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Factors Affecting Electronic Health Care Records Adoption (EHR) and Success in Three Developing Middle Eastern Countries; Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan

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Abstract

"The lack of access to basic healthcare continues to stifle social and economic advancement in many parts of the developing world." [1] Moreover, IT improved many industries according late research (2004- 2006) in developing countries but not in the health care industry. This even applies to developed countries.[2] Thus, this research seeks to further our knowledge of Healthcare Information and Communication Technology Systems (EHCR) adoptions in Fertile Crescent countries of the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, & Iraq). Researching EHCR factors leading to successful adoption in The Fertile Crescent countries will create a panoramic and practical picture and vision for healthcare executives, healthcare IT professionals, healthcare researchers and officials in the governments responsible for finance and health policy in these countries as well as agencies and other international organizations to take action towards bridging gaps for achieving optimal and affordable health information and communication technologies as EHCR. As a conclusion, this research will promote collaborative efforts for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care in the region.

Keywords:
electronic health record

Introduction

It is argued that there is an identifiable cluster of factors that "predispose" hospitals to adopt EHCR in general [3, 4]. In particular, this investigation focuses on assessing and estimating the relationships between Environmental factors (economic, political, etc..) and "extent and success of EHCR adoptions" and the relationships between organizational factors and "extent and success EHCR adoptions" in the hospitals of which is nearly most inclusive and representative sample of the region's hospitals that treat approximately three quarters of the population. Moreover, it focuses on the relative importance of environmental and organizational factors with respect to "extent and success of EHCR adoptions".

Methods

Descriptive multivariate hypotheses are proposed, hence multivariate regression analysis are employed in order to evaluate factors' correlation magnitude with EHCR adoption and success in the Fertile Crescent region. The two main dependent variables are the "extent of EHCR adoption" and "EHCR adoption success". The former refers the measure of adoption as sum of percentages of adoption levels and components of EHCR-supported functions performed in a hospital because it reflects the level of commitment to EHCR adoption and the factors associated with it. The latter is a summary percentage measure of the extent to which EHCR functions is perceived to be hospitals' needs[5].

Data collection includes the use of on-site structured and open ended interviews of hospital departments' managers of "A" five stars accredited 200> beds' hospitals within counties of the region. Thus the sample includes hospitals whose clients account for more than 75% of the population of these countries.

Results

2006. So real conclusions will data analysis, results, discussion and conclusions will be updated at the end of June2006

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