WORK-RELATED STRESS AND COPING MECHANISM AMONG MEDICAL OFFICERS IN PENANG STATE

Ainulfadila Abu Hassan Shaari¹, Chiew Wye Lee¹, Noor Farhana Mohd Fathil¹

¹Penang Health State Department

Corresponding email: ainulfadila@moh.gov.my



INTRODUCTION

Work-related stress is common among healthcare workers. Stress can be a factor in causing mental and physical ailments such as obesity and cardiovascular disease. It can cause dissatisfaction with one's job and even take someone out of work. Psychosocial stressors are, arguably, the most predominant stress factors. These include high job demands, inflexible working hours, poor job control, poor work design and structure, bullying, harassment, and job insecurity. Workplace stress not only affects the worker; it also has adverse effects on company performance. The aims of this study were to investigate factors associated with work stress among medical officers working in district health offices and government primary health clinics in Penang State and to evaluate their coping mechanisms.

METHODOLOGY

Study population	All medical officers working in District	
	Health Offices and government Primary	
	Health Clinics in Penang state.	
Study design	A descriptive cross-sectional study	
Inventory	• Ujian Gaya Daya Tindak (UGDT) adapted	
	from <i>Minda Sihat</i> Module, Ministry of	
	Health Malaysia 2005	
	Coping Scale Questionnaire	
Data collection	Self-administered structured questionnaire	
	were described in mean and percentage	

RESULTS

Table 1: Sociodemographic of Medical Officers in District Health Offices and Government Primary Health Clinics in Penang State

Variable	Frequency (%)	Mean(SD)
Gender		
Male	24(29)	
Female	58(71)	
Age		36.6(6.47)
Ethic		
Malay	47(57)	
Chinese	21(26)	
Indian	14(17)	
Duration service as medical officer (month)		114.2 ±79.2

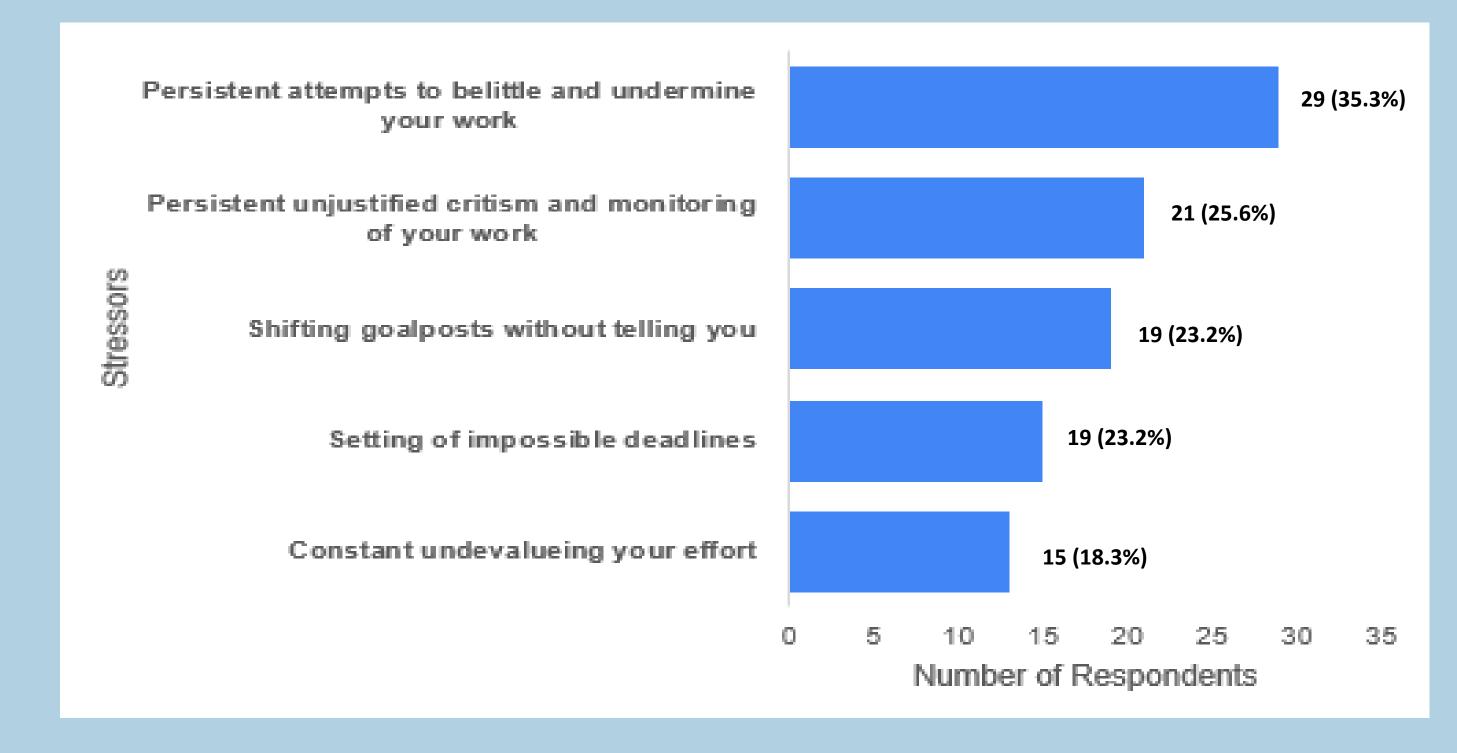


Figure 1: Highest stressors faced by Medical Officers in District Health Offices Government Primary Health Clinics

