

Larissa Nunes Benamor¹ Daphne Rodrigues Pereira² Luis Fernando Bouzas³

1 – Psychologist, minor in Oncology at INCA - National Institute of Cancer, fellowship of the post-residence program - INCA. 2 – Psychologist at CEMO - Bone Marrow Transplantation Center of the National Cancer Institute. Master's Degree in Psychoanalytical Theory in UFRJ - Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. 3 – Physician Coordinator at Umbilical Cord and Placental Blood Bank – BSCUP/INCA, Coordinator at National Registry of Bone Marrow Voluntary Donors – REDOME/MS, Doctorate in Cancer Care-Oncology by INCA.

INTRODUCTION

Burnout Syndrome is an extended response related to stressful job activities when professionals experience physical and psychological suffering. The symptoms are mainly: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization – when professionals treat patients with distance and indifference – and a feeling of inability or failure. Healthcare professionals – especially the ones who take care of high death risk patients – are more vulnerable to develop Burnout Syndrome (YILMAZ et al. 2009).

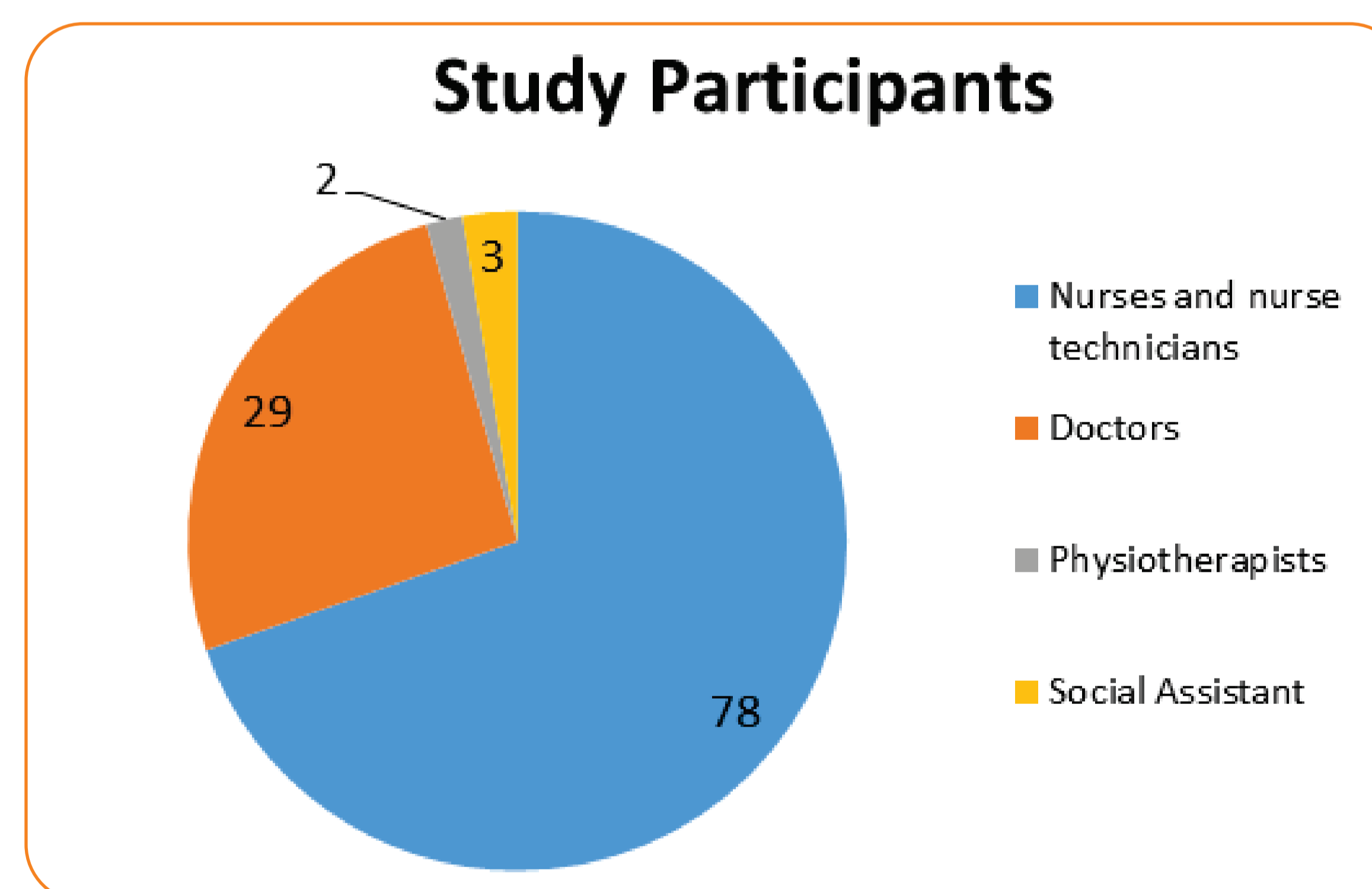
The relevance of this study is demonstrated by the concernment about different aspects regarding the clinical environment - including those who work in it. This research also suggests thinking about user assistance and practices offered in the clinic environment as a whole. Therefore, we believe the results obtained from this research will help the development of new healthcare strategies by the multidisciplinary team in order to benefit not only the scientific community but also professionals and patients involved in this process.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective is to know the incidence of Burnout in a transplant center, given the sparse scientific research related to this subject (PEREIRA & CORTEZ, 2014). The second objective is - considering that an important characteristic of the syndrome is precisely the fact that its emergence derives from issues caused by the work environment - to investigate the labor factors that most correlate with the professional suffering within the context.

DESIGN AND METHODS

An exploratory, cross-sectional, qualitative-quantitative analysis will be implemented. For the demographic, professional, leisure and psychosocial variables, a self-administered questionnaire, specifically designed to satisfy the research goals, will be used, based on the theoretical reference on Burnout Syndrome in health professionals (MAGNABOSCO et al., 2009). To evaluate the Burnout Syndrome, the MBI - Maslach Burnout Inventory - HSS will be applied, which was translated to Portuguese language by Benevides-Pereira (2001).



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- 100% of the sample answered so far, associates some physical symptom with their work routine.
- At first there is no direct correlation between the number of patients attended by each professional and the presence of these symptoms.
- Until now, it's evident the high number of professionals that reports the difficulty of communication among team members as a major factor of stress at work.

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