

INTRODUCTION

• **Imposter Syndrome (IS):**

- People who experience IS are successful individuals who link their achievements or successes to external factors, such as luck, rather than their own competence, resulting in a destructive feeling of fraudulence and an associated fear of being discovered as a “fake”. (1)
- IS is linked with psychological distress (ex. Anxiety, depression, & burnout) (2, 3)

• **Prevalence of IS in Health Care Professionals:**

- **Medical Doctors:**
 - 37.8% of females and 22% of males (Neurology) (4)
- **Social Workers:**
 - 37.3% of social workers experience moderate levels of IS (5)
- **Clinical Nurse Specialists:**
 - Recognized as an ongoing problem, but not quantified in the literature. (6)

• **Transition of new graduate nurses:**

- Turnover rates for new graduates nurses reported as high as 61.5% in Canada. (7)
- New graduates are particularly vulnerable during this critical period in their career.

METHODOLOGY

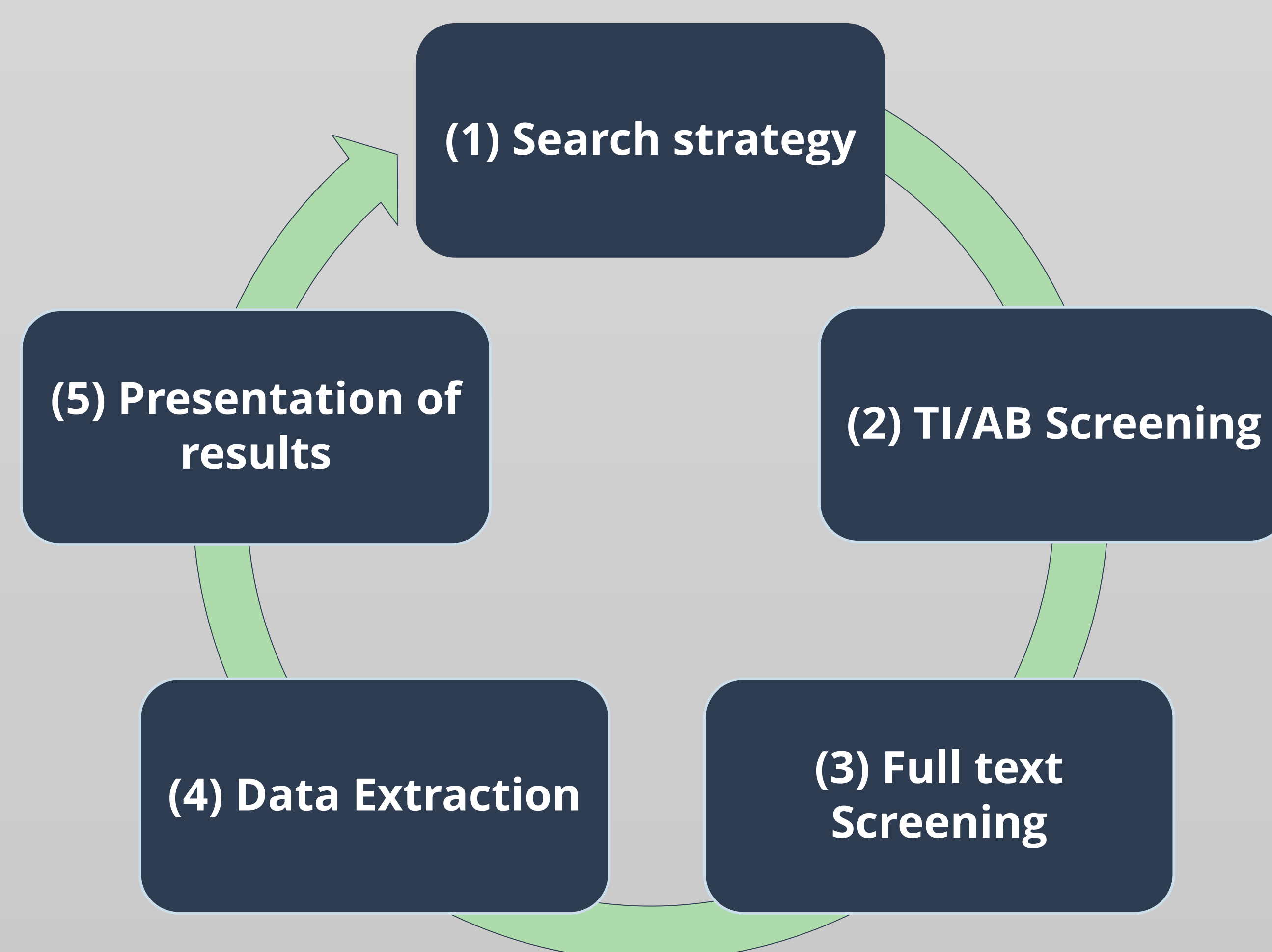


Figure 1: Joanna Brigg’s Institute Scoping Review Methodology (8)

