbreviated version of the COPE Inventory and assesses dispositional as well as situational coping efforts.¹³ The 28-item Brief COPE consists of 14 subscales (see Table 2) and it has been used extensively to examine the relationship between various coping strategies and psychological outcomes. It is a four-point Likert scale (1= “I haven't been doing this at all”; 2= “I've been doing this a little bit”; 3= “I've been doing this a medium amount”; 4= “I've been doing this a lot”). The Brief COPE was chosen in preference to other coping questionnaires because it encompasses a broad range of coping strategies and it can be presented in a situational rather than a trait format. Thus, this instrument is helpful to measure the medical practitioners' coping specifically arising from their situational demands.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data in this study were analysed using SPSS 13 version. Descriptive analysis was performed by using frequencies, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Bivariate analysis was performed by using Pearson's Correlation.

RESULTS

Majority of the medical officers were male (54.8%), while all of them were married. Highest professional qualification of most of them was MBBS (77.4%). Majority of the respondents' spouses were also medical practitioners. Most of them were working in general cadre (64.5%). The mean age of the medical officers was 37.41 years and they had an average 10.29 years of experience in their field (see Table 1).

The average stress score was 23.45 ± 6.29 , which indicated moderate perceived stress.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants (n=31)

Variables	n (%)
Gender	
Male	17 (54.8)
Female	14 (45.2)
Marital status	
Married	31 (100)
Unmarried	-
Professional qualification	
MBBS only	24 (77.4)
MBBS&MD	07 (22.6)
Spouse job	
Medical practitioner	20 (64.5)
Other profession	11 (35.5)
Cadre	
General	20 (64.5)
Speciality	08 (25.8)
Administration	03 (9.7)
	Mean (SD)
Age	37.41 (6.90)
Years of experience	10.29 (6.26)

Table 2: Correlation of perceived stress with various domains of coping

Coping domains	r
Self-distraction	-.255
Active coping	-.303
Denial	.646**
Substance use	.667**
Use of emotional support	-.674**
Use of instrumental support	-.612**
Behavioral disengagement	.047
Venting	-.031
Positive reframing	-.510**
Planning	-.459**
Humor	-.152
Acceptance	-.401*
Religion	.010
Self-blame	.556**

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 2 shows the relationship of perceived stress with various domains of coping in medical officers. As the table shows, perceived stress was correlated with respondents' denial and substance use coping. It indicates that higher stress they experience possibly increased their denial and substance use behaviour or vice versa. The respondents' use of emotional support and instrumental support was negatively correlated with their perceived stress. Higher the use of emotional and instrumental support, lesser was their experience of stress. Similarly, positive reframing, planning, and acceptance coping were negatively correlated with stress, which indicated less stress experiences for those who use them. Finally, self-blame was correlated with stress. It indicates that high self-blame coping possibly increases stress or vice versa.

DISCUSSION

Stress among medical practitioners has always been a topical issue because their service involves taking care of other peoples' lives and even minor mistakes or errors could be costly and sometimes irreversible.²⁰ It is thus expected that the medical doctor himself must be in a perfect state of mind devoid of morbid worries and anxieties.²⁰ We found a moderate level of perceived stress among the Government medical officers in Kerala. This finding is slightly different from a study among the doctors working in critical care units of a private hospital in India which reported a moderate to high stress among the doctors.²¹ Another study among 930 resident doctors from four medical colleges at Delhi had found severe stress in a majority of the residents. Important reasons of stress as perceived by them included long duty hours, departmental academic activities, financial constraints, and family problems.²² However, it has to be noted that our study is among the medical officers working in the government sector and not with the doctors in private hospitals or residents and thus expected to have some variations in stress experience. Possibly, the stress variations could be due to the difference in job security, work environment, the prospects for career advancement, workload, and the type of patients they manage. An earlier study reported high job satisfaction among the doctors in

government medical colleges.²³ Moreover, the healthcare system in Kerala is advanced with better infrastructure and staff,²⁴ which may also contribute to the reduction of stress.

Evidently, the bivariate analysis revealed associations between stress and coping. The stress was high with denial and substance use while it was lesser with social support, positive reframing and acceptance or vice versa. Although not in this population, the association of stress and denial,²⁵ and stress and substance use behaviours²⁶ are well established. A recent study from Pakistan among resident doctors found adaptive stress-coping strategy highest with religion, followed by planning, acceptance and active coping, while the maladaptive stress-coping strategy was higher with self-blame, followed by self-distraction and venting.²⁷ Nevertheless, we could not replicate most of these findings in the current study. Others reported an inverse correlation between stress and problem-focused coping and positive correlation between stress and emotion-focused and avoidance coping.²⁸ Many other individual and structural factors are associated with stress which we didn't examine in this study. For example, the number of working hours, dealing with difficult patients, workloads,²⁹ level of responsibilities,²¹ job satisfaction, having close friends, spending time with family/friends,²² and gender status³⁰ are all potential variables mediating stress.

The strength of the study includes the fact that it is a maiden attempt to understand the stress and coping among the medical officers in Kerala. However, the results need to be interpreted with the consideration of small sample size, cross-sectional nature, and the fact that the participants were government medical officers who were part of one association. Moreover, the data for the study was collected during their association meeting and family get-together, which could have mediated their stress experience. Future studies may examine the predictive validity of the identified coping variables in a large representative sample. Prospective studies also can be planned to overcome the limitation of the cross-sectional data and it will help us to understand the stability of stress and

coping over a period. Although we did not examine the substance use behaviour in detail, stress was found to be associated with substance use. Thus, we recommend future studies to address this issue in detail.

CONCLUSION

We found a moderate level of stress among the Government Medical officers in Kerala. The stress was related to many coping variables including denial, substance use, social support, positive reframing, and planning. We strongly recommend stress management and coping skill training programmes for the medical officers in Kerala.

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Source of support: None

Conflict of interest: None declared

First submitted: 21st November 2017

Published online: 30th March 2018