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#### **Title**

Physician Gender and Emergency Department Press Ganey Survey Comments

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#### **Authors**

Assatormasihkhah, Sevet Leece, Rebecca Mumma, Bryn et al.

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### **Data Availability**

The data associated with this publication are not available for this reason: N/A



# Physician Gender and Emergency Department Press Ganey Survey Comments

Sevet Assatormasihkhah, BS Rebecca Leece, MD Bryn Mumma, MD, MAS Angela Jarman, MD, MPH

### Introduction

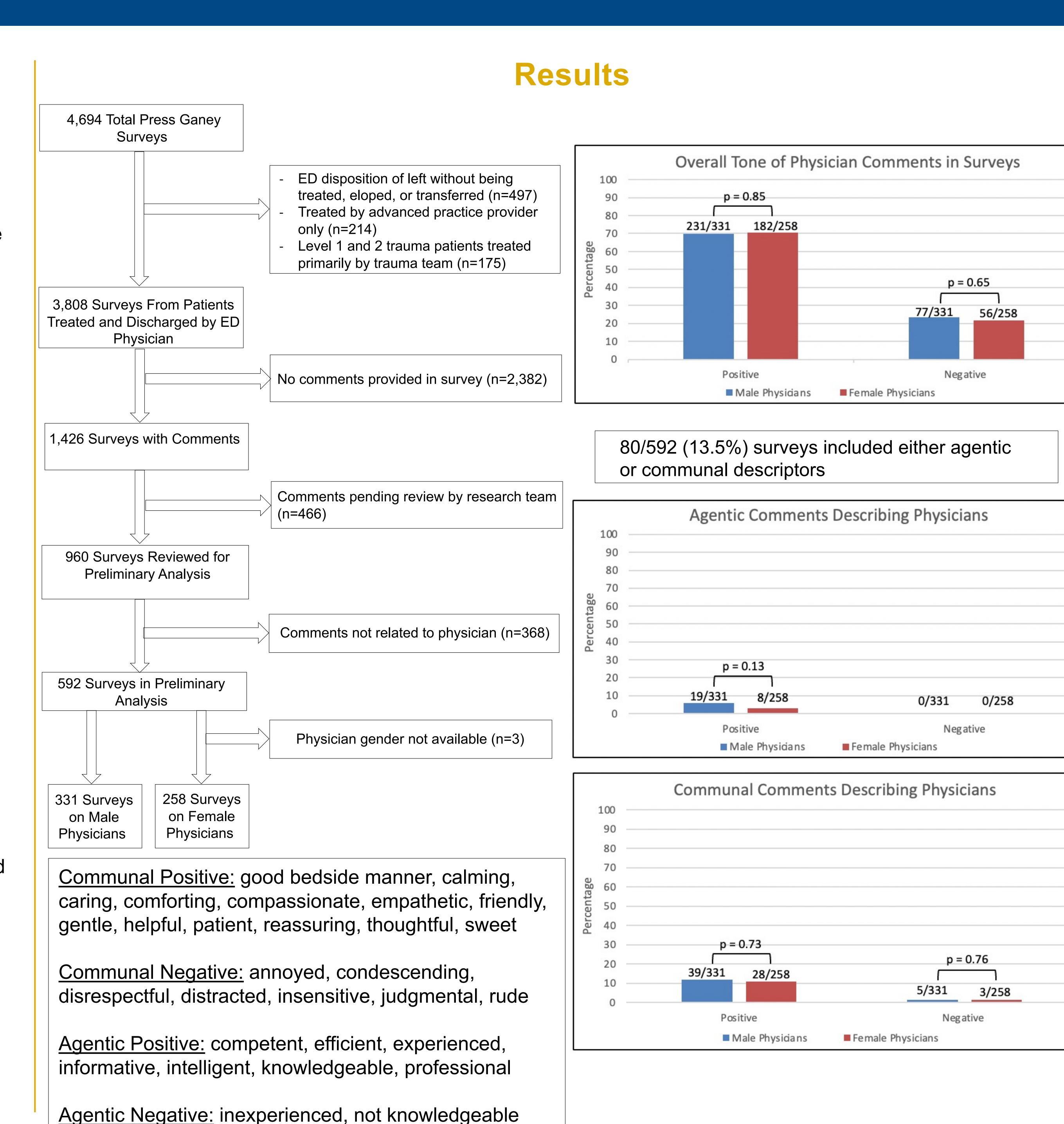
- Patient experience in healthcare is of growing importance and is the heart of a patient-centered care
- Positive patient experience correlates with better health outcomes
- Press Ganey (PG) surveys are a common measure of patient satisfaction often used in physician performance and promotions
- Patients may have unconscious biases when filling out surveys
- Few studies exist on the free-text comments about physicians in Press Ganey Surveys

# Objective

To determine whether communal and agentic descriptors are applied differently to male vs female Emergency Department physicians in patient satisfaction surveys

# Methods

- Retrospective cohort study on all returned Press Ganey (PG) patient satisfaction surveys from patients discharged from the University of California, Davis (UCD) Emergency Department (ED) from 1/1/2017 to 12/31/2019
- Press Ganey surveys were coded for presence or absence of communal and agentic terms by trained reviewers using a coding guide
- Descriptive statistics and tests of proportions were performed Excel and Stata, respectively



### Conclusions

- There was no statistically significant difference in communal or agentic descriptors used for male physicians compared to female physicians
- There were no negative agentic descriptors identified for male or female physicians

### Limitations

- Difference in survey numbers between male vs female physicians
- Despite a large number of PG surveys (n=960), only 10% of responses used terms that could be categorized as communal or agentic and resulted in a small sample size
- Study should be repeated using a larger sample size of surveys with agentic or communal terms present

### **Future Directions**

 Future studies should compare communal and agentic descriptions while also investigating the effects of physician-patient gender concordance and discordance

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