ABSTRACT

Currently used health information systems such as Electronic medical records (EMR), International Quality Healthcare Advisors (IQ CARE) have poor usability and lacks safety to the patient information hence put patients at risk of medical error. Being that patient data are sensitive, it is imperative that this information be well recorded and secured. As such, this study sought the development of an enhanced information systems success model for patient health information assurance. The research was conducted with specific objectives being; to investigate the challenges with healthcare patient information assurance, to establish the dimensions of information systems success for patient information assurance, to develop an enhanced information systems success model for patient health information assurance and lastly to evaluate the developed enhanced model with respect to healthcare information assurance in terms of how well the model fits to the data which indicates the model plausibility. In order to achieve these objectives, a quantitative research was adopted. The target population for the research study was healthcare workers within Homabay County referral hospital. The required data for this research work was collected by the use of questionnaires. The sample size of 110 respondents were obtained based from the population of 221 by the use of Cochran's formula. Thereafter, a simple random sampling were employed in selecting members of each category of employees to taking part in the study. The process was well done in ensuring that each member in the strata had an equal opportunity of being selected. The questionnaire was checked for reliability using the Cronbach's Alpha and validity using the principal component analysis. The analysis of data using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was employed in analyzing the questionnaire data. Enhanced information systems success model was developed using the linear structured relationships (Lisrel) modeling tool by analyzing the relationship among variables and factors in the conceptual model through path diagrams which were drawn by linking independent variables and dependent variables. Depending on the path costs, some of these variables were dropped from the model while others were retained. In this way, the final enhanced model for patient information assuarance was obtained. This study findings is very instrumental making of decision in healthcare system as they aid them in understanding the factors that facilitate the development of enhanced information systems success model for information assurance.