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BMJ Open Predictors and triggers of incivility within healthcare teams: a systematic review of the literature

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To explore predictors and triggers of incivility in medical teams, defined as behaviours that violate norms of respect but whose intent to harm is ambiguous.

Design Systematic literature review of quantitative and qualitative empirical studies.

Data sources Database searches according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guideline in Medline, CINHAL, PsychInfo, Web of Science and Embase up to January 2020.

Eligibility criteria Original empirical quantitative and qualitative studies focusing on predictors and triggers of incivilities in hospital healthcare teams, excluding psychiatric care.

Data extraction and synthesis Of the 1397 publications screened, 53 were included (44 quantitative and 9 qualitative studies); publication date ranged from 2002 to January 2020.

Results Based on the Medical Education Research Study Quality Instrument (MERSQI) scores, the quality of the quantitative studies were relatively low overall (mean MERSQI score of 9.93), but quality of studies increased with publication year ($r=0.52$; $p<0.001$). Initiators of incivility were consistently described as having a difficult personality, yet few studies investigated their other characteristics and motivations. Results were mostly inconsistent regarding individual characteristics of targets of incivilities (eg, age, gender, ethnicity), but less experienced healthcare professionals were more exposed to incivility. In most studies, participants reported experiencing incivilities mainly within their own professional discipline (eg, nurse to nurse) rather than across disciplines (eg, physician to nurse). Evidence of specific medical specialties particularly affected by incivility was poor, with surgery as one of the most cited uncivil specialties. Finally, situational and cultural predictors of higher incivility levels included high workload, communication or coordination issues, patient safety concerns, lack of support and poor leadership.

Conclusions Although a wide range of predictors and triggers of incivilities are reported in the literature, identifying characteristics of initiators and the targets of incivilities yielded inconsistent results. The use of diverse and high-quality methods is needed to explore the dynamic nature of situational and cultural triggers of incivility.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review on current empirical findings identifying predictors of incivility from both medical and nursing literature.
- To explore the predictors and triggers of incivilities, methods included quantitative and qualitative studies, which allowed an overview of the topic beyond methodological boundaries.
- Examining a wide range of predictors contributes to shed light on which predictors were already extensively investigated and for which predictors more empirical research is needed.
- Overall, the quality of the included studies was low and the conceptualisation of incivility and related terms based mainly on retrospective studies of study participants' perception; this is an inherent limitation to the review.

INTRODUCTION

Incivility among healthcare professionals has recently drawn increased attention in the medical world. The potential of incivility to jeopardise optimal patient care—and in turn patient safety, represents one of the major factors that led to their identification as a latent issue in healthcare.^{1 2} Defined as behaviours that violate norms of respect but whose intent to harm is ambiguous,³ incivilities are not typically in the scope of legal sanctions—despite their negative effects.⁴

Healthcare professionals themselves perceive an association between incivilities and decreased patient safety.⁵ For example, a simulation study found a negative effect of rude behaviour on speaking up in medical students.⁶ This result was supported by other simulation studies showing a decrease in communication after the expression of incivilities and also showing negative impact on performance.⁷ In other domains, incivility showed negative effects both on well-being of employees and turnover.⁸

More than three-quarters of healthcare employees have witnessed incivilities by physicians and almost two-thirds incivilities

by nurses.⁹ In another study, 85% of the nurses reported having personally experienced incivilities in the past year.¹⁰ These findings outline the importance and prevalence of the phenomena and the need for additional efforts to reduce frequency and impact. The design of efficient interventions to reduce incivilities is closely tied to an accurate knowledge of the *predictors and triggers* of incivility in health teams. Predictors are not clearly articulated in the literature and have been explored in a piecemeal fashion. This literature review aims to provide a broad overview of the current empirical knowledge on predictors of incivility.

In this manuscript, we report the results of a systematic review on predictors of incivility in hospitals, including papers up to January 2020. Because a common characteristic of uncivil behaviours is the ambiguity around the intent to harm,^{3 11} the review investigated closely related and often overlapping terms: incivility, rudeness, disruptive behaviours, interpersonal tensions and the disruptive behaviour part of unprofessional behaviours. These concepts describe impolite and rude conduct¹² and include overt behaviours such as yelling,¹³ and racial or gender bias.¹⁴ It also includes more subtle behaviours such as silences, rebukes,¹⁵ gossip and displaced frustration.¹⁶ Treating others like they are invisible or carelessness by colleagues can also be perceived as incivility.¹⁷

The medical, and in particular, the nursing literature also uses other terms such as verbal abuse (eg, accusing, blaming, yelling, insulting, humiliating, swearing),¹³ horizontal or lateral violence (ie, violence across members of a same professional group) and bullying, a long-term form of lateral violence¹⁸ to describe episodes of incivility or violence among health professionals. Because the mechanisms underlying more severe or long-term intra-personal conflictual behaviours may differ from the ones underlying incivility, we restricted the focus of the present literature review on incivilities and low-intensity aggressive behaviours.

We examined empirical studies that report predictors of incivilities among healthcare teams in hospitals, including physicians, nursing and other professionals involved in patient care in hospitals. We investigated characteristics of both initiators and targets, their professional background and the situational and cultural predictors of incivilities.

METHODS

The search for literature and the reporting of the results were conducted following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines.¹⁹ Quantitative and qualitative studies were included.

