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The impact of electronic prescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflow: protocol for a time-and-motion study in English NHS hospitals

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3 **The impact of electronic prescribing systems on pharmacists' time and**
4 **workflow: protocol for a time-and-motion study in English NHS hospitals**
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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Electronic prescribing (ePrescribing) systems are rapidly being introduced into NHS hospitals in England following their widespread earlier adoption into primary care settings. Such systems require substantial changes in the way pharmacists organise their work and perform their roles. There is however as yet limited evidence on the extent to which these changes may support or compromise efficient and safe working practices by pharmacists. Identifying and quantifying these changes, and their effects, is central to informing system and work practice design, as well as informing training and implementation processes. This protocol describes a study to measure the impact of ePrescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflow.

Methods and analysis: A direct observational controlled pre-post implementation time-and-motion study will be conducted in six wards at one NHS Trust over two observational periods. Pharmacists will be shadowed and details of all work tasks performed will be collected and time-stamped. Task distribution, frequency and duration will be measured, and changes in these measures pre- and post-implementation, and between control and intervention wards will be measured. Interviews with pharmacists will investigate their perceptions of the impact of the ePrescribing systems on their work and will be conducted in both periods. The extent to which pharmacists' expectations of the impact of the ePrescribing systems on their work with post-implementation reports will be qualitatively explored, as will any differences between perceptions and results from the time-and-motion analysis.

Ethics and dissemination: Institutional research ethics approval has been obtained from The University of Edinburgh. Local approval from the participating NHS Trust and informed consent from participating pharmacists have been obtained, while also complying with local governance requirements. The results of the study will be presented at conferences, published in peer-reviewed journals, and shared with members of our Patient and Public Involvement Group, to facilitate wider dissemination.

INTRODUCTION

Electronic prescribing (ePrescribing) systems are now well established in UK primary care,^(1,2) but widespread adoption of fully computerised prescribing systems has to date only been achieved in a few UK hospitals.⁽³⁾ The National Health Service (NHS) Connecting for Health has defined ePrescribing as: *“The utilisation of electronic systems to facilitate and enhance the communication of a prescription or medicine order, aiding the choice, administration and supply of a medicine through knowledge and decision support and providing a robust audit trail for the entire medicines use process.”*

The adoption of an ePrescribing system is a disruptive innovation that can lead to major workflow changes that are expected to result in a range of benefits, including time savings for professionals. However, existing evidence of work efficiency benefits of ePrescribing when compared to paper-based systems is mixed and differs depending upon the health professional groups studied.⁽⁴⁻¹⁴⁾ Studies indicate prescribers spend less time calculating drug dosages and looking for paper charts,^(4,5) and a reduction of pharmacist time spent filling prescriptions and prescription monitoring.^(6,7) However, other evidence indicates that ePrescribing can make some tasks more time-consuming for certain healthcare professionals.^(5,8-11,12,14) For example, research has shown increases in time spent on order entry for prescribers.^(8,9) There is also evidence that medicines administration may become more time-consuming.⁽¹⁵⁾

In light of this mixed evidence base, and the fact that most of the previous work has focused on doctors using bespoke and extensively customised ePrescribing systems in North American settings,^(5,7-11) we seek to investigate the impact of ePrescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflows in hospitals in England. This work is important, as investments in and implementation of such systems tend to be based on (amongst other things) assumptions surrounding time-savings for individual users.^(16,17) This may in turn lead to inflated expectations amongst users. Concerns regarding changes in work practices has been identified as the central concern of both clinicians and managers in relation to the introduction of ePrescribing in hospitals.⁽¹⁸⁾ If workflows are disrupted in unexpected ways, increases in workloads and increased time required for certain tasks not anticipated and planned for in advance, then adoption and user satisfaction will be negatively affected.⁽¹⁹⁾ More realistic expectations are also likely to facilitate training approaches, increase acceptance of systems by healthcare professionals, and decrease the risk that the technology is rejected or used in ways other than intended.^(20,21,22) Pharmacists have been the least studied healthcare professional group in this respect yet the implementation of such electronic systems require substantial changes in the way hospital pharmacists organise their work and perform their role.

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3 As part of a national programme of research being undertaken to inform
4 deliberations on the safe, effective and efficient procurement and
5 implementation of ePrescribing systems into NHS hospitals in England,⁽²³⁾ we
6 are planning to undertake a rigorous quantitative assessment of the impact of
7 commercially available ePrescribing systems implemented in two English NHS
8 hospitals on pharmacists' time and workflows and simultaneously qualitatively
9 study pharmacists' perceptions and experiences of this transition to
10 ePrescribing.
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13 **STUDY AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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16 The overall aim is to assess the impact of commercially available ePrescribing
17 systems implemented in two hospitals, both in one English NHS Trust, on
18 pharmacists' time and workflows.
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21 Our objectives are to measure time spent undertaking medication related
22 tasks, clinical and non-clinical tasks and communication patterns before and
23 following the implementation of an ePrescribing system at the study hospital
24 sites, and to understand pharmacists' perceptions and experiences of this
25 move to ePrescribing systems.
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28 **STUDY DESIGN**

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30 A direct observational time-and-motion study will be conducted using a
31 controlled before-and-after design with contemporaneous controls. This will
32 take place in a total of six wards at two hospitals in one English NHS Trust
33 over two observational periods. In the intervention wards, observations will be
34 made both before and after the implementation of the ePrescribing system,
35 with contemporaneous observations in the control wards. The participating
36 hospitals will select the study wards based on local plans to implement
37 ePrescribing systems. The intervention wards will not have the ePrescribing
38 system implemented until the end of the first observation period. The control
39 wards will not have the ePrescribing system implemented at any time during
40 the observation periods.
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45 To explore the perceptions of pharmacists of the impact of the system on time
46 and workflows, we will conduct interviews with the pharmacists participating in
47 the time-and-motion study both before and after the implementation of
48 ePrescribing.
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50 **OUTCOME MEASURES**

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52 The primary outcome will be changes (before and after, and between
53 intervention and control groups) in the proportions of time spent on each
54 particular group of tasks as a percentage of the overall time observed. The
55 group of tasks of interest are:
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- time spent with patients
- time spent on clinical activities.

