

Frequency and Severity of Imposter Syndrome among Medical Students of a Private Medical College

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ABSTRACT

Background: Students suffering from imposter syndrome/phenomenon (IP) consider themselves less competent and less skill full as compared to the abilities they actually possess. Although previous research has identified different causes of stress and burnout but less research has been conducted to determine the frequency of imposter syndrome among medical undergraduate students.

Objectives: (1) To determine the frequency and the degree of severity of Imposter syndrome among medical students. (2) To find out the association of Gender with imposter syndrome. (3) To evaluate the difference in the severity of imposter syndrome between 1st and 2nd year MBBS students.

Methods: The cross sectional study was conducted on 140 1st and 2nd year MBBS students of Shalamar Medical and Dental College, Lahore. Convenient sampling technique was used. The study instrument used was a validated questionnaire (Clance IP Scale) containing 20 items with 5 point Likert scale. By adding up the score, the degree of severity is determined. Frequencies & percentages were determined, chi-square applied, p-value <0.05 was considered significant.

Results: One hundred and 40 students filled the IP Scale questionnaire. The frequency of imposter syndrome was 53.3% among medical students. Majority (85%) of the medical students had frequent to intense imposter characteristics. Higher number of female students was affected by imposter phenomenon as compared to males. Greater number of 1st year students were suffering from imposter syndrome as compared to 2nd year students.

Conclusions: Frequency of imposter syndrome was high among medical students. Its severity ranges from moderate to frequent IP categories in majority of students. Female students were affected more as compared to their male counterparts.

Key Words: Imposter Syndrome, Medical students, Imposter Phenomenon

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INTRODUCTION

Imposter Syndrome also called Imposter phenomenon (IP) is a condition in which the sufferer has feelings of self-doubt and fear of being exposed as an intellectual fraud despite the evidence of capabilities.¹ They give the credit of their successes to the stroke of luck or a coincidental instead of their abilities. These

feelings were particularly powerful at the beginning of new careers, jobs, or projects.² The psychological researchers Pauline Clance and Suzanne Imes were the first one to discover it among high achiever females in 1978.³ Initially it was found in successful women but later Clance identified this syndrome in both gender and among other highly accomplished people.⁴ Interestingly, research shows that IP is still at its highest amongst academics, at a rate of 70%, but this is not a syndrome confined to working professionals. The frequency of imposter syndrome was found to be 30% in medical, dental, pharmacy, and nursing students, while 45-57% in some other countries.⁵ Its frequency was 43.8% in internal medicine residents⁶ moreover, the literature strongly suggests a higher levels of IP in females.⁶ IP has several possible repercussions for medical education⁷ because medical students are among the high risk groups for imposter syndrome as it is more prevalent in high achievers.⁸ Those suffering from IP are hesitant to speak up or volunteer for answers and information as compared to their unaffected peers.⁵ IP was considered to be the strongest predictor of wide-ranging psychological distress.⁹ Students with IP had significantly increased levels of burnout, emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and cynicism.⁵ Perfectionism has been linked to imposter syndrome due to a predisposition to focus on one's shortcomings.¹⁰ Hence, the understanding of imposter phenomenon will help us to detect the medical students who are at risk of leaving the studies or medical profession later because they feel themselves incapable to fulfill the institutional and professional expectation.³ Though the impostor phenomenon has been identified in teachers, students and business experts, it has not been studied well in undergraduate medical students.⁶ The present study was designed to determine the frequency and the degree of severity of Imposter syndrome among medical students and to find out any difference with respect to gender. The difference in the severity of imposter syndrome between 1st and 2nd year MBBS students was also evaluated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional, study was conducted from April to August, 2018 at Shalamar medical & dental College, Lahore after taking informed consent from the students and approval from Institutional Review Board (IRB). Convenient sampling technique was used, 140 students of Shalamar medical and dental college participated in the study. A complete history was taken from the subjects in relation to any systemic or psychiatric illness like anxiety, depression and schizophrenia as these affect the degree of severity and pattern of imposter syndrome. Students with known chronic medical illnesses or those who were taking drugs or sessions from psychologist due to any psychiatric illness were excluded from the study. The study instrument used was a validated questionnaire, Clance Imposter Phenomenon Scale (CIPS). It is a 20-item questioner with each consisting of 5 parameters showing severity from none to very severe levels.^{1, 5} The twenty component scores are then added to yield a global CIPS score in the range of 20 to 100; the higher the score is, the worse the imposter syndrome. Any participant scoring 62 was considered an 'imposter'. All symptoms of imposter syndrome were evaluated on basis of these parameters. Questions regarding age, gender and year of study were added in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was generated in Google forms and the link was shared with the participants.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS version 21 was used for statistical analysis. Frequencies and percentages were calculated, Chi square test was applied to determine association of gender and academic year of MBBS with IP.

