

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Effect of an Integrated Clinical Pharmacist on the Drivers of Provider Burnout in the Primary Care Setting

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Purpose: As the prevalence of provider burnout continues to increase, it is critical to identify interventions that may impact provider satisfaction, such as an integrated clinical pharmacist. This study aimed to assess the perceived effect of pharmacist integration on primary care provider satisfaction and drivers of provider burnout in the primary care setting.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey with 11 questions across 4 domains was distributed to primary care providers in a large integrated health system.

Results: Of 295 providers invited to take the survey, 119 responded (40% response rate). Most providers had worked with a pharmacist for at least 2 years and utilized them weekly or daily. At least 87% of provider respondents strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that the integrated clinical pharmacist reduced their workload by working directly with patients and non-provider staff, improved overall medication use, helped patients meet health goals and quality measures, and overall helped them to effectively manage their panel of patients. Providers found greater meaning in work through the presence of the clinical pharmacist, which allowed them more time to focus on professionally fulfilling aspects of their work and helped them feel less emotional exhaustion. Overall, 91% of providers were extremely satisfied with the clinical pharmacy service.

Conclusions: These findings may be used to justify the expansion of clinical pharmacy services in primary care to practice areas experiencing problems with 4 specific drivers of provider burnout: workload and job demands, efficiency and resources, meaning in work, and social support and community at work. (*J Am Board Fam Med* 2021;34:553–560.)

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Introduction

Burnout is a syndrome consisting of emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and diminished efficacy.¹ More

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than half of US physicians report experiencing professional burnout.² Given the high prevalence, many interventions have been assessed to help reduce burnout. A recent systematic review and meta-analysis reported that most interventions produce small, yet significant decreases in burnout.³ However, this small benefit has a larger treatment effect when executed with an organization-directed approach.³ Shanafelt and Noseworthy⁴

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have outlined an organization-directed approach to help identify 7 key drivers of burnout and engagement, with the individual, work unit, organizational, and national factors that influence each driver.

The National Academy of Medicine recommends optimizing team-based care delivery to help reduce provider burnout.⁵ The focus of our investigation is on 1 specific member of the care team, the integrated clinical pharmacist. Existing literature describes the impact of clinical pharmacists on patient experience,⁶ improved population health,^{7–17} and reduced per-capita costs.^{18–23} However, less is known about the impact of pharmacist integration in the care team on provider burnout.

One study demonstrated high satisfaction and perceived benefit with clinical pharmacist services in primary care, but this study did not assess the potential impact of pharmacist integration in the care team on drivers of provider burnout or provide guidance for developing an organization-directed approach.²⁴ A recent study used structured interviews to evaluate the effect of pharmacist integration on provider burnout, specifically the effects of delivery of comprehensive medication management on the primary care provider's work life.²⁵ The qualitative findings of that study suggested that pharmacist integration may result in decreased workload, increased patient satisfaction, decreased mental exhaustion, enhanced professional learning, increased provider access, and achievement of quality measures.²⁵ However, that time-intensive study method has limited feasibility for determining external validity at other organizations. To our knowledge, no method currently exists to evaluate the influence of pharmacist integration on key drivers of provider burnout. This study aimed to assess the effect of an integrated clinical pharmacist on the key drivers of provider burnout in the primary care setting through a survey of providers.

Methods

This cross-sectional electronic survey was conducted at a single integrated health system in 2 states as a means of improving quality. The family medicine and internal medicine providers invited to participate represented 4 distinct geographic regions (Southeast Minnesota, Southwest Minnesota, Northwest Wisconsin, and Southwest Wisconsin) including both urban and rural practice locations.

Five of the investigators (JDH, KJY, KAKT, AJU, and SAM) developed the survey content by using the framework of an existing unpublished provider satisfaction survey. Four of the 7 key driver domains of provider burnout, as outlined by Shanafelt and Noseworthy,⁴ were selected to evaluate the effect of an integrated clinical pharmacist: workload and job demands, efficiency and resources, meaning in work, and social support and community at work. The physician investigators (ALR, JAS, and JDM) tested and reviewed the survey to optimize question content and assess feasibility. Specifically, this critique requested feedback on the clarity of both questions and answer choices, to identify any missing questions or issues with questions, and the length of time required to complete the survey.

Recruitment

A survey invitation was sent via e-mail with a cover letter describing the survey on November 5, 2019, with electronic reminders sent 7 and 14 days later. The survey was closed to participants after 21 days. The Mayo Clinic Institutional Review Board determined that this assessment did not require formal review.

