

Challenges for EHR implementation in India:

1. Lack of Operating System agnostic EHR and mobility extensions as apps.
2. Lack of urge among traditional doctors and healthcare facilities to become technologically smart.
3. Lack of urge in acceptance of the new product and acquaintance of information technology.
4. Health care in India is provided in a multi-lingual context however most EHRs do not have multi lingual capabilities
5. Lack of a common understanding between the clinicians and the software development teams on the essential functionalities of EHRs often leads to overlooking the clinical components that would help in efficient and effective care delivery.
6. Loss of face to face interaction due to technology disrupting the clinician patient communication was seen as a major drawback of EHRs. Not engaging with the end users (including understanding the patients' preferences) results in poorly designed EHRs
7. There are no mechanisms in most EHRs to allow for patients to contribute these valuable clinical and treatment related information into the care delivery pathways
8. Relative lack of computer literacy amongst healthcare professionals and EHRs lacking user centred design for ease of use.
9. Lack of synergy between healthcare providers resulting in non-interoperability. "Data hugging" by clinical establishments.
10. Less than 30% felt that EHRs will only help for billing purposes and insurance claims processing

Note: There are currently (as of 2005) 40,838 doctors of Indian origin in the United States of America and they account for 5% of all doctors in the US.

“So, we have to also look for the challenges faced by the US for the adoption of EHR

as it will help us to predict future challenges while or after implementation”

Challenges Faced by EHR implementation in US

- *Lack of semantic interoperability*

In the United States, there are no standards for semantic interoperability of health care data; there are only syntactic standards. This means that while data may be packaged in a standard format (using the pipe notation of HL7, or the bracket notation of XML), it lacks definition, or linkage to a common shared dictionary. The addition of layers of complex information models (such as the HL7 v3 RIM) does not resolve this fundamental issue.

- [Wikipedia](#)

- *Software quality and usability deficiencies*

The [Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society](#), a very large U.S. health care IT industry trade group, observed that EMR adoption rates "have been slower than expected in the United States, especially in comparison to other industry sectors and other developed countries. A key reason, aside from initial costs and lost productivity during EMR implementation, is lack of efficiency and usability of EMRs currently available.

- [Wikipedia](#)

- Doctors' use of the EMRs systems in hospitals: cross sectional survey

Reasons: -

Access to computers and computer literacy;
Flexibility of paper records;
Traditional work routines.

- If the EMRs are so great, why family physicians don't use them?

Reasons: -

Data entry;
Less confidence in the security and confidentiality;
Concern about the cost for installation and ongoing usage of EMRs.

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