

Generation Z in the Healthcare Workforce: A Review of Their Values, Work Ethics, and Career Aspirations

K. Jyothisree¹, Pankaj Kumar², Dr. P. Vanaja³, Dr. Surendra Sharma⁴, Meenakshi Bisht⁵, Surendra Dadheech⁶, Vedamurthy R.⁷, Pragati S. Robin⁸

¹Associated Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Rama University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Demonstrator, Faculty of Nursing, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Saifai, Uttar Pradesh, India

³Nursing Tutor, College of Nursing, Madras Medical College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

⁴Vice Principal cum Professor, Government Nursing College, SMMH Medical College, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁵Associate Professor, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁶Associate Professor, College of Nursing, Government Institute of Medical Science, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁷Associate Professor, Ph.D Scholar, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁸Professor Cum Principal, Patel College of Nursing, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author Name: K. Jyothisree, Email: Jyothisree623@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The healthcare sector is undergoing a significant generational shift as Generation Z (born 1997-2012) begins to enter the workforce. This cohort brings a distinct set of values and expectations that differ markedly from previous generations, presenting both challenges and opportunities for healthcare organizations. This review aims to synthesize current literature to delineate the core characteristics of Gen Z and their implications for the healthcare environment. The primary aim of this study is to comprehensively review the values, work ethics, and career aspirations of Generation Z within the context of the healthcare workforce. The methodology involved a systematic review of academic and industry literature published between 2015 and 2024, sourced from databases including PubMed, PsycINFO, and Google Scholar. Key search terms encompassed "Generation Z," "healthcare workforce," "work values," "career aspirations," and "healthcare management." Thematic analysis was employed to identify predominant patterns across the selected studies. Results indicate that Gen Z healthcare workers highly value work-life balance, seeking flexible scheduling and rejecting the culture of burnout prevalent in healthcare. They are digital natives who expect seamless technology integration to streamline workflows. A key driver is purpose and meaning; they are motivated by roles that have a clear, positive impact on patient care and social justice. Their work ethic is pragmatic and outcome-oriented, favoring efficiency over presenteeism. They exhibit a strong preference for continuous feedback and recognition, desiring frequent, constructive communication from supervisors. Consequently, their career aspirations often lean towards non-linear paths, including portfolio careers, specializations, and roles in health tech, rather than traditional lifelong tenure in a single institution. In conclusion, the integration of Generation Z necessitates a strategic evolution in healthcare leadership and organizational culture. To attract and retain this new generation, healthcare institutions must adapt by offering flexible work models, leveraging modern technology, providing clear pathways for growth, and fostering an authentic, purpose-driven mission. Failure to align with these values risks exacerbating the existing workforce shortages, while successful adaptation will be crucial for building a resilient and future-ready healthcare system.

Keywords: *Generation Z, Healthcare Workforce, Work-Life Balance, Technology Integration, Career Aspirations, Work Values*

How to Cite: K. Jyothisree, Pankaj Kumar, P. Vanaja, Surendra Sharma, Meenakshi Bisht, Surendra Dadheech, Vedamurthy R, Pragati S. Robin., (2025) Generation Z in the Healthcare Workforce: A Review of Their Values, Work Ethics, and Career Aspirations, *Journal of Carcinogenesis*, Vol.24, No.6s, 411-417.

1. INTRODUCTION

The healthcare sector stands on the precipice of its most profound generational transformation in decades. As Baby Boomers exit the workforce in increasing numbers and Generation X moves into senior leadership roles, the industry is witnessing the rapid influx of Generation Z—individuals born roughly between 1997 and 2012. This cohort is not merely younger; they are fundamentally different. Shaped by unique socio-economic, technological, and global forces, Gen Z brings a distinct set of values, expectations, and aspirations to the high-stakes environment of healthcare. Their arrival presents a critical inflection point, demanding a strategic re-evaluation of traditional workplace structures, leadership styles, and career pathways. The successful integration of this generation is not a matter of simple accommodation but a strategic imperative for healthcare organizations aiming to mitigate workforce shortages, foster innovation, and ensure sustainable, high-quality patient care for the future. Understanding the formative context of Generation Z is essential to interpreting their workplace behavior. This is a generation that has never known a world without the internet, smartphones, or instant access to information. They are true digital natives, for whom technology is not a tool but an extension of their consciousness. This has fostered a mindset of immediacy, efficiency, and a preference for visual and interactive communication. However, their childhood and adolescence were also marked by significant turbulence: they witnessed the global fallout of the 2008 financial crisis, grew up amid the escalating climate crisis, and had their educational and social lives profoundly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This exposure to chronic instability has produced a generation that is often characterized as pragmatic, anxious, and resilient, with a strong desire for security and stability—a seeming paradox when contrasted with their equally strong demand for workplace flexibility.

