

Disparities in mortality among doctors in Taiwan: a 17-year follow-up study of 37 545 doctors

Tung-Fu Shang,¹ Pau-Chung Chen,² Jung-Der Wang^{2,3}

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¹Bureau of International Cooperation, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, Taipei City, Taiwan

²Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, National Taiwan University College of Public Health, Taipei City, Taiwan
³Department of Public Health, National Cheng Kung University College of Medicine and Hospital, Tainan, Taiwan

Correspondence to
Dr Jung-Der Wang;
jdwang121@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The authors used cohort data from the registry of all doctors in Taiwan to determine if the effect of health disparities exists after control of potential confounding by different occupational exposures in different specialties.

Design: Retrospective cohort study, 1990–2006.

Settings: The Taiwan Medical Association.

Participants: A total of 37 545 doctors from the registry of the doctor file maintained by the Taiwan Medical Association. The registry has been required by the governmental regulation for verification of credentials of all practicing doctors.

Main outcome measures: Cause-specific standardised mortality ratios for surgeons and anaesthesiologists were compared with those of the internists. The Cox proportional hazard model was constructed to explore multiple risk factors for mortality, including specialties, age, gender, geographic region of practices, regional health resources, ages of beginning practices and years of beginning practice.

Results: The all-cause-specific standardised mortality ratios for surgeons and anaesthesiologists were marginally elevated at 1.15 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.34) and 1.62 (95% CI 0.93 to 2.64), respectively. The Cox regression model showed that the anaesthesiologists had the highest HR of 1.97, seconded by surgeons at 1.23. Localities with the doctor-to-population ratio lower than 1:500 were associated with an increased HR of doctor mortality.

Conclusions: The doctor-to-population ratio and the region of practice may influence doctor's mortality. Increasing number of doctors and/or improving the practice environment may be helpful in reducing the health disparities in regions with poor resources.

During practices, healthcare providers have already been noted to suffer from certain specific potential hazards like stress, radiation, anaesthetic gases or agents and biologically hazardous blood or body fluids, which have been documented in many previous studies among radiologists, pathologists, psychiatrists, dentists and anaesthesiologists.^{1–6}

Beginning in 1995, Taiwan launched the National Health Insurance (NHI)

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Article focus

- To determine if the effect of health disparities exists after control of potential confounding by different occupational exposures in different specialties.

Key messages

- All factors leading to health disparities also influence the mortality rates of healthcare providers, including doctors who practiced in such locality.
- Increasing the numbers of doctors and/or improving the practice environment may be helpful in reducing the health disparities of both the general public and the doctors residing in a region with poor resources.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The cohort data include all practicing doctors in Taiwan.
- We use internists as the reference population for standardised mortality ratios calculation to minimise the potential confounding by different socioeconomic states.
- Possible misclassification of self-claimed specialty may be a source of bias while comparing the mortality rates among different specialties.
- Information was limited about the hospital level and location practiced, that is, misclassification of the region of practice without differentiating primary/referral hospital and urban/rural setting.

programme and attempted to mitigate the health disparity among the general population living in different geographic regions. The provision of universal healthcare coverage has increased the healthcare demand.^{7–8} For example, the number of outpatient visits per person increased from 10.56 in 1995 to 14.88 in 2008 and the numbers of hospitalised patients and outpatient visits per doctor increased as well.^{9–10} Thus, all the healthcare professionals, including doctors, have encountered a heavier workload and a greater psychosocial demand than before. However,

a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) study using the general population as the reference for comparison did not detect any increased mortality among doctors in Taiwan.¹¹

From an alternative perspective, the association between demographic characteristics of human resources in health and the health of the population served has received considerable attention.^{12 13} There is a growing evidence that the density of the health workforce is directly correlated with positive health outcomes in the population they serve, such as maternity mortality, infant mortality and life expectancy.¹⁴ Other factors like geographic location, socioeconomic states and distribution of current healthcare resources might also affect health outcome and incline to intercorrelate with each other.

As all factors leading to health disparities are affecting people within respective locality,¹⁵ we hypothesised that they also influence the mortality rates of healthcare providers, including doctors who practiced in such locality. In the present study, we used the cohort data from the registry of the doctor file maintained by the Taiwan Medical Association and recruited internists, the largest group, as referents to determine if the effect of health disparities exists after control of potential confounding by different occupational exposures in different specialties.