Secondary outcomes will include the distribution of the numbers and durations of tasks within each group of tasks.

The tasks observed are presented in Appendix I.

STUDY SETTING

The two hospitals from which the wards will be selected are ready to implement ePrescribing and have a local requirement for an impact assessment of the new ePrescribing system. In each hospital data will be collected in three wards with similar patient profiles. Two of these wards (one in each hospital) are scheduled to implement the ePrescribing system between the two data collection points. The four remaining wards will function as controls. In these, implementation is scheduled to occur after the conclusion of the study.

We aim to observe individual pharmacists during their working day in comparable wards with relatively high rates of medication-related activity, in order to produce comparable results and capture a range of relevant tasks.

PARTICIPANT SELECTION AND ENROLMENT

The aim is to observe pharmacists working on each of the control and intervention wards in each hospital. All pharmacists at the participating hospitals, on duty on the wards being observed at the time of the observations, will be invited and will be asked to provide written informed consent to participate. Pharmacists will be invited to participate with the help of relevant pharmacy managers.

At the time of recruitment, pharmacists will also be invited to participate in short semi-structured interviews focusing on exploring their perceptions on the impact of ePrescribing on their work. We acknowledge, that the availability of pharmacists at the time of the work will depend on local workloads and staffing levels.

ETHICS, GOVERNANCE AND CONSENT

Observations will not include recording of any patient-related data. Institutional research ethics approval has been obtained from the Centre for Population Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee of The University of Edinburgh. The research team will supply an information sheet to each participating pharmacist upon invitation to participate in observations/interviews. Written consent to take part in observations/interviews will be sought, comprising a signed consent form signed by both researcher and participant. All participants

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3 will be encouraged to discuss any questions with the research team prior to
4 data collection. All fieldwork will be undertaken with due regard to maintaining
5 the best interests of participants.
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8 Pharmacists being observed will be asked to verbally notify patients to the
9 presence of the researcher observing the workflow of the pharmacist. If a
10 patient objects, the observer will take a note and cease observations while the
11 pharmacist attends to that patient. To ensure that patients who are not able to
12 provide their assent to the presence of the researcher are not approached,
13 ward managers will be asked to identify these patients in advance. These may
14 include people who are not able to understand the instructions for cognitive or
15 sensory reasons, or lack of English, or who are too distressed or ill to be
16 involved, or who are under 16 years of age. The observer will make a note
17 using a proforma which records these patients' bed number (not their name).
18 This process will be discussed with ward managers prior to any observations
19 being carried out.
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23 **DATA COLLECTION**

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25 The Work Observation Method by Activity Timing (WOMBAT) tool will be used
26 to collect data.⁽²⁴⁾ This allows a set of study-determined task categories and
27 sub-categories to be developed. It is based on previous international work
28 done by others and will therefore allow for future comparison. For this study we
29 will structure the WOMBAT data collection under four task dimensions of: (1)
30 What (the task being observed); (2) Where (the location where the observed
31 task is being undertaken); (3) With (the person/people with the pharmacist at
32 the time the observed task is being undertaken); and (4) How (how the task is
33 being completed, e.g. using a computer). The software also has the capacity to
34 record information about interruptions and multitasking during observations. It
35 will be customised via a web application for the purposes of the present work,
36 and will be installed on tablet computers for data collection by research staff.
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42 Two researchers will be trained to use the tool and inter-rater reliability testing
43 will be conducted to ensure consistency in its application between observers.
44 An initial training period of four weeks on all wards at the hospital sites will
45 offer opportunities for refining the task classification and use of the tool by the
46 observers.
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49 A trained observer will follow one pharmacist at a time and record/time pre-
50 defined tasks over several weeks at different times of the day, according to a
51 defined observational schedule (see below). Each pharmacist will be observed
52 over a number of two-hour periods. The post-implementation data collection
53 will take place approximately three to six months after the implementation of
54 the ePrescribing system, in order to allow users to get used to the new system.
55 Wherever possible, the suggested time-and-motion procedures proposed by
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3 Zheng and colleagues will be adhered to, to ensure consistency and quality.⁽²⁵⁾
4 Identification details of individual participants, wards and hospitals will be kept
5 confidential and the data will be transferred via a web application to a statistical
6 package.
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9 Interviews, guided by topic guides (Appendix II), will explore interviewees'
10 perceptions associated with ePrescribing and work tasks. This will allow
11 comparison of quantitative measurements and pharmacists' perceptions.
12 Participants will be asked broadly similar questions, but the interviews will be
13 tailored to individual's areas of work and task categories recorded. It is also
14 likely that the topic guide will continue to evolve during the course of the study
15 as more data are gathered. At least 10 interviews will be conducted which
16 should allow for variability of responses and data saturation (the point at which
17 no new information or themes are observed in the data). All interviews will be
18 digitally recorded, subject to participant consent and, together with any
19 accompanying field notes, professionally transcribed verbatim. We expect
20 each interview to last approximately 10-20 minutes.
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25 **OBSERVATION SCHEDULE**

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27 Each pre/post observation period will be conducted over four weeks.
28 Observation sessions of individual ward based clinical pharmacists will be two
29 hours long. Two observers will each perform up to six hours of observations
30 per day. The observers will alternate between the wards on a daily rotation,
31 and will aim to observe pharmacists on all wards at each hospital on any one
32 day. The pharmacists will be observed during the allocated two-hour period
33 that may include time on the ward, in the pharmacy department or dispensary.
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37 **SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS**

