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Background

Patient feedback about safety

- Patients can willingly and meaningfully provide feedback on the safety of their care¹

Patient access to Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

- Growing interest in patients accessing personal health information²
- Access to EHRs has been successfully piloted in Sweden, the UK and USA³
- Associated with improved patient satisfaction, preventative self-care, and enhanced patient safety⁴

Aim and Research Questions

To explore how primary care patients might want to interact with their EHR to gather safety information.

What are primary care users’ views on:

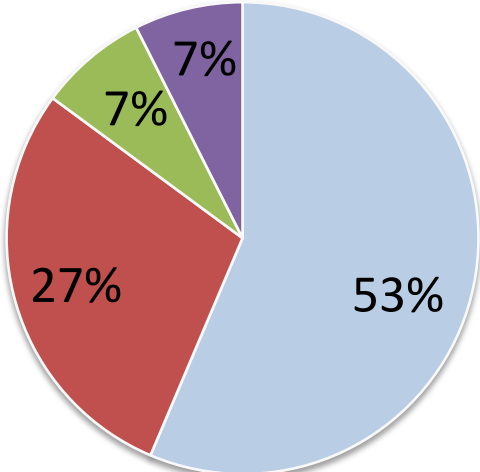
- 1) reporting errors in their EHR?
- 2) directly inputting feedback on their care experiences into their EHR?

Methods

PARTICIPANTS

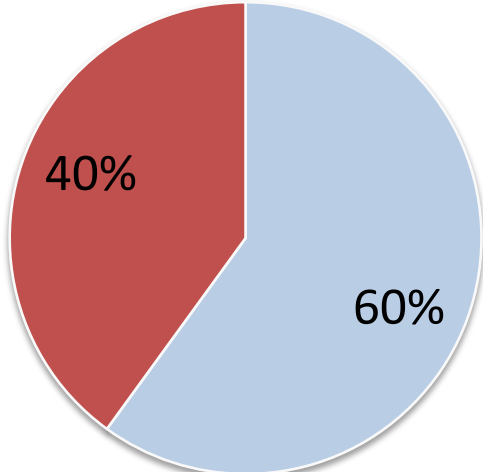
- 15 primary care users participated in semi-structured interviews
- Mean age of 55 years (range 19-83 years)

Ethnicity



Ethnicity	Percentage
White British	53%
Pakistani British	27%
Indian British	7%
Afro-Caribbean	7%

Gender



Gender	Percentage
Female	60%
Male	40%

INTERVIEWS

Topic guide explored:

- Highlighting errors in EHR
- Providing feedback on care experiences via EHR

ANALYSIS

A thematic approach was used to analyse transcribed interviews⁵

Iterative Themes

Data Refining

Interpretative

Familiarisation

Report Coding


Reviewing

Defining Naming

Findings

(1) Access to and security of EHRs

- Secure access eg. thumbprint access
- Safeguarding vulnerable people



“Yes I would go for absolute open access based on the idea that I had a secure line to that information that nobody else could access” P1



“It’s more a case of people who would deliberately target and exploit people, so it’s about somebody accessing that information who shouldn’t be accessing it” P8

(2) Monitoring EHRs for improvement (own health and safety)

- Reviewing consultation advice and test results
- Interest in reporting errors eg. personal details and medication
- Feedback on care experiences that have implications for safety

“Not everyone can remember [doctor’s advice] so you’re going to forget half the stuff so it’s there for you to access” P15


“I think it’d be like a bank account. We should get all that information. We should get our last readings for our blood pressure. There needs to be a key code for it to understand the data” P12



(3) Centralising EHRs across care settings

- Viewing one EHR for all healthcare settings
- Reduce fragmentation and improve communication across settings

“The experience I’ve had is that sometimes during the course of transmission of records some don’t get passed for some reason because of hiccups in the system” P3



Conclusions and Implications

- Participants were largely positive about having access to, and interacting with their EHR to gather safety information and the potential benefits for patient safety and experience.
- Despite the potential benefits, solutions developed to support such an integrative approach need to fully consider factors relating to the impact on patient-provider relationships, accessibility, usability and inclusion.