

THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY  
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,  
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THE NETWORK  
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



# TUFH2020 MEXICO

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH  
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SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED  
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020

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## TUFH 2020 Abstracts

<b>Title</b>	<b>Exploring the Relationship between Student Engagement and Burnout Syndrome among Undergraduate Medical Students at the Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University</b>
<b>Type</b>	Oral Presentation <i>Measuring Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<b>Presenting Author</b>	Doaa Kamal
<b>Co-Authors</b>	
<b>Country</b>	Egypt
<b>Abstract N°</b>	TUFH101
<b>Content</b>	<p>Burnout is a psychological syndrome characterized by exhaustion, cynicism and inefficacy. Student engagement can be defined as a positive study-related state of mind where the student favors to be more determined. Engaged students are more ready to adapt to academic stress which may be lead in the future to more clinicians having a sense of well-being and less feeling burned out. Aim: To assess the prevalence of burnout syndrome among undergraduate medical students at the Faculty of Medicine, Suez Canal University (FOM-SCU) and to explore the relationship between student engagement and burnout. Methods: The study population included undergraduate medical students in all years at the FOM-SCU. The Utrecht Work Engagement Scale-Student Survey (UWES-S) was used to evaluate the student engagement and the Maslach Burnout Inventory–Student Survey (MBI-SS) was used to measure the burnout levels. Results: The study showed that 77.3% of the total study population had two-dimensional burnout (high exhaustion+high cynicism). While when adding low academic efficacy dimension (three dimensional criteria of burnout), it was found that 61.7% of the total study population had 3D burnout. In addition, 49.7% of the total study population had average Student Engagement with the highest prevalence in year 3 with 54.4%. Overall, Student Engagement was moderately negatively correlated with Burnout levels. Conclusion: The majority of the study population had high burnout levels. Overall, student engagement was found to be moderately negatively correlated with burnout which stresses on the importance of enhancing engagement and preventing burnout.</p>