Does occupational distress raise the risk of alcohol use, binge-eating, ill health and sleep problems among medical doctors? A UK cross-sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives This study aims to assess the prevalence of health problems (eg, insomnia, binge-eating, substance use and ill health) among UK doctors and to investigate whether occupational distress increases the risk of health problems.

Design This study reports the analysis of data collected at the baseline stage of a randomised controlled trial (protocol #NCT02838290).

Setting Doctors were invited through medical Royal Colleges, the British Medical Association’s research panel and a random selection of NHS trusts across various UK regions.

Participants 417 UK doctors with an equivalent split of gender (48% males) and seniority (49% consultants).

Main outcomes and measures Outcomes were sleep problems (eg, insomnia), alcohol/drug use (eg, binge-drinking), ill health (eg, backache) and binge-eating (eg, uncontrollable eating). Predictor variables were occupational distress (psychiatric morbidity, burnout, job effort, work-life imbalance, coping with stress through self-blame or substances) and work factors (workplace and years practising medicine).

Results 44% of doctors binge-drank and 5% met the criteria for alcohol dependence; 24%–29% experienced negative emotions after overeating and 8% had a binge-eating disorder; 20%–61% had some type of sleep problem and 12% had severe/moderate insomnia; 69% had fatigue and 19%–29% experienced other types of ill health problems. The results show that occupational distress and job factors increase the odds of doctors using substances, having sleep problems, presenting with frequent symptoms of ill health and binge-eating. For example, burnout increased the risk of all types of sleep problems, eg, difficulty falling/staying asleep, insomnia (OR ≥1.344; p≤0.036). Even taking into consideration many doctors.

Conclusion Early recognition of occupational distress can prevent health problems among UK doctors that can reduce the quality of patient care because of sickness-related absence.

INTRODUCTION

Distress suffered by doctors has significant consequences for patient care. A recent meta-analysis of 47 studies found that burned-out doctors were more likely to provide poor quality care because of reduced professionalism, and they were more likely to be associated with poor patient satisfaction and incidents that jeopardise patient safety.¹ There is a high prevalence of distress among doctors in the UK, with a systematic review of 30 studies showing that 17%–52% of doctors have psychiatric morbidity,² higher than the prevalence rate of 19% in the general population,³ and 31%–54% of doctors have a type of burnout called emotional exhaustion.² Little is known, however, about whether occupational distress raises the risk of health problems (eg, insomnia, binge-drinking) that might compel doctors to be absent from work or take sick leave resulting in understaffing and a risk to patient safety.

Occupational distress can be described as a syndrome comprising burnout, depression, maladaptive coping strategies and other symptoms.⁴ The potential implications for risks to patient safety due to sickness-absence make it useful to investigate the impact of different types of occupational distress on the relative risk of: (a) behaviours that have an impact on doctors’ health such as alcohol/drug use.
and binge-eating; (b) health issues such as sleep disturbances and daily or weekly symptoms of ill health (eg, headaches or fatigue). This is the first study to examine such a broad spectrum of health consequences among doctors. The other innovation of the current study is that, whereas many previous studies have sampled US doctors or individual specialties such as oncology and surgery, this study sheds new light on the impact of occupational distress on health problems among doctors in the UK.

**Does occupational distress increase the risk of doctors using alcohol or drugs?**

Workers experiencing occupational distress are more likely to regularly drink alcohol, binge-drink or use drugs as a method of coping. Doctors, on average, report equivalent or lower rates of alcohol abuse than the general population, but daily alcohol consumption or binge-drinking that does not meet the threshold for diagnosis of alcoholism is still problematic, and symptomatic of psychological distress. In the USA, 10% of doctors drink alcohol daily and 8% report severe alcohol or drug misuse and binge-eating; (b) health issues such as sleep disturbances and daily or weekly symptoms of ill health (eg, headaches or fatigue). This is the first study to examine such a broad spectrum of health consequences among doctors. The other innovation of the current study is that, whereas many previous studies have sampled US doctors or individual specialties such as oncology and surgery, this study sheds new light on the impact of occupational distress on health problems among doctors in the UK.

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**Does occupational distress increase the risk of doctors’ binge-eating?**

Like alcohol or drug use, binge-eating is more prevalent among workers experiencing occupational distress but, unlike substance use, little is known about binge-eating rates among doctors and risk factors. Binge-eating can be defined as eating a larger amount of food than most people eat in one sitting and finding oneself unable to control one’s eating. Binge-eating, like alcohol or drug use, is a common method of coping with psychological distress because eating offers an initial sense of comfort. The initial comfort is, however, followed by feelings of shame or guilt, thus exacerbating distress. This is one of the first studies to assess the prevalence of binge-eating among UK doctors and to offer insights into whether doctors who binge-eat experience unpleasant emotions after binging. This study will also offer new insights into the impact of different types of occupational distress (eg, work-life imbalance) which, together with analysing substance abuse by doctors, will reveal the consequences of occupational distress for doctors’ health-related behaviours.

**Does occupational distress increase the risk of doctors having sleep disturbances?**

There have been calls for research into the connection between sleep problems and doctors’ health, but most previous studies have focused on sleep deprivation rather than sleep disturbances that have a psychological aetiology, for example, trouble falling/staying asleep due to worry. Sleep deprivation can be defined as the lack of the opportunity to sleep, or more simply as sleeping too few hours each day. Sleep deprivation is associated with depression, burnout, suicide risk and immuno- or cardiovascular health problems among doctors but sleep deprivation in itself is not necessarily a sign of psychological distress. Doctors who work long shifts or lack block-scheduled shifts sleep too few hours because they have no choice. Therefore, rather than measuring sleep deprivation, this study measured types of sleep disturbance with a psychological aetioloogy such as trouble falling asleep, waking up prematurely because of worrying about work and insomnia. It is plausible that the risk of these types of sleep disturbance is higher among doctors suffering from work-life imbalance, psychiatric morbidity and other types of occupational distress. This study will evaluate whether UK doctors suffering from occupational distress have an increased risk of sleep disturbances.

**Does occupational distress increase the risk of doctors presenting with ill health?**

There is some research about the physical health of doctors in some specialties (eg, oncology), but research is needed to assess whether occupational distress predicts the risk of doctors from various specialties suffering from daily or frequent headaches, gastrointestinal problems and other physical symptoms. Physical health has a complex range of causes (eg, health behaviours, genetics and infections), but people who are distressed are more susceptible to infections because psychological distress weakens the immune system. The important question, therefore, is the relative risk of ill health symptoms, comparing doctors with and without occupational distress. We recognise that the physical health of doctors is shaped by a complex range of factors—only one of which is occupational distress—because working in a clinical environment can pose some risk to physical health. This study is one of the first to shed light on the impact of
occupational distress on ill health symptoms among UK doctors.

