

Lesbian, gay, bisexual medical students are more likely to experience burnout, study finds

2 February 2021



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

Studies have shown that nearly half of all medical students in the U.S. report symptoms of burnout, a long-term reaction to stress characterized by emotional exhaustion, cynicism and feelings of decreased personal accomplishment. Beyond the personal toll, the implications for aspiring and practicing physicians can be severe, from reduced quality of care to increased risk of patient safety incidents.

According to a new study published on Tuesday, Feb. 2, in *JAMA Network Open*, students who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) are more likely than their heterosexual peers to experience burnout.

"The health and well-being of trainees is intimately linked to the quality of patient care, physician retention, and is key to reducing care inequities," said lead author Dr. Elizabeth Samuels, an assistant professor of emergency medicine at the Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University.

"Understanding how the current medical training environment impacts lesbian, gay and bisexual [medical students](#) is critical for improving their training experience, building and retaining a workforce of LGB physicians, and also delivering optimal care to all patients—especially those who also identify as LGBTQI+."

Samuels, who is a practicing emergency physician at Rhode Island Hospital and The Miriam Hospital, has focused previous research on equity and diversity in the health care workforce and the care of transgender and gender non-conforming people. Data from Association of American Medical Colleges' annual survey of graduating medical school served as the basis for the new study.

"The impetus for this study came out of my own personal experiences as a medical trainee and as a mentor to medical students, as well as a person dedicated to addressing health inequities and improving care for LGBTQI+ patients," Samuels said. "When my collaborators and I learned that the AAMC had added questions about [sexual orientation](#) to their annual graduating medical [student](#) survey, we thought it would be a good opportunity to examine the experiences of LGB trainees generally, and more specifically, to examine whether medical student experiences of [mistreatment](#) and burnout varied by sexual orientation."

The study, conducted in collaboration with researchers from Yale University, is based on data from the 2016 and 2017 AAMC Medical School Graduation Questionnaire, a national survey that includes questions on everything from medical education to financial costs to clinical experiences. In the survey are questions about negative experiences (mistreatment, burnout) and identity, including sexual orientation. Response options

include "heterosexual or straight," "gay or lesbian" and "bisexual." The study combined the former into the category of LGB. Information about the gender identity of students who identify as transgender or genderqueer was not provided to the researchers for analysis.

In the study's analysis of 26,123 total responses, 17% of LGB medical students reported high levels of burnout compared to 11.1% of heterosexual students.

Potential causes of burnout include the intensity of medical training, strained finances and unattainable expectations, the authors note in the study. Mistreatment is also a contributing factor, and there has been increased interest in examining its effects on trainees from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in medicine. However, research has yet to focus specifically on LGB medical students.

"This is the first work that really looks at the relationship between sexual orientation and burnout and how that is mediated by mistreatment," Samuels said.

In the study, LGB students also reported a higher frequency of perceived mistreatment. For example, 27% of LGB students reported being publicly humiliated, compared with 20.7% of heterosexual students; 23.3% reported perceived mistreatment specific to their sexual orientation at least once during medical school, compared with 1% of heterosexual students.

Samuels notes that mistreatment didn't completely explain the emotional strain experienced by LGB medical students, who were 30% more likely to experience burnout even after adjusting for reported experiences of mistreatment.

The researchers found that LGB students reporting frequent experiences of mistreatment related to their sexual orientation had an 8 times higher likelihood of burnout compared to heterosexual students. This difference was dramatic when mistreatment occurred more frequently, Samuels said. But at lower levels of mistreatment, the differences weren't as extreme.

"I think this shows people's resiliency—up to a point," Samuels said.

Samuels asserts that there are characteristics of medical training, separate from individual experiences of mistreatment, that leads to increased burnout among LGB trainees. After all, previous studies have shown that a high of LGB medical students report concealing their sexual identity during medical school for fear of discrimination. They also report more depression, anxiety, and low self-rated health compared with heterosexual students.

"Layering concerns about homophobia and discrimination on top of the general intensity of medical training can lead not just to [burnout](#), but also to truly deleterious mental health effects," Samuels said.

This can have far-reaching consequences, she noted, as the well-being of the health care workforce is strongly linked to the kind of care that providers are able to offer patients. These findings, she said, underscore the need for continued, comprehensive support and mentorship for LGBTQ medical students, and the importance of institutional culture change to create healthy, diverse, inclusive [medical school](#) learning environments.

"Not only is that helpful for individual trainees, but building this workforce is a key strategy in addressing health inequities experienced by LGBTQI+ communities everywhere," Samuels said. "This study gives us a sense of where we are now, and how far we still need to go."

More information: Elizabeth A. Samuels, MD, MPH, MHS et al, Association Between Sexual Orientation, Mistreatment, and Burnout Among US Medical Students, *JAMA Netw Open*.

2021;4(2):e2036136. [DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.36136](#)

Provided by Brown University

APA citation: Lesbian, gay, bisexual medical students are more likely to experience burnout, study finds (2021, February 2) retrieved 16 July 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-02-lesbian-gay-bisexual-medical-students.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.