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Towards a (more) systematic understanding through classification of information interactions with EHRs.

Understanding of EHR use and motivations beyond cognitiverational assumptions.





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Empirical work

- Focus group interviews (conducted in 2018)
- Study population Finnish older adults
 - 6 groups (G1-6)
 3-5 per group, 24 individuals (G#A-E)
 55-73 years old, mean 60.6
 17/24 (71%) female
- Semistructured interview protocol
 Topics: EPP user experiences (uses, barriers, enablers and outcomes of use) and health information behaviour
 Based on a systematic review (published as Hirvonen et al. 2020)
- · Grounded theory inspired analysis

Classification of Information Interactions

- Purposes of interacting (P)
- Information interactions (II)
- Stakeholder (S)
- Stakeholder role (SS/SO)
- Stakeholder participation in interaction (contested/uncontested by others)

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Stakeholder (S)	
Patient	"Have I forgotten to to tell the doctor that my information can be put there" G2C
Guardian (or representative)	"There you need to have a consent of the child that [] a parent can see them" G1A
Peer(s)	"I have had no need to share with anyone outside of my family" G2B
Healthcare professional(s)	"It depends a lot on the doctor, how much [documentation text] they write" G5C
Researcher(s)	"This kind of package of information, you can say that [it can be] sometimes later really valuable for researchers" G4B

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Examples

- (P): Knowledge making; (II): Hiding information; (S): Healthcare staff (SS*), Patients (SO).
- 2. (P): Getting informed; (II): Hiding information; (S): patients (SS), healthcare staff (SO).
- (P) Orientation and recall; (II) Managing information; (S): Healthcare staff (SS); Guardians, Patients (SO).
- (P) Orientation and recall; (II) Managing information; (S): Healthcare staff (SS); Healthcare staff (SO).

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Implications of interactions

- To whom (which stakeholders)?
- Are interactions/implications productive?
- Are they supported by technical systems and/or social rules?
- Are they problematic (should they be hindered)?
- Are they acceptable (not to be encouraged, but not to be hindered)
- When and why they might be successful and unsuccessful?
- How information interactions interact with other interactions?

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Future work

- Preliminary classification, needs to be refined with insights from other populations and stakeholder groups
- Can be complemented with additional facets when needed however complementing and refining the scheme forever might not be the best way to go

Classification of information interactions helps to systematise understanding of what people do with EPPs and EHRs help to develop better systems and help users to interact with the existing ones.

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