THE APPLICABILITY OF AN EXTENDED TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL FOR ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS IN JORDAN

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Abstrak

Rekod Perubatan Elektronik (EMR) berupaya mengurangkan kesilapan perubatan, kos dan masa penyimpanan dan pencapaian data serta mampu memperbaiki aliran kerja maklumat dan kecekapan kerja. Walau bagaimana pun, penerimaan yang rendah dalam kalangan doktor merupakan masalah di kebanyakan negara termasuk Jordan. Kajian penerimaan EMR yang sedia ada tidak mengintegrasikan Kekuatan Kendiri dan Anggapan Kawalan Tingkah Laku sebagai Keupayaan Individu yang mempengaruhi Anggapan Kebolehgunaan dan Anggapan Kemudahgunaan di kalangan doktor di Jordan. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan membangunkan satu model lanjutan bagi Model Penerimaan Teknologi yang mengukur penerimaan EMR di kalangan doktor di hospital swasta di Jordan dengan menggabungkan tiga perspektif: keupayaan individu, teknologi dan tingkah laku. Kekuatan Kendiri dan Anggapan Kawalan Tingkah Laku telah ditambah sebagai faktor bagi perspektif keupayaan individu, manakala Anggapan Kebolehgunaan dan Anggapan Kemudahgunaan merupakan faktor bagi perspektif teknologi. Niat Tingkah Laku pula merupakan faktor bagi perspektif tingkah laku. Tinjauan keratan rentas dan teknik pensampelan rawak telah digunakan untuk memilih sampel hospital sasaran dan kaedah soal selidik yang ditadbir sendiri telah digunakan untuk mengumpul data. Data telah dianalisa menggunakan *Model Persamaan Struktural* berdasarkan pendekatan Partial-Least Square bagi mengesahkan model. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan Anggapan Kebolehgunaan mempunyai kesan positif secara langsung terhadap Niat Tingkah Laku dan Kekuatan Kendiri mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas Anggapan Kemudahgunaan. Tambahan pula, Anggapan Kawalan Tingkah Laku juga mempunyai kesan yang sama ke atas Anggapan Kebolehgunaan dan Anggapan Kemudahgunaan. Hasil kajian ini dapat membantu pihak pengurusan atasan di hospital berkenaan dalam menstruktur semula perancangan strategik untuk memperbaiki pelaksanaan EMR dan juga boleh diuji serta digeneralisasikan dalam domain aplikasi teknologi maklumat (IT) yang lain.

Kata Kunci: Rekod Perubatan Elektronik, Kekuatan Kendiri, Anggapan Kawalan Tingkah Laku

Abstract

Electronic Medical Record (EMR) is able to reduce medical errors, cost and time for data storage and retrieval. It is also capable of improving information workflow and work efficiency. Despite the benefits of using EMR, low acceptance among doctors is a common problem in many countries including Jordan. The present acceptance studies of EMR have yet to integrate Self-Efficacy and Perceived Behavioural Control as individual capabilities that influence Perceived Usefulness and Perceived Ease of Use among doctors in Jordan. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to develop an extended Technology Acceptance Model that measures doctor's acceptance of EMR in private hospitals in Jordan by incorporating three perspectives: individual capabilities, technological, and behavioural. Self-Efficacy and Perceived Behavioural Control were added as factors of individual capabilities perspective while Perceived Usefulness and Perceived Ease of Use were included as technological perspective, and Behavioural Intention as a factor for behavioural perspective. This study applied a Cross-Sectional survey, and used the Random Sampling technique to select the sample in the targeted hospitals in Jordan. This study also used self-administered questionnaires. In validating the model, the data were analysed using the Structural Equation Model, based on the Partial Least Square approach. The findings indicated that Perceived Usefulness has a positive direct effect on Behavioural Intention to use EMR, and Self-Efficacy has a direct effect on Perceived Ease of Use. Furthermore, Perceived Behavioural Control has a direct positive effect on Perceived Usefulness and Perceived Ease of Use. These outcomes could assist the healthcare top management in restructuring their strategic planning to improve the EMR implementation. In future, this model can be further tested and extended in other Information Technology (IT) applications, which means that this model can be generalized into the IT domain.

Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model, Self-Efficacy, Perceived Behavioural Control

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List of Abbreviations

ATT Attitude

AVE Average Variance Extracted

BI Behavioral Intention to use

CAOS Computer Assistance Orthopedic Surgery System

CDS Clinical Decision Support

CPOE Computerized Physician Order Entry

EHCR Electronic Health Care Records

EMR Electronic Medical Record

GoF Goodness of Fit

HIS Hospital Information System

IOM Institution of Medicine

IS Information System

KHCC King Hussein Cancer Center

KMO Kaiser Meyer Olkin

MOH Ministry of Health

PLS Partial Least Squares

PBC Perceived Behavioral Control

PEOU Perceived Ease Of Use

PHR Personal Health Records

PISA Programme for International Student Assessment

PU Perceived Usefulness

RMS Royal Medical Service

SCT Social Cognitive Theory

SE Self-Efficacy

SH Specialty Hospital

SEM Structural Equation Model

TAM Technology Acceptance Model

TPB Theory of Planned Behavior

TRA Theory of Reasoned Action

USA United States of America

UAE United Arab Emirates

UK United Kingdom

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Discussions in this chapter are divided into thirteen sections. The next section elaborates a review of the healthcare organizations in Jordan, in which facts regarding the industry are outlined. Accordingly, the following sections in this chapter and next refer to these facts. Then, Section 1.3 elaborates an introductory induction to the research. Section 1.4 follows by conveying the background of the research problem, which is outlined in Section 1.5. With reference to the problem, Section 1.6 outlines the proposed solution. In detail, this study attempts to answer a few research questions, which are specified in Section 1.7. The objectives to achieve are formulated in Section 1.8, which are aimed at solving the identified problem. To achieve the objectives, the theoretical framework as outlined in Section 1.9 is appropriate. While the scope of the study is defined in Section 1.10, Section 1.11 defines the research framework. The significance of the study is discussed in Section 1.12. Finally, Section 1.13 concludes the chapter by outlining the whole thesis.

1.2 Healthcare Organization in Jordan

In Jordan, hospitals are divided into four categories: private, public, military, and governmental university hospitals. The public providers of health services in Jordan are the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Royal Medical Service (RMS). The MOH is responsible for providing care services to public and governmental university hospitals. Meanwhile, the RMS is responsible for providing care services to military hospitals. Beyond the public providers, the private providers own and operate private

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