RESULTS

The questionnaire was sent to 200 students, 140 students returned the questionnaire (Clance IP Scale) hence the response rate was 70%. Out of

140 students 89(64%) were females and 51(36%) were males (Fig 1), 84(60%) belonged to 1st year and 56(40%) belonged to second year (Fig 2). The overall mean age of the respondents was 20.03 ± 1.051 years whereas mean age of male and female students was 20.05 ± 1.12 and 19.51 ± 1.006 years respectively.

Figure 1: Percentage of Male and Female Students

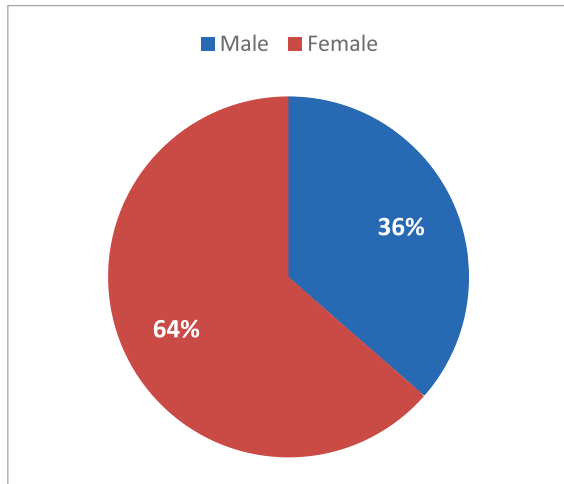


Figure 2: Percentage of 1st and 2nd Year MBBS Students

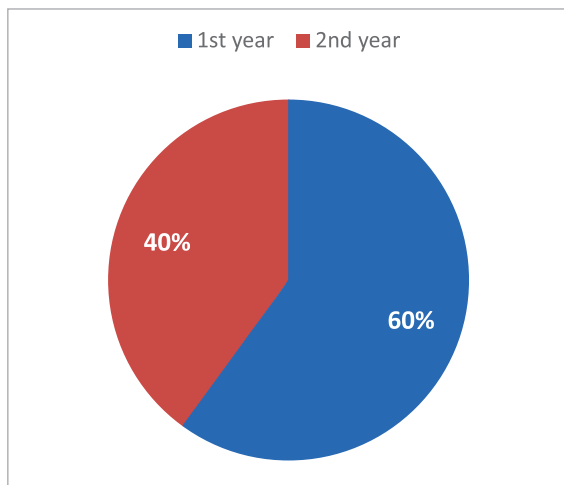


Table 1: Clance IP Scoring Chart Used to Determine the Severity of Imposter Syndrome

Clance IP Scoring Chart		
S. No	Score	Degree of Severity
1	< 40	Few IP Characteristics
2	40-60	Moderate IP Experience
3	61-80	Frequent IP Experience
4	> 80	Intense IP Experience

Table 2: Imposter Phenomenon (IP) Characteristics of Whole Study Population

Scores	Scale	n (%)
< 40	Few IP characteristics	6 (4.3)
41 - 60	Moderate IP Experiences	60 (43.1)
61 - 80	Frequent Imposter Feelings	60 (43.1)
> 80	Intense IP Experiences	14 (10.2)

The frequency of imposter syndrome was 53.3% among medical students. The IP characteristics of all respondents are shown in Table 2. Few IP characteristics were experienced by 6 students (4.3%), moderate IP characteristics were experienced by 60 students (43.1%), and frequent IP characteristics were experienced by 60 students (43.1%) while Intense IP characteristics were experienced by 14(10.2%) students (Table 2).