**Study aims**

This study aims to assess whether doctors suffering from occupational distress have an increased risk of (i) using alcohol or drugs (illicit, non-illicit); (ii) binge-eating; (iii) having sleep disturbances and (iv) presenting with physical health symptoms. This study will extend previous literature about occupational distress in medicine, which has focused on burnout and psychiatric morbidity, by measuring and defining occupational distress in additional ways, or example, work-life imbalance, job effort, coping with stress through self-blame or through substance use, drawing on previous literature highlighting the multiple dimensions of occupational distress. This study will also provide new insights into the prevalence of alcohol/drug use, binge-eating, sleep and ill health problems among UK doctors, extending previous research about doctors from other countries or individual specialties.

**METHOD**

**Patient and public involvement statement**

All questionnaires were valid, reliable measures selected from previous literature, but it was important to consult doctors about whether the types of occupational distress and health problems to be measured were relevant to doctors, and whether the instructions were clear. We thus consulted 15 doctors before the main study, using online software (Qualtrics). The pilot study sought the doctors’ feedback (through open-ended questions) about the relevance and clarity of the questionnaires. Doctors gave generally positive feedback. Some minor amendments included revising the wording of demographic questions, questionnaire instructions and reducing the number of questionnaires to eliminate similar measures.

**Study design**

The research reported in this article is an analysis of data collected at the baseline stage of a randomised controlled trial (protocol #NCT02838290) of the effect of an intervention on doctors’ levels of occupational distress and health problems. The trial took place from July to November 2016. Due to the complexity of the trial, this paper reports a cross-sectional analysis of the baseline data.

**Participants and study size**

Doctors took part in this study online (Qualtrics). They learnt about the study through medical Royal Colleges, NHS trusts and the British Medical Association (BMA). To prevent selection bias based on specialty, we invited all Royal Colleges from which nine agreed to distribute information about the research to their members. To prevent selection bias due to an NHS trust’s reputation we randomly selected 25% NHS trusts. From the ones possible to reach, nine distributed invitations to this study. The third source of data was the BMA’s research panel. The majority of UK medical doctors are members of the BMA and any of them can join the BMA’s research panel; therefore, this panel represented a broad spectrum of doctors. All medical doctors working in the UK were included in the baseline data analysis.

**Measures**

**Outcome measures:** doctors completed a variety of questionnaires assessing health problems. In some cases, we analysed responses to individual items in addition to the average of whole questionnaires because this offered richer insights into the prevalence of certain types of substance misuse (eg, binge-drinking), different symptoms of ill health (eg, backache), different signs of binge-eating (eg, uncontrollable eating) and sleep disturbances (eg, trouble falling asleep). This also enabled a better understanding of what aspects of health problems are predicted by occupational distress.

1. **Alcohol and drug use:** alcohol dependence was assessed with the Patient Health Questionnaire, and the alcohol use habits with three items from the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. Two items from the Brief COPE questionnaire evaluated doctors’ tendency to use substances as a stress coping strategy. Drug use list of 22 illicit and legal drugs was devised from the Commonly Abused Drugs Charts and the UK drug misuse declaration.

2. **Binge-eating habits:** these were measured using the binge-eating disorder items from the Eating Disorder Diagnostic Scale (as a scale and separate items).

3. **Sleep disturbances:** insomnia was measured with the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI; Cronbach’s α=0.891). Sleep problems were items derived from the Effort-Reward scale and ISI.

4. **Ill health symptoms:** the Physical Symptom Inventory comprising 12 items was used to assess the frequency with which doctors experienced various symptoms.

**Predictor measures:** the predictor variables and measuring instruments captured different types of occupational distress and job factors:

1. **Psychiatric morbidity:** this was measured using the General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12; Cronbach’s α=0.927). This measure of psychiatric morbidity was chosen instead of others (eg, Patient Health Questionnaire) because GHQ-12 was previously extensively used to examine working populations, including doctors.

2. **Burnout:** emotional exhaustion from the Maslach Burnout Inventory was assessed in this study (Cronbach’s α=0.905). Emotional exhaustion was selected because previous research shows that it is the best predictor of stress-related health among the three burnout dimensions.

3. **Job effort:** the Job Effort scale from the Effort-Reward scale measured time pressure, interruptions and demands at work (Cronbach’s α=0.770).
4. **Work-life imbalance:** was measured using the Work-Family Conflict scale (Cronbach’s α=0.934).
5. **Maladaptive coping strategies:** two scales from the Brief COPE questionnaire were used: coping through substance use (Cronbach’s α=0.872), and coping through self-blame (Cronbach's α=0.783).
6. **Work experience:** years working in medicine.
7. **Work place type:** doctors indicated whether they work in a hospital or other setting.

More information about the measures is presented in table 1.

**Statistical methods**

Outcome variables were recoded into binary variables in order to distinguish between the presence and absence of a health problem and to identify factors that raise the risk of the symptom being present. The cut-off points where possible were identified from the literature (see citations within table 1). For sleep problems, we determined the cut-off points based on the guidance for the ISI. For each item doctors reporting moderate or severe sleep problems were noted as having the symptom present, and reporting no/mild sleep problems were noted as having the symptom absent. Doctors’ responses about using substances to cope with stress were dichotomised as either not doing so, or using substances a little bit, to a medium extent or a lot. Frequency of drinking was divided into drinking alcohol less than two to three times a week and more than two to three times a week. Ill health symptoms were recoded such that the presence of each symptom meant experiencing once/twice per week or more often (see table 1 for more details). Logistic regression tested the impact of predictors on the odds of the outcomes using SPSS V21 software.

**RESULTS**

In total, 417 UK doctors participated. The mean age was 47.23 years (SD=10.97), and there was an equivalent split of gender (48% males) and seniority (49% consultants). We compared demographic characteristics of doctors in this study with doctors on the List of Registered Medical Practitioners (LRMP) and the comparison showed that the current sample largely mirrors the demographics of UK medical doctors in terms of the proportion of doctors by gender, age, grade and specialty, except that there was a higher representation of consultants and public health doctors than the proportions within the LRMP (table 2).

Table 1 shows the prevalence and descriptive statistics of different types of occupational distress, for example, 32.7% of doctors had psychiatric morbidity and 55.3% were emotionally exhausted.

