## Workplace environment around physicians' burnout: A qualitative study in French hospitals<sup>1</sup>

by Jordan Sibeoni, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Laura Bellon-Champel, PhD, Laurence Verneuil, PhD, Caroline Siaugues, PhD, Anne Revah-Levy, PhD, Olivier Farges, PhD

- 1. Supplementary table
- 2. Correspondence to: Dr Jordan Sibeoni, Service Universitaire de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent, Argenteuil Hospital Centre, 69 Rue du Lieutenant Colonel Prud'hon, 95107 ARGENTEUIL Cedex, France. [E-mail: jordansib@hotmail.com]

## **Table S1: quotations**

1. Loss of meaning	
1.1 Caring is no longer the	P24-Q1: They fall, because there's a moment when they no longer understand what they are doing, order, counter-order. There's no more sense.
priority	P13-Q2: Two nurses are necessary, there's one nurse missing it's the lack of resources, or their poor distribution that makes the profession impossible
	P15-Q3: bad organisation, disorganisation, the hospital is not adapted. Activity increases 10% a year, and we have fewer nurses and fewer secretaries. So, automatically, there are more things that we're responsible for. I do my mail, I don't have a secretaryso I make mistakes automatically. We have fewer nurses, fewer surgical beds than before, while we have more surgical work.
	P4-Q4: Before, 80% of visits took place in the patient's room. Today 20% are in the room and 80% in front of a computer screen.
1.2 No more passion	P9-Q5: You always have to fight to show what you're doingyou do work that loses money, while they ask us to save money, which is not always obvious in a university hospital centre when you are dealing with diseases [where cost-cutting is not necessarily possible]It's sometimes difficult to have the impression of fighting for your patients, and then they tell you that you don't bring in any money and therefore you're not interesting. That's hard.
	P26-Q6: the old generation, they have the impression that they're real tough guys to use the expression of an old professor, we're just slackers who think only about having fun, there are a lot of us, however, who'd like to also have a life.
1.3 No freedom and no vision	P14-Q7: burnout can be explained, because doctors no longer find medicine satisfying. For the department head, the problem, it's that management is omnipresent, the pressures about cutting costs, closing beds, the discussions with management where they have no idea what we do, the contradictory directivesThey are always asking us to do more with always fewer resources.
	P 40-Q8: Now we only deal with accountants who look at their balances at the end of the monththat's all that matters. Medicine, patients and all that, results, survival, complications, they don't care! It's money that counts, only that!
	P28-Q9: We always have directives that contradict each other. The first year she (the director) arrived, we had to do everything on an outpatient basis. So, we increased our outpatient activity enormously. And then the next year, she told us that there was no longer enough traditional hospitalisation, so we had to increase the number of in-patients
	P16-Q10: Everything was completely contradictory. As a result, it was unmanageable it was exhausting, actually. We never do things right We never do things right () If you think about it, no wonder why some physicians lost it, I mean they tell you what you have to do, you do it, then they change their minds and they ask you to do it again but differently, so you do it but still, it won't be good enough () how exactly the crazy circle can end? Well Burnout!