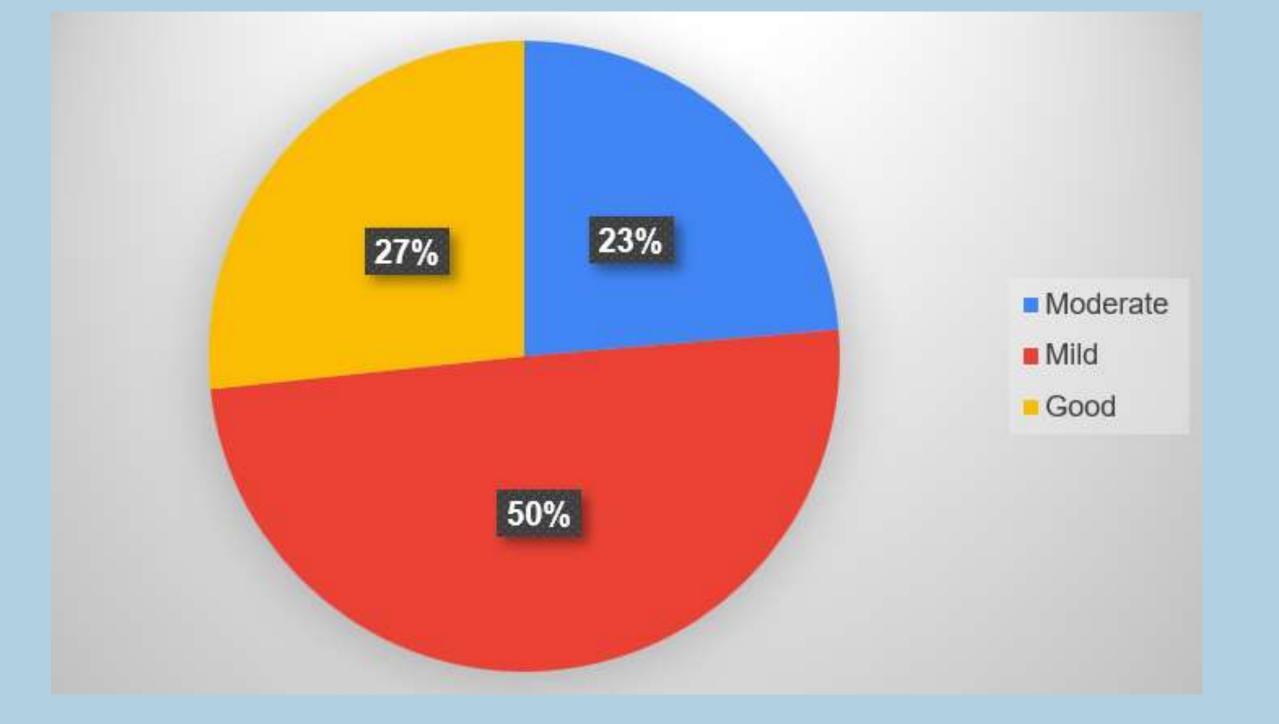


Figure 2: Coping scale result Medical Officers in District Health Offices Government Primary Health Clinics

CONCLUSION

This study found that coping skills among medical officers in government primary healthcare in Penang State towards work-related stressors are still under control and allow them to maintain a good working environment. Our report may contribute to the development of educational programmes designed to encourage medical officers to increase their health-promoting behaviours.

REFRENCE

- 1. Ali, Nur & Raduan, Nor Jannah Nasution & Ismail, Zaliha & Razali, Salmi. (2020). Coping Skills and Burnout among Medical Officers in a Malaysian Tertiary Hospital. Asian Journal of Environment-Behaviour Studies. 5. 10.21834/aje-bs.v5i15.357.
- 2. Manzoor, S., Sajjad, M., Anwar, I. et al. Coping strategies adopted by medical residents in dealing with work-related stress: a mixed-methods study. BMC Med Educ 22, 449 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-022-03520-6
- 3. Sadath, Anvar and Shibu Kumar. "Stress and Coping Among Medical Officers in Kerala: A Cross-sectional Study." (2017).
- 4. Baba, Irfana Rashid. "Workplace stress among doctors in government hospitals: An empirical study." ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research 2 (2012): 208-220.