**How many doctors use alcohol or drugs?**

Table 1 shows that 53% of doctors drank alcohol ≥2 times a week, 27% consumed ≥3 drinks on a typical day of drinking and 44% binge-drunk by consuming ≥6+ drinks on one occasion. Five per cent of doctors met the criteria for alcohol dependence, but the rest of doctors did not report significant impairments in their occupational or other functioning as a result of drinking alcohol. In terms of illicit/non-illicit drug use, 44% of doctors used some type of drugs but almost all were non-illicit drugs: 3% of doctors used prescription opioids, 2% used benzodiazepines, 5% used sleep medication, 5% smoked tobacco, 7% used herbal or homeopathic remedies and 35% used over-the-counter medicines. Illegal drug use was rare: only one doctor reported cocaine use and one doctor used amyl nitrite. No doctor reported using amphetamines, anabolic steroids, cannabis, ecstasy, heroin, ketamine, khat, LSD, magic mushrooms, mephedrone, methadone, methamphetamine or tranquillisers.

**Are distressed doctors more likely to use alcohol/drugs?**

Coping with stress was the reason given by many doctors for drinking alcohol or taking drugs, with 34% saying that they used substances in order to feel better, and 22% used substances to help them get through stressful events. Table 3 shows logistic regression results analysing the effects of occupational distress and job factors on alcohol and drug use. The model significance testing shows that the predictors significantly explained variance in doctors using substances to help them get through something (6%), drinking alcohol frequently (38%) and large amounts (12%), binge-drinking (28%) and being alcohol dependent (28%). The predictors did not explain variance in drug use and doctors using substances to feel better (p>0.05). Doctors who coped with stress by using substances had a higher risk of frequent alcohol use, binge-drinking, alcohol dependence and drug use (p≤0.022). The results also show that having more experience working in medicine raised the risk of a doctor drinking alcohol frequently (OR=1.036; p=0.002), but lowered the risk of binge-drinking (OR=0.970; p=0.007). Doctors who worked in a hospital were more likely to drink high amounts of alcohol on a typical day of drinking and to binge-drink (OR≥1.672; p≤0.044). Doctors who reacted to stress by blaming themselves were more likely to use substances to get through something (OR=1.374; p=0.039). Burnout, work-life imbalance and job effort were not significant unique predictors of substance use, although the combined models were significant. The exception was psychiatric morbidity which had a significant unique effect of decreasing the risk of doctors drinking alcohol frequently (OR=0.478; p=0.019).

**How many doctors binge-eat?**

Table 1 shows that 35% of doctors ate a large amount of food when they were not physically hungry, 31% ate until they felt uncomfortably full and 24%–29% of doctors experienced negative emotions after overeating such as embarrassment, disgust, depression or guilt. We found that 8% of doctors had a binge-eating disorder.
### Table 1: Description of measures

| Item                                      | No. of | % of doctors with present symptom/M (SD) | Recoding (if applicable) | Measure                                      | Measure/original scoring |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| **Sleep disturbances**                    |        |                                          |                          |                                              |                          |
| Difficulty falling asleep                 | 390    | 1                                        | 22                       | 0, 1—symptom absent; 2, 3, 4—symptom present | Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) |
| Difficulty staying asleep                 | 390    | 1                                        | 35                       |                                              |                          |
| Sleep problems interfere with daily functioning | 389    | 1                                        | 35                       |                                              |                          |
| Worried or distressed about a current sleep problem | 390    | 1                                        | 20                       |                                              |                          |
| Dissatisfied with sleep pattern           | 390    | 1                                        | 44                       | 0, 1, 2—symptom absent (2 is included as it means ‘unsure’); 3, 4—symptom present |                          |
| Think about work when they go to bed      | 417    | 1                                        | 61                       | 0, 1—symptom absent; 2, 3—symptom present    | Effort-Reward scale      |
| Trouble sleeping if they postpone tasks   | 416    | 1                                        | 49                       | 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree)   |                          |
| **Insomnia**                              |        |                                          |                          |                                              |                          |
| Subscore of Insomnia                      | 390    | 7                                        | 11                       | ≤14—symptom absent (no, subthreshold insomnia); ≥15—symptom present (moderate, severe insomnia) | ISI                      |
| **Substance use**                         |        |                                          |                          |                                              |                          |
| Substance use in order to feel better     | 392    | 1                                        | 34                       | 1—symptom absent; 2, 3, 4—symptom present    | The Brief COPE           |
| Substance use in order to get through something | 393    | 1                                        | 22                       | 1 (I usually do not do this) to 4 (I usually do this a lot) |                          |
| Frequency of drinking alcohol             | 386    | 1                                        | 53                       | 1, 2, 3—not drinking or drinking less than two to three times a week; 4, 5—drinking two to three times a week or more often | Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test |
| Quantity of drinks on typical day of drinking | 362    | 1                                        | 27                       | 1—drinking 1, 2 drinks; 2, 3, 4, 5—drinking three or more drinks |                          |
| Drink six or more drinks on one occasion  | 373    | 1                                        | 44                       | 1—never; 2, 3, 4, 5—binge-drinking            |                          |
| Alcohol dependence                        | 377    | 5                                        | 5                        | Substance abuse was identified if any of the items were answered ‘yes’ | The Patient Health Questionnaire |
| **Drug use**                              | 380    | 22                                       | 44                       | Drug use was identified if any of the items were answered ‘yes’ | Commonly Abused Drugs    |

**Physical symptoms**

Continued
| Item                                | N     | No. of Items | % of doctors with present symptom/M (SD) | Recoding (if applicable) | Measure                                         | Measure/original scoring |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fatigue                             | 390   | 1            | 69                                     | 1, 2—symptom absent; 3, 4, 5—symptom present | The Physical Symptom Inventory | 1 (not at all) to 5 (every day)               |
| Upset stomach or nausea             | 390   | 1            | 19                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Backache                            | 390   | 1            | 33                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Headaches                           | 390   | 1            | 27                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Acid indigestion or heartburn       | 390   | 1            | 23                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Eye strain                          | 390   | 1            | 29                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Diarrhoea                           | 390   | 1            | 12                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Ringing in the ears                 | 390   | 1            | 13                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| Stomach cramps                      | 389   | 1            | 8                                      |                          |                                                |                          |
| Constipation                        | 390   | 1            | 4                                      |                          |                                                |                          |
| Loss of appetite                    | 390   | 1            | 7                                      |                          |                                                |                          |
| Dizziness                           | 390   | 1            | 8                                      |                          |                                                |                          |
| Eating large amounts of food when   | 316   | 1            | 35                                     | N/A                      | The Binge Eating Scale                          | 0 (no) and 1 (yes)       |
| not physically hungry               |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| Eat until feeling uncomfortably    | 316   | 1            | 31                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| full                                |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| Eat alone because they feel        | 315   | 1            | 24                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| embarrassed                        |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| Feel disgusted with themselves,    | 316   | 1            | 28                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| depressed or very guilty after     |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| overeating                         |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| Feel upset about their uncontrol-  | 316   | 1            | 29                                     |                          |                                                |                          |
| lable eating or weight gain         |       |              |                                         |                          |                                                |                          |
| Binge-eating                        | 316   | 9            | 8                                      | Please see details for  | The Binge Eating Scale                          | 8 items—0 (no) and 1 (yes); 1 question—0 to 7 days |
|                                    |       |              |                                         | coding                   |                                                |                          |

