

Letters to the editor

Medwave 2016 Nov;16(10):e6684 doi: 10.5867/medwave.2016.10.6684

Harassment and discrimination in medical students

Authors: Esteban Parra-Valencia[1], Diego Ortega-Mondaca[1], Belén Cornejo-Arriagada[1], Andrea Urra-Canales[2]

Affiliation:

[1] Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Concepción, Chile

[2] Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile

E-mail: estebanparravalencia@gmail.com

Citation: Parra-Valencia E, Ortega-Mondaca D, Cornejo-Arriagada B, Urra-Canales A. Harassment and

discrimination in medical students. *Medwave* 2016 Nov;16(10):e6684 doi:

10.5867/medwave.2016.10.6684 **Publication date:** 25/11/2016

Dear editor:

The quality of life of medical students has been studied many times, highlighting high levels of sleep disorders and burnout syndrome [1],[2]. Regarding the latter, a recent study showed a high prevalence of this condition, highlighting it as a public health problem that affects a large number of medical students. It also stated that academic and care stress are solely responsible for the presence of this syndrome in the population studied [3],[4].

However, one of the issues that is scarcely covered in Chilean reality is the abuse, harassment or discrimination experienced by students, interns, and residents of medicine every day.

A recent meta-analysis concluded that there is a high prevalence of harassment and discrimination among physicians in training, a situation that has remained unchanged in the last times [5]. Other reports indicate that their medical tutors mainly caused the aggression, especially in the cycles of surgical practice [6].

An experience published in the *Revista Médica de Chile* in 2006 conveyed the reality of medical students at the University of Chile, highlighting that 86.1% of students during their training received two or more abusive incidents. Likewise, 78.1% of the students who suffered abuse reported effects on their mental health and their image of the doctor, being so severe in some cases that 32.2% of them thought about leaving the career [7].

At the moment it is necessary to quantify the problem in our country, since it is undoubtedly present, however, very few denounce it. It is necessary that the relevant institutions, universities or even the Ministry of Health, take control of the matter in order to improve the students' quality of life, recognizing that many times the role and action of the medical student may be necessary in the correct management of patients.

Along with the above, it is necessary to insist that any form of abuse, whether physical, sexual, moral or academic, could affect the behavior of the student in multiple spheres [8], distressing even his future professional performance, explaining in part some of the reprehensible practices that some professionals exert. This type of aggression not only affects the sufferer, but also violates the relationship that the student maintains with other professionals, auxiliary staff, and patients. Being aware of the above, both parties can favor their activities, the student in their learning and the teacher in their teaching, building a pleasant and dignified environment for everyone.

Notes

From the editor

The authors originally submitted this article in Spanish and English. The Journal has not copyedited this English version.

Declaration of conflicts of interest

Authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Financing

The authors declare not having received any funding whatsoever for writing this letter

References

- Ramirez A, Medeiro F, Muñoz C, Ramirez G. Perspectives Burnout's syndrome in medical student. Rev ANACEM 2012; 6(2):110-12. | <u>Link</u> |
- Brennan N, Corrigan O, Allard J, Archer J, Barnes R, Bleakley A, et al. The transition from medical student to junior doctor: today's experiences of Tomorrow's Doctors. Med Educ. 2010 May;44(5):449-58. | CrossRef | PubMed |
- 3. Asencio-López L, Almaraz-Celis G, Carrillo V, Huerta P, Silva L, Muñoz M, et al. Burnout syndrome in first to



- sixth-year medical students at a private university in the north of Mexico: descriptive cross-sectional study. Medwave 2016; 16(3):e6432. | CrossRef | PubMed |
- Maticorena-Quevedo J, Anduaga-Beramendi A, Beas R. Burnout syndrome among medical students in Mexico: considerations about its measurement with the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Medwave 2016; 16(4):e6446. | CrossRef | PubMed |
- nais N, Soobiah C, Chen MH, Lillie E, Perrier L, Tashkhandi M, et al. Harassment and discrimination in medical training: a systematic review and metaanalysis. Acad Med. 2014; 89(5):817-27. | <u>CrossRef</u> |
- Munayco-Guillén F, Cámara-Reyes A, Muñoz-Tafur LJ, Arroyo-Hernández H, Mejia CR, Lem-Arce F, et al. Características del maltrato hacia estudiantes de medicina de una universidad pública del Perú. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Pública. 2016;33(1):58-66. | CrossRef |
- 7. Maida S AM, Herskovic M V, Pereira S A, Salinas-Fernández L, Esquivel C C. [Perception of abuse among medical students of the University of Chile]. Rev Med Chil. 2006 Dec;134(12):1516-23. | PubMed |
- Richman JA, Flaherty JA, Rospenda KM, Christensen ML. Mental health consequences and correlates of reported medical student abuse. JAMA. 1992 Feb 5;267(5):692-4. | <u>CrossRef</u> | <u>PubMed</u> |

Author address:

doi: 10.5867/medwave.2016.10.6684

[1] Avenida Coihueco 281 Chillán Región del Bio-Bio Chile



Esta obra de Medwave está bajo una licencia Creative Commons Atribución-No Comercial 3.0 Unported. Esta licencia permite el uso, distribución y reproducción del artículo en cualquier medio, siempre y cuando se otorgue el crédito correspondiente al autor del artículo y al medio en que se publica, en este caso, Medwave.