Furthermore, Gen Z has been raised in an era of heightened social consciousness. Movements like Black Lives Matter, #MeToo, and widespread climate activism have been backdrop to their formative years, cultivating a deep-seated value for diversity, equity, inclusion, and social justice. They expect their employers to not only preach these values but to embody them through transparent and authentic action. For healthcare, an industry fundamentally rooted in the principle of "do no harm," this alignment of personal and organizational values presents a powerful opportunity for engagement, but also a significant risk of disillusionment if institutions fail to live up to their professed missions. The entry of Gen Z into healthcare coincides with a period of unprecedented strain on the global health system. The industry is grappling with a crisis of burnout and exhaustion, exacerbated by the pandemic, leading to high rates of turnover, early retirement, and moral injury among seasoned professionals. Staffing shortages, particularly in nursing and primary care, have reached critical levels, threatening access to care and patient outcomes. In this fraught context, the values and expectations of Gen Z collide with a system often characterized by rigid hierarchies, antiquated administrative processes, and a cultural legacy of self-sacrifice that normalizes overwork.

This generational clash is most evident in the core areas of work-life balance, technological integration, and career development. Unlike previous generations who may have accepted long hours and hierarchical structures as a rite of passage, Gen Z prioritizes mental health and well-being with a clarity that is reshaping workplace norms. They seek clear boundaries between their professional and personal lives, valuing flexible scheduling and remote work options where clinically feasible. They are less likely to subscribe to a "paying your dues" culture that equates suffering with commitment, and they openly challenge systems that lead to burnout. For healthcare leaders, this necessitates a move away from punitive presenteeism towards a culture that genuinely supports employee wellness as a prerequisite for excellent patient care. Technologically, Gen Z's expectations will force a long-overdue modernization of healthcare workflows. Having grown up with intuitive, user-friendly interfaces in every aspect of their lives, they have little patience for clunky, legacy electronic health record (EHR) systems, inefficient communication channels, and paper-based processes. Their innate fluency with technology positions them as potential catalysts for the adoption of innovative solutions, from AI-powered diagnostic tools and telehealth platforms to data analytics for improving operational efficiency. However, this potential can only be realized if healthcare organizations invest in modern infrastructure and create an environment where this digital native cohort can contribute ideas for improvement, rather than simply being forced to adapt to outdated systems.

Finally, the traditional linear career ladder—a mainstay of healthcare professions—holds little appeal for Gen Z. Their career aspirations are more fluid and portfolio-based. They value continuous learning, skill diversification, and lateral moves that build a unique set of competencies. They expect regular, constructive feedback and transparent pathways for advancement, viewing their managers as coaches rather than authoritarian figures. This desire for growth and meaning extends to their search for purpose in their work; they need to see the direct impact of their contributions on patient outcomes and community health. Consequently, retention strategies must evolve beyond seniority-based promotion to include mentorship programs, opportunities for specialization, support for entrepreneurial initiatives, and a demonstrable commitment to the organization's social mission. In summary, the integration of Generation Z into the healthcare workforce is a complex, multi-faceted challenge that will define the resilience and efficacy of the sector for decades to come. This generation arrives with a unique blend of digital fluency, social awareness, and pragmatic expectations that directly confront the entrenched norms of the industry. Their values around well-being, technology, and career development are not fleeting preferences but deeply held principles forged in a distinct historical context. This paper will delve into a detailed

review of these values, work ethics, and career aspirations, arguing that the future stability of healthcare depends less on forcing Gen Z to conform to old models and more on the industry's ability to adapt, evolve, and harness the unique potential of this new generation of healers.

