

Veterinary Wellness Bien-être vétérinaire

Health and wellness

Debbie L. Stoewen

The topic of veterinary wellness has received increasing attention over the last decade. Whether prompted by societal concern for health and wellness in general, or the growing awareness of the troubling incidence of suicide in the profession (1), veterinary wellness is in the spotlight across Canada, and worldwide. We could ask, “Is this because veterinarians’ health is worse than it used to be? Are the challenges of practice becoming overwhelming?” According to Dr. Jean Wallace (2) in a recent study identifying the stressful parts of veterinarians’ work and how it relates to their wellness, “more and more veterinarians are suffering from compassion fatigue, burnout, and suicidal behaviours.”

Certainly the stressful aspects of veterinary practice are not new to those in practice. Veterinary practitioners are known to endure long hours, on average working 50 to 60 hours per week. Beyond the fatigue that accompanies this and the wide-ranging fallouts of work-life imbalance (relationship breakdowns, social isolation, insufficient self-care, and inadequate coping — all significant stressors in themselves) veterinarians’ work is emotionally charged, and therein, emotionally taxing. The context of pain, suffering, worries, fear, failures, and death can wear on veterinarians and their co-workers, and even potentiate discord among hospital personnel and difficult relations with clients, causing further stress and distress. The moral distress of balancing quality patient care with client financial means, and the psycho-socio-emotional realities of euthanasia (both humane and economic-based) are daily aspects of practice that threaten to undermine even the most resilient.

Today’s practitioners confront some newer trends, the stresses of rising client expectations, increasing risk of complaints and malpractice suits, intensifying regulatory governance and accountability, and mounting student debt all within a highly competitive market wherein business management knowledge and skills press to become just as essential as veterinary knowledge and skills. To top it off, today’s practitioners face a constant struggle to keep up with the information explosion. This is a challenge in itself, but a challenge made greater by the rate at which veterinary medicine is ever more closely approximating the standards and sophistication of human medicine. Might

these stresses be challenging the health and wellness of veterinarians? Before answering this, why not take a step back, and ask, *but what exactly is health and wellness?*

Health and wellness are terms that are often interchanged, but their origins and meanings are different (3). As established by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the 1940s, health is referred to as, “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (4).” Although this definition has been criticized for being overly inclusive and unattainable, especially as it relates to the word “complete,” very importantly, it broadens the medical definition of health beyond the simple absence of disease (5). According to the WHO, the primary determinants of health include the social, economic, and physical environments, and the person’s individual characteristics and behaviors (6). The maintenance and improvement of health, accordingly, depends not only on external or environmental factors (including the systems of care), but also on the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices of the person (7). In fact, it depends on wellness.

You may be surprised by the definition of wellness! Although variously defined, depending on context, according to the National Wellness Institute, wellness is considered, “an active process through which people become aware of, and make choices toward, a more successful existence” (8). This definition is based on 3 tenets:

1. Wellness is considered a conscious, self-directed and evolving process of achieving full potential.
2. Wellness is multidimensional and holistic, encompassing lifestyle, mental and spiritual well-being, and the environment.
3. Wellness is positive and affirming.

In understanding the difference between health and wellness, in short, health is a state of being, whereas wellness is the state of living a healthy lifestyle (3). Health refers to physical, mental, and social well-being; wellness aims to enhance well-being.

Life in practice is undoubtedly fraught with stresses, and so much so that we can — and should — question whether they are threatening the health and wellness of veterinarians. Can stress affect health? Absolutely. It can affect physical, mental, and social well-being. Can stress affect wellness? Yes, but only to a point, in that it can affect one’s perspective or dampen one’s energy, negatively influencing one’s commitment to self-care and the aim to achieve one’s fullest potential. The difference is that wellness is always a matter of choice.

Every day presents choices as to the extent to which you do what’s best to sustain your physical, mental/emotional, and social well-being, and preserve the balance among these aspects of your health. Optimal health comes from wellness, from

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making decisions and practicing behaviors that are based on sound health knowledge and healthful attitudes.

We can't eliminate the stresses of practice, but we can make the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices to prevent these stressors from wearing us down. The next column, we will look into the many ways in which you can cultivate a culture of wellness.

References

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Book Review

Compte rendu de livre

Essentials of Veterinary Ophthalmology, 3rd edition

Kirk N. Gelatt. Wiley Blackwell. Ames, Iowa, USA. 2014. 706 pp. ISBN 9781-1187-7192-1.

This textbook touts itself as the essentials gleaned from the field's "gold standard and ... blue bible" *Veterinary Ophthalmology*. It covers canines (approximately half the text), felines, horses, food animals, and exotics. The book is divided into chapters which the author denotes as "50-minute single lectures," beginning with embryology, anatomy, physiology, ophthalmologic examination, drug types, and moving on to species specific diseases, followed by neuro-ophthalmology and systemic diseases affecting the eye.

In terms of strengths of this book, the author frequently refers to studies, with synopses of results to support epidemiological numbers used. A good sense of the rarity of conditions is conveyed. The appendices are extremely useful, providing a quick reference for inherited diseases along with DNA tests available, and brief summaries of drugs, their indications, spectrum, and dosages. Definitions and key points are highlighted and bolded,

allowing the reader to skim through the material searching for pertinent information.

The biggest downfall of this book is its lack of photos — certainly some are provided, but the vast majority of conditions are only described, which does not fully give the reader a complete grasp of what to expect when actually seeing the condition. Markers denoting various described points of interest on photos would be welcome additions to those photos already included.

Overall, this book provides a lot of information, which may be more than the general practitioner is regularly looking for. For example, breed-specific exact genetic mutations for various diseases are discussed multiple times. Many advanced procedures are well-described, but are not likely to be performed on a regular basis, especially in a primary care office. Essentials does not equate to straightforward practicality in this book. This text would likely appeal to those veterinarians with a strong interest in the field of ophthalmology.

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Erratum

The Ontario Veterinary College after World War II (CVJ 2015;56:399–404). Please note that Dr. Bud Ingle's name (page 403; reference 25 page 404) should be spelled Dr. Bud **Ings**. The authors apologize for this error.