Eligibility criteria

We included original publications of empirical studies focusing on predictors and triggers of incivilities among healthcare hospital teams. Studies conducted with medical or nursing students were included if they

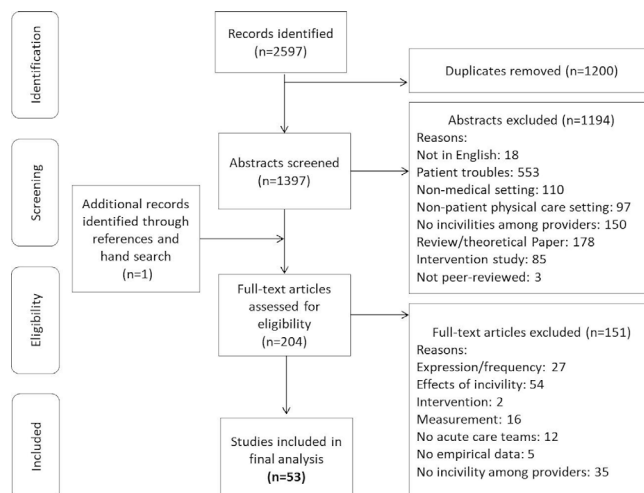


Figure 1 Flow diagram of the selection process of studies included.

focused on clinical experiences of the students. Studies conducted in classroom educational settings were considered as not relevant because we aimed at capturing the dynamics of incivility in the clinical and patient care settings, where time pressure and stress are potentially higher. We included studies related to healthcare professionals working mainly in hospitals, with the exception of psychiatric hospitals. This decision was motivated by the potentially higher prevalence of patient incivility in psychiatric care settings, whereas the focus of this reviews is on incivility within healthcare teams. We set no restrictions in terms of year of publication and searched the full databases up to January 2020, but considered only papers published in English and in peer-reviewed journals with empirical findings related to predictors for incivilities.

Information sources and search strategy

One author (SK) searched publications in four different databases: Medline, CINHALL, PsychInfo, Web of Science and Embase in January 2020. The search included incivility-related concepts combined with healthcare professions or major services in the hospitals where non-psychiatric patient care takes place. We followed a systematic search and inclusion-exclusion criteria (figure 1). The Medline database search strategy is included in online supplementary table 1. We hand searched the references for additional articles.

Study records: data management and selection process

Publication records were independently extracted from the databases and transferred into an Endnote File. Duplicate articles were excluded. Publication records were then transferred from Endnote to a spreadsheet before coding. A multiple-choice menu was created to code the reasons of exclusion. In a first step, two reviewers (SK and SHP) independently assessed titles and abstracts of the articles for inclusion. All articles potentially reporting empirical original studies on predictors of uncivil behaviours were selected for full-text screening. Divergence in coding were

resolved by discussion. In a second step, two raters (SK and VZ) screened the full texts to identify studies meeting the inclusion criteria. Again, differences between the two raters were resolved by discussion within the rating team (SK, SHP, VZ). See [figure 1](#) for a schema of the data management process.

Risk of bias

The quality of quantitative studies was assessed with the Medical Education Research Study Quality Instrument (MERSQI) scale by one author (SK). The MERSQI scale is a validated tool originally designed to assess the quality of medical education publications; it is based on systematic ratings of the study design, sampling, type of data included, validity of measure instruments, data analysis and type of outcome reported.²⁰

Synthesis

• The main goal of the review was to identify the predictors of incivility reported in empirical studies. We categorised the predictors of incivilities reported in the studies into five categories: (i) individual characteristics of initiators of incivilities, (ii) individual characteristics of targets of incivility, (iii) professional groups involved in incivility episodes, in terms of professional background and medical specialisation or hospital department, (iv) situational aspects and (v) cultural determinants. Specific concepts, methods and measurement tools used in the studies were also extracted ([table 1](#)).

Patient and public involvement

It was not appropriate or possible to involve patients or the public in the design, conduct, reporting or dissemination plans of our research.

RESULTS

The total number of studies selected was 53. We first present descriptive results about the studies, and then discuss their content. Content results are split into initiators, targets, medical specialties, situations and cultural and organisational characteristics.

Descriptive results of the studies

Time frame

Studies meeting the inclusion criteria were published between 2002 and 2020. There was a sharp increase in the number of published studies in 2013, after that the number of published studies remained relatively stable, but on a low frequency level, with four to five published studies per year; since 2018, the number of studies again increased.

Methodology of the included studies

Forty-four of the 53 studies included quantitative analysis and 9 were based on a qualitative design ([table 1](#)).

Among the quantitative studies, the majority, 39 studies, relied on cross-sectional research design and used questionnaires. Other methodologies included analysis

of prospective self-reports by the participants (events sampling),²¹ data extracted from or collected in partly with an institutional electronic reporting systems,^{22–24} data collected as part of a physician fitness to practice evaluation programme²⁵ or direct observations.²⁶

Qualitative studies included four interview studies,^{27–30} one observational study,¹⁵ one study based on a combination of observations and interviews³¹ and one qualitative analysis of reporting systems.³²

Quality of studies included

MERSQI scores, used to assess the quality of the quantitative studies, were relatively low overall, with a mean MERSQI score of 9.93, ranging between 6.5 and 14 on a scale from 5 (lowest possible MERSQI score) to 18 (highest possible MERSQI score) (details of the MERSQI scores for each study are available in online supplementary table 2). More recent publications showed higher MERSQI scores; we found a correlation of 0.52 ($p < 0.001$) between year of publication and MERSQI scores, see [figure 2](#)).

Methodological limitations were often similar across studies. First, many studies relied solely on participants' perceptions, with the exception of four studies based on the evaluation of a fitness to practice evaluation committee,²⁵ an expert committee examining the perspectives of multiple professionals involved in a same incivility event,²⁴ systematic observations²⁶ and an ethnographic observational study.¹⁵ Second, most questionnaire studies reported low response rates, with a response rate below 50% in 28 studies. Third, nine studies described prevalence of disruptive behaviours and their triggers, but did not report more complex statistical analyses.

Predictors of incivility

The results for each subcategory of predictors of incivilities are summarised and the situational and cultural predictors are presented in [table 2](#).

Initiators of incivility

When asked about the main triggers of incivilities, health-care professionals consistently mentioned personality as a major contributor to incivilities or that incivilities were initiated repeatedly by the same individuals.^{27 29 30 33–36} One study showed that personality disorders were indeed more frequently diagnosed in physicians evaluated for disruptive behaviour than physicians evaluated for other issues (eg, sexual harassment).²⁵ No other study investigated specific personality characteristics of initiators of incivilities.