**Predictor variables**

- **Burnout: emotional exhaustion**
  - 406 8 55 (M=3.16; SD=1.34)
  - Recoded for prevalence: <27—symptom absent; ≥27—symptom present
  - Maslach Burnout Inventory
  - 9 items; 0 (never) to 6 (every day)

- **Psychiatric morbidity**
  - 393 12 33 (M=2.19; SD=0.55)
  - Recoded for prevalence: 0, 1 into 0 and 2, 3 into 2; and <4—symptom absent; ≥4—symptom present
  - General Health Questionnaire-12
  - 12 items; 0 (better than usual/not at all) to 3 (much less than usual/much less capable)

- **Effort scale**
  - 415 3 M=3.3 (SD=0.6)
  - Effort-Reward scale
  - 3 items; 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree)
Are distressed doctors more likely to binge-eat?

Table 4 shows that all models tested were statistically significant and the predictors explained 8.1%–17.1% of variance in binge-eating habits (p<0.05). Types of occupational distress that, individually, significantly predicted binge-eating habits were: self-blaming, work-life imbalance and burnout. More experienced doctors were less likely to feel disgusted with themselves after binge-eating (OR=0.966; p=0.009), as were doctors who worked in hospitals (OR=0.453; p=0.008). Insomnia, by itself, did not predict binge-eating, and nor did coping with stress through substance use (p>0.05).

How many doctors have sleep disturbances?

Logistic regression models predicting seven signs of sleep problems and insomnia are presented in Table 5. All models were statistically significant explaining 23.4%–39.1% of variance. The predictors explained occupational distress and job factors significantly predicted sleep disturbances among doctors. Doctors with psychiatric morbidity were more likely to have insomnia, difficulty falling asleep, think about work when they went to bed, find that sleep problems interfered with their daily functioning (OR ≥ 2.117; p ≤ 0.026), and burnout increased the risk of all seven sleep disturbances (OR ≥ 1.344; p ≤ 0.036). Other significant unique predictors of sleep problems among doctors were: maladaptive coping with stress, work-life imbalance and working in a hospital (p ≤ 0.030).

How many doctors suffer from daily or frequent ill health?

Sixty-nine per cent of doctors had fatigue and between 19% and 29% frequently experienced other type of ill health problems, for example, upset stomach, headache, and frequent daily/weekly nonsymptomatic stomach cramps, appetite loss and diarrhea. Doctors with psychiatric morbidity were three times more likely to have frequent sleep problems and insomnia, difficulty falling asleep, and work-related symptoms. Only 8% or fewer doctors reported frequent (daily/weekly) non-menstrual stomach cramps, constipation, appetite loss and dizziness, therefore these symptoms were not analysed using logistic regression.

Table 1 shows that 22% of doctors had difficulty falling asleep, 35% difficulty staying asleep, 41% were dissatisfied with their sleep pattern, 20% were worried or distressed about a current sleep problem, and 35% of doctors thought about work when they went to bed and 49% had trouble sleeping if they postponed something they were supposed to do that day. The ISI showed that 12% of doctors had severe/moderate insomnia.

Table 1 Continued

| Item | N | No. of Items | % of doctors with present symptom/M (SD) | Recoding (if applicable) | Measure | Measure/original scoring |
|------|---|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Work-family Imbalance | 416 | 5 | M=5.26 (SD=1.38) | N/A | Work-Family Conflict scale | 5 items; 0 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree) |
| Coping: substance use | 392 | 2 | M=2.33 (SD=0.88) | N/A | The Brief COPE | 2 items; 1 (I usually do not do this) to 4 (I usually do this a lot) |
| Coping: self-blame | 393 | 2 | M=1.37 (SD=0.61) | N/A | |

N/A, not available.
8%–35.2% of variance in doctors presenting with ill health symptoms; only the effects on back pain were non-significant (p=0.083). Several types of occupational distress had significant unique effects, meaning that they individually predicted doctors’ health. For instance, burnout raised the odds of doctors suffering from fatigue (OR=1.804; p<0.001); job effort raised the odds of headaches (OR=1.905; p=0.030); work-life imbalance raised the odds of diarrhoea (OR=1.717; p=0.005) and psychiatric morbidity raised the odds of doctors suffering from fatigue, upset stomach or nausea, headaches, acid/indigestion/heartburn and eye strain (OR ≥1.930; p ≤0.017).

Working in a hospital did not, by itself, predict doctors’ presentation of ill health symptoms, and nor did using substances to cope with stress (p>0.05). More years of experience in medicine decreased the odds of doctors having fatigue, upset stomach or nausea and headaches (OR ≥0.963; p ≤0.024), but more experienced doctors had increased odds of ear ringing (OR=1.050; p=0.002).

### DISCUSSION

**Prevalence of occupational distress and health problems among UK doctors**

This study shows the prevalence of occupational distress and health problems such as ill health symptoms, and health-related problems (eg, substance use) among UK doctors. The results replicate a recent systematic review about the prevalence of burnout and psychiatric morbidity \(^5\) by finding that 32.7% of UK doctors have psychiatric morbidity and 55.3% a type of burnout called emotional exhaustion while providing new evidence about the prevalence of types of problems that were unrepresented in previous literature. The results showed...