METHODS

Subjects and data collection

The retrospective cohort was established from the registry of the doctor file maintained by the Taiwan Medical Association. The registry has been required by the governmental regulation for verification of credentials of all practicing doctors. It contains the name of each individual, date and place of birth, gender, national identification number, medical school attended, date of graduation, self-designated specialty,¹¹ place of practice, vital status, date of death for decedents and date of ceasing the membership. The cohort was established beginning in January 1990 and followed up to December 2006. Practice time was accrued until 2006 or the date of deceased or termination of membership. There were 29 decedents with incomplete information on date or month of death, of which this study assumed to be on the first day of the month or year. Since all practicing doctors must be registered in compliance to the Doctors Act in Taiwan, the data set is very comprehensive and accurate.

Statistical analysis

Geographic data in doctors per 10 000 persons, per capita disposable income (US\$), education, infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) and life expectancy at birth were collected and analysed from national statistics of the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Taiwan) in 1998, 2002 and 2006. Geographic region was categorised into northern, central, southern and eastern region following the

naming of branches of Bureau of the NHI. Education indicated the percentage of people aged more than 15 who attained an education level of college or above.

All-cause and cause-specific SMRs were obtained by employing the personal computer version of Life Table Analysis System (LTAS.NET). The LTAS was originally developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health during the 1970s and was later converted for use on Windows 98/NT/2000/XP-compatible PCs. This programme tabulates the underlying causes of death as well as the person-years of follow-up into age-, gender- and race-specific strata and allows users to apply internal controls as referents to replace general population from vital statistics. SMRs and 95% CIs were calculated using the mortality rates of 119 underlying causes of death of the internists of Taiwan as the reference group. We used SAS V.9.1 (SAS Institute) to edit and analyse the data. In this study, we set the significance level at $p=0.05$.

Cox regression analysis was conducted to determine the HRs for the following risk factors: age, gender, specialty, geographic region of practice, age of beginning practice, calendar year of beginning practice (before or after 1995 when the NHI system was established) and doctor-to-population ratio. The ratio between doctors and population was categorised into four levels: >1:500, from 1:500 to 1:700, from 1:700 to 1:900 and <1:900. Since the northern region of Taiwan leads development for the last half a century, it was chosen to be the reference in the statistical model. The covariates considered in the regression analysis were gender, specialty, geographic region of practice, age of beginning practice, calendar year of beginning practice and doctor-to-population ratio. In Taiwan, some of our doctors were veteran who took ad hoc medical missions during the World War II and did not receive an academic medical education. They generally began their practices at an age older than most other doctors and deserved for this study to control as a potential confounder. We applied the stepwise strategy for variable selection with the significance level for entry and the significance level for stay set to 0.15. Regression diagnostics were also run, including examination of proportional hazard assumption, residual analysis, detection of influential cases and check for multicollinearity to assure the quality of analysis and goodness of fit for the model.

RESULTS

With the doctor-to-population ratio above 1:500 as the reference level, we found that a lower ratio significantly increased the HR of doctor mortality; there was also an independent effect of regional difference of higher HR for southern and eastern regions, as summarised in table 4. The differences among localities seemed to correlate well with higher average levels of income and education, lower infant mortality rates and longer life expectancies across Taiwan. And such disparities did

Table 1 Geographic disparities in doctors per 10 000 persons, per capita disposable income (US\$), education, infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) and life expectancy at birth in 1998, 2002 and 2006

Region	Doctors per 10 000 persons			Per capita disposable income			Education*			Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
	1998	2002	2006	1998	2002	2006	1998	2002	2006	1998	2002	2006	1998	2002	2006
Northern	14.7	16.5	17.4	8394.8	8912.6	9853.0	24.8	30.1	36.1	6.2	4.9	4.4	77.4	78.6	79.5
Central	14.1	16.5	18.3	7044.2	6940.0	7817.6	18.8	23.2	28.6	6.9	5.8	4.5	75.1	77.0	77.6
Southern	12.9	14.5	16.5	6928.8	7157.5	7891.2	18.4	22.8	27.7	6.4	5.4	4.8	74.7	76.0	76.5
Eastern	13.3	15.4	18.3	6542.2	6683.0	7987.6	11.8	14.4	20.0	12.4	8.3	7.6	70.6	72.9	73.2

*Education: the percentage of people aged more than 15 attained an education level of college or above.

not appear to have changed during the last decade (table 1).

