

Factors influencing electronic health record adoption by physicians: A multilevel analysis

Marie-Pierre Gagnon^{1,2*}, David Simonyan¹, El Kebir Ghandour¹, Gaston Godin², Michel Labrecque^{1.3}, Mathieu Ouimet^{1,4}, Michel Rousseau

1 Quebec University Hospital Research Centre, Quebec, Canada

2 Faculty of Nursing, Laval University, Quebec, Canada

- 3 Faculty of Medicine, Laval University, Quebec, Canada
- 4 Department of Political Science, Faculy of Social Sciences, Laval University, Quebec, Canada
- 5 Department of Psychoeducation, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada



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Background

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- Electronic health record (EHR) is key to better health care and patient outcomes
- Canada is lagging behind other industrialized countries on EHR implementation
- In 2013, EHR penetration was about 60%



Background

- Decentralized health care system:

 - Laws and regulations differ between provinces
 - Universal medical care coverage
 - Primary care physicians work in private practice, fee for service basis

Background

de Québec

- EHR adoption limited by technical shortcomings, lack of user acceptance and lack of integration into healthcare practices and organizations
- Most previous studies focus on EHR adoption at the individual (physician) level



Objective and Questions

To assess the specific contribution of organizational and individual factors on physician intention to use EHR

Do healthcare organizations' characteristics influence physician intention to use EHR in the province of Quebec (Canada)?

•Which individual and organizational factors explain physician intention to use EHR?

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Methods

- Prospective cross-sectional study among physicians working in 49 primary care organizations in four regions of the province of Quebec between April 2010 and July 2011.
- Multilevel modeling based on an integrated theoretical framework that combined individual technology acceptance predictors and organizational characteristics



Methods

- Individual-level questionnaire based on the Integrated Theoretical Model (Gagnon et al. 2014)
- Organization-level questionnaire adapted from Holahan et al. (2004)
- Both questionnaires were validated and showed good psychometric properties



Results

- 31 organizations (with 5 physicians or more): mean = 9 physicians (5 to 17)
- Total of 278 individual physicians included
- 41% had previous EHR experience

Characteristics of participants

Variable		Frequency	%
	< 30	9	3.26
Age group	30 -39	45	16.3
	40 - 49	100	36.23
	50 - 59	93	33.7
	2 00	29	10.51
Sex	(Female = 1)	134	48.38
Medical specialty	(GP = 1)	263	94.95
Supplementary diploma (Other than MD)	(No = 1)	88	31.77
Practice in hospital	(Yes = 1)	153	55.43
Prior electronic record experience	(Yes = 1)	111	40.66
Type of region	Urban	145	52.54
	Semirural Rural	65 63	23.55 22.83

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Results

- Multilevel regression model
- Model 1: empty multilevel Gaussian regression model
- Healthcare organizations as a random factor
- No predictor variable at any level
- ICC = 0.02; p = 0.29

Model 2: individual level predictors of physician intention to use EHR

Variable	Standardized Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate	SD	t value	p value
Intercept	0.00	-2.25	0.40	-5.68	<.0001
CSE	0.18	0.24	0.05	4.39	<.0001
PEoU	0.24	0.29	0.05	5.53	<.0001
Ы	0.15	0.20	0.06	3.52	0.0005
PN	0.26	0.33	0.07	4.59	<.0001
SN	0.12	0.16	0.07	2.21	0.0280
PU	0.16	0.21	0.07	2.82	0.0051
CSE :Computer self-	efficacy PEoU : Per	ceived ease of use	se of use PI :Personal identity		
PN : Professional no	orm SN : Social	norm	PU : Perceived usefulness		

Results

- Total variance explained = 64%
- Main predictors of physician intention:
 - Professional norm ($\beta = 0.26$)
 - Perceived ease of use ($\beta = 0.24$)
 - Computer self-efficacy (β = 0.18)
 - Perceived usefulness (β = 0.16)
- No effect of organizational characteristics (type, region, climate, receptivity for change, innovation-value fit) on individual intention



Conclusion

Organizational characteristics do not significantly influence primary care physician intention to use EHR
Intention to use EHR is mostly influenced by physicians' perceived ease of use, usefulness, computer self-efficacy and congruence with professional norms.



Conclusion

 However, a large amount of variance in physician intention to use EHR remains unexplained...

 Future research should explore factors at the macro level such as government policies and incentives



Merci !

Contact: marie-pierre.gagnon@fsi.ulaval.ca





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