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**Table 2** Participants’ sociodemographic characteristics

| Sociodemographic characteristics | % (n) or M (SD) | LRMP |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Gender (male)                    | 48% (199)      | 54.5%|
| Age (years)                      | 47.23 (10.97)  |      |
| Under 30                         | 7% (28)        | 13%  |
| 30–49                            | 46% (190)      | 59%  |
| Over 50                          | 48% (197)      | 28%  |
| Year of experience in medicine   | 22.94 (11.35)  | N/A  |
| Grade                            |                |      |
| Junior doctor                    | 20% (82)       | 21%  |
| General practitioner             | 18% (75)       | 23%  |
| Consultant                       | 49% (203)      | 32%  |
| Other                            | 14% (57)       | 23%  |
| Workplace                        |                |      |
| Community                        | 5% (21)        |      |
| General practice                 | 15% (61)       |      |
| Hospital                         | 58% (239)      | N/A  |
| Multiple places                  | 15% (61)       |      |
| Other                            | 8% (32)        |      |
| Specialty                        |                |      |
| General practice                 | 17% (71)       | 23%  |
| Public health                    | 12% (49)       | 0.4% |
| Anaesthetics and intensive care  | 9% (39)        | 8%   |
| Paediatrics                      | 7% (27)        | 2%   |
| Emergency medicine               | 6% (24)        | 1%   |
| Psychiatry                       | 6% (25)        | 3%   |
| Other                            | 44% (184)      |      |
| Working hours                    |                |      |
| ≤40                              | 34% (141)      | N/A  |
| 41–50                            | 41% (170)      |      |
| >50                              | 15% (104)      |      |

LRMP, List of Registered Medical Practitioners; N/A, not available.
### Table 3  Logistic regression predicting substance use problems

| Subtype of Substance Use Problem | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| **Substance use in order to feel better** |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| B                               | -2.239   | 0.304                 | 0.162                          | 0.096      | -0.083            | 0.092             | N/A                 | 0.011                 | 0.053                  |
| SE                              | 0.844    | 0.258                 | 0.123                          | 0.237      | 0.100             | 0.135             | N/A                 | 0.010                 | 0.231                  |
| OR                              | 0.107    | 1.355                 | 1.175                          | 1.101      | 0.921             | 1.097             | N/A                 | 1.011                 | 1.054                  |
| OR                              | 0.008    | 0.239                 | 0.190                          | 0.685      | 0.411             | 0.493             | N/A                 | 0.278                 | 0.819                  |
| **Model**                       |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| $X^2(7)=10.96; p=0.140; R^2=0.04$|          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| **Substance use in order to get through something** |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| B                               | -3.034   | 0.423                 | 0.085                          | 0.202      | -0.179            | **0.318**         | N/A                 | 0.002                 | 0.005                  |
| SE                              | 0.963    | 0.289                 | 0.142                          | 0.274      | 0.113             | **0.154**         | N/A                 | 0.012                 | 0.266                  |
| OR                              | 0.048    | 1.527                 | 1.089                          | 1.224      | 0.836             | **1.374**         | N/A                 | 1.002                 | 1.005                  |
| OR                              | 0.002    | 0.143                 | 0.551                          | 0.461      | 0.113             | **0.039**         | N/A                 | 0.859                 | 0.986                  |
| **Model**                       |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| $X^2(7)=14.76; p=0.039; R^2=0.059$|          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| **Drinking alcohol two to three times a week or more often** |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| B                               | -2.297   | **-0.739**            | 0.203                          | -0.360     | 0.086             | -0.183            | **2.936**          | 0.035                 | 0.013                  |
| SE                              | 1.001    | **0.316**             | 0.141                          | 0.256      | 0.114             | 0.155             | **0.393**          | 0.011                 | 0.257                  |
| OR                              | 0.101    | **0.478**             | 1.226                          | 0.698      | 1.090             | 0.833             | **18.836**         | 1.036                 | 1.013                  |
| OR                              | 0.022    | **0.019**             | 0.148                          | 0.160      | 0.449             | 0.237             | <0.001             | **0.002**             | 0.960                  |
| **Model**                       |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| $X^2(8)=123.03; p<0.001; R^2=0.379$|          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| **Drink more than three drinks typically** |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| B                               | -2.593   | -0.222                | -0.041                         | 0.185      | -0.004            | -0.083            | 0.955              | 0.002                 | 0.594                  |
| SE                              | 0.975    | 0.314                 | 0.141                          | 0.281      | 0.119             | 0.161             | **0.206**          | 0.012                 | 0.276                  |
| OR                              | 0.075    | 0.801                 | 0.772                          | 1.203      | 0.996             | 0.920             | **2.599**          | 1.002                 | 1.812                  |
| OR                              | 0.008    | 0.480                 | 0.960                          | 0.511      | 0.971             | 0.604             | <0.001             | 0.885                 | 0.031                  |
| **Model**                       |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| $X^2(8)=29.10; p<0.001; R^2=0.118$|          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| **Drink six or more drinks on one occasion** |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| B                               | -0.341   | -0.481                | 0.038                          | -0.440     | 0.148             | -0.190            | **1.849**          | -0.030                | 0.514                  |
| SE                              | 0.942    | 0.308                 | 0.135                          | 0.260      | 0.113             | 0.151             | **0.267**          | 0.011                 | 0.255                  |
| OR                              | 0.711    | 0.618                 | 1.039                          | 0.644      | 1.159             | 0.827             | **6.355**          | 0.970                 | 1.672                  |
| OR                              | 0.717    | 0.118                 | 0.777                          | 0.090      | 0.191             | 0.209             | <0.001             | **0.007**             | 0.044                  |
| **Model**                       |          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |
| $X^2(8)=83.18; p<0.001; R^2=0.279$|          |                       |                                |            |                   |                   |                     |                       |                        |

Alcohol dependence
### Table 3  Continued

|                        | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| B                      | -3.171   | -0.047                | 0.037                          | -0.855     | 0.162             | -0.091             | 1.819                 | -0.041                  | 0.095                  |
| SE                     | 1.781    | 0.581                 | 0.286                          | 0.623      | 0.269             | 0.350              | 0.359                 | 0.028                   | 0.616                  |
| OR                     | 0.042    | 0.955                 | 1.037                          | 0.425      | 1.176             | 0.913              | 6.165                 | 0.960                   | 1.100                  |
| P value                | 0.075    | 0.936                 | 0.898                          | 0.170      | 0.548             | 0.795              | <0.001                | 0.153                   | 0.877                  |

Model: $X^2(8)=34.648; p<0.001; R^2=0.280$

### Drug use

|                        | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| B                      | -1.732   | -0.084                | 0.073                          | 0.192      | 0.067             | 0.068              | 0.425                 | -0.011                  | -0.047                 |
| SE                     | 0.830    | 0.256                 | 0.120                          | 0.228      | 0.099             | 0.133              | 0.186                 | 0.010                   | 0.226                  |
| OR                     | 0.177    | 0.92                  | 1.076                          | 1.211      | 1.069             | 1.070              | 1.530                 | 0.989                   | 0.954                  |
| P value                | 0.037    | 0.744                 | 0.541                          | 0.400      | 0.501             | 0.608              | 0.022                 | 0.287                   | 0.835                  |