A total of 37 545 doctors were tabulated in the study from January 1990 to December 2006. During the above period, there were 1642 deaths among 32 713 male

doctors and 44 deaths among 4822 female doctors. The overall mean age at death was 69.88 ± 14.28 years old, with 70.06 ± 14.04 for males and 62.96 ± 20.21 for females, respectively (table 2). Approximately half (49.7%) of the cohort had been internists and 48.1%

Table 2 Characteristics of Taiwan doctors included in the study from 1990 to 2006

	Taiwan doctors		Deceased doctors	
	n (%)	Mean censored age	n (%)	Mean age at death
Total	37 545 (100)	46.41 ± 14.47	1686 (100)	69.88 ± 14.28
Status				
Alive	35 859 (95.5)	45.31 ± 13.51		
Deceased	1686 (4.5)			69.88 ± 14.28
Sex				
Male	32 722 (87.2)	47.68 ± 14.56	1642 (97.4)	70.06 ± 14.04
Female	4823 (12.8)	37.81 ± 10.30	44 (2.6)	62.96 ± 20.21
Age of beginning practice				
Age <30	29 753 (79.2)	43.39 ± 11.99	566 (33.6)	59.03 ± 14.98
$30 \leq$ age <40	5573 (14.8)	52.28 ± 14.10	472 (28.0)	73.81 ± 11.92
Age ≥ 40	2219 (5.9)	74.24 ± 10.91	648 (38.4)	76.37 ± 8.62
Specialty				
Surgeon	4571 (12.2)	45.20 ± 13.20	161 (9.5)	65.83 ± 14.54
Internist	18 664 (49.7)	48.76 ± 15.97	1190 (70.1)	71.92 ± 12.70
Dermatologist	901 (2.4)	43.00 ± 12.92	35 (2.1)	69.79 ± 16.25
Otolaryngologist	2000 (5.3)	44.28 ± 11.99	45 (2.7)	65.46 ± 14.36
Ophthalmologist	1584 (4.2)	44.72 ± 12.33	42 (2.5)	72.28 ± 19.56
Pathologist	414 (1.1)	42.21 ± 12.04	5 (0.3)	49.78 ± 10.87
Paediatrician	2883 (7.7)	42.35 ± 11.59	54 (3.2)	66.32 ± 17.12
Psychiatrist	1214 (3.2)	40.37 ± 11.81	21 (1.2)	61.85 ± 20.52
Radiologist	1076 (2.9)	41.59 ± 11.79	18 (1.1)	63.23 ± 18.18
Obstetrician	2278 (6.1)	48.84 ± 12.10	85 (5.0)	63.48 ± 14.44
Orthopaedist	1128 (3.0)	43.56 ± 11.07	14 (0.8)	58.78 ± 18.32
Anaesthesiologist	832 (2.2)	40.91 ± 10.23	16 (0.9)	45.21 ± 15.67
Region				
Northern	18 046 (48.1)	45.71 ± 14.52	659 (39.1)	68.90 ± 14.32
Central	7054 (18.8)	46.25 ± 13.70	300 (17.8)	70.04 ± 15.58
Southern	11 376 (30.3)	47.64 ± 14.81	667 (39.6)	70.97 ± 13.57
Eastern	1069 (2.8)	46.24 ± 14.12	60 (3.6)	67.67 ± 13.96
Doctor–population ratio				
>1:500	17 185 (45.8)	45.29 ± 14.34	620 (36.8)	68.21 ± 15.11
1:700 to 1:500	6429 (17.1)	45.55 ± 14.50	285 (16.9)	69.71 ± 14.19
1:900 to 1:700	11 233 (29.9)	47.91 ± 14.21	589 (34.9)	70.92 ± 13.61
<1:900	2698 (7.2)	51.08 ± 14.53	192 (11.4)	71.90 ± 13.02
Years of practice				
Before 1995	24 337 (64.8)	53.62 ± 12.71	1640 (97.3)	70.60 ± 13.52
After 1995	13 208 (35.2)	33.13 ± 5.06	46 (2.7)	44.28 ± 16.86

were practicing in the north region. Among all doctors, there were 30.8% working in the area of low doctor-to-population ratio. About two-thirds began their practice before 1995, and over 90% started practice at age below 40.

As for the control for socioeconomic status in the analysis, we used the internists as the reference population and found that the all-cause-specific SMRs for surgeons and anaesthesiologists were marginally elevated with an SMR of 1.15 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.34) and 1.62 (95% CI 0.93 to 2.64), respectively (table 3). Among the surgeons, the SMR of 'neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue' was increased but without statistical significance (SMR =2.17, 95% CI 0.94 to 4.28). The observed numbers of deaths from malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum were significantly lower than corresponding expected values (SMR =0.54, $p<0.05$, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.92). Among the anaesthesiologists, the SMR of 'malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites' was significantly increased (SMR =8.73, $p<0.05$, 95% CI 1.06 to 31.53), although there were only two cases on the observed number.

