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| **Table 1: Human Analysis of IS-IT COP Emerging Models of Care Discussions** |
| **Theme**  | **Secondary Themes** | **Key Words** |
| Barriers of Technology | Technology IssuePerson Centric BarriersOrganizational BarriersCommunity Level Barriers | Generalizability, Telehealth, Technology FailAdoption/Usability, Alarm/Alert FatigueWorkforce Competency, Technology Infrastructure, Attention to Resources, InteroperabilitySocial Determinants of Health, Costs, Policy, Culture |
| Benefits of Technology | Patient/Family Impact | Sustaining/Improving Independence, Social Engagement, Dementia Care, Telehealth Impact, Home Based HIT Innovation, Support Transitions, Dignity/Humanity, Assisting Mobility |
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|  | Workforce Support | Efficiency/Time, Improved Collaborations, Alleviate Burden, Training/Education, Staffing, Improved Assessment, Monitoring, Prevention, Prediction, Enhanced Communication / Decision Making, Information Capture, Tracking Resources |
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| Determinants of Emerging Models | Policy | Need for Regulation and Standards, Finance, Reporting of Outcomes Based on Care Models, Compliance, Improvement in DispartiesProviders and Patient’s Rights, Frontline Staff Involvement, Replacing Humans with Computers, Customization |
|  | Inter-collaboration and Shared Understanding |
|  | Adoption/Usability |
|  | Training/Education |
|  | Patient-Centered Care |
|  | AffordabilityCollaboration between Humans and Technology |
|  | Interoperability |
|  | Mutual Respect |
|  | Supply and Demand |
| Ethical Considerations | Technology Integrity | Trust, Safety, Security, Privacy, User Centered Design, Unexpected outcomes, Validation/Accuracy in Clinical Use, Dependency risk/over-reliance, Telehealth, Bias in Data |
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|  | Dignity and humanity | Person-Centered Care, Autonomy, Literacy, Compassionate Ageism, Inclusivity and Vulnerable Populations, Inhumanity |
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| Power Dynamics and Social Structure |  |  |