

Physician Beliefs about the Meaningful Use of the Electronic Health Record: A Follow-Up Study

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Abstract

Background There is continuing interest in how physicians are responding to the meaningful use of the electronic health record (EHR) incentive program. However, little research has been done on physician beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR.

Objective This study aims to conduct a follow-up study of physician beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR.

Methods Online survey of physicians at two academic medical centers (AMCs) in the northeast who were participating in the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program and were using an internally developed EHR was conducted.

Results Of the 2,033 physicians surveyed, 1,075 completed the survey for an overall response rate of 52.9%. Only one-fifth (20.5%) of the physicians agreed or strongly agreed that meaningful use of the EHR would help them improve quality of care, and only a quarter (25.2%) agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would improve the care that their organization delivers. Physician satisfaction with the outpatient EHR was the strongest predictor of self-efficacy with achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program (odds ratio: 2.10, 95% confidence interval: 1.61, 2.75, $p < 0.001$). Physicians reported more negative beliefs in stage 2 than stage 1 across all belief items. For example, 28.1% agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would decrease medical errors in stage 2 as compared with 35.9% in stage 1 ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion Only one-fifth of the physicians in our study believed that the meaningful use of the EHR would improve quality of care, patient-centeredness of care, or the care they personally provide. Primary care physicians expressed more negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR in stage 2 than in stage 1. These findings show that physicians continue to express negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. These ongoing negative beliefs are concerning for both implementation and policy.

Keywords

- ▶ electronic health records
- ▶ physicians
- ▶ beliefs
- ▶ meaningful use
- ▶ self-efficacy

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Background and Significance

The objectives of the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program, also widely referred to as the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program, are to increase the adoption of EHRs and the meaningful use of EHRs to improve delivery of care, decrease medical errors, improve efficiency of care, and enhance patient-centeredness of care.^{1,2} In the context of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program, there has been growing interest among clinical informatics researchers in evaluating the impact of EHR use. This evaluation can be objective, for example, through outcomes such as quality measures.^{3,4}

Another approach is to focus on perceptions and beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. One qualitative study explored perceptions of academic and private physicians about the impact of EHR use on workflow and patient care.⁵ The study did not find differences in perceptions between these two groups but both had negative perceptions of the impact of EHR on workflow and patient care. The same researchers reported that super-user physicians (physicians who were product champions) had similar negative perceptions.⁶ Weeks et al compared perceptions of the impact of EHR use in two groups of physicians users (active vs. inactive) of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program.⁷ They found that even in the active, meaningful user group a majority of physicians disagreed about the impact of meaningful use on reducing care disparities (78% disagreed) and improving the accuracy of patient information (70% disagreed). In a previous study, we found that a majority of physicians had negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR.⁸ For example, only 23 and 27% of physicians in our study agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would help them improve the care they personally deliver and improve quality of care, respectively. We also found negative physician beliefs about a specific functionality of the EHR, the provision of the after visit summary (AVS).⁹ In this study, 79.2% of primary care physicians and 75.2% of specialists reported that generating and providing the AVS had an adverse effect on physician workload.

Objective

The objective of this study was to assess physician beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. To achieve this objective, we conducted a follow-up survey using items which we had developed in a previous study.⁸ A secondary objective was to assess physician self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program and the predictors of self-efficacy.

Methods

Context

The context for this study is stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program, introduced in the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) provision of the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009.^{1,2,10-12} The meaningful use incentive program was originally designed

to take place over three stages from 2011 through 2016.² Stage 1 focused on the collection of discrete or coded health information. Stage 2 was intended to see the leveraging of those data for computerized decision support. Stage 3 anticipated actual improvement in clinical care, based on the use of data in the EHR. For such achievement, maintained over the three-stage life of the incentive program, eligible professionals (EPs) could receive up to \$44,000 (Medicare) or \$63,750 (Medicaid). Furthermore, EPs who failed to achieve meaningful use would see a reduction of their CMS (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) payments beginning at 1% of total payments, with penalties increasing by 1% per year afterward.