Setting and Participants

The providers surveyed were physicians and advanced practice providers (APPs), namely nurse practitioners and physician assistants, working in primary care clinics in which an integrated clinical pharmacist had been part of the health care team for 12 months or longer. The clinical pharmacist team integrated within the survey practice sites includes 16 pharmacists representing 11.4 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The practice model for this team is comprehensive medication management, as outlined by the Patient-Centered Primary Care Collaborative, and includes a periodic peer-review process to ensure fidelity to the model.²⁶ Our credentialed clinical pharmacists use collaborative practice agreements when appropriate per state laws, to make prescriptive changes to medication therapy, including starting, stopping, or modifying medications and ordering laboratory tests for monitoring of safety and efficacy.

Providers within these clinics were invited to participate if they maintained at least 0.2 FTE dedicated to direct patient care. This FTE threshold was selected to ensure that the surveyed provider could accurately evaluate the effect of clinical

pharmacist collaboration. The amount of FTE dedicated to patient care was estimated by calculating a 6-month average. Resident physicians and fellows were excluded from the provider population used in this study because of expected turnover. However, staff provider residency preceptors for the medical residency programs were included, regardless of FTE dedicated to direct patient care.

Measures

The survey contained 11 questions total (Supplemental Material), with 6 questions aimed at capturing provider characteristics, including department or division, provider type, practice area, duration of pharmacist collaboration, and self-reported age and sex. Two questions assessed provider utilization of the integrated clinical pharmacist through measurement of the frequency of utilization and type of collaboration activity. We defined *collaboration activities* as chronic disease management, chart review or electronic consultation, comprehensive medication management, clinic staff drug education, care transition management, curbside consultation, same-day patient education, quality improvement initiatives, or others. One question contained 10 targeted sub-questions to assess the effect of the integrated clinical pharmacist on provider burnout by using a Likert scale with 5 response categories ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree.” The survey included an option to provide free-text feedback or concerns regarding clinical pharmacist integration into the primary care practice. Three of the descriptive questions (13 total targeted sub-questions) were mapped to 1 of the key drivers of burnout and engagement, as described by Shanafelt and Noseworthy⁴: workload and job demands, efficiency and resources, meaning in work, and social support and community at work.

Analysis

The survey responses were reported as frequencies and percentages. Associations between questions were assessed with the Pearson χ^2 test.

Results

Characteristics of Providers

Of the 295 providers invited to participate in the study survey, 119 responded, for a response rate of 40%. The providers represented the Department of Family Medicine (n = 86; 72% with a 44% response rate), Division of Community Internal

Medicine (n = 29; 24% with a 40% response rate), and the Division of General Internal Medicine (n = 4; 3% with a 15% response rate). Differences in geographic region response rates ranged from 32% to 63%. Physicians accounted for 69% (n = 82) of provider respondents, and 31% (n = 37) were APPs. In the practice sites surveyed (excluding medical residency program sites), there was an average of 10 physicians (range, 5-18) and 7 APPs (range, 2 to 14). The age of respondents was distributed with 42 respondents (37%) between 31 and 40 years, 36 (31%) between 41 and 50 years, 26 (23%) between 51 and 60 years, and 11 (10%) either 30 years or younger or 60 years or older (4 did not provide their age). Most respondents were women (n = 73; 63%; 4 missing sex). Most respondents (n = 71; 61%) reported working with an integrated clinical pharmacist in their current practice site for 2 to 5 years, with 27 (23%) working with a pharmacist for less than 2 years, and 18 (16%) for more than 5 years (3 provided responses of “I do not know” or were missing).

Pharmacist Utilization

Most providers reported using the pharmacist weekly (n = 64; 54%), with 24 (20%) using the pharmacist daily and 9 (8%) multiple times daily. Providers used the pharmacist in various roles to assist in their clinical practice (Figure 1). The most-reported collaboration activities were curbside consultations, chronic disease management, and comprehensive medication management. The frequency of utilization was similar between APPs and physicians ($P=.19$) and between family medicine and internal medicine providers ($P=.97$) as shown in Supplemental Material.

Influence of Pharmacists

The Table 1 outlines the 10 targeted survey sub-questions used to assess the effects of the integrated clinical pharmacist on provider burnout mapped to 4 of the 7 key drivers of burnout and engagement. These questions focused on the effect of a pharmacist on the provider’s ability to provide high-quality patient care. For all questions, most providers agreed or strongly agreed that the pharmacists provided a positive effect.

Satisfaction With Pharmacist

Most providers were extremely satisfied with the clinical pharmacy service (91%, 105 of 116). Of the

119 respondents, 57 provided additional commentary or feedback regarding their experience with the integrated clinical pharmacist.