Evidence of demographic characteristics of initiators of incivilities was scarce, with one study exploring characteristics of uncivil physicians and two studies exploring the characteristics of uncivil nurses. The only overlapping result across the three studies was that initiators were more likely to be middle-aged or older than their targets.^{22 25 28} Two studies found that initiators of incivilities were more likely to belong to the dominant racial

Table 1 Studies included (n=53): settings, methods and predictors investigated

Study	year	Country	Setting	Concept studied	Methods	Participants (N)	Focus	MERSQI score
Physician to physician								
Pattani <i>et al</i> ³⁰	2018	Canada	Mixed: hospitals affiliated with a faculty of medicine	Incivility	Interviews	Faculty members (n=49)	Initiators Situation Culture	n/a*
Shetty <i>et al</i> ²¹	2016	Australia	One ED	Incivility	Prospective self-reports of tone of phone conversations (tool designed by the authors)	Junior and senior physicians rotating or training in the ED (n=21 physicians, 714 phone consultations)	Target Profession Situation	12
Bradley <i>et al</i> ⁴⁹	2015	England	Mixed: three academic hospitals	Rude, dismissive and aggressive communication	Focus groups and questionnaires (probably designed by the authors)	Junior doctors, registrars and consultants (n=606)	Profession Situation Culture	7
Physicians to all								
Elhoseny and Adei ⁶⁰	2016	Egypt	Medical, surgical, ICU, anaesthesia, ED and pathology departments of one hospital	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire (based on the ACPE and QuantiaMD Survey ⁷⁶)	Physicians (n=120)	Situation Culture	6.5
Bansal ³⁵	2014	n/a	One tertiary care hospital	Disruptive behaviours	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Doctors, nurses and technicians (n=614)	Initiators	8
Cochran and Elder ²⁷	2014	n/a—probably USA	OR	Disruptive behaviour	Interviews	Medical students, anaesthesiologists, residents, nurses and scrub techs (n=19)	n/a (open nurses, interviews)	n/a
Brewer <i>et al</i> ⁴²	2013	USA	Mixed: hospitals (68% of participants), and institutions	Verbal abuse	VAS Questionnaire (by Pejic, 2005 ⁷⁹ , shortened 6-item version)	New nurses (up to 6 years as a nurse) (n=1328)	Target Situation Culture	9.5
Finlayson <i>et al</i> ²⁵	2013	n/a—probably USA	Mixed: hospitals	Disruptive behaviour	Retrospective chart analysis of fitness-for-duty evaluation (Vanderbilt Comprehensive Assessment Programme)	Physicians (n=381)	Initiators Profession	13
Goettler <i>et al</i> ²³	2011	USA	Mixed: one academic hospital	Disruptive behaviour	Retrospective chart analysis of behaviours reported to the hospital system	Physicians (n=114) for 191 reported events	Initiators Profession	10
All to physicians								
Klingberg <i>et al</i> ⁵⁷	2018	Switzerland	ED of one hospital	Incivility, bad manners	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Physicians (n=50)	Professions	9.5

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study	year	Country	Setting	Concept studied	Methods	Participants (N)	Focus	MERSQI score
Birks <i>et al</i> ⁴⁶	2017	Australia and UK	Probably mixed: nurses recruited via heads of nursing schools	Workplace bullying	Questionnaire, SEBDPCP survey (Budden <i>et al</i> , 2017) ⁴⁷	Australian (n=883) and UK (n=561) nurses students	Target Profession Culture	10
Budden <i>et al</i> ⁴⁷	2017	Australia	Probably mixed	Bullying and harassment	Questionnaire, SEBDPCP survey, developed based on the work of Hewett (2010) ⁸⁰	Nurses students (n=888)	Target Profession	10
Small <i>et al</i> ¹⁰	2015	USA	Probably mixed: different hospitals	Disruptive behaviours and verbal abuse	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Nurses (n=2821)	Targets Professions	9
Elmblad <i>et al</i> ⁶³	2014	USA	OR and perioperative	Workplace incivility	Questionnaire, NIS (by Guidroz <i>et al</i> , 2010) ⁸¹	Certified registered nurse anaesthetist (n=385)	Professions	11
Mullan <i>et al</i> ¹⁴	2013	USA	Mixed: one hospital group	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Medical interns (394) and attending physicians (40)	Target Profession	10
Lewis and Malecha ⁵⁶	2011	USA	OR, medical surgical, ICU, ED and women's services	Workplace incivility	Questionnaire: NIS (by Guidroz <i>et al</i> , 2007) ⁸²	Nurses (n=659)	Professions Culture	10
Nurses to nurses								
Alkaabi and Wong ⁶³	2019	Canada	Mixed, probably many different hospitals	Incivility	Straightforward Incivility Scale by Leiter and Day (2013) ⁸³ , only the manager part	New graduate nurses (n=1020)	Culture	11
Arslan Yürümezoglu and Kocaman ⁶⁶	2019	Turkey	Mixed: in two state academic/teaching hospitals	Incivility	Workplace Incivility Scale developed by Cortina <i>et al</i> (2001) ⁸⁴	Nurses (n=574)	Culture	11
Chang <i>et al</i> ⁴⁵	2019	South Korea	Mixed: three tertiary hospitals	Verbal abuse	VAS Questionnaire (Pejic, 2005) ⁷⁹	Nurses (n=378)	Targets Profession Culture	12
Tikva <i>et al</i> ⁶⁷	2019	Israel	Probably mixed, many different hospitals	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire developed by the authors	Nurses (n=567)	Culture	10
Keller <i>et al</i> ¹³	2018	USA	Mixed: hospitals were the workplace of 75% of participants	Verbal abuse	Questionnaire: developed by Budin <i>et al</i> ⁴³	Early career nurses (n=1208)	Target Situation Culture	12
Smith <i>et al</i> ⁶¹	2018	USA	Mixed: medical surgical or critical progressive care units in five hospitals	Incivility	Questionnaire: Workplace Incivility Scale (Cortina <i>et al</i> , 2001) ⁸⁴	Nurses (RN) (n=233)	Culture	11
Viotti <i>et al</i> ⁶⁹	2018	USA and Italy	Mixed: one hospital system in the USA and one hospital in Italy	Incivility	Questionnaire: co-worker incivility with scale adapted by Sliter <i>et al</i> (2012) ⁸⁵	US nurses (n=341) and Italian nurses (n=313)	Situation Culture	11