This staged approach to the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program has been considered analogous to the concept of an escalator.¹ With each stage, the notion has been that providers would move upward toward the final goal of achieving improvement in quality, safety, and efficiency of care.² At the same time, proponents of the program acknowledged the need for calibrating the speed of the escalator to account for technological and resource limitations in the real world.¹

Participants

The participants in this study were physicians at two academic medical centers (AMCs) in the northeast who were participating in the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. With respect to the AMCs, AMC1 is a 777-bed medical center with 57,000 admissions per year and AMC2 is a 907-bed medical center with 48,000 admissions per year. AMC1 has 101 affiliated outpatient practices with 170 primary care physicians, 1,423 specialists, and 769,000 outpatient visits a year. AMC2 has 175-affiliated outpatient practices, with 259 primary care physicians, 1,737 specialists, and 1.5 million outpatient visits a year. At both AMCs, a common home-grown outpatient EHR was in use when this study was conducted. The home-grown EHR was an internally developed, web-based, fully functioning EHR that included notes from primary care and subspecialty clinics; hospital discharge summaries; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision-coded problem lists; health maintenance lists; medication prescribing; coded allergies; laboratory and radiographic results; and result management. The adoption and use rate of the outpatient EHR by physicians was 100% across both AMCs as it is a requirement for affiliation with the AMCs.

Survey Instrument

In a previous study, we described the development of our survey instrument.⁸ We adopted the same belief items from that study for this survey. We conceptualized beliefs as outcome expectancies, and as a result, our belief items focus on the meaningful use of the EHR for decreasing medical errors, increasing efficiency of care, and improving patient-centeredness and quality of care. The belief items were captured as five-point Likert scales ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree (→ [Table 1](#)).

In addition to beliefs, we assessed self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. Self-efficacy was captured as the degree of confidence physicians have in achieving stage 2 and measured on a Likert scale

Table 1 Items on beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR

Meaningful use will improve the quality of care I deliver
Meaningful use will improve the patient-centeredness of care I provide
Meaningful use will not increase the efficiency of care I provide
Meaningful use will not lead to improved patient outcomes
Meaningful use will decrease medical errors
Overall, I think meaningful use as being measured will help me use the EHR to improve the care I personally deliver
Overall, I think meaningful use as being measured will help me use the EHR to improve the care the AMC delivers

Abbreviations: AMC, academic medical center; EHR, electronic health record.

Note: Response categories: Strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree.

(1 = not at all confident to 5 = extremely confident). We also gathered data on factors identified in previous studies as influencing the adoption and meaningful use of the EHR^{8,9,13–16}: physician age, gender, race, specialty (primary care, medical specialty, and surgical specialty), number of outpatients seen per week, number of outpatient hours worked per week, practice size, and satisfaction with the outpatient EHR. We recorded physician age into two categories: Younger than 55 years and 55 years and older. We recorded satisfaction with the outpatient EHR into two categories: Satisfied (defined as satisfied or very satisfied) and other (defined as very dissatisfied or dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied or somewhat satisfied).

Data Collection

As described above in the section on participants, our subjects were physicians who were EPs at two AMCs participating in the meaningful use incentive program. We administered the survey using the tool “Survey Monkey.” We sent the initial survey followed by three reminders. To enhance the response rate, we offered an Amazon tablet to 10 randomly drawn respondents.

Statistical Analysis

Because all variables of interest in our analysis are categorical, descriptive statistics are presented using percentages. We conducted bivariate analyses using the Pearson’s chi-square test. A *p* value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. We employed logistic regression analysis to assess significant correlates of self-efficacy, our main outcome of interest. Our explanatory variables were all dichotomous (e.g., other vs. agree/strongly agree). In the model, we only included variables that were significant in our bivariate analyses. We entered all variables into the model rather than choose a forward or backward selection approach. The statistical significance of the covariates in the logistic regression model was evaluated using Wald’s *p* values.¹⁷ Finally, we analyzed whether beliefs about the

meaningful use of the EHR changed from stage 1 to stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. We conducted pairwise comparisons of the responses to the belief items from our survey on the meaningful use of the EHR conducted in 2012 with respect to stage 1 with those from this survey conducted in 2014 with respect to stage 2. All analyses were completed using SPSS (IBM Corp.) for Windows 23.0.

