

Week of June 1, 2020  
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## LIVING & WORKING IN PRIMARY CARE DURING COVID-19

A research study to understand how the primary care professional is personally affected during this crisis

**Week 3:** Thank you everyone for your participation! This week's questions continued to focus on aspects of occupational burnout, coping, work hours and retention. The majority of participants reported that they are

- working full-time and
- plan to be working in healthcare a year from now (85%; 73 respondents)

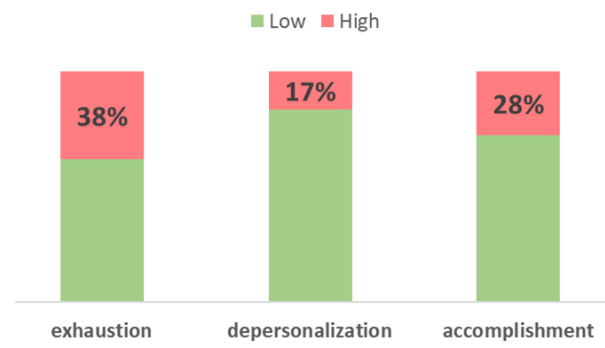
Overall burnout rates are 51% in one or more domains (see graphic for more detailed information; all respondents).

Additional examples of getting through the workweek:

- Leadership/management's capacity to help guide and encourage their workers.
- Seeing signs of hope in our nation
- Connecting with co-workers to reduce isolation
- Listening to music between patient calls
- Seeing patients in person and acknowledging their appreciation

**Methods:** REDCap online survey was distributed starting May 18, 2020 to primary care professionals and organizations nationally, including: NAPCRG, AAFM, CFHA, SGIM, UVM Medical Center, Kaiser Northern California, California Nurses Association, reddit, Twitter, Facebook, etc. Recruitment efforts will continue throughout the COVID-19 crisis. Participants can choose to complete the survey once or several times. The survey occurs weekly and is dynamic to include pressing questions.

**Participants:** As of June 8, 2020, we have had 315 respondents from 43 states. Including 39% physicians, 6% nurse practitioners and physician assistants, 19% nurses, 5% medical assistants, 19% behavioral health providers, 6% administrative support staff, 6% other role or preferred not to say. 78% of participants are women, 83% white, and the average years working in their current role is 10 years (median; 0.1 to 70 years).



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Note: These preliminary results should be interpreted with caution. The small sample size makes the current findings not generalizable. Meaning that we cannot assume these data represent all primary care professionals. Additionally, the aMBI (Riley, et al., 2017) was modified to assess acute (weekly) aspects related to occupational burnout (range of each subscale: 0-12). Therefore, the results cannot be compared to other samples using the aMBI. Higher scores indicate more burnout (personal accomplishment was flipped for ease of interpretation).



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