Model: $X^2(8)=13.935; p=0.083; R^2=0.051$

*1=hospital (n=239); 0=other (n=175).
N/A, scale is not included in the analysis because predictor is a part of it.

p<0.05 values are in bold.
that 11% of doctors have insomnia; 20%–61% experience various sleep problems; 5% are alcohol dependent; 27%–53% drink in a hazardous way; 69% have fatigue; 4%–33% experience other physical complaints; 8% have a binge-eating disorder and 24%–35% experience binge-eating symptoms. Forty-four per cent of doctors use some type of drugs, but mostly over-the-counter medications (35%). Prescription drug use was rare (3% use opioids and 2% use benzodiazepines), suggesting that the proportion of doctors getting drug treatment for anxiety is lower than the proportion of doctors with anxiety (14.7%). Compared with the general population more doctors have psychiatric morbidity (32.7% compared with 19%), burnout (55.3% compared with 24.8%) and...
| Event                                      | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Difficulty falling asleep                 | B −5.019 | 0.906                 | 0.393                         | −0.303     | 0.107             | −0.039            | 0.617                | −0.022                 | 0.669                  |
|                                            | SE 1.098 | 0.304                 | 0.158                         | 0.313      | 0.139             | 0.171             | 0.210                | 0.013                  | 0.308                  |
|                                            | OR 0.007 | 2.474                 | 1.482                         | 0.738      | 1.113             | 0.962             | 1.854                | 0.979                  | 1.953                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | 0.003                         | 0.013      | 0.333             | 0.443             | 0.822                | 0.003                  | 0.103                  |
| Model X²(8)=65.69; p<0.001; R²=0.249         |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Difficulty staying asleep                  | B −5.593 | 0.829                 | 0.468                         | −0.022     | 0.038             | 0.155             | 0.443                | 0.014                  | 0.275                  |
|                                            | SE 1.014 | 0.286                 | 0.137                         | 0.267      | 0.114             | 0.148             | 0.202                | 0.012                  | 0.257                  |
|                                            | OR 0.004 | 2.291                 | 1.596                         | 0.978      | 1.039             | 1.168             | 1.557                | 1.014                  | 1.317                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | 0.004                         | 0.001      | 0.933             | 0.741             | 0.296                | 0.028                  | 0.233                  |
| Model X²(8)=79.09; p<0.001; R²=0.264         |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Dissatisfied with sleep pattern            | B −3.678 | 0.962                 | 0.536                         | −0.142     | −0.050            | −0.006            | 0.280                | −0.014                 | 0.438                  |
|                                            | SE 0.937 | 0.292                 | 0.134                         | 0.256      | 0.108             | 0.143             | 0.200                | 0.011                  | 0.250                  |
|                                            | OR 0.025 | 2.617                 | 1.710                         | 0.688      | 0.642             | 0.994             | 1.324                | 0.986                  | 1.549                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | 0.001                         | 0.001      | 0.579             | 0.951             | 0.966                | 0.160                  | 0.200                  |
| Model X²(8)=85.18; p<0.001; R²=0.274         |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Sleep problems interfere with daily functioning | B −5.352 | 1.047                 | 0.492                         | −0.303     | 0.058             | 0.347             | 0.485                | −0.016                 | 0.483                  |
|                                            | SE 1.040 | 0.299                 | 0.144                         | 0.283      | 0.120             | 0.153             | 0.208                | 0.012                  | 0.272                  |
|                                            | OR 0.005 | 2.848                 | 1.636                         | 0.739      | 1.059             | 1.414             | 1.625                | 0.984                  | 1.621                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | <0.001                        | 0.001      | 0.284             | 0.631             | 0.023                | 0.019                  | 0.187                  |
| Model X²(8)=102.74; p<0.001; R²=0.333        |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Worried or distressed about a current sleep problem | B −6.003 | 1.342                 | 0.570                         | −0.414     | 0.014             | 0.267             | −0.033               | −0.013                 | 0.776                  |
|                                            | SE 1.202 | 0.321                 | 0.171                         | 0.340      | 0.146             | 0.179             | 0.232                | 0.014                  | 0.331                  |
|                                            | OR 0.002 | 3.826                 | 1.768                         | 0.661      | 1.014             | 1.306             | 0.968                | 0.987                  | 2.172                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | <0.001                        | 0.001      | 0.224             | 0.924             | 0.136                | 0.888                  | 0.362                  |
| Model X²(8)=86.58; p<0.001; R²=0.327         |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Think about work when they go to bed        | B −6.476 | 0.750                 | 0.295                         | 0.214      | 0.456             | 0.616             | −0.053               | −0.010                 | 0.399                  |
|                                            | SE 1.091 | 0.337                 | 0.141                         | 0.263      | 0.116             | 0.160             | 0.227                | 0.012                  | 0.263                  |
|                                            | OR 0.002 | 2.117                 | 1.344                         | 1.238      | 1.577             | 1.851             | 0.948                | 0.990                  | 1.491                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | 0.026                         | 0.036      | 0.416             | <0.001            | 0.814                | 0.393                  | 0.128                  |
| Model X²(8)=128.23; p<0.001; R²=0.391        |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |
| Trouble sleeping if they postpone tasks     | B −3.377 | 0.434                 | 0.337                         | −0.273     | 0.243             | 0.460             | 0.090                | −0.013                 | 0.011                  |
|                                            | SE 0.901 | 0.277                 | 0.128                         | 0.247      | 0.107             | 0.140             | 0.196                | 0.011                  | 0.239                  |
|                                            | OR 0.034 | 1.544                 | 1.401                         | 0.761      | 1.275             | 1.584             | 1.094                | 0.988                  | 1.011                  |
|                                            | P value  | <0.001                | 0.117                         | 0.008      | 0.270             | 0.023             | 0.001                | 0.648                  | 0.237                  |
| Model X²(8)=72.32; p<0.001; R²=0.234         |          |                       |                               |            |                   |                   |                      |                        |                        |

**Continued**
more doctors have physical complaints such as back pain (eg, 34% compared with 8%–28% in the general population). However, fewer doctors have insomnia (11%) or are alcohol dependent (5%) compared with the general population, whereby 37% have insomnia and 13.9%–29.1% have alcohol use disorder. The results from this study also revealed a higher prevalence of burnout than the National Trainee Survey which reported that 23.8% of medical trainees have burnout but this could be because the current study had a high representation of consultants (49%). The current study supports the recent BMA annual survey reporting that 61% of doctors feel that their stress levels have increased over the last year by showing that a similar proportion of doctors (55.3%) have a type of burnout called emotional exhaustion.

