

Electronic health records: Failed promises, successful praxis

**The LOUIS project (Learning from Organisations Using
Information Systems)**

Henry W. W. Potts

CHIME (Centre for Health Informatics & Multiprofessional
Education),

Whittington Campus,
UCL Medical School

h.potts@chime.ucl.ac.uk



LOUIS: In-depth study of three e-health approaches to the enhancement of clinical care and its delivery

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Henry Potts¹, Justin Keen², Jackie Nicholls¹, David Patterson^{1,3}, Ann Blandford⁴, Chris Martin^{1,5}

1: UCL Medical School

2: Centre for Health & Social Care, University of Leeds

3: The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust

4: UCL Interaction Centre

5: Laindon Health Centre, Essex

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- Trish Greenhalgh, Deborah Swinglehurst, Pippa Bark & Geoff Wong on the meta-narrative review of electronic patient records
- Ashik Shah, Lacey Colligan, Janet Anderson, Dipak Kalra & all in the North Central Community Based Anti-Coagulant and Stroke Prevention Services

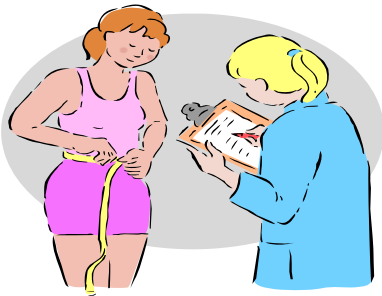
Electronic patient records



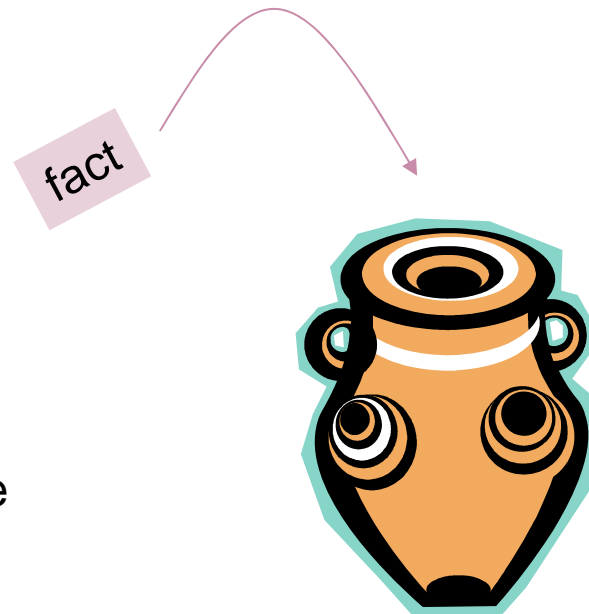
Meta-narrative review of the electronic patient record (EPR) in organisations

- Searched 5000 abstracts and identified >500 relevant books and papers
- Final synthesis inc. 23 previous systematic reviews + 85 primary studies
- Techno-utopian vision: persistent belief in the merits of EPR despite research evidence lacking and *many* documented cases of 'failure'
- Recursivity: context affects use of the system, use of the system changes the context
- Materiality: different affordances of paper and electronic
- EPRs are not an agreed and agreeable common account, but communicative, boundary objects

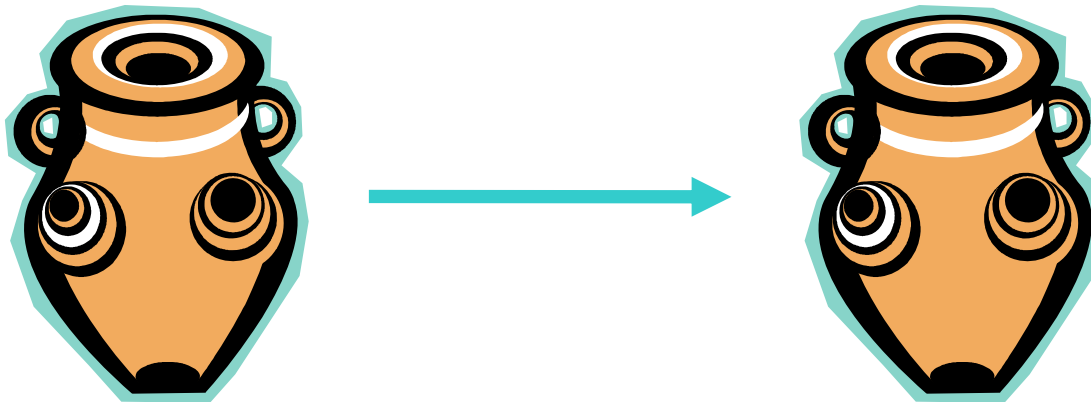
The patient record as a container of facts



