WHAT IS WELL-BEING?

- Well-being involves physical, emotional, mental, social, and spiritual factors. It is in contrast to burnout, which is emotional exhaustion; detachment from the job; and reduced sense of personal accomplishment. 1,2,3
- Health and well-being are not just the absence of disease or infirmity.⁴
- Well-being can essentially be divided into two large domains: Objective well-being reflects societal factors and Subjective well-being reflects individual components.
- Subjective well-being may also include domains such as:
 - □ Being satisfied with one's life. ⁶
 - Having positive emotions. 7
 - Having meaning in your life. 8
 - □ Having psychological strength. 9

WHY ENCOURAGE WELL-BEING AND RESILIENCE?

- Resilience is the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness. 10
- Professional well-being is important in healthcare because:
 - □ The well-being of clinicians directly affects their ability to serve patients which improves the overall business aspects of healthcare practices. In times of ongoing or extreme stress, strong senses of well-being in clinicians contributes to resilience—their ability to recover quickly from difficulties. ^{11,12}
- Why should health systems support clinician well-being? There are good reasons to invest in well-being. ¹³
 - □ Well-being is a natural motivator.
 - □ Well-being improves physical health and longevity.
 - Well-being is good for the economy.
 - Well-being promotes positive relationships.
 - Improving well-being may catalyze the success of other interventions.
 - □ Well-being interventions may elicit a populations-level shift in mental health.

HOW CAN THE HEALTH SYSTEM SUPPORT CLINICIAN WELL-BEING?

- Steps to support clinician well-being should occur at the system, team, and individual clinician levels.
- Organizations and practice environments play critical roles in whether PAs and other clinicians remain engaged or burn out.
- Success in system-level reform requires tactics such as: 14-17
 - □ Corporate commitment to system-based interventions.
 - Infrastructure resources.
 - Leadership commitment to well-being.



- Adoption of strategies that foster interprofessional. teamwork and civility, reduce disruptive behavior, and build trust among team members.
- Building education about wellness and burnout into provider education from entry level through continuing medical education.
- Team-level reforms include building stronger teams by: 16
 - □ Building team "huddles" or other structured communication into every shift or day.
 - Advocating for adequate staffing.
 - □ Improving electronic medical record efficiency.
 - □ Creating a positive work and learning environment.
- Support at the individual clinician level includes: ¹⁸
 - □ Determining what works best for the individual. There are many resources available specific to clinicians.



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