CARDIOVASCULAR **RISK AND THE** BURNOUT SYNDROME IN MEXICAN WORKERS



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INTRODUCTION

- In Mexico, cardiovascular diseases (heart attacks, stroke and hypertension) accounted in 2007, by a 36.6% of total deaths,
 - 25.383 deaths in the 15 to 65 years old group.
- The prevalence of these diseases specifically for the working population is high
- The psychosocial risks factors would be important for their production and aggravation, and the study of this association is important to be explored.

INTRODUCTION

- In the last decade, several studies of the Burnout syndrome (BO) in Mexican workers had identified an important prevalence 2-4% of this condition.
- Many negative outcomes related to BO has been reported:
 - Low job performance, absenteeism,
 - Related diseases such as; mental health problems (depression, etc.) and cardiovascular diseases (coronary heart disease and circulatory diseases).

OBJECTIVE

• In this study, we analyzed:

The association between the BO syndrome and the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases and the CVD risk in a group of Mexican workers



- This is a cross sectional study of 1,368 workers, 842 women and 526 men, from 4 different occupations, middle school teachers, health services workers, legal services workers and firefighters.
 - All workers were informed about the study signed in an informed consent letter.
- Instruments:
 - the Evaluation of Burnout Syndrome Questionnaire (CESQT) was used (Gil-Monte, 2005) to identify the BO,
 - the Job Content Questionnaire (Karasek, 1991)
 - a Health Conditions questionnaire to obtain demographic and health history information.
 - Their blood pressure, weight, height, hip and waist circumference were measured and accepted a blood sample was drained to analyze their serum lipids levels.



- The CESQT questionnaire defines four dimensions of BO, exhaustion, indolence-cynicism, job illusions and guilt. In this study the BO total score that includes the four dimensions scores was use, and workers were classified as severe-diseased (P90), high (P66), moderate (P33) and low burnout.
 - As this study, purpose is looking for the association among BO and some chronic conditions, an interaction index including burnout score and the seniority in the position years was calculated.
- The Framingham equation was use to estimate the workers' risk to develop a cardiovascular disease during the next 10 years.
- The data was analyzed using the SPSS statistical package (Ver.15). The Chi2 and Kruskall-Wallis test (KW) were used.

RESULTS

- The severe and high BO level subgroups had a significantly higher prevalence of:
 - perceived bad health (Chi2, p.≤0.000),
 - a high waist/hip index (Chi2, p.≤0.02),
 - elevated total cholesterol (Chi2, p.≤0.05) and
 - High LDL cholesterol (Chi2, p.≤0.07).

RESULTS

- A trend was also observed among the severe and high BO subgroups with higher levels of:
 - High diastolic pressure (KW, p.≤0.000),
 - High systolic pressure (KW, p.≤0.000),
 - Higher Body Mass Index (KW, p.≤0.002) and
 - Triglycerides (KW, p.≤0.002).



 The predicted risk of developing a cardiovascular disease in the next 10 years has a trend, higher for the severe BO group than for the low-level group.

Table 1. Risk of developing a cardiovascular disease in the next 10yr. by level ofexposure to the Burnout syndrome					
	Level of exposure to Burnout				
	Severe	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Ν	58	174	174	164	520
CVD risk/10 yr. Media	7.52**	6.56	6.56	4.55	6.22
DE.	8.72	8.26	8.26	7.12	8.02
* Framingham equation, **KW, p.≤0.000					

CONCLUSIONS

- This study shows a relationship among the level of exposure to BO and different cardiovascular diseases and risk factors.
- The increased health risk of developing a cardiovascular disease due to the presence of BO is relevant
- The presence of BO in the workers brings not only effects on their performance, care attention or satisfaction; it also has important cardiovascular effects in the affected workers.

AKNOWLEDGEMETS

 This project was supported by the CONACYT-83833 grant. ¿Questions?

Thanks!

Enjoy Cancún!