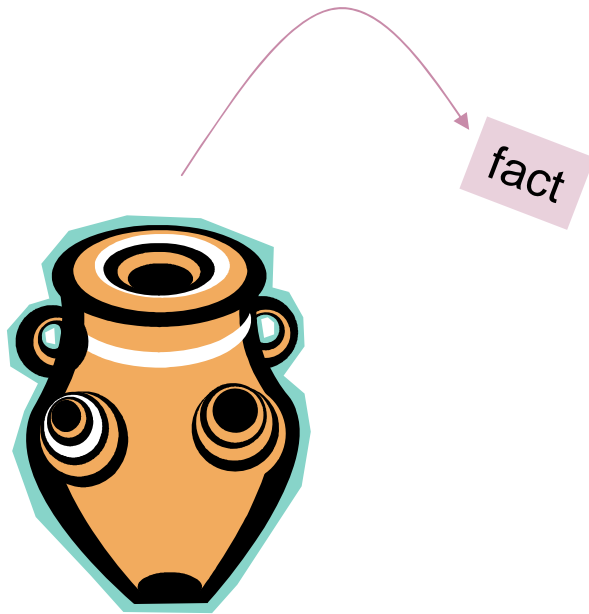
A health care professional collects data about a patient. These facts are entered into the record.



The record, containing facts, is shared



Electronic patient records can be moved and shared more easily and more reliably than paper records



Facts about a patient are available to another health care professional to use.



The patient record as a tool supporting activity

Patient records are tools that support activity –
they are contextualised to the particular job done
by particular health care professionals





Interaction between health care professionals involves 'translation' and negotiation, *not* an agreed common perspective

Should electronic patient records support communication between particular health care professionals?

