

[Ishak W et al, Burnout During Residency Training: A Literature Review](#)

The authors provide a well-constructed systemic review of literature from 1974 – 2009 related to burnout during residency in a variety of specialties. They define factors that contribute to burnout as well as interventions noted to address the issue that can be undertaken at the level of the workplace or the individual.

[Attenello et al, Factors associated with burnout among US neurosurgery residents: a nationwide survey](#)

The authors report the results of a survey of neurosurgery residents completed in 2015. Their conclusions find that “rates of burnout and career satisfaction are paradoxically high” in this population, and identify factors that can predict burnout as well as those that may be protective.

[McAbee et al, Factors associated with career satisfaction and burnout among US neurosurgeons: results of a nationwide survey](#)

Practicing neurosurgeons who were members of the AANS were surveyed in 2012, with a 24% response rate. The authors report their findings related to rates of burnout and career satisfaction in this group, as well as personal and work place factors that appear to influence these outcomes.

[Eneroth et al, A comparison of risk and protective factors related to suicide ideation among residents and specialists in academic medicine](#)

The authors present the results of an anonymous survey of >1000 trainees and practicing physicians in Sweden in 2005. They define rates of suicidal ideation amongst these populations as well as variables that appear associated with that outcome. They find that different workplace interventions may be needed to address suicidal ideation in trainees than in practicing specialists.