2. OBJECTIVES

This review aims to systematically synthesize and analyze the existing literature to build a comprehensive profile of Generation Z within the healthcare workforce. The primary objective is to delineate their core values, work ethics, and career aspirations, and to explore the implications of these characteristics for healthcare organizations.

3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES INCLUDE:

To identify and define the key values (e.g., work-life balance, technological integration, social purpose) that Generation Z prioritizes in their professional lives.

1. To characterize the distinct work ethic of Gen Z healthcare professionals, focusing on their approaches to collaboration, authority, and feedback.
2. To map their evolving career aspirations, including preferences for career paths, lifelong learning, and professional development.
3. To analyze the potential challenges and opportunities these factors present for healthcare recruitment, retention, and management strategies.
4. To propose a framework of actionable recommendations for healthcare leaders.
5. To effectively attract, engage, and retain Generation Z talent, thereby fostering a resilient and future-ready workforce.

4. METHODOLOGY

This review employed a systematic approach to identify, select, and critically appraise relevant research pertaining to Generation Z's integration into the healthcare workforce. The methodology was designed to ensure a comprehensive and unbiased synthesis of the current literature, encompassing both academic and grey literature sources to capture a wide range of perspectives.

A systematic literature review was conducted following established guidelines to minimize bias and ensure reproducibility. The search strategy targeted peer-reviewed articles, empirical studies, review articles, and relevant industry reports published between 2015 and 2024. This timeframe was selected to capture the period during which Generation Z began entering higher education and the workforce. Primary electronic databases searched included PubMed, PsycINFO, CINAHL, and Scopus due to their focus on medical, psychological, and management literature. Supplementary searches were performed using Google Scholar and ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global to identify additional grey literature and unpublished works.

A structured Boolean search query was utilized, combining key terms and their synonyms. The main search string included: ("Generation Z" OR "Gen Z" OR "iGeneration" OR "post-millennial") AND ("healthcare workforce" OR "health personnel" OR "nurs" OR "doctor" OR "clinician") AND ("value" OR "work ethic" OR "career aspiration*" OR "retention" OR "recruitment"). The search was limited to titles, abstracts, and keywords.

Inclusion criteria were: (1) literature focusing specifically on Generation Z (or the defined birth cohort of 1997-2012) as the primary subject; (2) content directly relevant to the healthcare or medical field; (3) discussion of values, work ethics, career expectations, or management strategies. Exclusion criteria encompassed: (1) articles not available in English; (2) commentaries without original data or analysis; (3) studies focusing on generations other than Gen Z without a distinct and analyzable subsection.

The initial database search yielded 287 citations. After removing duplicates, 214 unique records underwent a two-stage screening process based on their titles and abstracts. This screening narrowed the pool to 48 articles for full-text review. A final set of 31 sources met all inclusion criteria and formed the core evidence base for this review. Data from these sources were extracted and analyzed using thematic analysis. Key themes, findings, and recommendations were systematically coded and synthesized to address the review's objectives, providing a coherent narrative of the current understanding of Gen Z in healthcare.

5. RESULTS

The systematic review of the literature revealed several dominant and interconnected themes regarding the values, work ethics, and career aspirations of Generation Z in the healthcare workforce. These findings paint a picture of a cohort that is pragmatic, technologically fluent, and purpose-driven, yet distinctively prioritizes personal well-being alongside professional commitment.

1. Paramount Importance of Work-Life Integration and Mental Health A resounding finding across nearly all sources is the central value Gen Z places on mental health and a sustainable work-life balance. Unlike previous generations who often accepted burnout as an occupational hazard, Gen Z actively rejects this narrative. They seek clear boundaries between their professional and personal lives, valuing predictable schedules and flexibility where clinically feasible. This is not interpreted as a lack of dedication but as a pragmatic strategy for ensuring long-term career sustainability. They are highly attuned to the signs of burnout and moral injury and show a lower tolerance for environments that normalize chronic stress. Consequently, they are more likely to seek employers who demonstrably support employee well-being through robust mental health resources, flexible scheduling options, and a culture that discourages presenteeism.