Table 3: Severity of IP Characteristics among Male and Female

IP Characteristics	Males n (Expected cell frequency / χ^2)	Females n (Expected cell frequency / χ^2)
Few IP	3 (2.19/ 0.30)	3 (3.81/ 0.17)
Moderate IP	26 (21.86/0.79)	34 (38.14/ 0.45)
frequent IP	18 (21.86/0.68)	42 (38.14/ 0.39)
Intense IP	4 (5.10/ 0.24)	10 (8.90/ 0.14)

The chi-square value was 3.15 and p value was 0.3681. The IP characteristics of male and female students after scoring of all questions according to Clance IP Scale are shown in the figure 3 and Table 3. Among 6 participants having few IP characteristics, number of male and female students were equal (50%). Out of 60 participants that experienced moderate IP characteristics there were 26(43.3%) males and 34(56.6%) females. More female students (n=42) compared to males (n=18) among 60 participants suffered from frequent imposter feeling. Among 14 participants who had Intense IP Experience there were 10 female and only 4 male students. Female medical students were observed to have more IP characteristics, but it was statistically not significant, chi-square statistics was 3.15 and p value was 0.3681 (Figure 3, Table 3).

Figure 3: Comparison of IP Characteristics among Male and Female MBBS Students

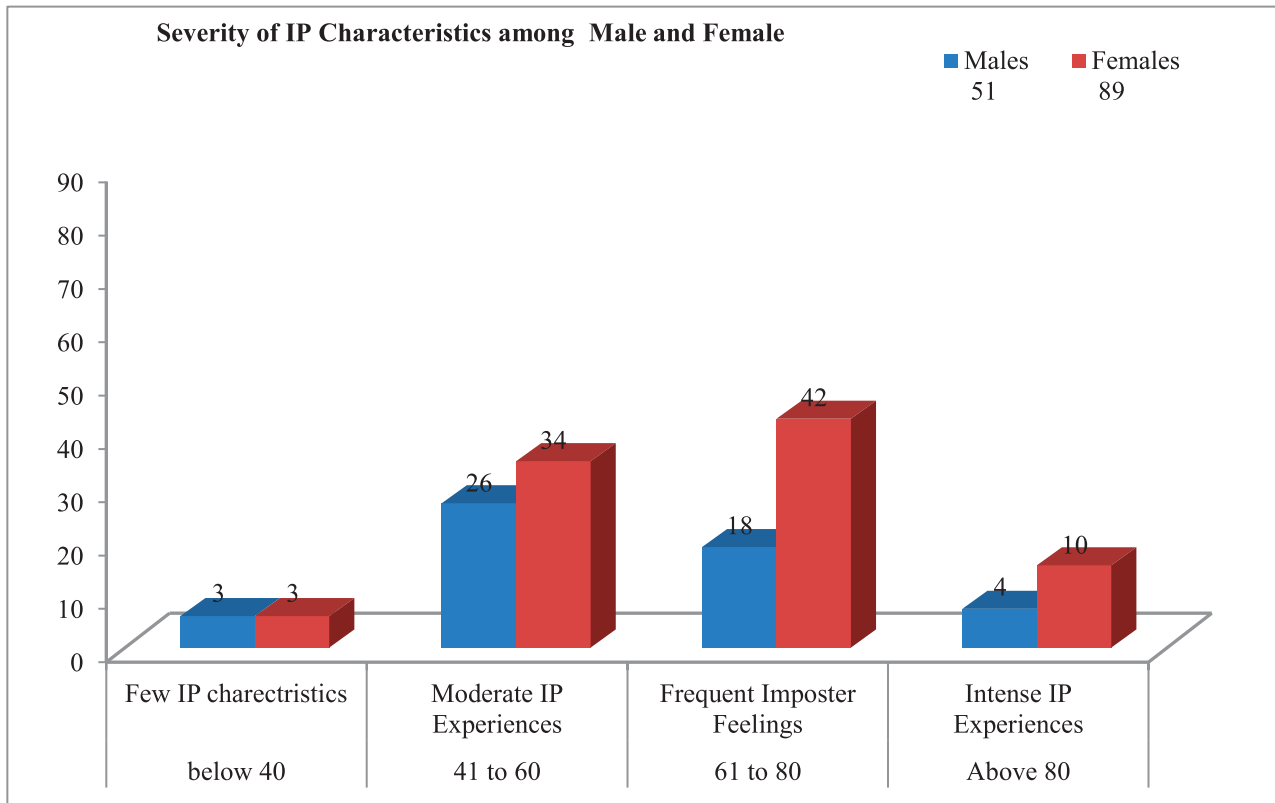


Table 4: Severity of IP Characteristics among 1st and 2nd Year MBBS Students

IP Characteristics	1 st year (Expected cell frequency / χ^2)	2 nd year (Expected cell frequency / χ^2)
Few IP	1 (3.60 / 1.88)	5 (2.49 / 2.82)
Moderate IP	39 (36 / 0.25)	21 (24 / 0.38)
Frequent IP	35 (36 / 0.03)	25 (24 / 0.04)
Intense IP	9 (8.40 / 0.04)	5 (5.60 / 0.06)