**Occupational distress increases the odds of health problems among UK doctors**

The results show that occupational distress increases the odds of doctors using substances, having sleep disturbances, frequent symptoms of ill health and binge-eating. Even taking into consideration whether or not a doctor works in a hospital, the risk of health problems still rises when doctors have signs of occupational distress such as burnout. Previous research showed that distress, coping strategies and job factors are associated with health problems. This study replicates previous findings while demonstrating the generalisability of the effects to a wider range of health issues among UK doctors from various specialties.

**Alcohol/drug use**

Distressed doctors are more likely to use alcohol, with 22%–34% of doctors reporting that they use substances to feel better or help them get through stressful events. Doctors who cope with stress by using substances have a higher risk of alcohol dependence (OR=6.165), binge-drinking (OR=6.355), drinking larger amounts of alcohol (OR=2.599) and a higher risk of using alcohol more frequently (OR=18.836). Doctors who react to stress by blaming themselves are more likely to use substances to get through something (OR=1.374). Having more experience working in medicine makes a doctor more likely to drink alcohol frequently (OR=1.036) but lowers the likelihood of binge-drinking (OR=0.970). Doctors who work in a hospital are more likely to drink high amounts of alcohol on a typical day of drinking (OR=1.812) and to binge-drink (OR=1.672). In understanding the effects of occupational distress on alcohol or drug use, the results showed the usefulness of assessing the combined effects of different types of occupational distress, but that, except for psychiatric morbidity, burnout, work-life imbalance and job effort do not individually predict alcohol use. This suggests that occupational distress is best understood as a syndrome when understanding its effect on alcohol use. These findings extend previous studies which show that burnout, depression and psychiatric morbidity individually predict using alcohol dependence/abuse. The results also show that—for UK doctors—occupational distress as a syndrome has no significant effect on legal or illegal drug use. Only doctors who cite substance use as a strategy that they use to cope with stress are significantly more likely to use drugs (OR=1.530)—and most of these are prescription or over-the-counter drugs.

**Binge-eating**

The risks of doctors binge-eating and experiencing negative emotions after over-eating are raised by occupational distress (OR=1.311 to 1.841), for example, burnout, coping with stress by blaming oneself and work-life imbalance. This supports previous studies showing that binge-eating is a method of coping with stress that offers people an initial sense of comfort. Doctors who have longer experience working in medicine, and doctors who work in hospitals, are less likely to have unpleasant emotions after binge-eating (OR=0.966 and 0.453), suggesting that community-based doctors are more at risk of finding that binge-eating makes them feel worse, rather than better. The amount of effort that a doctor puts into their job lowers the risk of their suffering from a binge-eating disorder (OR=0.187). Psychiatric morbidity, by itself, did not predict binge-eating, and nor did coping with stress through substance use.

**Sleep disturbances**

Occupational distress and job factors significantly predict sleep problems and insomnia among doctors, supporting the view of occupational distress as a syndrome, while also revealing that certain types of occupational distress can also, individually, predict sleep disturbances. Previous research show that physicians with high burnout, for example, are more likely to experience sleep related...
### Table 6 Logistic regression predicting ill health

| Ill health                  | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| **Fatigue**                 | B        | 0.686                 | 0.590                           | 0.106      | 0.255             | 0.056               | 0.308                  | -0.083                  | 0.308                  |
|                             | SE       | 1.079                 | 0.152                           | 0.050      | 0.115             | 0.164               | 0.247                  | 0.012                   | 0.276                  |
|                             | OR       | 2.577                 | 1.804                           | 1.135      | 1.058             | 1.360               | 1.087                  | 0.972                   | 0.878                  |
|                             | P value  | 0.014                 | <0.001                          | 0.635      | 0.623             | 0.060               | 0.735                  | 0.019                   | 0.637                  |
| Model X²(8)=106.899; p<0.001; R²=0.352 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Upset stomach or nausea**| B        | 0.390                 | 0.157                           | 0.094      | 0.091             | -0.111              | 0.057                  | -0.200                  | -0.038                 |
|                             | SE       | 0.386                 | 0.157                           | 0.094      | 0.091             | -0.111              | 0.057                  | -0.200                  | -0.038                 |
|                             | OR       | 1.265                 | 0.590                           | 0.176      | -0.172            | 0.161               | 0.026                  | -0.070                  | -0.001                 |
|                             | P value  | <0.001                | 0.001                           | 0.001      | 0.001             | 0.001               | 0.001                  | 0.001                   | 0.001                  |
| Model X²(8)=45.36; p<0.001; R²=0.185 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Backache**                | B        | 0.863                 | 0.126                           | 0.244      | 0.108             | 0.136               | 0.173                  | 0.237                   | 0.014                  |
|                             | SE       | 1.089                 | 0.157                           | 0.094      | 0.091             | -0.111              | 0.057                  | -0.200                  | -0.038                 |
|                             | OR       | 2.544                 | 1.098                           | 1.095      | 0.989             | 1.059               | 0.819                  | 0.963                   | 0.942                  |
|                             | P value  | 0.019                 | 0.019                           | 0.019      | 0.019             | 0.019               | 0.019                  | 0.019                   | 0.019                  |
| Model X²(8)=13.96; p=0.083; R²=0.051 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Headaches**               | B        | 0.944                 | 0.272                           | 0.644      | 0.069             | 0.035               | 0.132                  | -0.029                  | 0.394                  |
|                             | SE       | 1.114                 | 0.143                           | 0.297      | 0.125             | 0.158               | 0.208                  | 0.013                   | 0.280                  |
|                             | OR       | 2.570                 | 1.905                           | 1.071      | 1.035             | 1.141               | 0.972                  | 1.483                   | 1.483                  |
|                             | P value  | 0.001                 | 0.001                           | 0.001      | 0.001             | 0.001               | 0.001                  | 0.001                   | 0.001                  |
| Model X²(8)=75.67; p<0.001; R²=0.267 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Acid indigestion or heartburn** | B        | 0.826                 | 0.120                           | 0.323      | -0.011            | 0.007               | -0.062                  | 0.007                   | 0.185                  |
|                             | SE       | 1.030                 | 0.142                           | 0.284      | 0.119             | 0.158               | 0.209                  | 0.012                   | 0.270                  |
|                             | OR       | 2.284                 | 1.128                           | 1.382      | 0.989             | 1.007               | 0.940                  | 1.007                   | 1.203                  |
|                             | P value  | 0.001                 | 0.001                           | 0.001      | 0.001             | 0.001               | 0.001                  | 0.001                   | 0.001                  |
| Model X²(8)=27.78; p=0.001; R²=0.109 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Eye strain**              | B        | 0.657                 | -0.06                           | 0.496      | 0.066             | -0.027              | 0.088                  | -0.012                  | -0.129                 |
|                             | SE       | 0.945                 | 0.13                            | 0.259      | 0.110             | 0.146               | 0.194                  | 0.011                   | 0.249                  |
|                             | OR       | 1.930                 | 0.942                           | 1.641      | 1.068             | 0.973               | 1.092                  | 0.988                   | 0.879                  |
|                             | P value  | <0.001                | 0.017                           | 0.647      | 0.056             | 0.550               | 0.851                  | 0.650                   | 0.299                  |
| Model X²(8)=22.45; p=0.004; R²=0.084 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Diarrhoea**               | B        | 0.576                 | -0.155                          | -0.245     | 0.541             | 0.212               | -0.020                  | 0.002                   | 0.148                  |
|                             | SE       | 1.317                 | 0.179                           | 0.363      | 0.191             | 0.198               | 0.259                  | 0.015                   | 0.350                  |
|                             | OR       | 1.779                 | 0.857                           | 0.783      | 1.717             | 1.237               | 0.981                  | 1.002                   | 1.159                  |
|                             | P value  | 0.001                 | 0.098                           | 0.386      | 0.501             | 0.005               | 0.284                  | 0.940                   | 0.877                  |
| Model X²(8)=21.640; p=0.006; R²=0.106 |          |                       |                                 |            |                   |                     |                        |                         |                        |
| **Ringing in the ears**     | B        | 0.315                 | 0.292                           | -0.372     | -0.018            | 0.063               | -0.155                  | 0.048                   | <0.0001                |
|                             | SE       | 1.204                 | 0.182                           | 0.342      | 0.144             | 0.192               | 0.262                  | 0.015                   | 0.316                  |

