Perfectionism as a Predictor of Physician Burnout

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Abstract

Background: Burnout is common among physicians and has detrimental effects on patient care and physician health. Recent editorials call attention to maladaptive perfectionism in medicine and the potential role of perfectionism in physician burnout; however, no studies to date have examined the effect of perfectionism on burnout in physicians practicing in the United States. This study examined the unique effects of demographics, perfectionism and personality traits on burnout among physicians.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study and included 69 attending physicians. Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment burnout were assessed via the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Validated instruments were used to measure personality and perfectionism. Data were analyzed using linear regression models.

Results: Across physicians assessed, 42% reported either high emotional exhaustion burnout or depersonalization burnout. High self-critical perfectionism uniquely predicted both high emotional exhaustion burnout ($B = 0.55$, 95%CI 0.25-0.85) and depersonalization burnout ($B = 0.18$, 95%CI 0.05-0.31). Low conscientiousness ($B = -6.12$; 95%CI, -10.95- -1.28) predicted higher emotional exhaustion burnout and low agreeableness ($B = -3.20$, 95%CI -5.93- -0.46) predicted higher depersonalization burnout.

Conclusions: Perfectionism is understudied among physicians and the current findings suggest that addressing system and individual-level factors that encourage maladaptive perfectionism is warranted and may reduce risk for physician burnout.

Background

Burnout is highly prevalent among practicing physicians and across specialties, 45–50% of physicians endorse high levels of burnout, with internal medicine and emergency medicine reporting the highest rates of burnout.^{1,2} This clinical phenomena consists of work-related emotional exhaustion, an impersonal attitude, and a decreased sense of competence.³ Because burnout has detrimental effects on quality of care, patient satisfaction, and physician mental health and health behaviors,^{3–7} identifying predictors associated with physician burnout may help identify those at risk for burnout and prevent negative outcomes. Previous physician burnout literature has primarily focused on demographic and occupational-related factors associated with burnout, with results indicating that physicians who are female, younger, have less experience and higher workloads are more likely to experience burnout.^{1,2,4,8,9} Other work found that neuroticism,^{10,11} agreeableness,^{10,11} and conscientiousness¹¹ personality traits may be associated with burnout in physicians. Of note that physician burnout may also be challenged by public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.^{12,13}

In recent years, the role of perfectionism in medical professional wellness has been raised by several investigators. Perfectionism is a multidimensional trait exemplified by overly high standards, strivings for flawlessness, and criticism of oneself and others. This trait is common among physicians and within the

culture of medicine.^{14,15} Recent editorials call attention to the prevalence of maladaptive perfectionism in medicine and the potential role of perfectionism in physician burnout.^{15,16} Data from medical student samples indicate that perfectionism is associated with negative mental health outcomes,¹⁷ but no studies to date have examined the effect of perfectionism on burnout in physicians practicing in the United States.

The current cross-sectional study aimed to characterize burnout among physicians in a children's hospital network and examine the effects of physician demographics as well as perfectionism and personality traits on different dimensions of burnout. Based on recent editorials on perfectionism,^{15,16} we hypothesized that higher perfectionism would be associated with higher burnout. Consistent with previous physician studies,^{10,11} we expected that neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness would be associated with burnout.

Methods

Participants

This cross-sectional study included a sample of 69 general pediatricians and pediatric sub-specialists (hereinafter referred to as "physicians") within a children's hospital network in Southern California. Inclusion criteria included being an attending physician affiliated with the children's hospital care network. Nurse practitioners and physician assistants were excluded.

Measures

Demographics

Participants self-reported sex, race, ethnicity, pediatric specialty, years of experience, and average number of patient's seen per day.

Personality

The Big Five Inventory¹⁸ includes 44-items and assessed personality factors, including openness (sample $\alpha = .78$), conscientiousness (sample $\alpha = .84$), extraversion (sample $\alpha = .88$), agreeableness (sample $\alpha = .71$), and neuroticism (sample $\alpha = .88$).

Perfectionism: The 45-item Big Three Perfectionism Scale¹⁹ questionnaire measured three global perfectionism factors: rigid perfectionism (reflects insistence that personal performance is without errors; sample $\alpha = .93$), self-critical perfectionism (tendency for negative reactions to mistakes, self-criticism, assuming others demand perfection; $\alpha = .88$), and narcissistic perfectionism (beliefs that one is superior, expected to be perfect, expect others to be perfect; sample $\alpha = .91$).

Primary Outcome

Burnout

Maslach Burnout Inventory – Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS for Medical providers)³ is a widely accepted, validated burnout measure that assesses emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment dimensions of burnout in human, healthcare service workers. The authors of the MBI-HSS recommend utilizing continuous burnout scores when examining predictors or outcomes of burnout, but *low*, *moderate* and *high* population norms can be used to characterize levels of burnout across samples.³ Sample Cronbach's alphas for Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization and Personal Accomplishment were .92, .72, and .84 respectively.