Institutional Review Board Approval

Approval for the study was obtained from the Partners HealthCare Institutional Review Board.

Results

Response Rates

Of the 2,033 physicians at both AMCs participating in the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program, 1,075 completed the survey for an overall response rate of 52.9%. There was no difference in age between responders and nonresponders: The mean age of survey responders was 50.66 years as compared with 50.74 years for nonresponders. Female physicians were more likely to respond to the survey: 55.9% were responders as compared with 44.1% of non-responders (*p* = 0.02). **Table 2** shows the demographic and practice characteristics of respondents.

Beliefs about the Meaningful Use of the EHR

Only one-fifth of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that meaningful use of the EHR would improve patient-centered care (20.9%, *n* = 223) and quality of care (20.5%, *n* = 217) (**Table 3**). Only a quarter of respondents (25.2%, *n* = 268) agreed or strongly agreed that meaningfully using the EHR will improve the care that their AMC delivers. Of the respondents, 62.9% (673) agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would not increase the efficiency of the care they provide.

Of the respondents, only 29% (311 of the 1,075 respondents) provided comments in an open-ended comment field. The comments were overwhelmingly negative and reflected the negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR reported above. A common theme was physician concern about the amount of data entry required for the meaningful use of the EHR. As one physician commented: “Time consuming goals, not linked to improving outcomes for patients. Creates lots of work, mainly tapping on the computer while we should be talking to and examining patients.” Another physician noted: “Meaningful use is focused on checking boxes that do not improve care and interfere with my ability to spend time talking with my patients. It puts the physician in the role of data entry technician.” **Table 4** provides a sampling of the comments across different physician specialties.

With respect to demographic characteristics, physician age was not associated with beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR (**Table 5**). Physician gender was also not associated with beliefs except the belief that meaningful use will not improve patient outcomes. Physician race was associated with beliefs that the meaningful use of the EHR will improve quality of care, the care the physician personally delivers, and the care the

Table 2 Characteristics of respondents (n = 1,075)

Physician and practice characteristics	Percent
Gender	
Female	45.7
Male	54.3
Age	
< 55 y	65.4
≥ 55 y	34.6
Race	
Non-White	19.5
White	80.5
Specialty	
Primary care	19.2
Medical specialties	66.1
Surgical specialties	14.7
Hours worked outpatient	
≤20 h/wk	56.9
>20 h/wk	43.1
No. of outpatients per week	
≤30	56.5
>30	43.5
Practice size	
1–2	3.1
3–5	10.6
6–10	25.2
≥ 11	61.1

AMC delivers. Non-Caucasian physicians had more positive beliefs than Caucasian physicians. For example, 29.1% of non-Caucasian physicians believed that meaningful use would improve the care they personally deliver compared with 19.3% of Caucasian physicians ($p = 0.003$).

With respect to practice characteristics, physician specialty was strongly associated with the beliefs that the meaningful use of the EHR will decrease medical errors, will not improve patient outcomes, and will improve the quality of care (→ **Table 5**). Overall, 36.6% of primary care respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would decrease medical errors compared with 31.2% of medical specialists and 19% of surgical specialists ($p = 0.001$). Also, 48% of surgical specialists agreed or strongly agreed that meaningful use would not improve patient outcomes compared with 37.0% of medical specialists and 31.5% of primary care physicians ($p = 0.005$).