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39 A total of 410 hours (= 2 x 205 hours) of observations have been scheduled.
40 This equates to 205 total hours of observation pre-implementation and a
41 further 205 hours of observations post-implementation. Of the total of 410
42 observable hours, 130 hours will be for observations in the two intervention
43 wards, and 280 hours in the four control wards. The precision of the effect
44 estimate will depend on the number of individual tasks that go to make up the
45 total time spent on a task group, and on the standard deviation (SD) of the
46 length of an individual task. This means, for example, that greater statistical
47 power would be generated if the task group consisted of a large number of
48 short tasks of relatively constant length than if it comprised a smaller number
49 of tasks of more variable length. In the absence of adequate pilot data on the
50 length and variability of individual tasks, calculations under several different
51 assumptions are presented in the table below. The detectable change in the
52 time spent on a particular task varies with the coefficient of variation (CV) ($CV = SD/mean$)
53 of task duration and the number of relevant tasks per hour.
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CV of task duration	Number of tasks per hour (for given activity)					
	5	10	15	20	25	30
0.5	13.3	9.4	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.4
1.0	26.6	18.8	15.3	13.3	11.9	10.9
1.5	39.9	28.1	23.0	19.9	17.8	16.3
2.0	53.2	37.5	30.7	26.6	23.8	21.7

Table 1: Change in task duration (%) detectable with 80% power, assuming 320 hours of observations divided equally between intervention and control wards in a controlled before-and-after design.

For example, if the pharmacist performs, on average, 10 tasks per hour in the “time spent with patients” group of tasks, and these tasks are such that the SD of task duration = mean task duration (i.e. CV=1), then the study is powered to detect a change of plus or minus 18.8% in “time spent with patients” time as a result of ePrescribing. These particular assumptions (CV=1, tasks per hour=10) are consistent with the earlier study of doctors’ and nurses’ time spent on medication-related activities, but are not guaranteed to hold here.⁽¹³⁾

DATA ANALYSIS

For each group of tasks a difference-in-difference approach will be used. For the main analysis, the effect of the intervention will be estimated as the difference between proportions of time spent on specific task types before and after implementation in the intervention wards, net of the difference in proportions observed over the same period in the control wards. Normal approximations will be used, with P=0.05 as a threshold for statistical significance. This approach has been used by Westbrook and colleagues.⁽¹³⁾

Qualitative data collection and analysis will be iterative, allowing emerging themes to be explored further and disconfirming evidence to be sought. Thematic analysis will consist of comparing data within individuals, system functionalities and perspectives. We expect the coding framework to be based on the interview topic guide.

Qualitative and quantitative data will be integrated after each round of data collection (i.e. before and after implementation) in order to explore perceptions of changes and time with objective measurements. This will be followed by integrating findings and exploring changes to measurements and perceptions before and after implementation. Two data coders will analyse the data. Data will be analysed within individual hospital sites initially, before making comparisons across sites.⁽²⁶⁾

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COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

BS, KC, JW, AS, AG, SS, JC, AZ initiated the protocol design. BS prepared the first draft. BS, KC, JW, AS, AG, SS, JC, AZ contributed to the refining of the study protocol drafts and approved the final manuscript.

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For peer review only

APPENDIX I

Task list and definitions

Review

Review of medication chart and/or medical notes. The process of reading or clinically assessing the medication chart, reading and writing notes in the record, or calculating doses. It starts when the pharmacist picks up (logs in) and reads/annotates the medication chart/medical notes and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the medication chart • Reviewing medical notes • Reviewing pathology results • Reviewing handover • Ordering tests for TDM • Signing the medication chart • Reviewing and signing the medication chart during ward round • Annotating drug chart • Checking missed doses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for the medication chart • Transcribing • History taking • Medication discussion • Discharge medication review • Discharge reconciliation and checking the discharge prescription with the medication chart and/or medication history and reconciliation form.

Discharge medication review (D/C med rev)

The process of reviewing medications on discharge, or entering information to an EDS anytime during the admission. It starts when the pharmacist reviews the medications within the electronic discharge summary and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation within the electronic discharge summary • Ascertain regular medications at the point of discharge • Reconciliation against inpatient chart and admission history • Checking the EDS that the doctor has prepared • Transcribing from drug chart into EDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review • History taking • Transcribing

History taking (Hx taking)

The process of information gathering, in particular taking a medication history and reconciling medications on admission or anytime time during hospital stay. It starts when the pharmacist collects data (from a variety of sources), which may be recorded on a medication history/reconciliation form and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All things historically • Collecting data from a patient, carer or relative to record on a medication history and reconciliation form (paper or electronic) Faxing/phoning GP, local pharmacy • Accessing summary care records/personally controlled electronic health record • Coming back later during the admission to verify medications that the patient was taking before being admitted • Includes reconciliation of patients own drugs • Asking about allergies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about medications that have been started in hospital • Review • Transcribing • Providing medication information

Medication discussion (Med disc)

The process of taking about anything related to medications including communicating interventions, taking orders, and other medication related communication, initiated by anyone. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a medication related discussion and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversations and communication about medications with anyone (doctor, nurse, pharmacist, patient, etc). • Phone calls and talking face-to-face with another • Clinical conversations on the ward round • Questions to medical or nursing staff about discharge prescription • Phone calls, fax or written communication to external providers • Asking a patient about medications that have been started in hospital • Any conversation with the patient and/or carer about how to use or obtain medication. • The process of clarifying medication issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History taking • Discharge dispensing • Meetings • Social activities • Communication