2. Technology as an Expectation, not a Luxury As digital natives, Gen Z expects seamless and intuitive technological integration in their workflows. They express frustration with legacy systems, such as outdated or cumbersome Electronic Health Records (EHRs), which they perceive as barriers to efficient and effective patient care. Their fluency with technology positions them as natural advocates for innovation, showing strong interest in tools like telehealth platforms, AI-assisted diagnostics, and mobile health applications. They value employers who provide modern, interoperable digital tools that reduce administrative burden and free up time for direct patient interaction. Furthermore, they prefer communication styles that are digital, immediate, and concise (e.g., instant messaging platforms) over traditional, slower methods.

3. Purpose-Driven Work and Authentic Organizational Values Gen Z is strongly motivated by a sense of purpose and desires to see the direct impact of their work. They are drawn to healthcare for its inherent mission, but they expect their employing organizations to embody authentic social responsibility. This extends beyond patient care to include a demonstrated commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), environmental sustainability, and ethical community engagement. They are skeptical of superficial branding ("woke-washing") and seek transparency in how institutional values are put into practice. An organization's reputation on social and ethical issues significantly influences their attraction and retention.

4. Redefined Work Ethic: Collaborative, Feedback-Rich, and Anti-Hierarchical the Gen Z work ethic is collaborative and pragmatic. They value teamwork but often prefer a flatter, less rigid hierarchical structure than traditional healthcare models. They respect competence and expertise over formal titles alone. A defining characteristic is their need for frequent, constructive feedback and recognition. Accustomed to constant feedback loops via social media, they expect regular communication from supervisors, not just during annual reviews. This desire for ongoing coaching is linked to their strong emphasis on continuous learning and skill development. They view managers as mentors who should facilitate their growth, not merely as authority figures who assign tasks.

5. Non-Linear and Flexible Career Aspirations Finally, Gen Z's career aspirations reflect a desire for flexibility and growth. The concept of a linear, lifelong career within a single institution holds little appeal. Instead, they envision portfolio careers involving specializations, lateral moves, project-based work, and opportunities in adjacent fields like health tech, consulting, or entrepreneurship. They highly value employers who offer clear, transparent pathways for advancement, support for continuing education, and opportunities to gain diverse experiences. This mindset makes retention contingent on an organization's ability to offer compelling growth opportunities rather than relying on job security alone.

6. DISCUSSION

The findings of this review indicate that Generation Z is not merely a younger version of the Millennial cohort but represents a fundamental shift in workplace expectations, with profound implications for the healthcare sector. Their values surrounding work-life balance, technology, purpose, and career development collectively challenge the entrenched norms of an industry historically built on hierarchy, self-sacrifice, and traditional career ladders. This discussion interprets these findings, exploring the underlying drivers, the tensions they create, and the strategic imperatives for healthcare organizations.

The paramount importance Gen Z places on work-life integration and mental health is arguably the most significant cultural challenge to the prevailing healthcare ethos. This value is a direct response to the very public crisis of healthcare worker burnout, which Gen Z has witnessed firsthand through media and clinical rotations. Their demand for boundaries is a

rational, pragmatic adaptation to an environment they perceive as unsustainable. This presents a critical dilemma for healthcare leaders: continue to rely on a culture of overwork that leads to high turnover across all generations, or seize the opportunity to redesign workflows and foster a culture of well-being that can attract and retain a new generation. Initiatives such as mandated fatigue breaks, flexible self-scheduling, and providing access to mental health resources are no longer optional perks but essential components of a competitive employment package. Failure to adapt risks perpetuating staffing shortages, as Gen Z will simply seek employment in other sectors that better respect their well-being.

Similarly, the expectation for advanced, user-friendly technology is a direct critique of the current state of health IT. Gen Z's frustration with legacy systems is not a rejection of technology but a demand for tools that enhance, rather than hinder, clinical care. Their digital nativeness represents a massive untapped potential for driving innovation. They can be powerful champions for the adoption of telehealth, AI, and automated administrative processes, but only if they are engaged as partners in digital transformation. Healthcare organizations must view IT investment not as a simple capital expense but as a crucial element of workforce strategy. Involving Gen Z employees in technology selection and implementation committees can bridge the gap between administrative decision-makers and front-line users, leading to more effective and widely adopted solutions.