Discussion

The results of this survey demonstrate that pharmacist involvement in the health care team may positively influence 4 key drivers of provider burnout: workload and job demands, efficiency and resources, meaning in work, and social support and community at work.⁴

For the workload and job demands driver of provider burnout and engagement, our results suggest a strong benefit of including clinical pharmacists in the health care team. More than 95% of providers indicated that pharmacists are a critical component of the health care team, with 1 perceived benefit suggested as a decrease in workload. The perceived decrease in workload could be related to the noted decrease in time spent answering patient questions with pharmacist involvement. One study indicated that clinical pharmacists spend an average of 1.6 hours per day assisting providers with nonvisit patient care activities.²⁷ Multiple providers commented that clinical pharmacist inclusion decreased their workload by assisting with general patient care, quality of patient care, and access limitations within primary care.

For the efficiency and resources driver of provider burnout and engagement, numerous providers commented that having clinical pharmacy services available to assist with questions or discuss clinical scenarios was an important resource in their practice. Survey responses further described the effect of the clinical pharmacy resource, with more than 90% of providers agreeing that clinical pharmacy services help patients progress toward health goals, improve quality measures, and assist with effective panel management. Improvement in medication utilization, medication knowledge, and education were some of the benefits of working with a clinical pharmacist noted in the invited comments for feedback.

Regarding the social support and community at work driver of provider burnout and engagement, providers agreed that co-management of complex patients with the pharmacist-led to less emotional exhaustion. With an aging population and increasing numbers of patients with multiple comorbid conditions and polypharmacy, care management

for complex patients is becoming an increasing aspect of primary care. Sharing that burden with professionals with expertise in managing complex medication regimens is important. This also parallels the findings of Funk and colleagues, in which providers noted that pharmacist services “decreased some of the pressure and mental/emotional burden of taking care of complex patients.”²⁵ Multiple providers commented about the positive impact of the clinical pharmacist on their practice (eg, quality, safety, and education) and that they could not imagine working without a pharmacist on the care team.

For the meaning in work driver of provider burnout and engagement, providers reported that pharmacist involvement allows providers to focus more on patient care and professional development. A majority (91%) of providers were extremely satisfied with clinical pharmacy services. This is consistent with a previous study demonstrating a high degree of satisfaction and perceived benefit with clinical pharmacist services in primary care.²⁴ As administrative burdens continue to increase for providers in primary care, sharing this burden with care team members that are best equipped to assist with specific issues, such as medication-related concerns, allows providers to focus on areas of their role they may find more personally satisfying.

An unforeseen theme arose when reviewing provider commentary about access to clinical pharmacy services. Providers indicated benefits from clinical pharmacy services that seemed to correlate with ease of access to the clinical pharmacist. Multiple providers reported appreciation with being able to easily access the clinical pharmacist for curbside consults, clinical discussions, and medication questions. For most providers, easy access was described in both physical location and timely access to the clinical pharmacist. A recent study of clinical pharmacist nonvisit care activities found that pharmacists are most often used for face-to-face curbside consults rather than inbox messages or telephone calls.²⁷ The discussion of access to clinical pharmacy services often included a desire for an increase in both the amount and availability of this resource.

Despite the potential multidimensional impact of clinical pharmacists on health care delivery, 1 barrier to expansion is limited fee-for-service revenue-generating opportunities. Pharmacists are not currently recognized as *qualified health care professionals* by the Centers for Medicare &

Table 1. Survey Responses: Effects of Integrated Pharmacists on Drivers of Burnout (n = 113)

Survey Sub-question	Response*				
	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Workload and job demands					
The clinical pharmacist is working together with other non-PCP members of our clinic team, and this results in my workload decreasing.	75 (66)	24 (21)	9 (8)	1 (1)	4 (4)
The integrated clinical pharmacist support is a critical component of the health care team structure. (n = 112)	97 (87)	11 (10)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Working with the clinical pharmacist results in a decreased amount of time I spend answering patient questions during nonvisit care time.	73 (65)	27 (24)	8 (7)	1 (1)	4 (4)
Efficiency and resources					
Clinical pharmacy services have improved overall medication use within my practice.	91 (81)	16 (14)	3 (3)	0 (0)	3 (3)
Patients who work with our clinical pharmacist make progress towards their health goals.	90 (80)	19 (17)	2 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)
Clinical pharmacy services improve our clinic's ability to meet health care quality measures.	91 (81)	15 (13)	4 (4)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Clinical pharmacy services have helped to more effectively manage my panel of patients. (n = 112)	84 (75)	17 (15)	6 (5)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Meaning in work					
Integration of a clinical pharmacist in my practice allows me to focus more on patient care and other activities that I find professionally fulfilling.	79 (70)	24 (21)	5 (4)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Clinical pharmacy services at my site has increased my opportunities for professional development.	64 (68)	23 (20)	20 (18)	1 (1)	5 (4)
Social support and community at work					
I feel less emotional exhaustion when I co-manage complex patients with the clinical pharmacist.	77 (68)	23 (20)	9 (8)	0 (0)	4 (4)