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study	year	Country	Setting	Concept studied	Methods	Participants (N)	Focus	MERSQI score
Kaiser ¹²	2017	n/a	Mixed: acute and continuing care (unclear how many facilities included)	Incivility	Questionnaire: NIS (Guidroz <i>et al</i> , 2010 ⁸¹)	Staff nurses (n=237)	Targets Profession Culture	10
Boateng and Adams ²⁸	2016	Canada	Probably mixed: nurses recruited in two cities	Intraprofessional conflict	Interviews (one-on-one)	Nurses (n=66)	Initiators Targets Situation	n/a
Budin <i>et al</i> ⁴³	2013	USA	n/a	Verbal abuse	VAS Questionnaire (Pejic, 2005 ⁷⁹)	Nurses (n=1407)	Target Profession Situation Culture	10.5
Sellers <i>et al</i> ³⁷	2012	USA	Mixed: 19 facilities	Horizontal violence	Questionnaire: Briles' Sabotage Savvy Quiz ⁸⁶	Nurses (n=2659)	Target Culture	10
All incivilities and nurses' point of view								
Alshehry <i>et al</i> ³⁸	2019	Saudi Arabia	Mixed, wo government hospitals	Incivility	NIS developed by Guidroz <i>et al</i> (2010) ⁸¹	Nurses (n=378)	Targets Professions	11
Layne <i>et al</i> ⁵⁸	2019	USA	One hospital, level 1 trauma centre	Incivility	NIS (Guidroz <i>et al</i> , 2010 ⁸¹)	Nurses (n=414)	Professions	9
Minton and Birks ⁶²	2019	New Zealand	Mixed, different hospitals	Bullying/Harrasment	Questionnaire, SEBDCCP survey, by Budden <i>et al</i> ⁴⁷	Nursing students enrolled in a bachelor programme (n=296)	Culture	10
Minton <i>et al</i> ⁴⁸	2018	New Zealand	Probably mixed, hospitals and other settings	Bullying/Harassment	Questionnaire, SEBDCCP survey, by Budden <i>et al</i> ⁴⁷	Nursing students enrolled in a bachelor programme (n=296)	Targets Profession	9.5
Ruvalcaba <i>et al</i> ⁴⁰	2018	USA	Probably mixed, in diverse hospitals	Incivility	Questionnaire, UBONE tool (Anthony <i>et al</i> , 2014 ⁸⁷)	Nursing students (n=975)	Targets	10
Nemeth <i>et al</i> ⁸⁸	2017	USA	Probably mixed, one academic hospital	Lateral violence	Questionnaire, the LVNS developed by the authors	Nurses, staff, managers (n=663)	Initiators Situations	9
Addison and Luparello ⁵²	2014	USA	Probably mixed, in two rural hospitals	Disruptive behaviours	Questionnaire, developed by Rosenstein and O'Daniel ⁵¹	57 nurses (n=57)	Professions	7.5
Sliter <i>et al</i> ⁶⁴	2014	USA	n/a	Interpersonal conflict	Questionnaire, ICAWS (Spector and Jex, 1998 ⁸⁹)	Nurses (n=172)	Profession Culture	11
Veltman ⁵⁵	2007	USA	Labour and delivery in 56 hospitals	Disruptive behaviours	Questionnaire, developed by Rosenstein and O'Daniel ⁵¹	Nurse managers (n=56)	Professions	7.5
McLemore ²⁹	2006	n/a	n/a	Workplace aggression	Interviews	Nurses (n=4)	Initiators	n/a

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study	year	Country	Setting	Concept studied	Methods	Participants (N)	Focus	MERSQI score
Riley and Manias ³¹	2006	n/a—probably USA	OR, three hospitals	Tension and interpersonal conflicts	Ethnographic observations, group and individual interviews	OR nurses (n=11)	Situations	n/a
All incivilities and all's point of view								
Rehder <i>et al</i> ⁶⁸	2020	USA	Mixed, 16 hospitals in one healthcare system	Disruptive behaviours	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Healthcare professionals (n=7923)	Profession Culture	12
Chrouser and Partin ³⁶	2019	USA	OR in one academic medical training centre	Disruptive behaviour	Field notes from residency interviews	Medical students (n=42)	Profession Initiators Situations	n/a
Heslin <i>et al</i> ²⁴	2019	USA	Mixed, in one large tertiary medical academic centre	Disruptive behaviour	Reports on disruptive behaviours, from the perspective of the reporter and the involved party	Event-based analysis (n=314 event reports)	Professions Situations	14
Keller <i>et al</i> ²⁶	2019	Switzerland	OR, two academic hospitals	Disruptive behaviours/tense communication	Observations (SO-DIC-OR) (Seelandt <i>et al</i> , 2014 ⁸⁰) and questionnaires developed by the authors	Event-based analysis (n=340 and observed events)	Professions Situations	13
Villafranca <i>et al</i> ³⁹	2019	Canada, USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, other	OR in different hospitals	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by Villafranca <i>et al</i> ³⁹	Anaesthesiologists, nurses, surgeons, other (technicians, medical students) (n=7466)	Targets Culture Professions Culture	11
Bae <i>et al</i> ⁴⁴	2016	USA	Probably mixed, one urban academic medical centre	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, Johns Hopkins Disruptive Clinician Behavior Survey (JH-DCBS) ⁹¹	Nurses, midwives, CRNAs, physician assistants, MDs (n=1559)	Targets Professions Situations Culture	10
Hamblin <i>et al</i> ²²	2016	USA	Probably mixed, in a large hospital system with seven hospitals	Workplace violence	Retrospective chart analysis based on quantitative material	Perpetrators (n=185) for 199 violence incidents	Initiators Targets Professions	11
Berman-Kishony and Shvarts ³³	2015	Israel	Probably mixed, one medical centre	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors based on focus groups and meetings	Nurses (n=76) and physicians (n=58)	Initiators Situations	9
Hamblin <i>et al</i> ⁶²	2015	USA	Probably mixed, in a large metropolitan hospital system with seven hospitals	Workplace violence	Retrospective chart analysis based on qualitative material	Violence and incivility incidents for which a catalyst could be identified (n=135)	Professions Situations	n/a
Walrath <i>et al</i> ⁵⁰	2013	USA	Mixed, in one hospital	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	RN, MDs, affiliates (n=1559)	Professions	9

