

DISSERATION SYNOPSIS

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TITLE:

Factors influencing the implementation of E-Health: A Systemic Review.

INTRODUCTION:

The implementation of e-health, which encompasses the use of information and communication technologies in healthcare delivery, has become increasingly important in modern healthcare systems. The systemic review focuses on understanding the factors that are crucial for healthcare organizations, policymakers, and technology developers to effectively plan, implement, and sustain e-health projects. The study's purpose is to systematically gather and synthesize existing research to provide insights into the multifaceted nature of e-health implementation. By examining various factors such as technological infrastructure, organizational readiness, regulatory frameworks, cultural factors, and user acceptance, the review aims to provide comprehensive guidance for stakeholders involved in e-health adoption. The relevance of this study lies in its potential to inform decision-making processes, identify challenges, and highlight best practices for implementing e-health solutions. The applicability of the results extends to healthcare organizations seeking to adopt or optimize e-health systems. Ultimately, the findings of this review can contribute to the advancement of e-health implementation strategies, leading to improved healthcare outcomes and enhanced patient experiences.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

What are the key technological factors influencing the successful implementation of e-health initiatives across different healthcare settings and contexts?

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of research on the factors influencing the implementation of e-health through a systemic review is to comprehensively identify, analyze, and synthesize the multifaceted elements that impact the successful adoption and integration of e-health initiatives within diverse healthcare contexts.

The research aims to provide actionable insights and evidence-based recommendations for healthcare organizations to effectively plan, implement, and sustain e-health solutions, ultimately contributing to the improvement of healthcare delivery and patient outcomes.

HYPOTHESIS:

Healthcare providers are resistant to change:

Healthcare providers, particularly physicians resist using electronic health technologies such as Electronic Health Records, patient portals, online health information, telemedicine, and mHealth due to changes in organizational structures and processes.

There are Infrastructure gaps in primary healthcare systems of LMICs, particularly in health information systems that hinder the adoption and effective use of digital health interventions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

STUDY DESIGN:

The type of study would be descriptive cross sectional.

SETTING: Meta 16 Labs, Bangalore (Karnataka)

STUDY POPULATION

Inclusion criteria:

English language.

Systematic reviews: Where appropriate works had been found via a structured exploration of bibliographic and additional databases, where open methodological standards had been applied to weed out publications that did not adhere to a specific standard, and where the results had been presented with precision.

Narrative reviews: With the intention of summarizing, debating, and criticizing results, appropriate literature will be purposefully selected among field of study, and theoretical or topical criteria will be applied to include works on the grounds of kind, relevance, and perceived significance.

Exclusion criteria:

Non-English language.

Secondary analyses of existing datasets for the purposes of presenting cumulative results from personal research programs.

Editorial debates that make the case for a certain area of study or strategy

Study tools:

MEDLINE: A subset of PubMed with a focus on life sciences and medicine. Use electronic databases such as MEDLINE to search for relevant studies.

PubMed: A comprehensive biomedical literature database

DURATION OF STUDY: March 14, 2024 – June 13, 2024 (3Months)

SAMPLE SIZE:

Eligible 30 reviews articles available on MEDLINE, PUBMED, RESEARCHGATE, and GOOGLE which are published between 2010 and 2023 will be screened and selected based on the selection criteria..

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Simple Random Sampling

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Data would be collected using comprehensive search for existing literature on a specific topic, followed by a critical appraisal and synthesis of the findings.

DATA ANALYSIS PLAN: Relevant details about software including name and version of software should be stated. Descriptive statistics and which test of significance if and when required, specifying variables where

it will be applied. Relevant details including the name of software, tests (univariate, bivariate and multivariate whichever applicable) and level of significance to be provided.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The study will adhere to ethical guidelines and regulations governing research involving studies involving electronic databases.

IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH:

Policymakers can use the findings to develop regulations and policies which can lead to improved access to healthcare services, better patient outcomes, and enhanced healthcare delivery efficiency.

Healthcare administrators can leverage the insights to make informed decisions about resource allocation, infrastructure development, and staff training to facilitate successful e-health implementation within their organizations.

Patients can benefit from improved access to healthcare services, including remote consultations, telemonitoring, and electronic health records, resulting in greater convenience, timely interventions, and better health outcomes.

By identifying gaps in current knowledge and areas for further research, it can stimulate collaboration and innovation aimed at addressing unmet needs and improving the scalability and effectiveness of e-health solutions.

REFERENCES:

Qureshi, Muhammad Mudassar, Amjad Farooq, and Muhammad Mazhar Qureshi. "Current eHealth Challenges and recent trends in eHealth applications." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.01756* (2021).

Sampa, Masuda Begum, et al. "Influence of factors on the adoption and use of ICT-based eHealth technology by urban corporate people." *Journal of Service Science and Management* 13.01 (2020): 1.