2.1 A dialogue of the deaf	P3-Q11: There is a kind of non-dialogue with the administrationa dialogue of the deafwith different forms of reasoning
with management	P 17-Q12: It's the organisation that is really a problem, there's a patientthere's no bed in the hospitaland this womanshe's been there for 24 hours, in the emergency department. There are people who explain to you that they are in the middle of having emergency crisis meetings, but there are beds in the hospital. AndI find that unacceptable, that infuriates meit makes me sick, itthe general 'I don't care' attitude.'
	P19-Q13: When we talk to her [the director] about our problems about nurses, who can't take it anymore in the department, with the turnover, because they're exhausted, that's not the problem for her. When she wants us to close beds, and we tell her that it's already unmanageable to find beds for all our patients, she doesn't hear itreally, we have the impression we're all alone, battling windmills, and then swimming backwards
2.2 The impossibility of dialogue between colleagues	P31-Q14: when I was younger, the nurses, they had some empathythey used to say to us: 'you didn't sleep, I'll make you a coffeeit'll be ok, you can do it You coul cry for five minutes, you could say it's hard. She'd say, 'yes, I know it's hard' And then it was off again. Now, you go see the young nurses, she looks at you, and she goes: 'Mmm, you chose it!' OK, I won't say anything anymore.
	P22- Q15: It's fine to scream at me for something stupid I did But, on the other handif it's not my fault, and this has already happened to meone of the department heads, we were yelling at each other in the hallway because I knew it wasn't me who'd been stupid, and we were screaming at each other.
3. Physicians' daily	v interactions: too many conflicts, too much pressure and not enough recognition
3.1 Severe conflicts with	P42-Q16 There was a [hospital] manager thereto tell you how much they mistreat usIn front of the full waiting roomshe says to me, 'you do your work
management	badly.'She's not my superior, she's administration I say to her: 'Excuse me?' 'Yes, we've checked your file'I tell her: 'that would astonish me, because I think I'n the only person who touches it'So I blew up, I insulted her
	P24- Q17[about an administrative director] When I see a "bastard" who treats his heads of departments like sub-shit, insulting them, this is management that I don't appreciateThe guy turns toward me, I say 'watch out, you're going to get it.' Normallyit shouldn't start with, 'watch out, you're going to get it' because it means I'm getting intimate and insulting. I have no more respect at all [for them].
3.2 Daily horizontal conflicts	P10- Q18: There are a lot of people who say we have a difficult profession I think there arebosses who persecute us.
	P14-Q19: Some team have harassers and they're really a source of burnoutthere are surgeons who are specialists in always undermining the others, or undermining the residents there was a professor who harassed he was constantly running us down he laughed at us, said we were worthlessIt added to our discomfort, it was a daily pressure, and we were at the point where we ended up anxious every time we operated we were being humiliated, in front of the patients. It was permanent dail harassment.
	P12-Q20: The residents were treated like dogs. The department head called all the shots: 'I don't want to see you in the OR, I don't want you to go see a patient, you stay is the office.' He stayed in an office all day doing nothing. So, with a treatmentvery verypsychologically very hardIt was done deliberatelya department head, moreover, who lost his job after a resident threatened to kill himself.
	P13- Q21: the concepts of machismo in surgery, there are a lot of women whowho said they didn't feel they were treated as equals. They felt in any case that there was inequality uhthat's related to sex in their specialty.
	P14-Q22 And in our surgical culture, you never say that it's not ok. Especially you can never say it's not going well, when you're a girlThat's advice they gave me at the beginning of my residencyI was told, I know it's difficult [your pregnancy], I know you're not feeling well, but never say so.

3.3 Constant pressure by management and lack of recognition	P20-Q23: It's organisational, and then the lack of recognition. We take on lots of responsibilities, and it's no longer recognised. Doctors have to be put back at the centre o the process; we are, after all, the chemistry that makes the hospital work. We bring the patients, the techniques, take on the responsibilities. We're no longer at the centre. I think that's the big problem. Before, at the hospital, we felt nonetheless that our investment was recognised.
	P6-Q24: towards all doctors, there's been a kind of doctor-bashing for years nowan absence of recognition.
	P24-Q25: We have, after all, a director who's had three trials for psychological harassment, in court, criminal casesthey do everything to make people burn out. Becaus when the person burns out, you can replace him by someone else. It's the new way to fire people, a new way to manage human resources. What I'm telling you is terrible, but I think it terrible.
	P19-Q26: You can have people a little aggressiveconsultations like that, it can be kind of heavy, yeahon your mood at the end of the day.
3.4 "The patients, they changed"	P2-Q27: a complete absence of recognition, even substantial aggression uhby patients who consider that medicine issomething that they're owed, just like you go to the post office or when you goand that, it's trueI think that's also a part of the current problem.
	P41-Q28: When you're on trial, I think that is when you're in a real conflict with some patients, it can be trying.