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study	year	Country	Setting	Concept studied	Methods	Participants (N)	Focus	MERSQI score
Rosenstein and Naylor ²⁴	2012	USA	ED, 20 different EDs	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Physician, nurses, secretaries or clerks, ED technicians (n=237)	Personality Professions Culture Situations	8
Rosenstein and O'Daniel ⁹	2008	USA	Mixed, in 102 hospitals	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	Physicians, nurses, administrative employees and others (n=4530)	Professions	7
Rosenstein and O'Daniel ⁵¹	2005	USA	Mixed, in 50 hospitals	Disruptive behaviour	Questionnaire, developed by the authors	RN, physicians, administrators (n=1509)	Professions	8
Lingard et al ¹⁵	2002	n/a	OR in one teaching hospital	Tension	Ethnographic observations	All OR team members (n=n/a)	Situations	n/a

*MERSQI scores are only available for quantitative studies.

ACPE, American College of Physician Executives; ED, emergency department; ICAMS, Interpersonal Conflict at Work Scale; ICU, intensive care unit; JH-DCBS, Johns Hopkins Disruptive Clinician Behavior Survey; LVNS, Lateral Violence in Nursing; MERSQI, Medical Education Research Study Quality Instrument; n/a, not available; NIS, Nurse Incivility Scale; OR, operating room; SEBDPCP, Student Experience of Bullying During Clinical Placement; UCBNE, Uncivil Clinical Behaviour in Nursing Education.

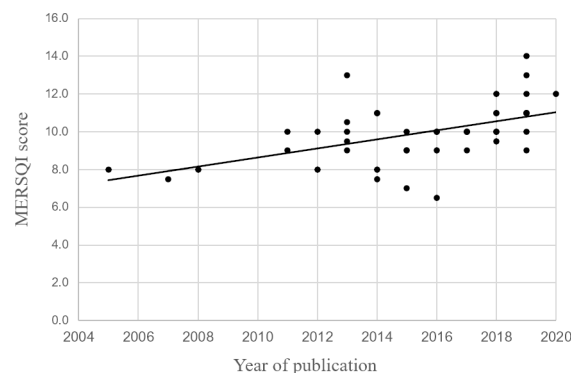


Figure 2 Scatter plot and trend line of year of publication and Medical Education Research Study Quality Instrument (MERSQI) scores of the quantitative studies meeting the inclusion criteria of the current review.

group.^{25 28} Physicians initiating incivility were predominantly males.^{23 25 35}

Targets of incivility

Fifteen studies included information on characteristics of healthcare professionals most likely to be targeted by incivilities. In [figure 3](#), we present an overview of the empirical evidence.

Gender was the most investigated personal characteristic of targets of incivilities. Six studies conducted with healthcare professionals with different professional backgrounds found that females were more likely than males to be targeted.^{21 27 37–40} Eight studies, also including different professional backgrounds, found no differences between females and males.^{13 22 28 41–45} One study including nursing students in the UK and Australia, found that females were more likely to report incivilities in the Australian sample whereas in the UK, there was a trend that males were more likely to report incivilities.⁴⁶

Research on which *age* groups were more likely to be targeted by incivility showed mixed results. Five studies found that younger health professionals were more likely to experience incivilities,^{10 39 42 47 48} whereas four studies did not find differences across age groups.^{13 14 22 43} Among nursing students, one study showed that older nursing students reported more incivility,⁴⁰ and another study found that nurses aged 25–27 years, but not aged 22–24 years, experienced more incivility than older nurses.⁴⁵

Regarding *professional experience* (which is likely correlated with age), six studies showed that less experienced professionals were more likely to be targeted by incivilities.^{14 38 39 44 45 49} Among nursing students, there was some evidence that advanced nursing students were more exposed to incivility.^{40 46} One study showed no experience effect.⁴¹ Overall, studies showed that less experienced team members were more often targets of incivility, but that different dynamics may operate during nursing education.

Ethnic background of targets was another characteristic often hypothesised to predict incivilities. Five studies found indeed that healthcare professionals with a non-dominant

Table 2 Situational triggers of incivilities in healthcare teams

Study	Situation	
Brewer <i>et al</i> ⁴²	More physician abuse associated with fewer nurses working than scheduled.	Workload
Boateng and Adams ²⁸	If heavy work responsibilities, minority nurses reported conflicts about who did what (expertise).	Work responsibilities
Hamblin <i>et al</i> ³²	Work behaviour: unprofessional behaviour, duties and responsibilities, methods of care, poor performance. Work organisation: conflicts about tasks and procedures, organisational constraints, interdependence between the workers.	Communication/teamwork Patient safety Work responsibilities Organisational constraints
Nemeth <i>et al</i> ⁸⁸	Most highly causal explanation was stress related to inadequate staffing or resources, followed by societal decline in civil behaviour.	Workload
Keller <i>et al</i> ¹³	Organisational constraints predicted more incivility; no effect of quantitative workload.	Workload (no effect) Organisational constraints
Pattani <i>et al</i> ³⁰	Infrequent interactions.	Lack of familiarity
Viotti <i>et al</i> ⁵⁹	Workload as a predictor of incivility only in the USA but not in the Italian sample.	Workload (in one of the study samples)
Berman-Kishony and Shvarts ³³	High workload is the second most frequent cause reported, followed by poor communication, distrust and disrespect.	Workload Communication/teamwork
Budin <i>et al</i> ⁴³	Higher levels of verbal abuse perceived by nurses as associated with: fewer nurses working than scheduled (staffing shortfalls), less perceived distributive and procedural justice, less promotional opportunities, more organisational constraints, higher quantitative workload.	Workload
Cochran and Elder ²⁷	In the operating room, incivility was associated with: unfamiliar teams or trainees, something goes wrong during the operation, when there are differences in opinions with the surgeon while planning the operation.	Familiarity Workload or patient safety
Rosenstein and Naylor ³⁴	Delays, inadequate staffing and poor communication were rated less frequently than personality and attitudes.	Workload Communication/teamwork
Riley and Manias ³¹	Time: questioning judgement time, controlling speed, estimating surgeon's time, different perceptions of time.	Time
Elhoseny and Adel ⁶⁰	Workload as first root cause (reported by 35%), 15% reported compensation-related factors. Other: non work-related situations (12%).	Workload Non-work-related factors
Bradley <i>et al</i> ⁴⁹	Doctors describing the situations in which they are rude: high workload, patient safety compromised, hierarchy.	Workload Patient safety
Lingard <i>et al</i> ¹⁵	Time, resources, roles, safety and sterility, situation control.	Communication/teamwork Patient safety Time

