

Table 1 Characteristics of the subjects allied with internal medicine and surgery related departments

Department: Group:	Internal medicine		Surgery	
	Job satisfaction (N = 47)	Job dissatisfaction (N = 19)	Job satisfaction (N = 45)	Job dissatisfaction (N = 21)
	Mean ± SD (Range)	Mean ± SD (Range)	Mean ± SD (Range)	Mean ± SD (Range)
Age (years)	40.4 ± 10.4 (26-62)	42.6 ± 8.3 (31-60)	38.5 ± 8.9 (27-62)	42.2 ± 9.1 (29-62)
Occupational career (years)	15.2 ± 10.6 (2.1-38)	17.9 ± 8.5 (5-35)	13.4 ± 8.7 (2.9-38)	16.9 ± 8.3 (4.1-32)
Monthly working days	25.0 ± 3.4 (20-31)	25.3 ± 3.9 (20-31)	25.4 ± 4.2 (10-31)	24.8 ± 3.3 (20-31)
Monthly night duties	1.9 ± 2.0 (0-8)	1.9 ± 2.2 (0-8)	1.7 ± 1.5 (0-9)	1.9 ± 2.6 (0-11)
Monthly days off	5.5 ± 2.8 (0-10)	4.9 ± 3.4 (0-10)	4.3 ± 2.8 (0-10)	4.8 ± 2.5 (0-9)
Daily effective working hours	11.9 ± 2.2 (8-16)	11.6 ± 2.0 (8-15)	11.1 ± 2.0 (7-15)	11.1 ± 1.4 (9-14)
Weekly effective working hours	68.6 ± 16.5 (37.9-112)	68.8 ± 18.6 (40.0-105)	67.4 ± 16.8 (36.3-105)	65.2 ± 12.6 (47.8-98)
Daily hours for lunch time, break and etc.	0.9 ± 0.3 (0.3-1.5) *	0.7 ± 0.3 (0-1)	0.6 ± 0.4 (0-1.5)	0.7 ± 0.4 (0-1.5)
Daily hours for on call	0.5 ± 1.0 (0-6)	0.3 ± 0.5 (0-2)	0.8 ± 2.4 (0-16)	0.3 ± 0.5 (0-1.5)
Daily hours for study by oneself	0.9 ± 0.8 (0-4)	0.7 ± 0.8 (0-3)	0.8 ± 0.6 (0-2.5)	0.5 ± 0.6 (0-2)
Daily hours for staying in the hospital due to other reasons except above	0.5 ± 1.8 (0-12)	0.2 ± 0.4 (0-1.5)	0.3 ± 0.6 (0-2)	0.7 ± 2.2 (0-10)
Daily total staying hours in the hospital	13.7 ± 2.5 (9.0-22)	12.9 ± 2.0 (8.5-17)	12.8 ± 1.9 (9.0-19)	13.4 ± 2.4 (11-22)
Daily sleeping hours	5.9 ± 1.0 (3-8)	6.1 ± 0.8 (5-8)	6.0 ± 0.8 (4.5-8)	5.8 ± 0.8 (4-7)
Daily smoking numbers	3.2 ± 6.2 (0-20)	2.5 ± 6.3 (0-20)	2.6 ± 6.0 (0-20)	0.8 ± 2.5 (0-10)
Weekly drinking days	1.1 ± 0.9 (0-3.3)	1.1 ± 1.1 (0-3.8)	0.7 ± 0.7 (0-2.5)	1.5 ± 1.9 (0-7.6)
Daily alcohol intake (g)	29.5 ± 25.5 (0-88)	29.6 ± 30.4 (0-103)	19.3 ± 18.5 (0-68)	41.1 ± 52.6 (0-205)
Drinking amount (Japanese Sake, gou/d) §	0.8 ± 0.4 (0-1)	0.8 ± 0.4 (0-1)	1.0 ± 0.2 (0-1)	0.7 ± 0.5 (0-1)
Score of life style (Morimoto's 8 items)	4.5 ± 1.5 (2-7)	4.3 ± 1.3 (2-7)	4.6 ± 1.3 (2-7)	4.4 ± 1.1 (2-6)
Daily VDTuse hours	4.2 ± 2.9 (0.5-14) *	6.0 ± 2.7 (1-11)	3.4 ± 2.3 (0.5-12)	2.8 ± 1.8 (0.3-6)
Score of burnout	2.8 ± 0.9 (1.4-5.2) **	4.6 ± 1.2 (2.4-6.7)	2.8 ± 1.0 (1.1-6) **	3.8 ± 1.2 (1.2-6.2)
Degree of stress (%)	60.5 ± 19.9 (20-100) *	74.6 ± 18.2 (40-100)	47.1 ± 24.1 (0-80) **	72.9 ± 14.1 (50-100)
Weekly numbers of outpatients to examine	78.6 ± 50.4 (0-240)	115.2 ± 105.4 (0-500)	71.3 ± 39.9 (10-170)	69.8 ± 64.9 (0-220)
Daily numbers of taking charge of inpatients	7.7 ± 5.0 (0-15)	7.7 ± 6.5 (0-20)	8.4 ± 6.1 (0-40) **	3.8 ± 4.1 (0-15)
Monthly operation numbers	2.1 ± 6.6 (0-30)	5.3 ± 13.2 (0-50)	14.5 ± 9.2 (0-50)	17.0 ± 11.5 (0-41)

Significant differences between the two groups; *p<0.05, **p<0.01

§: one "gou" is about 180 ml.

analysis, we used only the obtained data from male subjects.

In analysis, the subjects were divided into two groups; "physicians allied with internal medicine related departments such as internal medicine, pediatrics, dermatology, psychiatry, etc. (Group M)" and "physicians allied with surgery related departments such as general surgery, pediatric surgery, thoracic surgery, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, etc" (Group S).

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Gifu University Graduate School of Medicine.

Statistics

The significance of differences between two groups was tested using χ^2 test, t-test and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). When the frequency was low (below 5), Fisher's exact test was used. The significance level was set at p<0.05. Statistical analysis was conducted with the SPSS software, version 12 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

Results

The factor of "satisfied with the job" was reported by 47 (71.2%) physicians allied with internal medicine related departments and 45 (68.2%) subjects allied with surgery related departments. In the proceeding results, the physicians in each group were divided into two subgroups on the basis of their job satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

There were no significant differences in the percentages of subjects satisfied with their job in any rank between hospitals A and B.

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the subjects. Among both Groups M and S, score of burnout and degree of stress (%) were significantly lower in the subgroup with job satisfaction compared to the subgroup with job dissatisfaction (p<0.05 or p<0.01). Only in Group M, daily hours for lunch time, break and etc. in the subgroup with job satisfaction were significantly longer than those in the subgroup with job dissatisfaction