Communication (Comm)*Work-related discussion*

The process of communicating with other health professionals about work-related things excluding medications. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a work-related conversation that is not about medications and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any discussion about work, patients, handover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any discussion about medications. • Social activities

Social conversation

The process of having a social conversation. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a conversation that is not medication or work related and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any discussion about the weekend, weather and other social things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any discussion about medications. Social activities

Drug reference (Drug ref)

The process of seeking drug information from references. It starts when the pharmacist consults reference material and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting reference material Contacting Medicines Information calculating drug dosages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication discussion History taking

Supply*Dispensing*

The process of dispensing medications for patients at discharge. It starts when the pharmacist starts dispensing and ends when the next task is observable. Any activity in the dispensary.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone calls or conversations to obtain health benefit entitlement numbers Dispensing (data entry, product selection, labelling and checking) Checking items dispensed by technician Any activity in the dispensary related to dispensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication discussion Work-related discussion History taking Providing drug/health information

Stock

The process of maintain ward stock. It starts when the pharmacist establish the need to replenish stock and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone calls or conversations to order drugs • Supplying drugs for ward stock or bedside drawers including dispensing for individual patients • Destruction of expired medications • Review of drug requisition book • Any activity undertaken on the ward relating to medication supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication-related discussion • Work-related discussion • Discharge dispensing • Review

Transcribing

The process of writing medication orders either re-writing or checking a drug chart, supervise charting, independent prescribing or training a prescriber how to use the electronic medicines management system (eMMS) to order medications. It starts when the pharmacist checks, transcribe or supervise drug charting and ends when the next task is observable.

Transcribing

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-writing drug chart • Checking re-written drug 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication discussion • Prescribing

Supervised charting

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitting down with a prescriber and entering medication orders based on guidelines and local protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribing • Training prescribers how to order medications in the eMMS

Training of prescribers to use eMMS

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining or showing prescribers how to use the eMMS to prescribe • Showing prescribers shortcuts to use to make prescribing easier • Talking with a doctor about a medication if the notion is to show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent prescribing • Medication discussion

them how to prescribe	
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Prescribing

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribing initiated by pharmacists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised charting (where the doctor prescribes)

Non-clinical tasks (non-clin tasks)

Looking for something

The process of locating something. If walking to the place where folders are usually kept (in transit) but can't find the folder and starts looking around (looking for something). It starts when the pharmacist starts looking around for something and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for drug chart, notes, colleague, drugs, drug cupboard keys, computer. • Patients' own medications. • Looking for telephone/pager numbers/name of doctors, patient, family member/carer. • Walking up and down corridor to locate the chart, notes etc. • Asking colleagues where the chart, notes etc. is. • Looking for equipment including computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting for located thing to become available. • Medication discussion • Communication • In transit

Waiting

The process of waiting for something to become available once located. It starts when the pharmacist has located notes, chart etc. and is waiting for it to become available and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting for drug chart, computer, notes, fax, colleague to become available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for something. • Waiting on the phone to talk to GP (WHAT History taking; WITH Dr; HOW phone) • Waiting for fax to go through

In transit

The process of changing location while physically moving. It starts when the pharmacist starts walking and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking from pharmacy to ward • From ward to ward • Pharmacy to pharmacy (main to satellite) • Ward to pharmacy • Lifts and stairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for something • Walking within bay/room • Walking within a defined area (dispensary, or nurses' station)

Social activities/private

The process of doing something that isn't work-related. It starts when the pharmacist stops doing work-related tasks and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea breaks • Lunch breaks • Bathroom visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication discussion • Communication • Meetings

Meetings

The process of coming together for a formal discussion. It starts when the pharmacist attends a meeting and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff meetings • Educational meetings including teaching nurses and other professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward rounds • Social activities • Supervising a student

Break

1- The process of waiting for pharmacist to finish a task with a patient for whom we don't have consent to observe.

2- When a task cannot be observed fully in order to respect the privacy of a patient.

3- When the observer is engaged in conversation.

Other*Work management*

The process of gathering things/getting ready/organising the work. It starts when the pharmacist is organising their work and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing patient lists • Getting portable devices ready • All administrative tasks not related to clinical tasks e.g. financial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review • Looking for something • Communication

Other

The process of doing something not defined above.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident reporting • Intervention report • Data collection • Getting someone to fluff patient's pillow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities defined above. • Teaching/supervision (not a specific task but should be recorded as, for example, Review with Pharmacist).

APPENDIX II

Pre-ePrescribing implementation interview topic guide

- What is your background and current position?
- What is your experience of ePrescribing?
- Which medication related activity takes longest now? do you have a sense of what proportion of your time you devote to this activity
- Which medication related activity do you think you should devote the most time to? Why? How could you change your workflow to allow that?
- If you could design the ePrescribing system, what one functionality would you want to include? Why?
- Which medication related activity do you think will be most affected by ePrescribing – why and how?

Post - ePrescribing implementation interview topic guide

- What is your background and current position?
- What is your experience of ePrescribing?
- How long have you been using ePrescribing?
- Which medication related activity takes longest now? Do you have a sense of what proportion of your time you devote to this activity?
- Which medication related activity do you think you should devote the most time to? Why? How could you change your workflow to allow that?
- Does the ePrescribing system have the functionality you wanted included? If so which is it? If not, what one functionality would you have wanted included? Why?
- Which medication related activity do you think has been most affected by ePrescribing – why and how?