To further adjust for other risk factors, the Cox regression model was constructed and the results are summarised in table 4. The anaesthesiologists appeared to show the highest HRs of 1.97 (95% CI 1.20 to 3.25), followed by surgeons with a HR of 1.23 (95% CI 1.04 to 1.46). The HR of ophthalmologists was significantly lower than all other specialists, of which the HR was 0.72 (95% CI 0.53 to 0.98). In addition, doctors living in the northern region and the central region experienced lower HRs. And doctors who worked in the area with doctor-to-population ratio below 1:500 showed higher mortality or HR.

The doctors who began practice at an older age had a higher HR of 1.12 (95% CI 1.12 to 1.13) for every single year increment. Overall, doctors who began practice after the implementation of the NHI Program, or the year of 1995, showed a higher HR of 6.17 (95% CI 4.27 to 8.92).

DISCUSSION

Based on Cox model analysis, we found doctors practicing in southern and eastern regions of Taiwan suffered from statistically significant premature mortality (table 4), and such a geographic disparity appeared to correspond to the lower life expectancy and higher infant mortality rate in Taiwan (table 1). To our limited knowledge, this study is the first to show that doctors practicing in the area of a low doctor-to-population ratio or in the less resourceful regions experienced a higher HR of mortality after adjustment for gender, age of beginning practice and specialties (table 4). Because doctors in Taiwan generally have higher earnings than all other segments of professionals and there is no upper limit of retirement age, we have decided to select 'internal comparisons' among doctors with the same socioeconomic status, profession-related knowledge and health-related behaviour to prevent confounding and would leave the effects of mortality to the other two main factors, occupational workload or practice environment. In addition to internists, we have tried to use surgeons as a possibly more homogeneous reference group and the HRs of all covariates are the same except those of specialties, demonstrating a robust result for our inference.

Lowest average income, educational level and life expectancy and the highest infant mortality rate in

Table 3 The observed number of deaths and cause-specific standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) for surgeons and anaesthesiologists, using internists of Taiwan as the reference group

Causes of death	Surgeon		Anaesthesiologist	
	O	SMR (95% CI)	O	SMR (95% CI)
All causes	161	1.15 (0.98 to 1.34)	16	1.62 (0.93 to 2.64)
All malignant neoplasm (MN)	37	0.84 (0.59 to 1.16)	5	1.57 (0.51 to 3.66)
MN of digestive organs and peritoneum	13	0.54 (0.29 to 0.92)	2	1.18 (0.14 to 4.26)
MN of respiratory system	11	1.16 (0.58 to 2.07)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 6.56)
MN of urinary organs	2	1.05 (0.13 to 3.79)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 20.42)
Neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	8	2.17 (0.94 to 4.28)	1	3.41 (0.09 to 19.03)
MN of other and unspecified sites	1	0.48 (0.01 to 2.68)	2	8.73 (1.06 to 31.53)
Cerebrovascular disease	7	0.59 (0.24 to 1.22)	3	3.95 (0.82 to 11.55)
Heart disease	9	0.83 (0.38 to 1.57)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 7.34)
Accidents	11	1.81 (0.90 to 3.24)	1	1.58 (0.04 to 8.79)
Diabetes mellitus	8	1.49 (0.65 to 2.94)	1	1.84 (0.05 to 10.25)
Chronic liver disease	7	1.60 (0.64 to 3.30)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 13.75)
Kidney disease	1	0.36 (0.01 to 2.01)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 21.26)
Pneumonia	5	0.97 (0.32 to 2.27)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 12.23)
Suicide	3	1.36 (0.28 to 3.98)	1	3.34 (0.08 to 18.60)
Chronic lung disease	4	2.19 (0.60 to 5.60)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 116.04)
Hypertensive disease	2	1.45 (0.18 to 5.25)	0	0.00 (0.00 to 30.76)

Table 4 HRs with 95% CI estimated through Cox regression model to control relevant risk factors on mortality among Taiwan doctors from 1990 to 2006

Covariate	HR (95% CI)
Age of beginning practice	1.12 (1.12 to 1.13)
Gender	
Female/male	0.76 (0.56 to 1.02)
Specialty	
Dermatologist/internist	1.19 (0.85 to 1.67)
Otolaryngologist/internist	0.85 (0.63 to 1.15)
Ophthalmologist/internist	0.72 (0.53 to 0.98)
Pathologist/internist	0.81 (0.33 to 1.94)
Paediatrician/internist	0.91 (0.69 to 1.20)
Psychiatrist/internist	0.81 (0.52 to 1.24)
Radiologist/internist	0.87 (0.55 to 1.39)
Surgeon/internist	1.23 (1.04 to 1.46)
Obstetrician/internist	1.19 (0.95 to 1.50)
Orthopedist/internist	0.75 (0.44 to 1.27)
Anaesthesiologists/internist	1.97 (1.20 to 3.25)
Region	
Central/northern	1.12 (0.97 to 1.29)
Southern/northern	1.30 (1.17 to 1.45)
Eastern/northern	1.68 (1.28 to 2.20)
Doctor–population ratio	
1:700 to 1:500/>1:500	1.23 (1.06 to 1.42)
1:900 to 1:700/>1:500	1.20 (1.06 to 1.34)
<1:900/>1:500	1.18 (1.00 to 1.39)
Year of beginning practice	
After 1995/before 1995	6.17 (4.27 to 8.92)