The number of outpatient hours worked per week was not associated with the beliefs except for the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will not increase the efficiency of care (→ **Table 5**). The number of outpatients seen per week was significantly associated with all the beliefs except the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will improve

Table 3 Physicians' beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR

Variable	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean (SD)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Meaningful use will decrease medical errors	107	10.1	217	20.4	414	39.0	294	27.7	30	2.8	2.93 (1.00)
Meaningful use will not increase the efficiency of care I provide	21	2.0	121	11.3	225	23.8	354	33.1	319	29.8	3.77 (1.06)
Meaningful use will improve the patient-centeredness of care I provide	195	18.3	295	27.7	353	33.1	198	18.6	25	2.3	2.59 (1.06)
Meaningful use will not lead to improved patient outcomes	24	2.3	231	21.9	404	38.3	254	24.1	142	13.5	3.25 (1.02)
Meaningful use will improve the quality of care I deliver	202	19.0	304	28.7	338	31.9	196	18.5	21	2.0	2.56 (1.06)
Overall, I think meaningful use as being measured will help me use the EHR to improve the care I personally deliver	200	18.8	307	28.8	337	31.6	201	18.9	21	2.0	2.56 (1.06)
Overall, I think meaningful use as being measured will help me use the EHR to improve the care the AMC delivers	167	15.7	253	23.8	373	35.2	241	22.7	27	2.5	2.72 (1.06)

Abbreviations: AMC, academic medical center; EHR, electronic health record.
 Note: Likert scale coded as: 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.

Table 4 Sampling of comments from physicians

PCP	Meaningful use demands computer-centered rather than patient-centered care. The first stage was doable. I think the next will require many burdensome workarounds as I try to prove to others the patient communication and follow-up I was doing anyway and now have time to do less well
PCP	Constantly demands workarounds. Alternatively, the scripted attestations that I have talked to my patients about hypertension, etc. It has increased the amount of time involved with computer and administration, is clunky in its implementation, and reduced the time available for patient care. If this were a drug, it would never have cleared phase 1 trials. It could be worse, and I am sure it will be
PCP	As is often the case, too much time and effort are being dedicated to checking off boxes to fulfill meaningful use criteria, even if not directly beneficial to patient care (and at times not even appropriate for specific patients). More time chipping away at our 15 min visit. The result; less time to actually see the patient and care for the patient. A tale that is becoming as old as time
Medical specialty	Meaningful use has only reduced the efficiency with which providers can see their patients. Forcing us to check off certain boxes and fulfill the various criteria of meaningful use does not leave any time to treat the patients. For example, forcing physicians to enter 30% of radiology orders does nothing to improve patient care and shifts the workload from nurses and admin staff to the already overworked physicians
Medical specialty	It is ridiculous to ask us to care for very complex patients and provide them with the personal attention they need, including looking at them while we talk, and expect us to fill out all these required fields and check all these boxes. Because I think it is more important to look at the patient than at the computer screen, I spend on average 30 min in addition to direct time with each patient just to complete my note and checkboxes. This is terribly inefficient
Medical specialty	Meaningful use 1 had many features that are useful for actual patient care: e-prescribing, and maintaining a problem list being the most useful. Meaningful use 2 seems to address the administrative issue and not clinical ones, I have honestly not found the elements very helpful, and some take longer and make no difference in terms of article use (like the end of the visit, where a form still needs to be printed). I have found that people sometimes enter misleading or incorrect information to meet the goals, for example, they would not enter the correct diagnosis when it is a rare one, but something similar and this can lead to errors in management because it is easy to copy. What would work better is a way to pull all needed information for a prior authorization for MRIs, sleep studies, and medications—this would actually improve efficiency, meaningful use 2 does not
Surgical specialty	While I am a strong early-adopter and very tech savvy, the implementation of MU is adding many hours to my very full schedule. Too much of it is adding time without adding value. Much of it may help a primary care practice, but not a surgical practice
Surgical specialty	The way meaningful use is being rolled out is quite incompetent; the metrics fall way short of improving patient care. Instead, it is a ton of administrative work that detracts from patient care. It is like asking the pilot to scrub the floor rather than flying the plane
Surgical specialty	Meaningful use is a one-size fits all top-down mandate from Washington with punitive measures if you do not comply. Small pieces of it are helpful, but most of MU is a workflow killer that does not provide any patient benefit. It turns the physician into a data entry machine

Abbreviations: MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; MU, meaningful use; PCP, primary care physician.

patient-centered care. Respondents who saw 30 or fewer outpatients per week had more positive beliefs than respondents who saw more than 30 outpatients per week. For example, 23.4% of respondents who saw 30 or fewer outpatients per week agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would improve quality of care compared with 17.5% of respondents who saw more than 30 outpatients per week ($p = 0.02$). Practice size was not associated with beliefs except for the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will not improve patient outcomes. Satisfaction with outpatient EHR was significantly associated with all the beliefs: Physicians in the satisfied group had more positive beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR.