Chi-square value was 5.496 and p value was 0.138. Table 4 shows the IP characteristics among 1st year and 2nd year MBBS students, among 84 participants 39(46.4%) experienced moderate, 35(41.6%) experienced frequent while only 9(10.7%) experienced intense and 1(1.1%) showed few IP characteristics. Among 56 second year medical students, 21(37.5%) showed moderate imposter feelings, 25(44.6%) exhibit frequent imposter feelings while only 5(8.9%) students showed few and intense IP characteristics. 1st year MBBS students appeared to have more IP characteristics however, this difference was statistically not significant, chi-

square statistics was 5.496 and p value was 0.138 (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Imposter syndrome was found to be the strongest predictor of general psychological distress. Strong association of imposter syndrome with multiple components of burnout, anxiety, depression and self-esteem issues has been reported in the literature.¹¹ The frequency of imposter syndrome is 53.3% among medical Students in the current study. A research conducted on medical, dental, nursing, and pharmacy students revealed 30% impostors among the participants of their study.⁵ Oriol et al, found 45.9% prevalence of family medicine residents.⁷ Similar trend is shown by another study conducted on Malaysian medical students that also reported 45.7% frequency of imposter syndrome.¹² Current study not only determined the frequency of imposter syndrome but also found the degree of severity of this syndrome among medical students. Few IP characteristics

were experienced by 6 students (4.3%), moderate IP characteristics by 59 students (42.4%), and frequent IP characteristics by 60 students (43.1%), while Intense IP characteristics were experienced by 14 (10.2%) students. Comparable to this study also assessed and categorized the medical students of Nishtar medical university according to the degree of severity, by using Clance IP scale and reported slightly variable results. According to that study Few IP characteristic was present in 2.64%, moderate IP in 38.09%, Frequent IP in 54.49% and very intense IP in 4.76%.³ Current studies showed that the number of females suffering from IP was greater in all categories except for the mild form of IP in which the number of male and female was equal. Maqsood et al, also reported female preponderance in the category of moderate, frequent and intense IP experience while male dominance in mild and few IP experience characteristics.³ Though earlier studies have shown mix trends regarding the gender distribution yet initially imposter phenomenon was found to be predominant in high achieving women.² However, further studies showed that this phenomenon is also quite frequent among males.¹² Some researchers found the gender variable to be insignificant regarding the prevalence as well as the severity of imposter phenomenon. However, most of the studies showed females as relatively common sufferers like the current study so, results of present study coincides with the previous studies showing that females are comparatively more affected by IP. In most of the medical colleges in Pakistan, there are more female students as compared to male students. So, the high prevalence of imposter phenomenon affects significantly on the majority of individuals during medical education and training.³ Greater percentage of 1st year students had moderate and intense IP experience as compared to 2nd year students while, few and frequent IP experience was found more in 2nd year MBBS students. However the difference was not significant. Similar results were reported by Jostl et al, that promotion into senior classes does not affect the

IP phenomenon.¹³ Maqsood et al, also reported no association between the year of study and severity of imposter syndrome which is also in accordance with our study.³

CONCLUSION

The frequency of imposter syndrome is high among medical students. Its severity ranges from moderate to frequent imposter characteristics in majority of students. Female students are affected more as compared to their male counterparts.

Recommendations

Imposter syndrome may reduce the productivity of a medical professional. Thus, identification of the students should be done who are at risk of leaving the institution or profession due to misconception of being incompetent to handle the institutional and professional responsibilities. The institutions should implement extensive programs for helping the students suffering from imposter phenomenon. Students can be trained to boost their self-esteem, understand perfectionism and for setting goals that are reasonable and achievable.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors had no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Contributors

Manuscript writing and data collection was done by Dr. Ambreen Khalid, Statistical analysis and proof reading done by Dr. Adeela Shahid, Idea of the research, IP scoring and compilation of results was done by Lt. Col Dr. Khalid Rahim Khan.

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