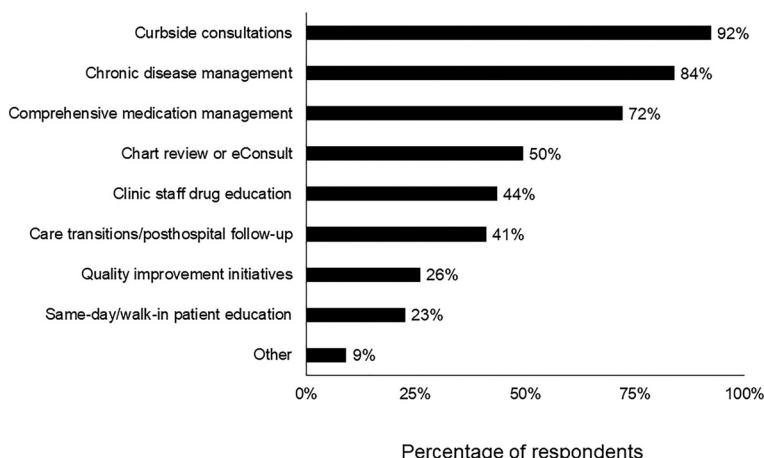
PCP, primary care provider.

*Values are number (N) and percentage (%) of respondents.

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Medicaid Services and thus are limited to indirect billing methods (chronic care management, billing incident to the provider). Despite expanded coverage for medication therapy management billing codes among some state Medicaid plans, self-

insured employer groups, or regional health plans, the fee-for-service revenue generation for a clinical pharmacist remains limited. One additional challenge for smaller practice sites is how to integrate clinical pharmacist services without requiring an

Figure 1. Provider Reasons for Pharmacist Utilization for Collaboration Activities, (n = 119).

entire FTE, which highlights the need for developing innovative collaborative practice models.

The Provider Perspective

During the discussion of the survey results, the provider investigators echoed similar themes of the collaboration with clinical pharmacists increasing value of care for patients and impacting drivers of burnout. As the payment models evolve to more metric-driven care and patient panel sizes increase, the provider investigators recognize that this collaboration allows providers the ability to individualize patient care while ensuring metrics are met. As patients live longer and their illnesses become more complex, providers can easily feel overwhelmed by the technical details of patient medication regimens. In this respect, clinical pharmacist involvement as a multi-dimensional resource can assist to manage those technical questions regarding safety and value, in addition to providing direct patient care management. We believe that this collaboration improved their meaning in their work, improved the quality of care for patients, and allowed patients to engage more with their own care.

The strengths of this study include an adequate response rate and providers that represented a broad range of primary care providers within the practice. Providers represented both physicians and APPs in family medicine and internal medicine and were distributed across various ages and sexes.

This survey of outpatient primary care providers is limited by the lack of comparative published literature for external validation of findings. In addition, no comparator group was used in this study because

only providers who had access to pharmacist resources were surveyed. Nonresponse bias also may have been present because providers with incredibly positive or very negative views of pharmacist involvement may be more likely to respond to the survey. In addition, the use of a survey in a provider cohort that may be actively experiencing burnout may contribute to non-response bias, given competing duties and time constraints.

External validity to other health systems may be limited given that the study was performed at a single institution; however, the involved practice sites represent diverse providers practicing in both urban and rural areas. The potential practice site variation may represent both a strength and a limitation given the heterogeneity in type and level of services provided by pharmacists in different practice sites, even within the same institution. Individual clinic sites surveyed varied by populations served, length of time pharmacists were embedded, access to other specialties and resources, physical layout and physical access to the pharmacist, and amount of time pharmacists were present in the clinic.

Future areas of study include how specific factors, including the type of pharmacist utilization, level of involvement, the strength of personal and professional relationships, ease of access to pharmacists, and pharmacist FTE per patient panel size affect the magnitude of effect on provider burnout.

Conclusion

This survey of primary care providers demonstrated that the presence of pharmacists embedded in the

health care team may impact drivers of provider burnout. Results of this study may be used as part of a comprehensive organizational strategy for provider burnout and engagement, specifically affecting 4 key driver domains of provider burnout and engagement: workload and job demands, efficiency and resources, meaning in work, and social support and community at work.

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To see this article online, please go to: <http://jabfm.org/content/34/3/553.full>.

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