Procedures

A research team member recruited physicians via an email sent to the entire medical staff and provided a copy of the study information sheet, which included a description of the study, risks, benefits, and alternatives to participation. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. Interested physicians completed consent and study questionnaires using a REDCap survey link. Out of the 152 physicians emailed, 69 responded and were all eligible (response rate of 45.4%). Participants completed study questionnaires at one timepoint between August 2020 and February 2021. Study procedures were approved under expedited review by the Institutional Review Boards of Children's Hospital Orange County (January 7, 2021/ 1502878-8) and all study procedures were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations.

Statistical Analyses

Descriptive statistics were calculated to characterize the sample and missing data were handled by measure guidelines or, if guidelines were not available, participant-level means were imputed for scales with no more than 10% of data missing. Three participants did not complete any items on the perfectionism, personality, or burnout measures. Burnout and perfectionism data were skewed and did not pass normality tests. To characterize the sample based on published burnout norms,³ we examined the proportion of the sample that reported low, moderate, and high levels of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment burnout. Given that other burnout studies characterize high burnout as reporting either high emotional exhaustion or depersonalization,^{1,20} we also examined this metric of burnout in the current sample.

For the primary analyses, consistent with measure guidelines,³ we utilized continuous burnout scores as the dependent variable. Specifically, non-parametric mean difference and correlational analyses were conducted to examine associations between burnout and demographic and physician characteristic variables. Variables that were significantly associated with emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, or personal accomplishment burnout were included in subsequent linear regression analyses. Spearman's rank correlational analyses were conducted to assess associations among independent variables (i.e., physician characteristics). Linear regressions analyses examined unique effects of the identified physician characteristics on the three dimensions of burnout. Regression assumptions were tested, and

data passed normality of residuals, homogeneity of variance, and collinearity tests. If independent variables within a regression model were strongly correlated ($r_s > 0.50$), only one variable was entered into the model. The strong association between neuroticism and self-critical perfectionism ($r_s = 0.55, p < .001$) met this criterion so only self-critical perfectionism was included in the regression model. A post-hoc power analysis was conducted using G*power²¹ to determine the power to detect a large effect as demonstrated in our regression results ($f^2 = 0.37-0.45$) and another study examining predictors of burnout.¹¹ Based on a sample of 69 participants, analyses indicated 99% power to detect a large effect ($f^2 > 0.34$) for a linear regression with up to five tested predictors. Threshold for statistical significance was $p < .05$. Statistical analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Armonk, NY:IBM Corp. The datasets analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Results

Table 1 includes sample demographic descriptive statistics including frequencies, means, and standard deviations. Based on normative data,³ 28% of physicians endorsed high levels of emotional exhaustion burnout, 25% endorsed high levels of depersonalization burnout, and 10% reported high personal accomplishment burnout, which is reflected by low personal accomplishment scores (Table 2). Across physicians, 42% reported either high emotional exhaustion *or* high depersonalization burnout.

Bivariate Analysis: Predictors of burnout (Table 3)

Correlational analyses indicated that self-critical perfectionism and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism personality traits were significantly associated with burnout (Table 3). Emergency medicine (EM) physicians reported significantly lower emotional exhaustion burnout (14.45 ± 9.91) than non-EM physicians (21.51 ± 12.08 ; $Z = -2.24, p = .025$).

Regression Analyses: Unique predictors of burnout (Table 4)

To control for confounding variables, we next conducted a series of multiple regression models.

Emotional exhaustion burnout: The overall model including EM specialty, conscientiousness, and self-critical perfectionism accounted for 31% of the variance in emotional exhaustion ($F(3, 56) = 9.45, p < .001$). Higher self-critical perfectionism and lower conscientiousness significantly predicted higher emotional exhaustion burnout (Table 4).

Depersonalization burnout: This model accounted for 21% of the variance in depersonalization burnout ($F(4, 56) = 4.80, p = .002$). Lower agreeableness and higher self-critical perfectionism significantly predicted higher depersonalization burnout (Table 4).

Personal Accomplishment Burnout: Conscientiousness was the only variable to uniquely predict higher personal accomplishment, or lower burnout, with the overall model accounting for 30% of the variance in burnout ($F(5, 56) = 5.86, p < .001$).

Discussion

Under the conditions of this study, 42% of physicians within a children's hospital network endorsed either high emotional exhaustion or high depersonalization burnout. Specific personality types such as perfectionism, have been identified to have unique effects on each of the burnout dimensions.