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program (defined as moderately confident

to extremely confident) was not related to demographic variables (gender, age, and race) (→Table 6). In the case of practice characteristics, number of outpatients seen per week, number of outpatient hours worked per week, and practice size were not associated with self-efficacy. Physician specialty was associated with self-efficacy: 68.1% of primary care physicians reported self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program compared with 56.5% of medical specialists and 44.6% of surgical specialists ($p < 0.001$). Self-efficacy was also significantly related to satisfaction with the outpatient EHR. More than two-thirds of respondents (67.5%) who were satisfied with the outpatient EHR reported self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 meaningful use compared with 49.1% in the other group ($p < 0.001$). Self-efficacy was significantly associated with all the belief items except for the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will improve patient-centered

Table 5 Physician and practice characteristics and beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR (percent of respondents)

Physician and practice characteristics	Decrease medical errors	Not increase efficiency of care	Improve patient-centered care	Not improving patient outcomes	Improving quality of care	Improving care personally delivers	Improving care the AMC delivers
	(Agree or strongly agree)						
Gender							
Female	31.7	61.3	20.6	33.3 ^a	19.9	20.7	24.4
Male	29.5	64.3	21.2	41.1 (<i>p</i> = 0.009)	20.0	20.9	26.0
Age							
< 55 y	28.8	64.4	19.7	37.4	18.8	19.8	24.4
≥ 55 y	33.2	60.8	22.7	38.2	23.1	22.4	26.2
Race							
Non-White	35.5	59.4	25.4	32.1	26.2 ^b	29.1 ^c	31.6 ^a
White	29.6	63.4	20.1	38.1	19.5 (<i>p</i> = 0.04)	19.3 (<i>p</i> = 0.003)	24.3 (<i>p</i> = 0.036)
Specialty							
Primary care	36.6 ^a	60.0	23.4	31.5 ^a	24.6 ^b	21.8	26.9
Medical specialties	31.2	61.9	20.1	37.0	20.9	21.7	26.2
Surgical specialties	19.0 (<i>p</i> = 0.001)	70.9	21.0	48.1 (<i>p</i> = 0.005)	13.3 (<i>p</i> = 0.027)	15.8	18.5
Hours worked outpatient							
≤20 h/wk	31.6	59.8 ^b	22.2	36.5	21.4	23.2	27.1
>20 h/wk	29.6	67.6 (<i>p</i> = 0.011)	20.0	39.2	19.6	18.2	23.2
No. of outpatients per week							
≤30	34.7 ^b	58.1 ^c	21.6	34.0 ^a	23.4 ^b	24.4 ^a	28.9 ^a
>30	25.7 (<i>p</i> = 0.002)	69.4	20.4	42.6 (<i>p</i> = 0.005)	17.5 (<i>p</i> = 0.02)	17.0 (<i>p</i> = 0.004)	21.3 (<i>p</i> = 0.006)
Practice size							
1–2	34.4	51.5	27.3	15.6 ^b	25.0	24.2	33.3
3–5	33.9	54.9	20.4	30.6	21.6	21.2	29.2
6–10	31.9	61.7	19.6	37.0	23.4	22.3	28.0
≥ 11	28.7	65.3	20.6	40.0 (<i>p</i> = 0.02)	18.6	20.0	22.9
Satisfaction with outpatient EHR							
Other	21.4 ^c	68.0 ^c	16.0 ^c	42.5 ^c	13.7 ^c	12.9 ^c	17.1 ^c
Satisfied	42.3	56.1	27.5	30.9	29.3	31.4	35.9

Abbreviations: AMC, academic medical center; EHR, electronic health record.

Note: Only significant *p* values are shown.

^a*p* < 0.01.

^b*p* < 0.05.