METHODOLOGY

(1) Search Strategy:

• **Databases:**

- In consultation with a library scientist, ten databases were identified covering four disciplines.
 - Nursing and Allied Health
 - Education
 - Human Resources and Management
 - Medicine

• **Inclusion Criteria:**

- Concepts of imposter syndrome and/or its synonyms
- Primary Papers and gray literature

(2) Study Screening & Selection:

• **Article Screening:**

- Two reviewers independently assess each article according to the pre-established exclusion/inclusion criteria. Conflicts are resolved in one-one meetings.
 - Title and Abstract Screening**
 - Full Text Screening**

• **Exclusion Criteria:**

- **If does not contain...**
 - Imposter Syndrome or its synonyms
 - Health care professionals
 - Empirical evidence (i.e. commentaries)
- **Excluding all papers which relate to...**
 - Expert professionals or its synonyms
 - Capgras Syndrome (DSM-5 Disorder)

(3) Data Extraction:

• **Collecting & Combining:**

- Reviewers are responsible for extracting data from these articles as established by the JBI protocol (8).
- Data extracted includes author/year, objectives, participants (quantity & characteristics), Concepts (key findings), context of study, measurement tools.

RESULTS

TEAM PROGRESS

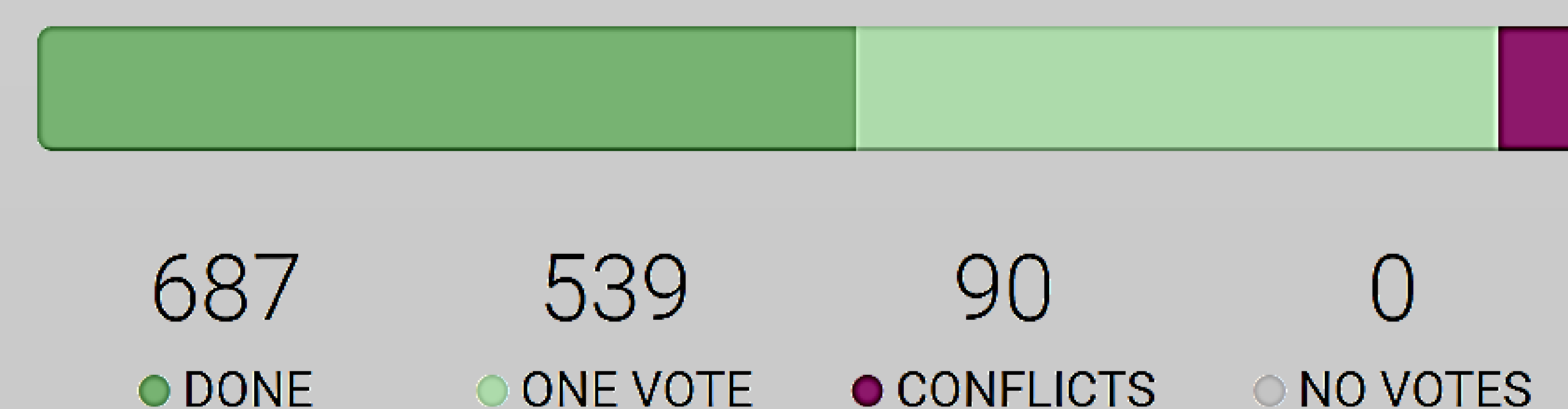


Figure 3: Progress of TI/AB Screening as of February 21st, 2020

RESULTS

(1) Search Strategy:

PLATFORM	SPECIFIC DATABASES	FINAL SEARCH STRATEGY	FINAL RESULTS
OVID	1. Medline 2. Embase 3. PsychINFO 4. ERIC	((impost* or fraud*) adj2 (syndrome or phenomen* or experience*)) or impostorism or imposterism).ti,ab	1. 106 results 2. 113 results 3. 233 results 4. 58 results
EBSCO	1. CINAHL 2. Business source complete	TI(((impost* or fraud*) n2 (syndrome or phenomen* or experience*)) or impostorism or imposterism) OR AB(((impost* or fraud*) n2 (syndrome or phenomen* or experience*)) or impostorism or imposterism)	1. 82 results 2. 365 results
PROQUEST	1. ABI/INFORM Global 2. Nursing and Allied Health Database 3. ProQuest Dissertation Bank	TI,AB(((impost* or fraud*) n/2 (syndrome or phenomen* or experience*)) or impostorism or imposterism)	1. 282 results 2. 64 results 3. 192 results
CLARIVATE	1. Web of Science	TS=(((impost* or fraud*) near/2 (syndrome or phenomen* or experience*)) or impostorism or imposterism)	1. 359 results