Current results suggest that perfectionism is an important risk factor for physician burnout. Perfectionistic characteristics are highly common among physicians and the expectation for perfect performance is inherent in the culture of medicine.^{14,15} Although striving for perfection and an emphasis on perfect performance may protect against medical errors and ensure quality patient care, our results suggest that it may also contribute to both emotional exhaustion and depersonalization dimensions of burnout. Consistent with our findings, data from medical students in Korea²² as well as broader literature outside of medicine further support this link between perfectionism and burnout.^{23,24} In the current study, the self-critical perfectionism scale emerged as the only perfectionism scale associated with emotional exhaustion and depersonalization burnout. Compared to the other global perfectionism factors, self-critical perfectionism reflects a tendency to be highly self-critical of less than perfect performance, uncertainty about the quality of one's own performance, and the expectation that others demand perfection.¹⁹ These unique perfectionistic characteristics may result in behaviors or maladaptive responses that contribute to burnout. Specifically, self-critical perfectionism may promote a strong sense of self-responsibility, distress, and shame related to experienced or anticipated failure to achieve perfect performance, and significant effort towards meeting high standards.¹⁶

To our knowledge, only one other study that included Italian workers, has assessed perfectionism and burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic and found similar associations between perfectionism in non-health care providers and burnout.²⁴ Physicians with higher self-critical perfectionism may be particularly challenged during the pandemic. The clinical care changes, uncertainty, and increased risk associated with COVID-19 may place added stress on individuals that are highly critical of and uncertain about their performance. Efforts to uphold these perceived internal and external high standards during a pandemic may be particularly challenging and may help explain the unique effect of self-critical perfectionism on dimensions of burnout that reflect emotional and physical depletion and detachment from peers and patients.⁴

The proportion of physicians in the current sample that endorsed either high emotional exhaustion or depersonalization burnout is both lower^{1,20,25} and higher^{9,26,27} than pre-COVID-19 burnout rates from diverse physician samples. Burnout rates in this study must be considered in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which presented a myriad of challenges (e.g., burden of new care protocols and risks to personal and family safety) that may have contributed to burnout in the current sample which focuses on

physicians.²⁸ Recent work, although limited, has reported considerable variability in burnout among health care professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic, with global rates of burnout ranging from 13 to 76%.¹³ Prevalence of physician burnout in the current study was lower than average rates of burnout during COVID-19 among US health care professionals,¹² but higher than burnout reported by US EM physicians²⁹ and pediatric neurosurgeons³⁰ within three months of the US COVID-19 pandemic. We assessed burnout five to eleven months into the pandemic. The prolonged exposure to the pandemic as well as political and social justice stressors experienced by physicians, their patients and families may explain higher rates in our sample.

Consistent with adult physician burnout literature,^{10,11} conscientiousness and agreeableness personality traits were associated with lower burnout. Conscientiousness includes facets of organization and productiveness, which may be protective against feeling emotionally depleted and incompetent in the context of COVID-19-related changes in clinical care. Similarly, compassion, trust and respectfulness traits associated with agreeableness may have contributed to lower levels of interpersonal detachment while navigating clinical and personal stressors during the pandemic.

The current study findings should be considered in the context of methodological limitations. The participation response rate was comparable to other physician survey studies,^{26,29,30} but the 45% participation rate, sample size and recruitment from a single children's hospital may have implications for selection bias and external validity. We also did not assess COVID-19-related stressors, including concerns for safety or workplace or family stressors, which may have affected burnout in our sample.

In the current study, 42% of physicians endorsed high emotional exhaustion or depersonalization burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results suggest that self-critical perfectionism and certain personality traits may predict physician burnout. Although identifying specific interventions to address perfectionism and its effect on burnout goes beyond the scope of this study, the self-critical dimension of perfectionism reflects both beliefs about one's own performance and also the expectation that others demand perfection. Addressing multilevel factors that may promote maladaptive perfectionism is warranted. On a system level, demanding and reinforcing error-free performance may set unrealistic expectations for physicians, encourage a pervasive culture of unattainable perfectionism, and may contribute to physician depression, shame, and burnout.^{14,16} On an individual level, screening physicians for perfectionism may help identify those at risk for poorer outcomes and in need of support. Given that the effect of perfectionism on burnout has been reported in medical students,²² it may be beneficial to implement screening early on in training to support the development of more adaptive behaviors. Interventions aimed at promoting resilience and enhancing appropriate coping skills (e.g., mindfulness, cognitive interventions) represent promising approaches to minimize burnout among physicians.³¹

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate: Study procedures were approved under expedited review by the Institutional Review Boards of Children's Hospital Orange County (January 7, 2021/ 1502878-8) and all study procedures were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations. All participants provided informed consent to participate in the study.

Consent for publication: Not applicable, as no identifying participant information or photos are included.