The emphasis on authentic purpose and ethical alignment underscores a broader societal trend where employees seek meaning in their work. For healthcare, this is a double-edged sword. The sector's core mission is a powerful attractor. However, Gen Z's sharpened sensitivity to hypocrisy means that institutions cannot rely on their mission statements alone. Disconnects between stated values—such as commitments to DEI or patient-centered care—and daily operational realities (e.g., disparities in care, high patient-to-staff ratios) will lead to rapid disillusionment and departure. Therefore, organizational integrity is paramount. Transparency about challenges, coupled with visible, measurable actions to address them, is essential for building trust. This generation will hold their employers accountable, pushing the entire sector toward greater social responsibility. The redefined work ethic, characterized by a desire for frequent feedback and flatter hierarchies, necessitates a shift in leadership style from command-and-control to coaching and mentorship. The traditional annual performance review is obsolete for this cohort. They crave regular, real-time feedback that helps them grow and feel valued. This requires training for existing managers, many of whom are from generations with different communication expectations. Developing a culture of continuous feedback not only engages Gen Z but can improve performance and safety for all staff. Furthermore, their collaborative and anti-hierarchical stance can help break down silos and foster more interdisciplinary, team-based care models, which are increasingly recognized as essential for managing complex patient needs.

Finally, the preference for non-linear career paths demands a rethinking of talent management. The traditional "career ladder" must be replaced with a "career lattice" that values lateral moves, skill diversification, and portfolio building. To retain Gen Z talent, healthcare organizations must offer clear, transparent pathways for growth that may not always be vertical. This includes supporting specializations, funding further education, creating internal project-based roles, and even supporting sabbaticals or externships in health tech. By embracing this fluidity, organizations can build a more agile, skilled, and resilient workforce capable of adapting to future challenges.

In conclusion, the entry of Generation Z into healthcare is not a problem to be managed but an catalyst for necessary evolution. Their values highlight systemic weaknesses—in workplace culture, technology, and leadership—that have long needed addressing. By authentically embracing the changes demanded by this new generation, healthcare organizations have an unprecedented opportunity to build a more sustainable, efficient, and human-centered workforce for the future. The choice is clear: adapt to the values of the future workforce or face an accelerating crisis in recruitment and retention.

7. SUMMARY

The integration of Generation Z into the healthcare workforce represents a pivotal moment of cultural and operational transformation for the sector. This review has synthesized current literature to illuminate the distinct values, work ethics, and career aspirations that define this cohort, born between 1997 and 2012. The findings reveal a generation that is fundamentally reshaping workplace expectations, compelling healthcare organizations to evolve their practices to attract, engage, and retain this new wave of talent. The core characteristics of Gen Z—their prioritization of well-being, technological fluency, demand for purpose, and preference for flexible careers collectively challenge the traditional paradigms of healthcare employment.

Central to understanding Gen Z is their unwavering commitment to work-life integration and psychological well-being. Having witnessed the pervasive burnout crisis in healthcare, they approach their careers with a pragmatic focus on sustainability. They actively seek employers who demonstrate a genuine commitment to mental health through policies that enforce boundaries, such as flexible scheduling and anti-burnout initiatives. This is not a sign of diminished dedication but a strategic imperative for their long-term participation in a demanding field. Their technological nativeness is equally

defining; they expect to work with intuitive, interoperable digital tools that enhance efficiency and patient care, viewing cumbersome legacy systems as significant impediments to their effectiveness and job satisfaction.

Furthermore, Gen Z is driven by a profound need for purpose and authenticity. They are attracted to healthcare's core mission but require that their employing organizations embody ethical and social values transparently and consistently. This generation's work ethic is collaborative and feedback-oriented, favouring flatter hierarchies and regular, constructive communication from managers who act as coaches. Their career aspirations deviate from the traditional linear path, instead embracing portfolio careers characterised by continuous learning, specialisation, and lateral mobility. They value growth opportunities and skill diversification over job security alone.

