

Does sleep deprivation promote medical malpractice lawsuits?

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Can sleep loss in hospital patients lead to an uptick in medical malpractice lawsuits? A new study from researchers at Rice University and Baylor University suggests that is indeed the case.



"Endorsements of Surgeon Punishment and Patient Compensation in Rested and Sleep-Restricted Individuals" will appear in an upcoming issue of *JAMA Surgery*. The research examined how sleep – or the lack of it – can impact whether a patient wants to punish a doctor and seek compensation after a <u>medical error</u>.

The researchers were interested in the link between sleep and malpractice lawsuits because patients are often sleep-deprived. Medical personnel frequently awaken <u>hospital patients</u> to administer medications, conduct tests and perform other necessary treatment.

To conduct the study, the researchers recruited 44 healthy adults who regularly slept seven hours or more per night. The participants read eight medical-error scenarios, such as doctors administering insufficient anesthesia and surgeons leaving instruments in patients' bodies. Then they rated the errors on 10 factors, such as surgeon competence, quality of care, error severity, recommended surgeon punishment and recommended patient compensation. After completing the questionnaire, half the participants were instructed to continue their normal sleep patterns, while the other half were told to get less than six hours of sleep. After four nights, they repeated the questionnaire.

The researchers found that the people who slept fewer than six hours per night were four times more likely than their well-rested counterparts to recommend the maximum punishment for doctors and the maximum compensation for patients. They also exhibited more mood disturbance, lapses of attention and subjective sleepiness.

Abby Corrington, a graduate student in psychological sciences at Rice and one of the study's authors, said the research has important implications for hospital administrators and <u>medical professionals</u>.

"Health care professionals routinely acknowledge the importance of



sleep for patient health, but most hospital environments are very poorly designed for sleep, with the noise, light and staff interruptions," she said. "We hope our research will shed light on how sleep deprivation can affect mood and cognitive functioning and provide medical professionals with information to help promote patient health and reduce legal expenses."

More information: Stacy Nguyen et al. Endorsements of Surgeon Punishment and Patient Compensation in Rested and Sleep-Restricted Individuals, *JAMA Surgery* (2019). DOI: 10.1001/jamasurg.2019.0083

Provided by Rice University

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