Availability of data and materials: The dataset generated during and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author [ZK] on reasonable request.

Competing Interests: Dr. Zeev N. Kain serves as a consultant for Edwards Lifesciences, Medtronic and Parica Pharmaceuticals consulting and is the President of the American College of Perioperative Medicine. All other authors have no conflicts of interest to report.

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Author contributions: All authors (SM, TH, MF, CG, HS, KA, WN, and ZK) contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by SM, TH, WN, and ZK. The first draft of the manuscript was written by SM and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. SM, TH, MF, ZK, CG, HS, KA, and WN revised the drafted manuscript critically for important intellectual content and interpretation of data. ZK, the corresponding author, ensures that all authors are included in the author list, its order has been agreed by all authors, and that all authors are aware that the paper was submitted. All authors read and approved the final manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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Tables

Table 1. Sample Characteristics

Variable	Statistic
	Mean (SD)
Age	44.16 (9.98)
Years of Experience	13.08 (1.26)
	Median (IQR)
Patients Per Day	20.00 (15.00)
General Pediatricians	20.00 (5.00)
Emergency Medicine	30.00 (7.50)
Hospitalist	10.00 (0.00)
Other Pediatric Specialists	15.00 (11.50)
	N (%)
Specialties	
General Pediatricians	14 (20)
Emergency Medicine	23 (33)
Hospitalist	2 (3)
Other Subspecialists ^a	30 (43)
Gender	
Female	42 (61)
Male	27 (39)
Ethnicity	
Latinx, Hispanic	5 (7)
Non-Latinx, Hispanic	62 (90)
Prefer Not Answer	1 (0.4)
Race	
African American, Black	1 (0.4)
Asian, Pacific Islander	27 (39)
White	33 (48)
Multi-Racial	7 (12)
Prefer Not Answer	1 (1)

^a Subspecialists include surgery, urology, gastroenterology, pulmonology, neurology, endocrinology, and otolaryngology

Table 2. Burnout Descriptive Results

	Median (IQR)	Low ^a (%)	Moderate ^a (%)	High ^a (%)
Emotional Exhaustion (n=61)	18.00 (19.50)	52	20	28
Depersonalization (n=61)	5.00 (8.50)	52	23	25
Personal Accomplishment (n=61)	43.00 (8.00)	70	20	10

^a Low, moderate, high burnout cutoffs are as follows: Emotional Exhaustion: 0-18, 19-26, ≥ 27 ; Depersonalization: 0-5, 6-9, ≥ 10 ; Personal Accomplishment: > 40 , 34-39, ≤ 33 .

Table 3. Correlations between Physician Characteristics and Burnout

Variable	Mean (SD)	Emotional Exhaustion	Depersonalization	Personal Accomplishment
Perfectionism				
Rigid	25.28 (8.63)	0.05	0.05	0.20
Self-Critical	35.09 (9.04)	0.44**	0.39**	-0.20
Narcissistic	33.59 (9.16)	0.17	0.22	-0.10
Personality				
Extraversion	3.29 (.84)	-0.10	-0.08	0.33*
Agreeableness	4.11 (.46)	-0.23	-0.40**	0.35**
Conscientiousness	4.18 (.55)	-0.36**	-0.29*	0.60**
Neuroticism	2.47 (.77)	0.57**	0.28*	-0.36**
Openness	3.54 (.55)	-0.16	-0.15	0.39**

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table 4. Effects of Physician Characteristics on Burnout

<i>Emotional Exhaustion</i>	R^2_{Adj}	B (95% CI)	SE	t	p
Model	0.31				<.001
EM Specialty (0=No, 1=Yes)		-5.47 (-11.09-0.15)	2.80	-1.95	.06
Conscientiousness		-6.12 (-10.95- -1.28)	2.41	-2.54	.01
Self-Critical Perfectionism		0.55 (0.25-0.85)	0.15	3.67	<.001
<i>Depersonalization</i>					
Model	0.21				.002
Agreeableness		-3.20 (-5.93 - -0.46)	1.36	-2.35	.02
Conscientiousness		-1.22 (-3.61-1.18)	1.19	-1.02	.31
Openness		0.73 (-1.52-2.99)	1.13	.65	.52
Self-Critical Perfectionism		0.18 (0.05-0.31)	0.06	2.86	.006
<i>Personal Accomplishment</i>					
Model	0.30				<.001
Extraversion		0.99 (-.71-2.69)	0.85	1.17	.25
Agreeableness		0.53 (-2.58-3.65)	1.55	0.34	.73
Conscientiousness		3.87 (1.10-6.63)	1.38	2.80	.007
Neuroticism		-1.38 (-3.21-0.45)	0.91	-1.51	.14
Openness		0.99 (-1.51-3.50)	1.25	0.80	.43
EM indicates emergency medicine					