Continued
problems. This study extends our understanding of the risk factors and shows that burnout, psychiatric morbidity, maladaptive coping strategies, work-life imbalance and working in a hospital increase the risk of sleep disturbances (OR=1.344 to 3.826). This means that the risk of sleep problems or insomnia exists even if doctors are suffering from just one of these types of occupational distress, which is particularly noticeable with the increase in psychiatric morbidity. The sleep problems doctors experience include trouble falling/staying asleep, worrying about work when trying to sleep, and finding that sleep problems interfere with daily functioning.

Daily or frequent ill health
Occupational distress increases the odds of doctors suffering from fatigue, upset stomach or nausea, headaches, acid/indigestion or heartburn, eye strain, diarrhoea and ringing in the ears but not back pain. Psychiatric morbidity, burnout, coping with stress by blaming oneself, job effort and work-life imbalance each, as individual predictors, also raise the odds of doctors suffering from frequent ill health (OR=1.050 to 3.544). These findings extend previous studies which investigate how the working conditions experienced by doctors relate to ill health by showing that occupational distress, especially psychiatric morbidity, increases the risk of physical health problems. Doctors who work in a hospital do not have increased odds of ill health symptoms, and nor do doctors who use substances to cope with stress. More experienced doctors have lower odds of fatigue, upset stomach or nausea and headaches (OR=0.963 to 0.972), but are at a greater risk of suffering from ringing ears (OR=1.050).

Table 6 Continued

|                          | Constant | Psychiatric morbidity | Burnout (emotional exhaustion) | Job effort | Work-life balance | Coping: self-blame | Coping: substance use | Work experience (years) | Work place (hospital)* |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| OR                       | 0.036    | 1.370                 | 1.338                          | 0.689      | 0.983             | 1.065               | 0.857                 | 1.050                  | 1.000                  |
| P value                  | 0.006    | 0.379                 | 0.109                          | 0.277      | 0.903             | 0.742               | 0.555                 | 0.002                  | 1.000                  |

Model $\chi^2(8)=16.817$; p=0.032; $R^2=0.080$

*p=1=Hospital (n=239); 0=other (n=175).

*p<0.05 values are in bold.

The meaning of the study: possible implications for clinicians and policymakers
Occupational distress among doctors has a detrimental effect on the quality of care and patient safety. This study has revealed that occupational distress also increases the risk of doctors suffering from health problems (OR=1.036 to 1.836). The impact of occupational distress on ill health could increase levels of sickness-absence among doctors, thus reducing patient safety because of understaffing. Likewise, the impact of occupational distress on substance use and sleep problems could mean that distress indirectly impairs doctors’ fitness to practise, judgement or decision-making because of being intoxicated, hung-over or having disturbed sleep. Therefore, we recommend that doctors’ mentors, supervisors, peers and occupational health support services recognise and act on (1) the prevalence of occupational distress and health problems among doctors; (2) the possibility that occupational distress raises the risk of several health problems and (3) the need to provide early interventions that prevent doctors who are experiencing occupational distress from suffering the long-term health effects of sleep disturbances, frequent symptoms of ill health and adopting negative health behaviours, such as binge-drinking or eating in order to cope.

Strengths and weaknesses of the study and future research
This study is the first to explore the impact of occupational distress and work factors on the risk of health problems among UK doctors from various specialties. A weakness of this study is that the analysis is cross-sectional. We need future experimental research to test causation between occupational distress and health problems using a longitudinal design, and an evaluation of effect sizes using indicators such as Cohen’s d. It was not possible to reliably convert odds ratios into Cohen’s d within the current study because of the limitations of interpreting Cohen’s d from data with dichotomous outcome variables. We also encourage future research to measure hypotheses that were not possible to test within the current study, for example, whether the risk of gastrointestinal problems among doctors rises with patient caseload or infection exposure.

It was not possible to calculate the response rate because it was not clear whether all NHS trusts and medical Royal Colleges who agreed to take part in this study actually distributed the invitation and to how many doctors. We are also mindful that some participants might not have been comfortable answering some sensitive questions (eg, about illicit drug or alcohol use), but the risk of response bias was mitigated by allowing doctors to complete confidential self-reported questionnaires. This is a recognised methods of measuring health and health-related behaviours (eg, alcohol intake). We also recognise that using individual items from previously validated questionnaires (rather than all items) might have an impact on the validity and reliability of the measurement methods.
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