Continued



Table 2 Continued

Study	Situation	
Bae <i>et al</i> ⁴⁴	Triggers of disruptive behaviours at the interindividual level (eg, questioning providers about care, lack of teamwork, staff diversity) and intrapersonal level (eg, lack of competency, fatigue) related to experienced disruptive behaviours. Among nurses only (not physicians) organisational triggers (pressure from high volume, overload, unresolved issues unit culture) were also predictors of disruptive behaviours.	Workload Communication/teamwork Patient safety Fatigue
Shetty <i>et al</i> ²¹	Consultations with requests for investigations.	Request
Heslin <i>et al</i> ²⁴	Patient factors mentioned as triggers (eg, challenging anatomy), technical and environmental factors, organisational factors, stressors (individual or team).	Workload Communication/teamwork
Chrouser and Partin ³⁶	Patient factors mentioned as triggers (eg, challenging anatomy), technical and environmental factors, organisational factors, stressors (individual or team).	Communication/teamwork Organisational constraints Task difficulty/stress
Keller <i>et al</i> ²⁶	Collaboration and task-related issues were clearly more frequent sources of tensions than relationship issues or disagreement about the task.	Communication/teamwork Task difficulty/stress
Rehder <i>et al</i> ⁶⁸	Disruptive behaviours correlated with poorer experienced teamwork, lower job satisfaction and lower perception of management.	Communication/teamwork

ethnic background or non-native speakers in the country where the study was conducted were more likely to experience incivilities,^{27 28 44 46 48} whereas four studies did not find differences across ethnic groups.^{13 39 43 47} Of note, two studies found contrasting results with non-native speakers reporting less incivility,^{40 48} yet in one these studies, non-native speakers were also unsure about identifying the concept of incivility.⁴⁸

Few studies focused on nurses' educational background^{10 13 38 41 44} (eg, diploma vs baccalaureate),³⁸ shift

type^{13 42} or job tenure.^{22 44} Cross-sectional studies investigating the association between psychological states such as work satisfaction and incivility are scarce and do not allow to identify consistent results.^{13 43}

Professional background and medical subspecialties

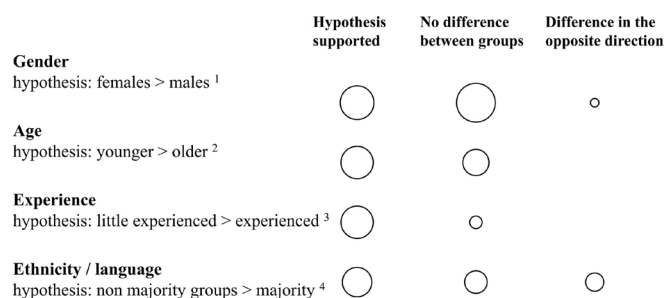
Results of the studies included allowed exploration of potential differences in the prevalence of incivilities across medical professions and medical domains. We first report differences across professional backgrounds, for example, nurse and physicians and second, we report comparisons across medical domains (eg, operating room (OR) vs intensive care unit (ICU)).

Professional backgrounds

The most often examined research question pertained to the prevalence of incivilities in physicians and nurses, and studies investigated the most likely instigator of incivilities among professional groups.

Perception of physicians

In one study, physicians perceived other physicians as the most frequent initiators of incivilities¹⁴ and in another study, physicians perceived incivility by other physicians as incivilities having the most negative impact.⁵⁰ Medical interns reported nurses rather than physicians as most frequent initiators of incivilities.¹⁴ In one study, results were less clear, with physicians perceiving about half of the incivilities initiated by nurses and the other half initiated by physicians.⁵¹ Nevertheless, slightly more studies



Note. The size of the bubble represents the number of studies included that support the hypothesis, showed no differences between group respectively showed differences in the opposite direction

¹ Female healthcare professionals may experience more incivility

² Younger healthcare professionals may experience more incivility

³ Healthcare professionals who have less work experienced may experience more incivility

⁴ Healthcare professionals who belong to a visible ethnic minority group or are no native speaker may experience more incivility

Figure 3 Strength of current empirical evidence on the association between characteristics of healthcare professionals and exposure to incivility.

reported that physicians are the primary source of incivilities to other physicians after training completion.

Perception of nurses

A majority of studies (seven) found that nurses perceived other nurses as the most frequent or most negative source of incivility,^{10 50 52 53} three studies were conducted with nursing students.^{46–48} Four studies reported contrasting results, with physicians perceived as the most frequent source of incivilities by nurses^{38 51 54} or nursing managers.⁵⁵

Studies including professionals from a variety of backgrounds

Not surprisingly, studies that surveyed diverse medical professionals found mixed results. One study found that physicians were most frequently initiators of incivility,⁹ whereas another study reported similar rates of incivilities by nurses and physicians.³⁴ Two studies based on institutional reports found that nurses were more often involved in incivility episodes compared with other professions.²² Of note, one of these studies did not include most incivility episodes reported by physicians.²² Three OR studies showed contrasting results, with attending surgeons more likely than the other OR healthcare professionals to initiate uncivil episodes.^{24 26 36}

Five studies focused on the professional groups most likely to be targeted by incivilities. These studies found that nurses or scrub technicians,^{26 39 44 51} and in general, professions associated with less power in the medical hierarchical system²⁷—more junior surgeons in one study²⁶—were more frequently targeted by incivilities.

