Recognizing the psychosocial dimensions of care, e.g.: medical interviewing courses, psychotherapy training

Interaction with patients in medical practice

Physicians’ active self-development by reflective practice, e.g.: Balint group participation

Positive examples by other physicians in a cooperative working environment

Negative interaction with other physicians, e.g.: negative role models, hierarchical structures

Workplace organization and structure, e.g.: tasks far away from patients

Physicians’ stress caused by, e.g.: time pressure, exhaustion, overwork

Focus on the medico-scientific abstraction instead of the patient

positive influences

physician empathy

negative influences