^c*p* < 0.001.

care. Across all belief items, more positive beliefs were associated with higher self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 meaningful use. The multivariate logistic regression model found three items to be significant correlates of self-efficacy: Satisfaction with the outpatient EHR (odds ratio [OR]: 2.10, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.61, 2.75, *p* < 0.001), physician specialty (OR: 1.75, 95% CI: 1.24, 2.47, *p* < 0.001), and the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will decrease medical errors (OR: 1.53, 95% CI: 1.04, 2.24, *p* = 0.029).

Change in Beliefs and Self-Efficacy from Stage 1 to Stage 2

We assessed change in beliefs and self-efficacy from stage 1 to stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program; 518 physicians completed both stage 1 and stage 2 meaningful use surveys. Physicians overall reported more negative beliefs in stage 2 as compared with stage 1 across all belief items (→ Table 7). For example, 28.1% agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would decrease medical errors

Table 6 Physician and practice characteristics and self-efficacy (percent of respondents)

Physician and practice characteristics	Self-efficacy (Moderately to extremely confident)
Gender	
Female	59.3
Male	55.2
Age	
< 55 y	57.6
≥ 55 y	55.5
Race	
Non-White	58.7
White	57.7
Specialty	
Primary care	68.1 ^a
Medical specialties	56.5
Surgical specialties	44.6
Hours worked outpatient	
≤20 h/wk	55.4
>20 h/wk	58.8
No. of outpatients per week	
≤30	56.7
>30	58.2
Practice size	
1–2	51.5
3–5	56.3
6–10	62.4
≥ 11	55.2
Satisfaction with outpatient EHR	
Other	49.1 ^a
Satisfied	67.5

Abbreviation: EHR, electronic health record.

Note: Only significant *p* values are shown.

^a*p* < 0.001.

in stage 2 as compared with 35.9% in stage 1 (*p* < 0.001). Primary care physicians reported more negative beliefs in stage 2 as compared with stage 1 (→Table 7). For example, 63% of primary care physicians agreed or strongly agreed that meaningful use of the EHR would not increase the efficiency of care in stage 2 compared with 46.2% in stage 1 (*p* < 0.001). However, self-efficacy for achieving meaningful use did not change from stage 1 to stage 2.

Discussion

Only a fifth of the physicians responding to our survey agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would improve patient-centered care and the quality of care. A

majority of physicians, 62.9%, agreed or strongly agreed that the meaningful use of the EHR would not increase the efficiency of the care they provide. These findings show that physicians continue to express negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR.^{5–8}

Also, the beliefs in this follow-up study were even more negative than those found with respect to stage 1 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program.⁸ The greater negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR in stage 2 as compared with stage 1 holds true across all the seven beliefs that we examined in our study. One factor that may play a role in these greater negative beliefs is that stage 2 sets more advanced goals than stage 1 as envisioned by the escalator concept of the stages of meaningful use¹: it was always expected that stage 2 would be harder to meet than stage 1, and physicians were expected to meet more requirements in stage 2 than stage 1. At the same time, physicians receive about 50% of the incentive for achieving stage 2 that they received in stage 1.¹⁸ Also, whether or not the physicians actually receive the incentives personally depends on their departments and hospitals, and varies considerably across institutions.

Among sociodemographic characteristics, we generally did not find gender and age to be associated with beliefs. As in the case of stage 1 our study did not find a difference between physicians 55 years and older and those younger than 55 in either beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR or self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program although studies have reported that younger physicians are more likely adopt EHRs and be ready for meaningful use.^{14,16}

The number of hours worked per week was not associated with beliefs but the number of outpatients seen per week was significantly associated with beliefs about the meaning of the EHR for improving the efficiency of care, patient outcomes, quality of care, and the care the physician and the AMC delivers. Physicians who saw 30 or fewer outpatients per week had significantly greater positive beliefs in these areas than physicians who saw more than 30 outpatients per week. This suggests that physician workload may play an important role in influencing attitudes and beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. Several studies have proposed initiatives, such as workflow help and practice redesign to support physician workload.^{7,16,19} The NCQA (National Committee for Quality Assurance) patient-centered medical home certification was one of the strongest predictors of progress toward meaningful use in one study.¹⁶ More specifically, a group health study on meaningful use reported that the patient-centered medical home was used to reduce the number of patients seen by primary care physicians.¹⁹ Such initiatives which affect physician workload are likely to play an important role in influencing positive beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR among primary care physicians. At the same time, similar initiatives need to be developed for medical and surgical specialists who have expressed concerns about participation in the meaningful use program and whether EHRs can be meaningfully used in their areas.^{8,9}