Medical specialties

We addressed the question regarding the prevalence of incivilities across specific medical specialties. *Surgery* or surgical subspecialties appeared in five studies as one of the domains with the most incivilities, compared, for example, with paediatric or emergency departments (EDs),¹² family or internal medicine doctors,²⁵ the ICU or medical-surgical units⁵⁶ and other specialties outside radiology and cardiology,⁴⁹ with professionals spending more time in the OR reporting higher incivility levels.³⁹ One survey with ICU physicians found contrasting results, showing that surgical specialists were less likely to be uncivil to ICU physicians as compared with non-surgical specialists.⁵⁷ In the same vein, a study found that interactions with surgeons were rated by ED physicians similarly as interactions with other specialists.²¹ Interestingly, in these two latter studies, surgeons were likely to work in other settings than the OR when they interacted with their medical colleagues.

In two studies, *radiology* appeared to be the specialty associated with the most incivilities. In one study, radiology was followed by general surgery, neurosurgery, cardiology and other specialties⁴⁹ and in the other study radiology was compared with medical, surgical and other specialties.²¹ One study found contrasting results, with radiology as one of the medical domains with the least incivility, for example, compared with surgery,

cardiology, trauma and other potentially higher risk specialties.²³ Other medical domains that were associated with more incivilities were *obstetrics*^{12 23}—with one study showing contrasting results,³⁸ long term-care,¹² the ED, ICU, cardiology,^{23 52} whereas a study found that nurses working in the ICU reported the least incivilities compared with other nurses.⁴³ However, two studies did not find different perceived incivility levels when comparing general, intermediate and ICU, specialty care and nursing clinical support,⁵⁸ respectively general ward, ICU, emergency room and OR.⁴⁵

Three studies that included physicians found that incivilities were more likely during *collaboration with other departments* compared with participants' own department,^{23 49 57} suggesting that intergroup dynamics may also impact incivility. In one of these studies, contradictory results were found for nurses who reported more uncivil behaviours initiated by physicians within their own department than initiated by physicians external to their own departments.²³

Situational influences on incivilities

There is evidence that medical professionals report specific situations as fertile grounds for incivilities. We identified seven different situational triggers investigated in different studies and present these results in [table 2](#).

High workload was the most often mentioned trigger of incivilities, reported in ten studies. One questionnaire study did not find an effect of workload, and another study found an effect of workload only in a sample of US nurses but not in a sample of Italian nurses.⁵⁹ The second most frequent situational factors identified as trigger of incivilities are related to the non-technical skills of *coordination, communication and teamwork* (eg, poor communication, lack of teamwork), reported in nine different studies. *Patient safety concerns* or poor performance were other factors triggering incivilities reported in three different studies based on ethnographic observations,¹⁵ retrospective chart analysis³² and questionnaires and focus groups.⁴⁹ Two studies found that situations in which healthcare professionals who experienced *heavy responsibilities* may be more prone for incivilities. In two studies conducted in the OR, *time management* and negotiations were triggers of tense situations.^{15 31}

Team composition was also investigated as a potential trigger of incivility, with *little familiarity* among team members perceived as enhancing incivilities.^{27 30} Finally, *organisational constraints*, defined as factors preventing employees to perform their task efficiently (eg, because a lack of resources), were perceived as a potential catalyst of incivilities,^{13 32 36} as were task difficulties and stress.^{26 36}

Some other situational factors investigated by a single study and contributing to incivilities in healthcare teams were fatigue,⁴⁴ personality conflicts,²⁴ the reason for the interaction, that is, request for medical investigations,²¹ compensation or non-work-related factors.⁶⁰

Culture and organisation's characteristics

The relationship of culture, organisation of the department, the hospital or of countries to uncivil behaviour were investigated by different studies. We included results of studies that did not directly measure culture but closely related concepts, such as the impact of department leaders and studies comparing samples of participants working in different countries.

Leadership was associated with incivilities in several studies. Four studies investigating nurses found that the nurses managers' skills to handle incivilities^{43 49 56 61} or setting the right tone⁶² was a protective factor against incivilities. A study with physician faculty members found similar results, with participants pointing to the lack of reaction of leaders in handling less severe incivilities.³⁰ Furthermore, transformational¹² or authentic⁶³ leadership were found to be protective of incivilities whereas lack of leadership was associated with increased perceived incivility⁴⁴; none of the studies provided data on how transformational leaders contribute to reduced incivility levels. Only one cross-sectional study did not find an association between perceived supervisor support and incivility.¹³

Workplace culture also seems to influence incivilities. For example, three studies found that nurses working in a magnet hospital, a label recognising the quality of nursing care and the professional development of the nursing workforce,⁶⁴ were less likely to experience incivilities. Only one study failed to find an effect^{13 65} and one study found an association between incivility and private founded hospitals.³⁹ In three further studies that were conducted with physicians,^{27 60} respectively with a mixed sample of physicians and nurses,³⁴ the authors found evidence that culture and training contribute to incivilities, suggesting that uncivil behaviours are learnt and fostered during physicians' training. Furthermore, a positive work culture and support from colleagues or the organisation^{13 43 61 66-68} and a diversity climate⁵⁴ were associated with decreased incivilities in seven studies, without evidence of divergent results. In one study, distributive justice, but not procedural justice, was also associated with decreased incivility levels.¹³

Few studies focused on the impact of the countries' cultures on incivilities. Two studies, conducted with nurses, included samples from different countries. One found that the prevalence of incivilities was higher in the USA compared with the Italian nurse sample. The other study compared Australian with UK nurse students and found that Australian nurse students reported more incivility.

DISCUSSION

This systematic review reports the current state of research related to triggers of uncivil behaviour, reporting consistent and inconsistent findings. Although the interest for this topic has been present for several years in the medical field, the number of studies reporting empirical work only recently started to increase. In addition, the

quality scores for most studies, as assessed by MERSQI criteria, were comparable to other samples,²⁰ with only three quantitative studies and one qualitative study relying on other measurement methods than perceptions of the study participants. An important result of this review is the need for more empirical research of high quality.