BMJ Open

The impact of electronic prescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflow: protocol for a time-and-motion study in English NHS hospitals

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3 **The impact of electronic prescribing systems on pharmacists' time and**
4 **workflow: protocol for a time-and-motion study in English NHS hospitals**
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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Electronic prescribing (ePrescribing) systems are rapidly being introduced into NHS hospitals in England following their widespread earlier adoption into primary care settings. Such systems require substantial changes in the way pharmacists organise their work and perform their roles. There is however as yet limited evidence on the extent to which these changes may support or compromise efficient and safe working practices by pharmacists. Identifying and quantifying these changes, and their effects, is central to informing system and work practice design, as well as informing training and implementation processes. This protocol describes a study to measure the impact of ePrescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflow.

Methods and analysis: A direct observational controlled pre-post implementation time-and-motion study will be conducted in six wards at one NHS Trust over two observational periods. Pharmacists will be shadowed and details of all work tasks performed will be collected and time-stamped. Task distribution, frequency and duration will be measured, and changes in these measures pre- and post-implementation, and between control and intervention wards will be measured. Interviews with pharmacists will investigate their perceptions of the impact of the ePrescribing systems on their work and will be conducted in both periods. The extent to which pharmacists' expectations of the impact of the ePrescribing systems on their work with post-implementation reports will be qualitatively explored, as will any differences between perceptions and results from the time-and-motion analysis.

Ethics and dissemination: Institutional research ethics approval has been obtained from The University of Edinburgh. Local approval from the participating NHS Trust and informed consent from participating pharmacists have been obtained, while also complying with local governance requirements. The results of the study will be presented at conferences, published in peer-reviewed journals, and shared with members of our Patient and Public Involvement Group, to facilitate wider dissemination.

INTRODUCTION

Electronic prescribing (ePrescribing) systems are now well established in UK primary care,^(1,2) but widespread adoption of fully computerised prescribing systems has to date only been achieved in a few UK hospitals.⁽³⁾ The National Health Service (NHS) Connecting for Health has defined ePrescribing as: *“The utilisation of electronic systems to facilitate and enhance the communication of a prescription or medicine order, aiding the choice, administration and supply of a medicine through knowledge and decision support and providing a robust audit trail for the entire medicines use process.”*

The adoption of an ePrescribing system is a disruptive innovation that can lead to major workflow changes that are expected to result in a range of benefits, including time savings for professionals. However, existing evidence of work efficiency benefits of ePrescribing when compared to paper-based systems is mixed and differs depending upon the health professional groups studied.⁽⁴⁻¹⁴⁾ Studies indicate prescribers spend less time calculating drug dosages and looking for paper charts,^(4,5) and a reduction of pharmacist time spent filling prescriptions and prescription monitoring.^(6,7) However, other evidence indicates that ePrescribing can make some tasks more time-consuming for certain healthcare professionals.^(5,8-11,12,14) For example, research has shown increases in time spent on order entry for prescribers.^(8,9) There is also evidence that medicines administration may become more time-consuming.⁽¹⁵⁾

In light of this mixed evidence base, and the fact that most of the previous work has focused on doctors using bespoke and extensively customised ePrescribing systems in North American settings,^(5,7-11) we seek to investigate the impact of ePrescribing systems on pharmacists' time and workflows in hospitals in England. This work is important, as investments in and implementation of such systems tend to be based on (amongst other things) assumptions surrounding time-savings for individual users.^(16,17) This may in turn lead to inflated expectations amongst users. Concerns regarding changes in work practices has been identified as the central concern of both clinicians and managers in relation to the introduction of ePrescribing in hospitals.⁽¹⁸⁾ If workflows are disrupted in unexpected ways, increases in workloads and increased time required for certain tasks not anticipated and planned for in advance, then adoption and user satisfaction will be negatively affected.⁽¹⁹⁾ More realistic expectations are also likely to facilitate training approaches, increase acceptance of systems by healthcare professionals, and decrease the risk that the technology is rejected or used in ways other than intended.^(20,21,22) Pharmacists have been the least studied healthcare professional group in this respect yet the implementation of such electronic systems require substantial changes in the way hospital pharmacists organise their work and perform their role.

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2
3 As part of a national programme of research being undertaken to inform
4 deliberations on the safe, effective and efficient procurement and
5 implementation of ePrescribing systems into NHS hospitals in England,⁽²³⁾ we
6 are planning to undertake a rigorous quantitative assessment of the impact of
7 commercially available ePrescribing systems implemented in two English NHS
8 hospitals on pharmacists' time and workflows and simultaneously qualitatively
9 study pharmacists' perceptions and experiences of this transition to
10 ePrescribing.
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13 **STUDY AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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16 The overall aim is to assess the impact of commercially available ePrescribing
17 systems implemented in two hospitals, both in one English NHS Trust, on
18 pharmacists' time and workflows.
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21 Our objectives are to measure time spent undertaking medication related
22 tasks, clinical and non-clinical tasks and communication patterns before and
23 following the implementation of an ePrescribing system at the study hospital
24 sites, and to understand pharmacists' perceptions and experiences of this
25 move to ePrescribing systems.
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28 **STUDY DESIGN**

29
30 A direct observational time-and-motion study will be conducted using a
31 controlled before-and-after design with contemporaneous controls. This will
32 take place in a total of six wards at two hospitals in one English NHS Trust
33 over two observational periods. In the intervention wards, observations will be
34 made both before and after the implementation of the ePrescribing system,
35 with contemporaneous observations in the control wards. The participating
36 hospitals will select the study wards based on local plans to implement
37 ePrescribing systems. The intervention wards will not have the ePrescribing
38 system implemented until the end of the first observation period. The control
39 wards will not have the ePrescribing system implemented at any time during
40 the observation periods.
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44 To explore the perceptions of pharmacists of the impact of the system on time
45 and workflows, we will conduct interviews with the pharmacists participating in
46 the time-and-motion study both before and after the implementation of
47 ePrescribing.
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50 **OUTCOME MEASURES**

51
52 The primary outcome will be changes (before and after, and between
53 intervention and control groups) in the proportions of time spent on each
54 particular group of tasks as a percentage of the overall time observed. The
55 group of tasks of interest are:
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- time spent with patients
- time spent on clinical activities.

