

The Person Behind the Personal Protective Equipment

Sydney A. McQueen, MSc, Melanie A. Hammond Mobilio, MA, and Carol-anne E. Moulton, MBBS, PhD

Keywords: Coronavirus disease 2019; Stress; Surgeon wellness; Surgical culture

In December of 2019, many of us were keen to take a short break from our stressful lives as surgeons, physicians, and healthcare providers. The holidays were upon us, bringing with them a much-needed reprieve from the never-ending grind of practice. The long hours spent away from our families, the acuity of our patients and their needs, and the burdened systems that caused so much fracture in our lives¹ were, for a moment, quieted. We had no idea what we were about to face.

Within a few short months, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic changed our world. The way we practice and function daily now bears little resemblance to the days that our December-selves sought to escape, but the same concerns remain—our families, our patients, and our systems. In many ways, this pandemic has amplified the fractured lives we live as physicians and laid them out for public consumption via the media as both real and “fake news.” The language of war has valorized us, and we have unwittingly become “heroes” in a “war” against COVID-19.

Epidemic levels of stress, exhaustion, and burnout that were already apparent have become glaringly visible in the face of novel and unprecedented challenges brought about by this disease.^{2,3} The cracks in our healthcare systems have become chasms, transmitting damage to the providers scrambling to hold it all together. Fear and sadness are palpable. We have lost patients, colleagues, and loved ones. In what feels like overnight, our lives have been turned upside down, and we have struggled to adapt to a new norm. We have been redeployed, working from home, taking calls from patients, struggling with new ethics of medical decisions, and homeschooling kids. We have had to learn new skills—how to zoom, how to use those pesky electronic medical records, and how to be our own barber. Things that were once impossible have suddenly been made possible. We are “seeing” patients remotely. The world we live in has fundamentally changed. Yet, while parts of us may yearn to go back to what once was, it may help us to

pause and ask a very important question: as we reconstruct our lives post-COVID-19, what do we want to leave behind?

COVID-19 has presented the great equalizer. Long-standing professional boundaries have dissolved. Protocols have been pushed through research ethics boards at a pace like no other. Guidelines have been quickly implemented and have changed practice overnight. We now have orthopods treating airways, and otolaryngologists serving as personal support workers in long-term care. Now, more than ever, we have respect for what our colleagues do. We appreciate the dedication and bravery of the emergency room teams, the first responders, the intensive care unit nurses, and anesthesiologists working on the front lines.

This pandemic has detonated surgical culture as we knew it. Culture change is normally painfully slow,³ but as COVID-19 has hit our medical communities, widespread fear has sparked a flame. We used to dismiss handwashing routines and audits, now we are using hand sanitizer at every turn. We used to scoff at personal protective equipment training, now we are eagerly engaged. We used to judge if our colleague did not make the 7 AM meeting, now we laugh at their children running and hollering in the background. We used to go to work sick, believing that we were irreplaceable and that our presence was a symbol of our dedication, now we see the implications for our colleagues and patients if we bring our illness to work. We have blended work and family. We have a sense of togetherness, of solidarity. COVID-19 has challenged traditions. Things we used to consider sacred and had built up over generations are no longer.

This crisis has exposed an impasse in healthcare of global magnitude, and we have important choices to make in the coming days, months, and years. Let us remember that in the fall of 2019, physician wellness and burnout was the number one topic for medical conferences around the world, with committees and task force groups constructed at every level. Recommendations were made.⁴ They seemed too aspirational at the time. How would we ever change the system enough for these to come to fruition? This is our chance. The playing field has now flattened. Our slate is wiped clean. The time is now to create lasting change. Let us take back the control we all believed was unattainable.

Let us rethink old models of care that led to ill-timed intra-operative handovers, mounds of paperwork, unreasonable operating room time pressures, and unmanageable clinic lists. Let us streamline our systems to reduce red tape and buff up our digital communications to work more efficiently. And let us do it as quickly as we have been able to adapt during COVID-19. Let us support one another across the boundaries of our professions and disciplines to truly foster teamwork, compassion, patient care, and physician well-being. Let us disseminate the work from the burnout task forces of 2019 so that their recommendations become the cornerstones of our newly constructed system.^{5,6} Let us ask for help when we need it.⁷

And let us understand that central to these recommendations was the acknowledgment that we are multidimensional beings—we are cognitive, technical, emotional, social, spiritual, physiological, and cultural. How can we create systems that respect this?

From the Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Disclosure: This article was supported by the Princess Margaret Cancer Center Foundation GI Joes Grant, as well as a Vanier Canada Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Studentship and the McLaughlin Centre MD/PhD Studentship (S.A.M.). The other authors declare that they have nothing to disclose. All authors participated in the writing of the article.

Reprints: Carol-anne E. Moulton, MBBS, PhD, Department of Surgery, University Health Network, 200 Elizabeth St, 10 Eaton South, Rm 1-565, Toronto, ON, M5G 2C4, Canada. E-mail: carol-anne.moulton@uhn.ca.

Copyright © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives License 4.0 (CCBY-NC-ND), where it is permissible to download and share the work provided it is properly cited. The work cannot be changed in any way or used commercially without permission from the journal.

Annals of Surgery Open (2020) 1:e004

Received: 25 June 2020; Accepted: 29 June 2020

Published online 11 August 2020

DOI: 10.1097/AS9.000000000000004

How might we thrive and flourish? Medical students are taught to see the patient as a whole person; Ms. Smith is not just “the gallbladder in room 3,” she is also a 28-year-old single mother of 2 children. Good patient care requires an understanding for patients’ feelings and fears, their financial situations, and social supports. In the same way, good health systems appreciate the multidimensionality of their health care workers. They look beyond the white coat, or the N95 and face shield, to see our humanity.

As we begin to build post-COVID-19, together, and in earnest, let us leave the unhealthy ways behind. And dear colleague, please “Stay Safe.”

REFERENCES

1. McQueen S, Hammond Mobilio M, Moulton C. Fractured in surgery: understanding stress as a holistic and subjective surgeon experience. *Am J Surg*. 2020. doi: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2020.04.008. [Epub ahead of print].
2. Greenberg N, Docherty M, Gnanapragasam S, et al. Managing mental health challenges faced by healthcare workers during Covid-19 pandemic. *BMJ*. 2020;368:m1211.
3. Swendiman RA, Edmondson AC, Mahmoud NN. Burnout in surgery viewed through the lens of psychological safety. *Ann Surg*. 2019;269:234–235.
4. Wallace JE, Lemaire JB, Ghali WA. Physician wellness: a missing quality indicator. *Lancet*. 2009;374:1714–1721.
5. West CP, Dyrbye LN, Erwin PJ, et al. Interventions to prevent and reduce physician burnout: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2016;388:2272–2281.
6. World Medical Association. WMA Statement on Physicians Well-Being. 2017. Available at: <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-statement-on-physicians-well-being/>. Accessed April 28, 2020.
7. Bohnen JD, Lillemoe KD, Mort EA, et al. When things go wrong: the surgeon as second victim. *Ann Surg*. 2019;269:808–809.