Nevertheless, the existing studies cover a wide range of factors that underlie expression of incivility at work. These predictors or triggers of tensions range from the intrinsic characteristics of the people involved in incivility episodes to situational or cultural aspects influencing the emergence of incivilities. Existing models of incivilities in healthcare teams already include many of the triggers identified empirically, for example, the model of triggers of incivilities in the OR presented by Villafranca *et al*⁶⁹ that describes intrapersonal, organisational and interpersonal factors. However, they are not studied in a systematic way.

Studies investigating *initiators of incivilities* support the influence of personality on uncivil behaviour, sometimes described as 'bad apples'.²⁷ However, most of these studies are based on perceptions of study participants. Relatively few studies focused on initiators' perceptions and explored their motivations and interactional context, beyond personality.

Overall, the review shows that demographics of *targets* are not consistently related to incivilities. Although explored by 15 studies, it was not possible to identify consistent gender differences and specific age and ethnic groups as particularly likely targets of incivilities. However, the studies available on the association between work experience and incivilities show that more experience, often associated with a higher hierarchical status in the organisation, is associated with decreased experience of incivilities. This indicates that higher task proficiency, and higher status, may be protective factors. This finding is in line with the experience of physicians who observed that they were treated with more respect after their promotion to consultant compared with earlier stages of their medical career.⁴⁹

In terms of *professional background* of tension initiators, the dynamics appeared to be more complex than could be expected. Results showed more evidence of incivilities within similar professional groups, as compared with interprofessional incivilities. Whereas this result is not surprising for physicians, it shows that nurses, rather than physicians, were, in most studies, reported as more likely to initiate incivilities. Of note, most studies did not measure nor control for the frequency of interactions within, and between, professional groups; this is an important potential bias. In addition, most studies are based on the perception of a specific professional group which may also be a source of bias.⁷⁰ The studies also failed to identify consistent differences among medical specialties, with the exception of surgeons during their work in the OR. This result may be explained by the more stressful work conditions, the closer cooperation and the higher risk tasks performed.²³

Different *situational* aspects influence incivilities in healthcare teams, with workload, communication and teamwork as most important factors, followed by patient safety issues as compared with other predictors. Among *cultural* factors, leadership and support among the group as well as working in a hospital recognised for excellence in nursing care were among factors recognised as protecting against high incivility levels. Thus, these results suggest that rather than universal professional cultures, local dynamics in specific work situations, departments and hospitals may influence incivilities and should be considered.

Overall, the methodological quality was relatively low for many of the studies reviewed. Methods such as prospective and systematic observation of uncivil interactions^{15 21 26} or relying on hospital surveillance systems^{22 24 32} are rare. Even situational triggers of tensions which need to be studied specifically were investigated with cross-sectional survey studies. However, given the only relatively recent interest in this topic, it is important to note that some of the studies included in the review belong to the very first studies that focused on incivilities in healthcare teams. Thus, methodological weaknesses may be offset by the pioneering character of the work, and more recently published papers showed better methodological quality.

STUDY STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

Strengths

One strength of the study was that we included papers based on different methodological approaches to answer the question of the systematic review. This approach allowed to assess similar research questions of studies relying on different methodologies. In addition, this more inclusive approach allows a more extensive overview of the topic.

Because teamwork in healthcare teams is inherently multidisciplinary, we included research conducted with nurses or a mixed population that was often done in nursing science as well as research conducted with physicians, often initiated by physicians. Furthermore, the search process revealed the impressive number of theoretical or position papers (183) on incivilities much more than empirical studies. The high number of theoretical papers is an indicator for the interest in the topic. To understand the phenomenon and what leads to incivilities, there is an urgent need for more empirical research, and in particular research that goes beyond questionnaire studies. Only empirical research can inform the conceptualisation and the understanding of processes triggering incivilities within healthcare teams.

Limitations

A limitation inherent in the topic of incivility is the conceptualisations of incivilities and related behaviours are subjective, because the intent to harm is per definition ambiguous.³ It is thus important to underline that studies that investigate incivility based on perceptions (ie,

questionnaire studies) cannot claim to measure incivilities and their triggers beyond participants' perceptions. However, recent studies are promising, showing that perceived incivility can be efficiently assessed with validated tools (see Harris *et al* for a review)⁷¹ and methods relying on systematic analysis of institutional reports²⁴ or observations²⁶ are emerging.

The few studies focusing on the analysis of specific uncivil events rather than perceptions of those events indicate that uncivil behaviour is a complex phenomenon, and much more complex than one initiator behaving in an uncivil way towards a target.^{15 23} We did not include conflicts in our search strategy, although conflict behaviour can be uncivil. Conflicts are traditionally defined as caused by divergent opinion on the task or process or caused relationship issues and are of longer term.⁷² Yet, conflicts situations may well underlie uncivil episodes, and further analyses of conflicts in healthcare teams may also contribute to the understanding of uncivil episodes in this context.^{73 74} Similarly, studies that included terms such as horizontal violence, lateral violence, bullying or other forms of aggression without reference to one of our search terms were not included. This allowed to focus the review specifically on less severe forms of rudeness. Yet, there is currently a lack of consistency on the definition of terms related to rude behaviours in the literature.^{18 75} We thus cannot exclude that our search strategy did not allow to capture studies that relied on terms usually describing intentional intent to harm (eg, aggression)⁷⁵ and whose definitions widely overlapped with incivility in individual works.

CONCLUSION

Given the known impact of incivilities on both patient care processes⁷ and healthcare professionals' health,^{76 77} the need for efficient interventions to reduce incivilities in healthcare teams is likely to increase. Such interventions need to be based on empirical evidence. The present systematic review showed that most studies investigated general characteristics of initiators and targets of incivilities. Situational aspects that foster incivilities are clearly understudied, so we may underestimate the probability that incivilities are a result of coordination problems. Further studies should concentrate on these situational triggers (cooperation, task requirements). Future incivility research in the medical field also needs to adopt higher quality methods than current studies. Only if these two conditions are satisfied can empirical results then inform the design of interventions to reduce incivility and the potential harm to providers and patients. Interventions at the organisational level are particularly likely to benefit from this research since healthcare organisations can influence to a certain degree the design of work processes, leadership within departments and cultural aspects that tackle rather than promote incivility.

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