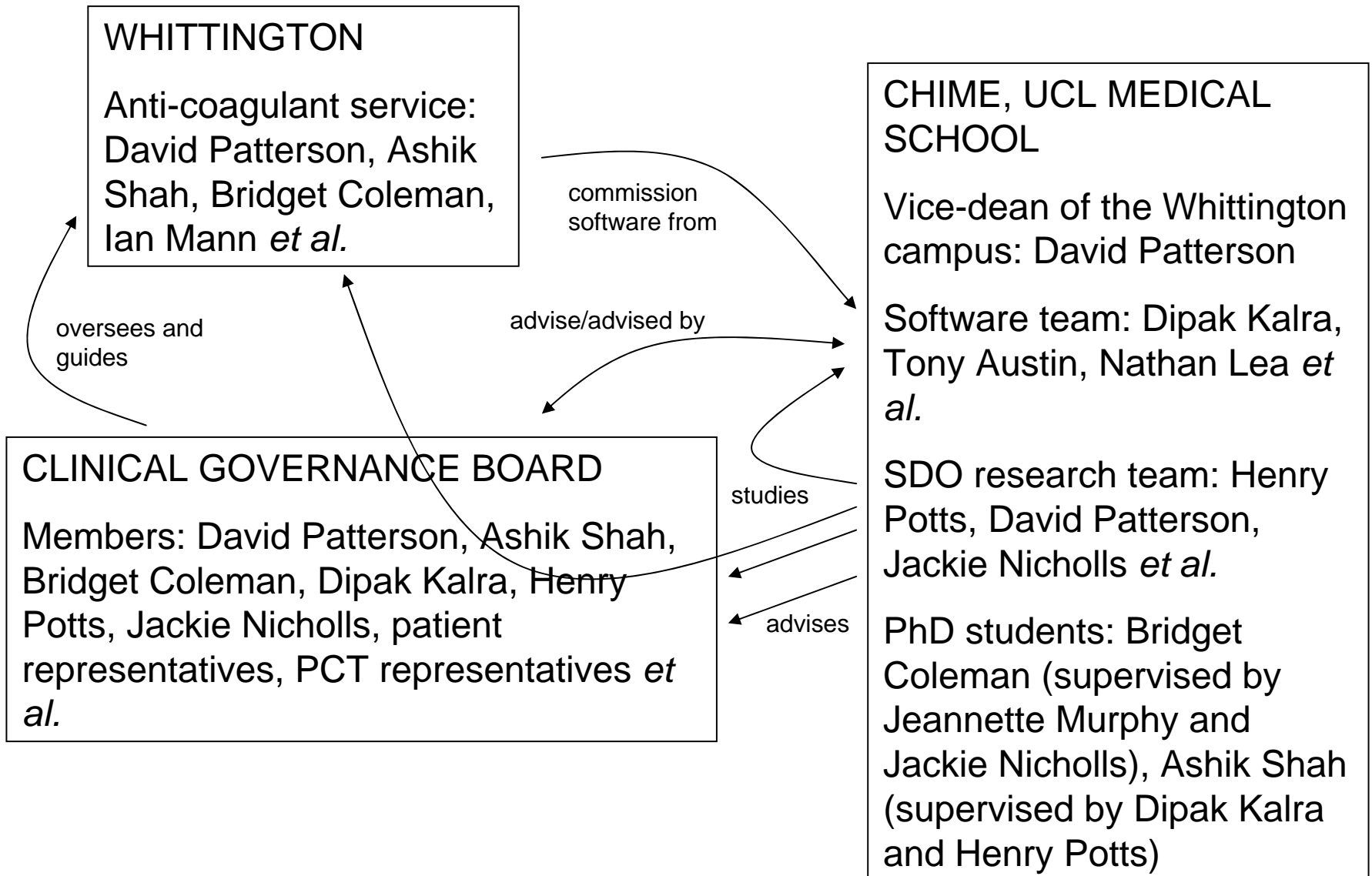


North Central Community Based Anti-Coagulant and Stroke Prevention Services

- Warfarin has a narrow therapeutic range and requires close monitoring
- Historically, most UK services are hospital-based
- The North Central Services are community-based: patients attend clinics at GP surgeries or local pharmacies
- Multiple different contracts & arrangements involving Whittington NHS Trust, Barnet PCT, Islington PCT, Haringey PCT, Enfield PCT *et al.*
- Point-of-care blood tests
- Mostly common electronic patient record and decision support system
- Shared governance and training

Service successful so far


- Time in range comparable with hospital care
- Patient feedback mostly very positive in terms of greater convenience
- Commissioners and participating health care professionals happy
- Hope of fewer adverse events (but insufficient data)




Clinicians and patients as co-researchers, researchers as co-deliverers

- Balance between objective distance and participative insight, and we're much more towards the latter
- Desire to involve research participants, be they healthcare professionals or patients
- Action research – disseminating results and producing change
- “it is not improvement, critique or reflexivity that form the principal rationale of this strategy, but friction resulting from enabling participants to see their practices ‘from under a different aspect’ [...] leading towards indeterminate outcomes.” (Iedema 2008)

Problems occur at boundaries

- Patients in crisis adrift without anyone taking the lead over their care (GP, anti-coag. services, A&E, hospital clinics...)
- Problems when transferring patients from existing hospital-based services elsewhere into the community-based service 
- Problems with IT available
 - e.g., forthcoming EPR update accessed *via* a web browser: system compatible with Internet standards and thus Microsoft Internet Explorer 8 (4% market share) and MSIE7 (45%), as well as Firefox (22%), Safari (8%) *etc.*, but artefact arises on MSIE6 (18%), **but** MSIE6 is mandated for using Choose and Book and thus generally used by GPs

Way forward

- Not about records (facts), but about communication & knowledge
 - e.g., propose improving training in the act of referral, with *pro forma* in EPR to be considered
- Praxis and co-working
 - e.g., audit tool to support co-operation with GPs 

Thank you for your attention.

Any question?