Clinical experiences of working with patient-generated health data in primary care



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Background

The accessibility of patient-ready devices like wearables effective communication with patients mainly through has fueled the growth of patient-generated health data patient education. (PGHD) [1]. This growth is outpacing how PGHD is experience of working with PGHD as positive. understood and clinically used in healthcare [2]. The potential of PGHD in different healthcare domains is understudied.

This research aims to understand the experience of General Practitioners (GPs) with PGHD through the impact on clinical decision-making, collaboration with patients, and physician satisfaction.

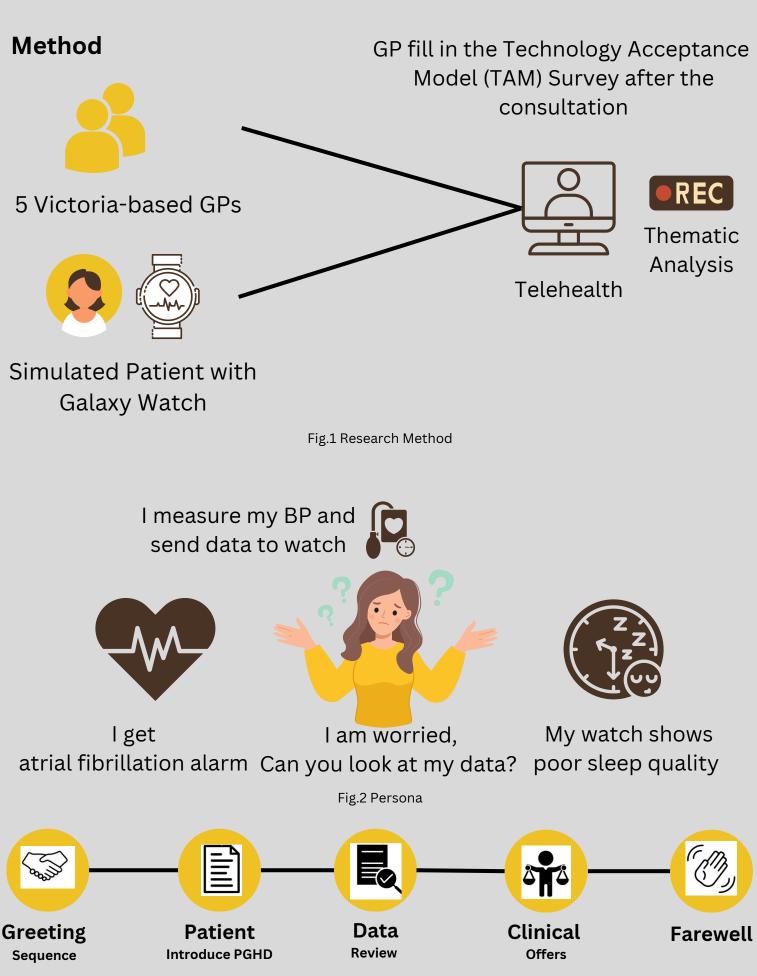


Fig.3 Different stages of consultation [3]

Results

We found below themes in the consultation.

guide Data Validation (examined correctness and completeness of data) Assign meaning to PGHD

PGHD as a clinical

GP's attitude towards the PGHD

- GP made positive comments about the patient showing the data
- GP preferred one data type over others
- GP challenged the PGHD or wearable

Fig.4 Summary of codes and themes

GP-patient collaboration

- Provide education for the patient
- Elicit more information from the patient
- Understand the patient's expectations
- Shared-decision making

Four GPs used PGHD to guide decision-making, but it was not used for diagnosis. GPs established the means of Most of the GPs marked their



Fig.5 Examples of the codes from thematic analysis

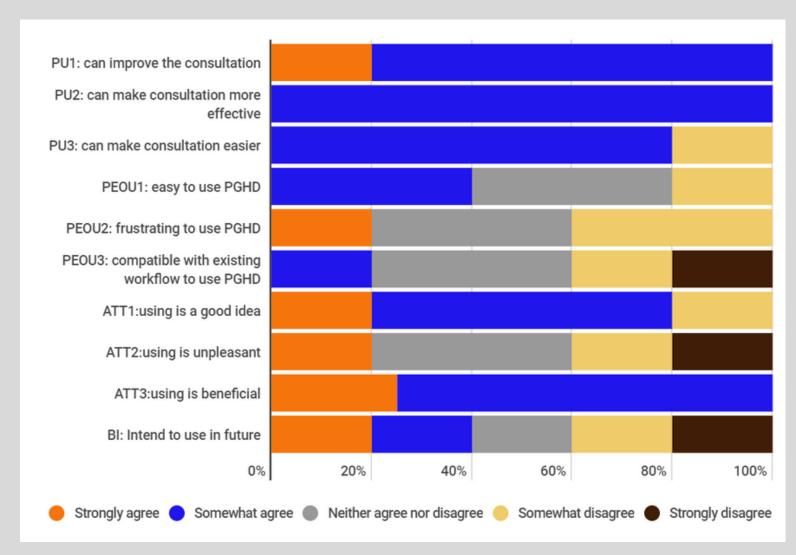


Fig.6 Results of the study's survey

The survey's results (Fig.6) indicated positive outcomes regarding perceived usefulness (PU) and attitude toward PGHD (ATT). The results of the perceived ease of use (PEOU) were insignificant. Despite the results of PU and ATT, the intention of using PGHD in the future (BI) did not seem as promising.

Discussion

One of the limitations of this research was that the pre-existing assumptions of GPs about smartwatches and PGHD were unspecified. Future research is required to understand the barriers and facilitators of using PGHD in greater detail.

Conclusion

PGHD has the potential to help with clinical decision-making and improve collaboration with the patient in primary care, which might enhance clinicians' satisfaction.

References

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