Acceptance and Usability of a Web-Based Medication Management System Among Nurses in a Telehealth Hospital

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Purpose:
This study aims to determine the Acceptance and Usability of a web-based medication management system among nurses working in a Pilot Telehealth Hospital in Bulacan, Philippines.

Methods:
The study had utilized three (3) designs (mixed-method – convergent-parallel) to analyze the data; these are: a) descriptive-evaluative, and b) descriptive-comparative study, and c) case study approach. The data was gathered through the use of a post study usability questionnaire (PSSUQ) and a questionnaire adapted from the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. Questionnaire about the acceptance of web based medication management was also made and utilize through interview to further expand the results of the study. Furthermore, the study also utilized a partial least square modelling to generate a reliable and valid result so as to compensate for the total number of populations of the study. The study also used partial least square modelling to further enhance the study. In this study, there were 26 respondents from a selected tele-health hospital. The study applied purpose census sampling and purpose sampling and includes Nurses in the E.R, OPD, general nursing unit and ICU.

Results:
The findings of the study revealed that the usability and acceptance of web-based medication management system has no significant difference in terms of gender, age, and years of practice. However, it was found out that there is a significant difference that lies in the area of practice. The data gathered from the qualitative part of the study was analyzed and came up with three themes: Engaging, Enabling and Exciting. Whereas the model that has emerged from the study showed that at some range of age, the PUse levels tend to get higher as age increases. At some other range of age, the PUse tends to get lower as age increases. Furthermore, it also showed that at some range of LoP, the PUse levels tend to get higher as LoP increases; then, at some other range of LoP, the PUse tends to get lower as LoP increases.

Conclusion:
The web based medication management system appeals to nurses regardless of gender, age, and years of practice. However in the area of practice, it is found out that
the web-based medication management system is not that much of appealing specifically in terms of performance and effort expectancy, facilitating conditions and usability. Based from the model that was emerged from the study, it states that at some range of age, perceived usability of the technology tends to get higher as age increases. Furthermore, it also showed that at some range of length of practice, the higher the length of practice is the lower the perceived usability of the technology may become. Themes such as engaging, enabling and exciting were drawn from the study to describe the acceptance of technology among the nurses. Furthermore, to implement the Web-based medication management system, additional modules or interface must be implemented to be able to deliver safe medication administration to the patients.

Title:
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Keywords:
Acceptance, Web based medication management system and usability

Abstract Summary:
This study aims to determine the Acceptance and Usability of a web-based medication management system among nurses working in a Pilot Telehealth Hospital in Bulacan.

References:
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