APPENDICES

Appendix A: Factors (with description) in part 1 of the Questionnaire

Sr.	Factors	Description
	demographic details	age, gender, site (urban; suburban/rural), department, experience
1	interruptions (IN)	You are mostly interrupted during medication-related tasks. (IN1)
		You have to face visual and auditory distractions on daily basis. (IN2)
		You are interrupted by phone calls in working hours. (IN3)
		Rate of intrusions (such as co-workers asking for something, email that demands attention etc.) faced by you is high. (IN4)
		Rate of Rumination (mind wandering etc.) faced by you is high. (IN5)
		Interruptions are potential source of errors (IN6)
2	patient care (PA)	indirect PA is more than direct PA (PA1)
3	multitasking (MT)	often you found yourself in MT situation (MT1)
		MT is higher for doctors than staff (MT2)
		MT is potential source of error (MT3)
4	personal/social activities in night shifts (NS)	you spend most of the night-shift alone (NS1)
		You are interrupted more during night-shifts than during morning shifts (NS2)
		In night shifts, you spend most of your time on productive activities such as patient's record (NS3)
		you spend most of the time with smart phone in NS (NS4)
		Medication related tasks consumed a very small proportion of time in NS (NS5)
		Rate of personal activities (such as sleeping) in night shifts are high. (NS6)
5	task switching (TS)	TS rate is higher among ED doctors than staff (TS1)
6	task break-in (TB)	Most of interruptions results in tasks breaks-in (TB1)
7	resumption of primary task (RT)	Resuming the primary task after distraction is difficult (RT1)
8	professional communication (PC)	"Professional communication" (work related communication among colleagues) interrupts you while you are working (PC1)
		You are interrupted by colleagues and other professionals (PC2)
9	waiting (WA)	You have to wait for patient's test reports (WA1)
10	breaks (BR)	Breaks (tea, lunch etc.) are given to you in working hours. (BR1)
11	information exchange (IE)	Portion of time spend on "information exchange" with patients is high. (IE1)
12	social/personal task (PT)	Proportion of your working time spend on social/personal tasks (phone calls) is high. (PT1)
13	overtime (OT)	How often you have to work overtime? (OT1)
		overtime leads to fatigue, workplace anxiety and loss of concentration (OT2)

Appendix B: Factors with (description) in part 2 of the Questionnaire

Sr.	Factors	Description	Example
1	Effect of number of patients (ENP)	Serving less number of patients will have positive effect on your overall	Reducing the target (no of patients to be checked in a

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		performance.	shift)
2	Effect of relevant patients (ERP)	Having patients relevant to your expertise will have positive effects on your overall performance.	Doctor will check only patients that are relevant to his expertise
3	Effect of working hours (EWH)	Reduced working hours will have positive effect on your overall performance.	Reducing the over time or working hours per day
4	Effect of frequent breaks (EFB)	Frequent breaks will have positive effect on your overall performance.	Providing tea breaks
5	Effect of visual and auditory distractions (EVA)	Visual and auditory distractions will have positive effect on your overall performance.	Distraction due to talking of two other doctors
6	Effect of multitasking (EMT)	Multitasking will have positive effect on your overall performance.	Writing a prescription and talking to patient simultaneously
7	Effect of interruptions (EIN)	Interruptions will have positive effect on your overall performance.	Phone calls, visual and auditory distractions etc.