The implications for healthcare leadership are substantial. To successfully integrate Generation Z, a strategic overhaul of recruitment, management, and retention strategies is essential. This involves moving beyond superficial perks to fundamental changes in organizational culture and structure. Key recommendations include: implementing genuine work-life balance initiatives, investing in modern health information technology, embedding authentic ethical practices, training leaders in coaching and frequent feedback methodologies, and creating transparent, lattice-like career pathways that offer diverse growth opportunities.

In essence, Generation Z acts as a catalyst, highlighting pre-existing weaknesses within healthcare systems and accelerating the need for reform. Their entry into the workforce is not merely a generational shift but a call to action. By aligning organizational practices with the values of this new generation—prioritizing well-being, leveraging technology, demonstrating authentic purpose, and fostering flexible growth—healthcare institutions can turn a potential challenge into a strategic advantage. The future resilience and sustainability of the healthcare sector depend on its ability to adapt and build an environment where this pragmatic, purposeful, and digitally fluent generation can thrive.

REFERENCES

- [1] Altmiller, G. (2022). Generation Z students in the healthcare environment: Strategies for effective learning and engagement. *Nurse Educator*, *47*(2), 67-71. <https://doi.org/10.1097/NNE.0000000000001095>
- [2] Anderson, M., & Jiang, J. (2018). *Teens, social media & technology 2018*. Pew Research Center. <http://www.pewinternet.org/2018/05/31/teens-social-media-technology-2018/>
- [3] Bennett, J., Pitt, M., & Price, S. (2012). Understanding the impact of generational issues in the workplace. *Facilities*, *30*(7/8), 278-288. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02632771211220086>
- [4] Bickerton, G. R. (2022). Managing Generation Z: A framework for improving engagement. *Journal of Organizational Psychology*, *22*(1), 10-21.
- [5] Dimock, M. (2019). Defining generations: Where Millennials end and Generation Z begins. *Pew Research Center*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/01/17/where-millennials-end-and-generation-z-begins/>
- [6] Dolot, A. (2018). The characteristics of Generation Z. *E-mentor*, *74*(2), 44-50. <https://doi.org/10.15219/em74.1351>
- [7] Dyrbye, L. N., Shanafelt, T. D., & Johnson, P. O. (2019). A cross-sectional study of burnout, satisfaction, and well-being among US healthcare employees. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, *94*(9), 1681-1694. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2019.05.020>
- [8] Francis, T., & Hoefel, F. (2018). 'True Gen': Generation Z and its implications for companies. McKinsey & Company. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/consumer-packaged-goods/our-insights/true-gen-generation-z-and-its-implications-for-companies>
- [9] Gabrielova, K., & Buchko, A. A. (2021). Here comes Generation Z: What makes them tick? *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, *36*(6), 467-481. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMP-02-2020-0074>
- [10] Goh, E., & Lee, C. (2018). A workforce to be reckoned with: The emerging pivotal Generation Z hospitality workforce. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *73*, 20-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2018.01.016>
- [11] Howe, N., & Strauss, W. (2000). *Millennials rising: The next great generation*. Vintage Books.
- [12] Iorga, M., Soponaru, C., & Socolov, S. (2020). Factors influencing burnout syndrome in obstetrics and gynecology physicians. *BioMed Research International*, 2020, 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/6296844>
- [13] Kelan, E. K. (2022). *The future of work is human: How to make the most of the Gen Z workforce*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- [14] Kruse, P. (2020). The Gen Z effect: How technology is shaping the next generation of healthcare professionals. *Journal of Healthcare Management*, *65*(4), 245-248.
- [15] Lee, Y. (2023). Engaging Generation Z in healthcare: The role of leadership and technology. *Health Care Manager*, *42*(1), 12-19. <https://doi.org/10.1097/HCM.0000000000000399>
- [16] Maguire, D. (2021). The missing link: Connecting Gen Z's values to organizational purpose in healthcare. *Journal of Health Organization and Management*, *35*(9), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHOM-03-2021-0090>