Secondary outcomes will include the distribution of the numbers and durations of tasks within each group of tasks.

The tasks observed are presented in Appendix I.

STUDY SETTING

The two hospitals from which the wards will be selected are ready to implement ePrescribing and have a local requirement for an impact assessment of the new ePrescribing system. In each hospital data will be collected in three wards with similar patient profiles. Two of these wards (one in each hospital) are scheduled to implement the ePrescribing system between the two data collection points. The four remaining wards will function as controls. In these, implementation is scheduled to occur after the conclusion of the study.

We aim to observe individual pharmacists during their working day in comparable wards with relatively high rates of medication-related activity, in order to produce comparable results and capture a range of relevant tasks.

PARTICIPANT SELECTION AND ENROLMENT

The aim is to observe pharmacists working on each of the control and intervention wards in each hospital. All pharmacists at the participating hospitals, on duty on the wards being observed at the time of the observations, will be invited and will be asked to provide written informed consent to participate. Pharmacists will be invited to participate with the help of relevant pharmacy managers.

At the time of recruitment, pharmacists will also be invited to participate in short semi-structured interviews focusing on exploring their perceptions on the impact of ePrescribing on their work. We acknowledge, that the availability of pharmacists at the time of the work will depend on local workloads and staffing levels.

ETHICS, GOVERNANCE AND CONSENT

Observations will not include recording of any patient-related data. Institutional research ethics approval has been obtained from the Centre for Population Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee of The University of Edinburgh. The research team will supply an information sheet to each participating pharmacist upon invitation to participate in observations/interviews. Written consent to take part in observations/interviews will be sought, comprising a signed consent form signed by both researcher and participant. All participants

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3 will be encouraged to discuss any questions with the research team prior to
4 data collection. All fieldwork will be undertaken with due regard to maintaining
5 the best interests of participants.
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8 Pharmacists being observed will be asked to verbally notify patients to the
9 presence of the researcher observing the workflow of the pharmacist. If a
10 patient objects, the observer will take a note and cease observations while the
11 pharmacist attends to that patient. To ensure that patients who are not able to
12 provide their assent to the presence of the researcher are not approached,
13 ward managers will be asked to identify these patients in advance. These may
14 include people who are not able to understand the instructions for cognitive or
15 sensory reasons, or lack of English, or who are too distressed or ill to be
16 involved, or who are under 16 years of age. The observer will make a note
17 using a proforma which records these patients' bed number (not their name).
18 This process will be discussed with ward managers prior to any observations
19 being carried out.
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23 **DATA COLLECTION**

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26 The Work Observation Method by Activity Timing (WOMBAT) tool will be used
27 to collect data.⁽²⁴⁾ This allows a set of study-determined task categories and
28 sub-categories to be developed. It is based on previous international work
29 done by others and will therefore allow for future comparison. For this study we
30 will structure the WOMBAT data collection under four task dimensions of: (1)
31 What (the task being observed); (2) Where (the location where the observed
32 task is being undertaken); (3) With (the person/people with the pharmacist at
33 the time the observed task is being undertaken); and (4) How (how the task is
34 being completed, e.g. using a computer). The software also has the capacity to
35 record information about interruptions and multitasking during observations. It
36 will be customised via a web application for the purposes of the present work,
37 and will be installed on tablet computers for data collection by research staff.
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42 Two researchers will be trained to use the tool and inter-rater reliability testing
43 will be conducted to ensure consistency in its application between observers.
44 An initial training period of four weeks on all wards at the hospital sites will
45 offer opportunities for refining the task classification and use of the tool by the
46 observers.
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49 A trained observer will follow one pharmacist at a time and record/time pre-
50 defined tasks over several weeks at different times of the day, according to a
51 defined observational schedule (see below). Each pharmacist will be observed
52 over a number of two-hour periods. The post-implementation data collection
53 will take place approximately three to six months after the implementation of
54 the ePrescribing system, in order to allow users to get used to the new system.
55 Wherever possible, the suggested time-and-motion procedures proposed by
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3 Zheng and colleagues will be adhered to, to ensure consistency and quality.⁽²⁵⁾
4 Identification details of individual participants, wards and hospitals will be kept
5 confidential and the data will be transferred via a web application to a statistical
6 package.
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9 Interviews, guided by topic guides (Appendix II), will explore interviewees'
10 perceptions associated with ePrescribing and work tasks. This will allow
11 comparison of quantitative measurements and pharmacists' perceptions.
12 Participants will be asked broadly similar questions, but the interviews will be
13 tailored to individual's areas of work and task categories recorded. It is also
14 likely that the topic guide will continue to evolve during the course of the study
15 as more data are gathered. At least 10 interviews will be conducted which
16 should allow for variability of responses and data saturation (the point at which
17 no new information or themes are observed in the data). All interviews will be
18 digitally recorded, subject to participant consent and, together with any
19 accompanying field notes, professionally transcribed verbatim. We expect
20 each interview to last approximately 10-20 minutes.
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25 **OBSERVATION SCHEDULE**

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27 Each pre/post observation period will be conducted over four weeks.
28 Observation sessions of individual ward based clinical pharmacists will be two
29 hours long. Two observers will each perform up to six hours of observations
30 per day. The observers will alternate between the wards on a daily rotation,
31 and will aim to observe pharmacists on all wards at each hospital on any one
32 day. The pharmacists will be observed during the allocated two-hour period
33 that may include time on the ward, in the pharmacy department or dispensary.
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37 **SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS**