Figure 4: Search strategy according to specific platforms

(2) Study Screening & Selection:

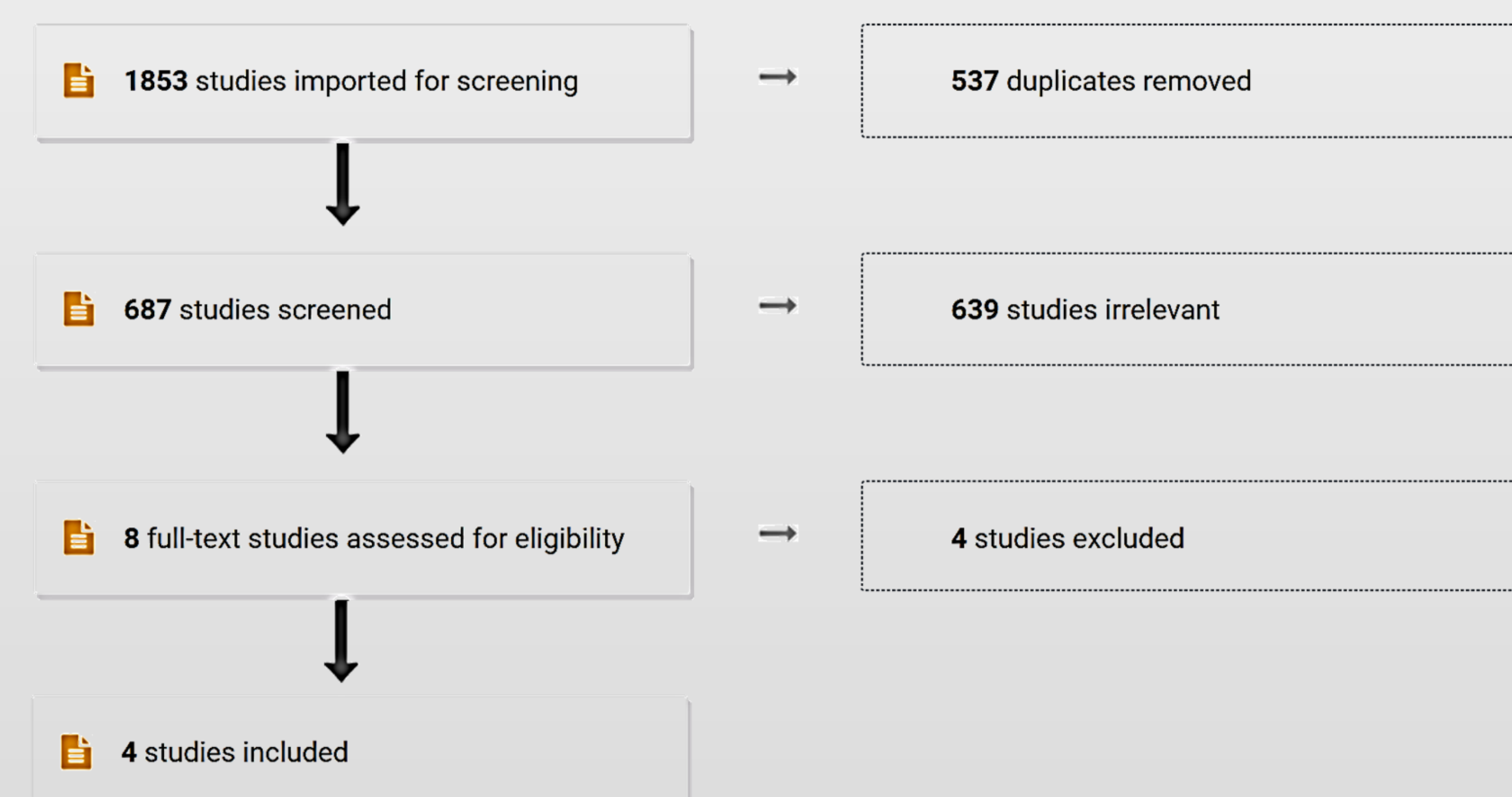


Figure 5: Current PRISMA (9) Progress as of February 21st, 2020

(3) Data Extraction:

Full data extraction as established in the methodology will be done once step #2 is completed.

CONCLUSION

• **Significance:**

- Identifies a probable research gap in how new graduates experience the imposter syndrome and its effects.

• **Future research:**

- Recommendations for education (e.g. curriculum change), health care management (e.g. employee orientation) and quality improvement (e.g. patient safety & quality of care).

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References