

Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Sleep Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/sleep



Letter to the Editor

Re: Sørengaard TA, Saksvik-Lehouillier I. Associations between burnout symptoms and sleep among workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sleep Med. 2022 Feb;90:199–203



Dear Editor.

We applaud the recent publication by Sorengard and Saksvik-Lehouillier associating burnout symptoms with later sleep impairment among critical workforce [1]. We highlight the bidirectional nature of this relationship: impaired sleep also likely contributes to the evolution of and lasting impacts of burnout, especially among healthcare workers. Healthcare worker burnout was already seriously underappreciated and unmitigated before 2020, and has since soared [2], but reports of comprehensive, effective solutions are few.

Adequate sleep is key for performance, mental health, wellbeing, and recovery. Unfortunately, achieving adequate sleep has long been overlooked as an important lever in physician readiness to work. In 2020, American Academy of Sleep Medicine addressed the role of sleep in physician burnout [3], noting that sleep deprivation due to shift-work schedules, high workload, long hours, sleep interruptions, and insufficient recovery sleep has been implicated in the genesis and perpetuation of burnout. The additional burdens presented by the pandemic have compounded both sleep disturbances and burnout. Ongoing high service demands, a culture that undervalues sleep, a lack of boundaries between work and home life in the era of digital medicine, lack of attention to scheduling, biological vulnerabilities, and potential unrecognized sleep disorders may perpetuate burnout due to unhealthy or insufficient sleep.

Adequate sleep supports resilience of the physician workforce and plays a role in patient safety. We can no longer ignore protecting the health of critical workforces, and addressing sleep health is fundamental.

Conflict of interest

The ICMJE Uniform Disclosure Form for Potential Conflicts of Interest associated with this article can be viewed by clicking on the following link: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sleep.2022.03.027.

References

- [1] Sørengaard TA, Saksvik-Lehouillier I. Associations between burnout symptoms and sleep among workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sleep Med 2022 Feb:90:199–203.
- Kaushik D. COVID-19 and health care workers burnout: a call for global action.
 EClinicalMedicine 2021 May;35:100808. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.100808.
- [3] Kancherla BS, Upender R, Collen JF, et al. Sleep, fatigue and burnout among physicians: an American Academy of Sleep Medicine position statement. J Clin Sleep Med 2020;16(5):803—5.

Shannon S. Sullivan*

Division of Pulmonary, Asthma and Sleep Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, and by Courtesy, Division of Sleep Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA, USA

Indira Gurubhagavatula

Division of Sleep Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Corporal Michael Crescenz VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: sss333@stanford.edu (S.S. Sullivan).

25 March 2022 Available online 8 April 2022