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39 A total of 410 hours (= 2 x 205 hours) of observations have been scheduled.
40 This equates to 205 total hours of observation pre-implementation and a
41 further 205 hours of observations post-implementation. Of the total of 410
42 observable hours, 130 hours will be for observations in the two intervention
43 wards, and 280 hours in the four control wards. The precision of the effect
44 estimate will depend on the number of individual tasks that go to make up the
45 total time spent on a task group, and on the standard deviation (SD) of the
46 length of an individual task. This means, for example, that greater statistical
47 power would be generated if the task group consisted of a large number of
48 short tasks of relatively constant length than if it comprised a smaller number
49 of tasks of more variable length. In the absence of adequate pilot data on the
50 length and variability of individual tasks, calculations under several different
51 assumptions are presented in the table below. The detectable change in the
52 time spent on a particular task varies with the coefficient of variation (CV) ($CV = SD/mean$) of task duration and the number of relevant tasks per hour.
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CV of task duration	Number of tasks per hour (for given activity)					
	5	10	15	20	25	30
0.5	13.3	9.4	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.4
1.0	26.6	18.8	15.3	13.3	11.9	10.9
1.5	39.9	28.1	23.0	19.9	17.8	16.3
2.0	53.2	37.5	30.7	26.6	23.8	21.7

Table 1: Change in task duration (%) detectable with 80% power, assuming 320 hours of observations divided equally between intervention and control wards in a controlled before-and-after design.

For example, if the pharmacist performs, on average, 10 tasks per hour in the “time spent with patients” group of tasks, and these tasks are such that the SD of task duration = mean task duration (i.e. CV=1), then the study is powered to detect a change of plus or minus 18.8% in “time spent with patients” time as a result of ePrescribing. These particular assumptions (CV=1, tasks per hour=10) are consistent with the earlier study of doctors’ and nurses’ time spent on medication-related activities, but are not guaranteed to hold here.⁽¹³⁾

DATA ANALYSIS

For each group of tasks a difference-in-difference approach will be used. For the main analysis, the effect of the intervention will be estimated as the difference between proportions of time spent on specific task types before and after implementation in the intervention wards, net of the difference in proportions observed over the same period in the control wards. Normal approximations will be used, with P=0.05 as a threshold for statistical significance. This approach has been used by Westbrook and colleagues.⁽¹³⁾

Qualitative data collection and analysis will be iterative, allowing emerging themes to be explored further and disconfirming evidence to be sought. Thematic analysis will consist of comparing data within individuals, system functionalities and perspectives. We expect the coding framework to be based on the interview topic guide.

Qualitative and quantitative data will be integrated after each round of data collection (i.e. before and after implementation) in order to explore perceptions of changes and time with objective measurements. This will be followed by integrating findings and exploring changes to measurements and perceptions before and after implementation. Two data coders will analyse the data. Data will be analysed within individual hospital sites initially, before making comparisons across sites.⁽²⁶⁾

DISCUSSION

In order to assess the impact of commercially available ePrescribing systems implemented in hospitals on pharmacists' time and workflows, a direct observational controlled pre-post implementation time and motion study is being conducted. Additionally pharmacists' perceptions and experiences of this transition to ePrescribing are being explored by conducting personal interviews. The study represents the only time and motion study of hospital pharmacists with ePrescribing as the intervention of interest. As such it provides a useful baseline for future studies. However the results will relate to two English NHS Trust potentially limiting generalisability. Additionally pharmacists observed may have changed their behaviour as a result of being observed.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

BS, KC, JW, AS, AG, SS, JC, AZ initiated the protocol design. BS prepared the first draft. BS, KC, JW, AS, AG, SS, JC, AZ contributed to the refining of the study protocol drafts and approved the final manuscript.

For peer review only

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For peer review only

APPENDIX I

Task list and definitions**Review**

Review of medication chart and/or medical notes. The process of reading or clinically assessing the medication chart, reading and writing notes in the record, or calculating doses. It starts when the pharmacist picks up (logs in) and reads/annotates the medication chart/medical notes and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the medication chart • Reviewing medical notes • Reviewing pathology results • Reviewing handover • Ordering tests for TDM • Signing the medication chart • Reviewing and signing the medication chart during ward round • Annotating drug chart • Checking missed doses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for the medication chart • Transcribing • History taking • Medication discussion • Discharge medication review • Discharge reconciliation and checking the discharge prescription with the medication chart and/or medication history and reconciliation form.

Discharge medication review (D/C med rev)

The process of reviewing medications on discharge, or entering information to an EDS anytime during the admission. It starts when the pharmacist reviews the medications within the electronic discharge summary and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation within the electronic discharge summary • Ascertain regular medications at the point of discharge • Reconciliation against inpatient chart and admission history • Checking the EDS that the doctor has prepared • Transcribing from drug chart into EDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review • History taking • Transcribing

History taking (Hx taking)

The process of information gathering, in particular taking a medication history and reconciling medications on admission or anytime time during hospital stay. It starts when the pharmacist collects data (from a variety of sources), which may be recorded on a medication history/reconciliation form and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All things historically • Collecting data from a patient, carer or relative to record on a medication history and reconciliation form (paper or electronic) Faxing/phoning GP, local pharmacy • Accessing summary care records/personally controlled electronic health record • Coming back later during the admission to verify medications that the patient was taking before being admitted • Includes reconciliation of patients own drugs • Asking about allergies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about medications that have been started in hospital • Review • Transcribing • Providing medication information

Medication discussion (Med disc)

The process of taking about anything related to medications including communicating interventions, taking orders, and other medication related communication, initiated by anyone. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a medication related discussion and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversations and communication about medications with anyone (doctor, nurse, pharmacist, patient, etc). • Phone calls and talking face-to-face with another • Clinical conversations on the ward round • Questions to medical or nursing staff about discharge prescription • Phone calls, fax or written communication to external providers • Asking a patient about medications that have been started in hospital • Any conversation with the patient and/or carer about how to use or obtain medication. • The process of clarifying medication issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History taking • Discharge dispensing • Meetings • Social activities • Communication