We found physician specialty was associated with some beliefs but not others. Physician specialty was associated

Table 7 Change in beliefs from stage 1 to stage 2 meaningful use (percent respondents)

	All respondents (<i>n</i> = 518)		Primary care physicians (<i>n</i> = 129)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
	(Agree or strongly agree)			
Beliefs				
Decrease medical errors	35.9	28.1 ^a	42.0	33.3 ^b
Not increase efficiency of care	44.3	67.5 ^a	46.2	63.0 ^a
Improve patient-centered care	27.4	20.0 ^a	37.8	25.2 ^a
Not improve patient outcomes	28.1	44.1 ^a	18.1	35.3 ^a
Improve quality of care	24.7	18.4 ^a	33.6	22.0 ^a
Improve care personally delivers	20.8	17.8 ^a	27.7	18.6 ^b
Improve care the AMC delivers	36.7	21.5 ^a	41.2	22.6 ^a
Self-efficacy (moderately confident to extremely confident)	58.1	57.3	60.0	66.1

Abbreviation: AMC, academic medical center.

^a*p* < 0.001.

^b*p* < 0.01.

with beliefs that the meaningful use of the EHR will improve quality of care, decrease medical errors, and improve patient outcomes. Primary care physicians had more positive beliefs in these areas than specialists as we and others have reported.^{8,20} However, physician specialty was not associated with beliefs that the meaningful use of the EHR will improve the efficiency of care, patient-centered care or the care the physician and organization deliver. Moreover, our study found that the gap between primary care physicians and specialists decreased with respect to these beliefs as primary care physicians reported greater negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR in response to stage 2. As previously noted, and as the comments in **Table 4** illustrate, the greater number of requirements in stage 2 could be one contributing factor to these greater negative beliefs. Another factor that could influence the greater negative beliefs among primary care physicians in stage 2 are the criteria related to patient engagement whose achievement falls to a large extent on such physicians. In a study examining physician perceptions and beliefs about one of these criteria, the provision of the AVS to patients, we found that a majority of primary care physicians (79%) reported a negative effect of the provision of the AVS on workload.⁹

Finally, physician satisfaction with the outpatient EHR was significantly associated with all the beliefs, with physicians in the satisfied group reporting more positive beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. Physician satisfaction with the outpatient EHR also emerged as the most significant predictor of self-efficacy in our multivariate model. Physicians who were satisfied with the EHR were two times more likely to have self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. Physician satisfaction with the EHR appears to be an important factor in beliefs and self-efficacy at a global level as found in our studies as well as with respect to the specific functionality of the EHR. Makam et al²¹ found variations in satisfaction with key EHR functionality and concluded

that dissatisfaction with and suboptimal use of such key functionality might in part explain the lack of association between EHR use and quality of care.

Limitations

This study was conducted in the setting of two AMCs in one region. Thus, the study findings may not apply to other settings, including different practice types or regions. However, many of the physicians evaluated do practice in the community setting. Our study focused on beliefs captured as outcome expectancies, but it is troubling that the beliefs were not more positive. Other types of beliefs could also be examined, including beliefs about controllability and normative beliefs.²² Another limitation of the study was that the response rate of the survey was just over half (52.9%) and the physicians who responded to our survey may have stronger negative beliefs than those who chose not to respond to the survey. Finally, the study also did not include factors, such as physician expectations of EHRs, which may also impact beliefs and self-efficacy²³ and did not assess outcomes which may or may not be correlated with beliefs.