Taiwan were found in the eastern region (table 1). Traditionally, this mountainous region impedes transportation tremendously and plays a significant role in reduced healthcare accessibility for people, including healthcare providers themselves. Although the doctor-to-population ratio has improved since the promulgation of Medical Care Act in 1986 and implementation of NHI in 1995, doctors living in this region still suffer from a higher HR. It may indicate that the health disparity still exists. Moreover, in analysing the central and southern regions, where similar levels of the average income and the education were found, a significantly increased HR was detected in the southern region only. As noted in table 1, the doctor-to-population ratio has been consistently found to be lower in the southern region compared with those of the northern and central regions. These findings indicate persistent health disparities in different regions of Taiwan and suggest that occupational workloads might play some role in view of the increased mortality of doctors.

In a previous study, we found that the overall and cause-specific SMRs of doctors in Taiwan were <0.34 for different specialties,¹¹ which may have been confounded by using the general population as the referents for comparison.¹⁶ In this study, we use internists as the reference population for SMR calculation to minimise the potential confounding by different socioeconomic states (table 3). Although no increased mortality was

found among radiologists, pathologists and psychiatrists, as reported from other countries,^{2–4} we detected significantly increased HRs for surgeons and anaesthesiologists (table 4). A further analysis only detected slightly elevated SMR for malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues among surgeons, which appeared to corroborate the hazards of operation room reported by others.¹⁷ However, the trend was less apparent because of the small sample size of anaesthesiologists. Since the current mortality data in Taiwan only allowed for coding single underlying cause of death, it may further decrease the power of detection of occupational-related illnesses.

Our study also demonstrated that the HR of mortality was higher in the group beginning their practice since 1995, when the NHI system was implemented. This group belonged to a younger generation of doctors, who might possibly suffer from highly stressed work during their practice.¹⁸ Such a stress might arise from their clinical training programme or the newly implemented health policy. However, the cohort was established during 1990–2006, which may have imposed a selection of healthy survivors among the doctors. They began their practice before 1995 in comparison with those who entered the workforce after 1995. Thus, more study is needed to explore the above hypothesis.

Several limitations of this study should be noted. First, possible misclassification of self-claimed specialty may be a source of bias while comparing the mortality rates among different specialties. For instance, a surgeon shifted to general practice after retiring from a medical centre may result in overestimation of the practice duration and possible underestimation of the effect of specialty. Thus, the higher HR's among surgeons and anaesthesiologists may need to be further studied for clarification. Second, information was limited about the hospital level and the locations, which the doctor has practiced, that is, misclassification of the region of practice without differentiating primary/referral hospital and urban/rural setting. Thus, we had to assume that it might be a random effect and only lead to the null or underestimation.

What is already known on this topic

All factors leading to health disparities are affecting people within respective locality.

What this study adds

All factors leading to health disparities also influence the mortality rates of healthcare providers, including doctors who practiced in such locality. Increasing the numbers of doctors and/or improving the practice environment may be helpful in reducing the health disparities of both the general public and the doctors residing in a region with poor resources.

In conclusion, disparities both in the geographic region of doctor's practice and the ratio of doctor-to-population regionally are the primary determinants to the HR of doctor mortality. Thus, we recommend increasing the number of doctors and improving the practice environment of eastern and southern regions of Taiwan, which may possibly mitigate the health disparities among doctors and people. Furthermore, more studies are needed to explore and reduce the potential hazards among workplaces of anaesthesiologists and surgeons in Taiwan.

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Contributors T-FS has acquired the data set, designed the study together with J-DW (the corresponding author), conducted the analysis under the full supervision and discussion with P-CC and J-DW, written the first draft and all three participated in the revision of the later drafts until the final one. T-FS has access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data. Together with all co-authors, we shall be responsible for the accuracy of the data analysis and interpretation of the results.

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Competing interests None.

Ethics approval The ethics review board of our institute (Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taiwan) approved the protocol before the commencement of this study.

Data sharing statement We are willing to share our data in an open repository.

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