Communication (Comm)*Work-related discussion*

The process of communicating with other health professionals about work-related things excluding medications. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a work-related conversation that is not about medications and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any discussion about work, patients, handover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any discussion about medications. • Social activities

Social conversation

The process of having a social conversation. It starts when the pharmacist engages in a conversation that is not medication or work related and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any discussion about the weekend, weather and other social things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any discussion about medications. Social activities

Drug reference (Drug ref)

The process of seeking drug information from references. It starts when the pharmacist consults reference material and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting reference material Contacting Medicines Information calculating drug dosages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication discussion History taking

Supply*Dispensing*

The process of dispensing medications for patients at discharge. It starts when the pharmacist starts dispensing and ends when the next task is observable. Any activity in the dispensary.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone calls or conversations to obtain health benefit entitlement numbers Dispensing (data entry, product selection, labelling and checking) Checking items dispensed by technician Any activity in the dispensary related to dispensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication discussion Work-related discussion History taking Providing drug/health information

Stock

The process of maintain ward stock. It starts when the pharmacist establish the need to replenish stock and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone calls or conversations to order drugs • Supplying drugs for ward stock or bedside drawers including dispensing for individual patients • Destruction of expired medications • Review of drug requisition book • Any activity undertaken on the ward relating to medication supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication-related discussion • Work-related discussion • Discharge dispensing • Review

Transcribing

The process of writing medication orders either re-writing or checking a drug chart, supervise charting, independent prescribing or training a prescriber how to use the electronic medicines management system (eMMS) to order medications. It starts when the pharmacist checks, transcribe or supervise drug charting and ends when the next task is observable.

Transcribing

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-writing drug chart • Checking re-written drug 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication discussion • Prescribing

Supervised charting

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitting down with a prescriber and entering medication orders based on guidelines and local protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribing • Training prescribers how to order medications in the eMMS

Training of prescribers to use eMMS

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining or showing prescribers how to use the eMMS to prescribe • Showing prescribers shortcuts to use to make prescribing easier • Talking with a doctor about a medication if the notion is to show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent prescribing • Medication discussion

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them how to prescribe	
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Prescribing

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribing initiated by pharmacists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised charting (where the doctor prescribes)

Non-clinical tasks (non-clin tasks)

Looking for something

The process of locating something. If walking to the place where folders are usually kept (in transit) but can't find the folder and starts looking around (looking for something). It starts when the pharmacist starts looking around for something and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for drug chart, notes, colleague, drugs, drug cupboard keys, computer. • Patients' own medications. • Looking for telephone/pager numbers/name of doctors, patient, family member/carer. • Walking up and down corridor to locate the chart, notes etc. • Asking colleagues where the chart, notes etc. is. • Looking for equipment including computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting for located thing to become available. • Medication discussion • Communication • In transit

Waiting

The process of waiting for something to become available once located. It starts when the pharmacist has located notes, chart etc. and is waiting for it to become available and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting for drug chart, computer, notes, fax, colleague to become available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for something. • Waiting on the phone to talk to GP (WHAT History taking; WITH Dr; HOW phone) • Waiting for fax to go through

In transit

The process of changing location while physically moving. It starts when the pharmacist starts walking and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking from pharmacy to ward • From ward to ward • Pharmacy to pharmacy (main to satellite) • Ward to pharmacy • Lifts and stairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for something • Walking within bay/room • Walking within a defined area (dispensary, or nurses' station)

Social activities/private

The process of doing something that isn't work-related. It starts when the pharmacist stops doing work-related tasks and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea breaks • Lunch breaks • Bathroom visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication discussion • Communication • Meetings

Meetings

The process of coming together for a formal discussion. It starts when the pharmacist attends a meeting and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff meetings • Educational meetings including teaching nurses and other professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward rounds • Social activities • Supervising a student

Break

- 1- The process of waiting for pharmacist to finish a task with a patient for whom we don't have consent to observe.
- 2- When a task cannot be observed fully in order to respect the privacy of a patient.
- 3- When the observer is engaged in conversation.

Other*Work management*

The process of gathering things/getting ready/organising the work. It starts when the pharmacist is organising their work and ends when the next task is observable.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing patient lists • Getting portable devices ready • All administrative tasks not related to clinical tasks e.g. financial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review • Looking for something • Communication

Other

The process of doing something not defined above.

Includes	Excludes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident reporting • Intervention report • Data collection • Getting someone to fluff patient's pillow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities defined above. • Teaching/supervision (not a specific task but should be recorded as, for example, Review with Pharmacist).

APPENDIX II**Pre-ePrescribing implementation interview topic guide**

- What is your background and current position?
- What is your experience of ePrescribing?
- Which medication related activity takes longest now? do you have a sense of what proportion of your time you devote to this activity
- Which medication related activity do you think you should devote the most time to? Why? How could you change your workflow to allow that?
- If you could design the ePrescribing system, what one functionality would you want to include? Why?
- Which medication related activity do you think will be most affected by ePrescribing – why and how?

Post - ePrescribing implementation interview topic guide

- What is your background and current position?
- What is your experience of ePrescribing?
- How long have you been using ePrescribing?
- Which medication related activity takes longest now? Do you have a sense of what proportion of your time you devote to this activity?
- Which medication related activity do you think you should devote the most time to? Why? How could you change your workflow to allow that?
- Does the ePrescribing system have the functionality you wanted included? If so which is it? If not, what one functionality would you have wanted included? Why?
- Which medication related activity do you think has been most affected by ePrescribing – why and how?