





The experiences of staff managing an organisational wellbeing centre in a large regional hospital: A qualitative study

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ABSTRACT

Background: The wellbeing of healthcare workers has become a key performance indicator for hospitals following the COVID-19 pandemic. In Australia, the implementation of a Staff Wellbeing Centre (SWC) in a hospital may have a positive impact on employee wellness.

Aim: This study aimed to explore and evaluate (1) the impact of a SWC on staff who provided the client service within a large regional hospital in Australia and (2) to identify factors associated with the service that could be improved.

Methods: A qualitative approach using a semi-structured interview process was utilised to evaluate the SWC as perceived by the seven staff that provided care and managed the Centre over a 2-year period. Data analysis was undertaken using a thematic analysis approach.

Results: Interview analysis identified five major themes; 'Taking the First Step', 'Unique Skill Set of Centre Staff', 'Diversity of Clientele', 'Right Help at the Right Time', and 'Making a Difference'.

Conclusion: Ongoing function of the SWC were recommended within this large regional hospital based on health and wellbeing benefits for health care workers and the positive experiences shared by staff who serviced the Centre. Ongoing evaluation of the SWC is necessary to gain more data on its effectiveness.

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KEYWORDS

Staff wellbeing; nursing; COVID-19; workforce; mental health

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting post-pandemic aftermath has induced an emerging recognition for the health care workers, with holistic wellbeing of staff now a key focus for health service providers. Considerable concern about workers' health and wellbeing was expressed prior to 2019, with stress and burnout among clinicians ever increasing, and limited peer-reviewed research available to support leadership action from peak bodies and organisations [1,2]. Multiple consequences of prolonged stress on health care workers occur, influencing poorer outcomes for patients, reduced personal health care worker wellbeing, and decreased workplace productivity [1,3]. Support from hospital executive and department leaders for health care worker staff in the form of flexible working arrangements, psychological support and recognition of the impact COVID-19 on the individual may support staff's intention to remain in the organisation [3].

Whilst promotion of staff wellbeing is important, interventions to address wellbeing must be accessible and trusted by staff before engaging with a programme. Despite reported high levels of mental distress amongst staff, a mental health support hub set up in West Yorkshire, United Kingdom, during COVID-