The results of the MBI further confirmed that 85% of physicians were facing moderate-high level burnout which declined after the roster change to 33%.

Burnout is a growing problem among physicians and can possibly lead to devastating consequences therefore requiring immediate interventions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The results revealed that an uneven layout of shifts and breaks within the cycle contributed to high burnout levels which hugely declined after taking into account physicians preferences.

Obesity is a growing problem worldwide and is likely a major cause of the increased prevalence of high blood pressure in children. The aim of the screening program was to investigate the association of blood pressure levels and obesity, hypercholesterinaemia and increased body fluid in adolescents.

2202 children participated in the screening program. Blood pressure, heart rate, body composition, cholesterol and blood glucose level, bodyweight, height and BMI were assessed.

The participants’ range of age was between 14-18 years. The average systolic blood pressure (SBP) was 126.34+12.55 mmHg. Boys had higher SBP than girls (131.87+13.59 mmHg versus 117.49+5.69 mmHg, p<0.001). The average diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was 71.86+8.74 mmHg. DBP was also higher in boys than girls (72.61+9.17 mmHg versus 66.69+5.04 mmHg, p<0.001). High SBP (>percentile 95%) was detected in 307/1326 cases in girls, and in 403/876 cases in boys. High DBP occurred in 85 girls and in 90 boys. Overweight and obese were 18.99% of the girls and 15.26% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat was 66% among girls and 81% among boys. The mean cholesterol level was significantly higher (p<0,001) in the overweight (4.05mmol/l) and obese group (4.17mmol/l).

Prevalence rates of hypertension and overweight and obesity, hypercholesterinaemia and increased body fluid in adolescents. Further imaging with computed tomography confirmed a left sided Morgagni’s diaphragmatic hernia with multiple bowel loops and the left lobe of liver.

The patient was transferred to a tertiary Paediatric unit for surgical correction. He was operated successfully without any complications and discharged home. His genetic testing was later reported as confirmatory of non-dysjunctional trisomy 21.

The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%). The pathologically high level of body fat percentage appeared to be 12.98% among girls and 12.56% of the boys. The percentage of high blood pressure was more frequent among boys and girls who were in the overweight group (58,6% and 18,6%).