

Survey week: June 8, 2020 Created by Jessica Clifton Report created: June 15, 2020

## LIVING & WORKING IN PRIMARY CARE DURING COVID-19

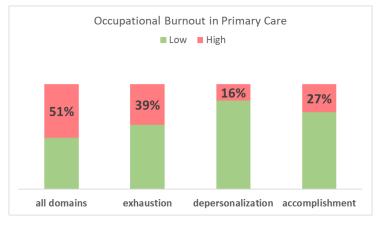
A research study to understand how the primary care professional is personally affected during this crisis

Week 4: Thank you everyone for your participation and for sharing your experiences during this challenging time in history. This week's questions focused on aspects of occupational burnout (see graphic), stressors, and telehealth.



- 54% of respondents (n = 88) reported that telehealth makes their job easier:
  - "I love telehealth;" "telehealth is amazing"
  - "telehealth is harder, but feels safer"
  - "telehealth is particularly draining"

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 dyanmic to include pressing questions.

**Participants:** As of June 15, 2020, we have had 403 respondents from 47 states. Including 41% physicians, 6% nurse practitioners and physician assistants, 19% nurses, 6% medical assistants, 17% behavioral health providers, 6% administrative support staff, 5% other role or prefered not to say. 77% of participants are women, 83% white, and the average years working in their current role is 10 years (median; 0.1 to 70 years); 81% work full-time.

Contact Us: 802-656-4560 ° healthcare.covid19@med.uvm.edu ° go.uvm.edu/primarycare

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.