- [17] Mohr, N. M., & Karam, B. S. (2022). Addressing the crisis of burnout in the healthcare workforce. *JAMA Network Open*, *5*(3), e223391. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.3391>
- [18] Patel, R. S., & Bachu, R. (2021). Factors related to physician burnout and its consequences: A review. *Behavioral Sciences*, *8*(11), 98. <https://doi.org/10.3390/bs8110098>
- [19] Prem, R., Ohly, S., & Kubicek, B. (2020). Boosting creativity in functional and flexible work environments. *Journal of Personnel Psychology*, *19*(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1866-5888/a000242>
- [20] Rudolph, C. W., & Zacher, H. (2021). The generations of leadership: A review and framework. *Journal of Management*, *47*(7), 1767-1797. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206320982863>
- [21] Schull, H. (2022). *Generation Z in the workplace: Helping the new generation succeed*. Routledge.
- [22] Shanafelt, T. D., & Noseworthy, J. H. (2017). Executive leadership and physician well-being: Nine organizational strategies to promote engagement and reduce burnout. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, *92*(1), 129-146. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2016.10.004>
- [23] Stillman, D., & Stillman, J. (2020). *Gen Z @ work: How the next generation is transforming the workplace*. HarperCollins.
- [24] Twenge, J. M. (2017). *iGen: Why today's super-connected kids are growing up less rebellious, more tolerant, less happy—and completely unprepared for adulthood*. Atria Books.
- [25] Weber, M. L. (2023). *Managing the multigenerational workforce: From Millennials to Gen Z*. Society for Human Resource Management. <https://www.shrm.org/resources/tools/samples/books/pages/managing-the-multigenerational-workforce.aspx>
- [26] Hudiyawati, D., Chouhan, D. S., Wibowo, D. M., & Mujannidah, A. (2024). The Spiritual Well-Being to the Quality of Life of Heart Failure Patients. *Jurnal Berita Ilmu Keperawatan*, 17(1), 26–35. <https://doi.org/10.23917/bik.v17i1.3786>
- [27] Chouhan, D. S. (2016). Stress and Its Major Effects on Human Health. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Allied Research Review and Practices*, 3(2), 380-384.
- [28] Velmurugan, K., Kedia, N., Dhiman, A., Shaikh, M., & Chouhan, D. S. (2023). Effects of personality and psychological well-being for entrepreneurial success. *Journal for ReAttach Therapy and Developmental Diversities*, 6, 481-485.
- [29] Bhadauriaa, R. S., Selvarajb, B. N. X., Chouhan, D. S., Kumawat, A. K., Begumd, F., & Davide, J. B. Mental workload levels and influencing factors among ICU nurses: A systematic review.
- [30] Rani, S., Tandon, D. T., Sharma, T., Qadir, H. R., Battula, S., James, R., & Chouhan, D. S. (2022). Suicidal behavior and associated factors among students on international level: An overview. *NeuroQuantology*, 20(13), 2959.
- [31] Nidode, P., Natarajan, C., Rajathi, G., Deepika, M. R., Shinkre, R., & Chouhan, D. S. (2024). Opioid dependency and intervention: A critical examination of the neurobiological foundations. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 6, 2023ss013. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2023ss013>
- [32] Singh Chouhan, D., Das, S., Garg, P., Mounika, N., Sethuraman, S., & Sharma, N. (2025). Agoraphobia and Panic Disorder: Understanding the Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment Options. *Health Leadership and Quality of Life*, 4, 610. <https://doi.org/10.56294/hl2025610>
- [33] Jaiswal, A., Shukla MD, A., Chhasatia, A. H., Sharma, S., Kapoor, P., & Singh Chouhan, D. (2024). Treating Post-Stroke Aphasia: Psychological Wellness Approaches. *Salud, Ciencia Y Tecnología*, 4, 928. <https://doi.org/10.56294/saludcyt2024.928>
- [34] Chouhan, D. S. (2025). Emotional consequences for nurses involved in medication errors: a review. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 2789–2794. <https://doi.org/10.64252/syv0xj74>