Conclusion

We conducted a follow-up survey of physician beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR. We found that physicians continue to have negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR in very important domains including efficiency, patient-centeredness, and quality of care, and that these negative beliefs have increased from stage 1 to stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. These findings potentially represent a barrier to the meaningful use of the EHR, and more broadly to improving quality, safety, and efficiency with EHRs. If negative beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR persist and grow, the escalator approach to implementing the meaningful use of

the EHR incentive program as well as the speed of the escalator will be impacted. One study found that active users of the meaningful use program are dropping out of the program frustrated by the effort required compared with the incentive offered for achieving meaningful use.⁷

With respect to the role of physician specialty in meaningful use, two findings emerged from this follow-up study that can be of relevance to practitioners. The gap between primary care physicians and specialists in beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR decreased as primary care physician beliefs grew more negative from stage 1 to stage 2. It is possible that this finding is specific to the physicians in our study. However, we suspect that other health care settings may see the development of more negative beliefs among primary care physicians given the increasing requirements of meaningful use from one stage to the next. At the same time, primary care physicians had greater self-efficacy than specialists for achieving stage 2 meaningful use. This is not surprising, as primary care physicians have been using EHRs much more intensively and longer than specialists, who are finding meaningful use to be much more disruptive to existing workflows.²⁴ To enhance self-efficacy among specialists, interventions, such as feedback on individual performance and interactive continuing medical education (CME) that focuses on skill development could be deployed.²⁵

This study, and others we have conducted,^{8,9} found physician satisfaction with the EHR to be an important factor in beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR and self-efficacy for achieving meaningful use. This suggests the importance of enhancing physician satisfaction with the EHR for successful implementation of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program. Physicians can play an important role in this process by suggesting improvements and enhancements in the key functionality of the EHR.²¹ Finally, we suggest the inclusion of physician experience with EHRs, such as physician satisfaction with the use of EHRs, in evaluations of meaningful use similar to a proposal for the inclusion of patient experience in meaningful use.¹⁹

Clinical Relevance Statement

Given that few physicians had positive beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR, and that negative beliefs may be growing, we suggest that organizations should devote strategies and resources to promote positive beliefs about the meaningful use of the EHR among all physicians (and not just specialists). As the growing literature on this subject suggests, there does not appear to be one fix to the problem. Instead, a range of strategies will need to be adopted such as practice and workflow redesign, enhancement of EHR functionality as needed, training, collaborative learning sessions and practice improvement advice, and audit and feedback of individual performance around the criteria for becoming a meaningful user of the EHR. Physicians can provide valuable input into the suite of strategies that best fit practices and providers, reduce physician workload and increase the effectiveness of care and the care the physician delivers.^{26,27}

Multiple Choice Questions

- The escalator concept of meaningful use refers to:
 - The three stages of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program
 - Providing incentives to physicians to participate in the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program
 - A staged approach toward achieving the final goals of the Meaningful use of the EHR incentive program
 - Differential beliefs about meaningful use of the EHR among primary care physicians and specialists

Correct Answer: The correct answer is C. A staged approach to achieving the goals of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program has been considered analogous to the concept of an escalator.¹ With each stage, the notion has been that providers would move upward toward the final goal of achieving improvement in quality, safety, and efficiency of care.²
- In this study the strongest predictor of self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program was:
 - Physician specialty
 - Practice size
 - Number of outpatients seen per week
 - Physician satisfaction with outpatient EHR

Correct Answer: The correct answer is D. The multivariate logistic regression model found three items to be significant predictors of self-efficacy for achieving stage 2 of the meaningful use of the EHR incentive program, of which the strongest predictor was physician satisfaction with the outpatient EHR: physician satisfaction with the outpatient EHR (OR: 2.10, 95% CI: 1.61, 2.75, $p < 0.001$), physician specialty (OR: 1.75, 95% CI: 1.24, 2.47, $p < 0.001$), and the belief that the meaningful use of the EHR will decrease medical errors (OR: 1.53, 95% CI: 1.04, 2.24, $p = 0.029$).

Protection of Human and Animal Subjects

The study was performed in compliance with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki on ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects, and was reviewed by the Partners HealthCare institutional review board.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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