



Perspectives in the Use of Electronic Health Information Systems

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Presently:

- Junior Resident & Tutor at Department of Pharmacology, Kasturba Medical College, MAHE, Manipal, India
- Worked as a Duty Medical Officer at Citi-Neuro Centre, Hyderabad
- MBBS from Shadan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad

Research Activities:

- Publications in Scopus Indexed Journals: 1
- Ongoing Research:3

Certificates and awards: 11



Adoption of EHIR

- •2000s: Initial implementation of basic intranet systems in large hospitals for record-keeping.
- •2010-2015: Integration of EMRs and digital imaging systems for patient data access.
- •2016-2018: Introduction of mobile-compatible intranet platforms for on-the-go updates.
- •2019-2020: Expansion of telemedicine features and real-time collaboration tools.
- •2021-2023: AI-powered decision support integrated into intranet systems for personalized care.
- •2024: Ongoing efforts to connect intranet systems with National Digital Health Mission initiatives

Study Objectives

- **Primary:** Usage & attitudes \rightarrow electronic health Information resources (EHIR) \rightarrow Indian health care providers.
- Secondary: Determine perspectives \rightarrow adoption of EHIR \rightarrow Indian health care providers.

Design - overview

- Ethics: Institutional Ethics Committee approved, IEC2: 519/2024
- Study Design: Online cross-sectional survey →single time point
- Study frame: 1-year period from Sep2024 Sep2025
- **CTRI**2024/10/074610

Eligibility criteria

• Inclusions:

Indian → Health care **professionals** >18Years

• Exclusion:

Incomplete → survey **forms**

Fail \rightarrow trap question

Methodology

- Data collected digitally → Self-administered / Investigatoradministered
- Shared **online**→ digital platforms
- First presented \rightarrow Informed consent form
- **Digital written informed consent** \rightarrow before eligibility screening.
- Eligible participants \rightarrow study questionnaire

Statistical Analysis Plan

- **Demographic** characteristics \rightarrow Descriptive statistics.
- **Prevalence of EHIR** \rightarrow proportions & 95% confidence intervals
- Hypothesized predictors → univariate analysis → simple regression and those with a p-value < 0.2 will be subjected to multivariate regression.
- Performed by SPSS
- Overall statistical significance $\rightarrow p < 0.05$.

Sample size

•Willingness to Use EHIR: Estimated ~75% → Senishaw et al.
Statistical Assumptions: Alpha error: 5% Beta error: 20% Absolute precision: 10%
•Sample Size Calculation: Initial estimate (Cochran's formula): 75 Adjustment for pan-Indian study: 75×36=270075 \times 36 = 270075×36=2700

(to cover 28 states + 8 UTs)

•Final Target Sample Size: Anticipated non-eligibility (10%) due to form errors:300 additional participants

•Total target: 3000 healthcare workers across India

Results-Biological Sex Distribution



Results- EHIR awareness by Biological Sex



FERCAP 2024 - Kathmandu, Nepal



FERCAP 2024 - Kathmandu, Nepal

Results- Field of Distribution





Identification Distribution





Highest educational qualifications



Place of work Distribution



Awareness of electronic health information resources

Institute provide resources for electronic health information





Felt the need to use electronic health information resources at work

Utilized electronic health information resources at work





Platforms used to communicate patient information to other staff



Usage of EHI resources for patient care

Discussion

Privacy & Confidentiality

- •50% \rightarrow EHI systems \rightarrow patient confidentiality
- •Informal data sharing \rightarrow encryption on staff devices Similar findings were reported by *Gariépy et al., 2021*

Gariépy-Saper K, Decarie N. Privacy of electronic health records: a review of the literature. J Can Health Libr Assoc. 2021 Apr 2;42(1):74-84. doi: 10.29173/jchla29496. PMID: 35949500; PMCID: PMC9327609.

Discussion

Patient Consent & Data Ownership

- •Majority \rightarrow Consent: EHI & sharing.
- •>50% opposed data deletion \rightarrow long-term access for care continuity. Similar findings were reported by Uslu et al., 2021

Uslu A, Stausberg J Value of the Electronic Medical Record for Hospital Care: Update From the Literature J Med Internet Res 2021;23(12):e26323 DOI: 10.2196/26323

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Legal & Regulatory Standards

- •≈ 76% →standardized EHI regulations & laws.
- Ethical Responsibility & Professional Involvement

•Most respondents \rightarrow role for healthcare providers \rightarrow ethical EHI policies.

Conclusions

- Critical need: standardized laws → Ethical use of EHIR
- Strong support: patient consent & privacy.
- **Prioritizing Security**: Strong consensus \rightarrow device encryption.
- Improvement in Technology: Neutral response → Gap training or exposure to EHIR.
- Gaps Identified: Lack of Training
- **Positive Perception**: Enhancing patient care & clinical research.