IMPLEMENTATION AND ADOPTION OF INNOVATION: A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (NHS) CASE STUDY



This research is an investigation into the relational process of innovation adoption and diffusion of *Electronic Medicine Chart (EMEDs)* in a hospital dominated by paper-based medical charts used **by Doctors, Nurses and Pharmacist** teams. Using the concept of interactive framing, the findings illustrate the phases which constitute the adoption and diffusion of EMEDs. The research **addresses the complexity associated** with human sense making in the process of innovation adoption.

NHS staff face a constant barrage of new technologies implemented to **"improve" efficiencies, 'productivity' and quality of health outcomes**. Many times, these technologies fail to gain adoption because of poor **implementation**, especially where heterogeneous teams working together are expected to use these technologies.

Staff at a major hospital in Leeds used Paperbased Medicine Charts for several decades. The hospital management decided to replace the paper based system with *electronic medicine charts (EMEDs)*. The *process of EMEDs implementation involved two groups* (The Users-The Implementers). These groups were further divided into multidisciplinary teams:



This research is motivated by the need to understand the implementation stage of innovation in multi-team settings within a high reliability organizational contexts.

Research Context

A) Implementer Groups: those responsible for implementation - Team EMEDs, Team Nursing, Team Pharmacists and Team Doctors

B) User Groups: the everyday users of the new technology – Made up of Ward Nurses, Ward Doctors and Ward Pharmacists

 Gioia and Corley 2013. Seeking rigor in inductive research: Notes on the Gioia methodology.
Goffman, E. 1974 Frame Analysis.
Garud, Tuertscher and Van de Van, 2013. Perspective on What makes my study unique is that I study both sides of the implementation journey (implementers and users) in depth over 12 months.

Research Problem



Motivation

Qualitative research by way of over 112 hours of in-depth interviews, and 90 hours of non-participant observations of people at work and in team meetings, was conducted over a *12-month period*.



Data from Users and Implementers resulted in **57 frames** in total.

Frames were than combined to produce a cyclic model of the adoption process

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Innovation Process. 4. Cornelissen and Werner, 2014. Putting Framing in Perspective. 5. Weick and Obstfeld, 2005. Organizing and the process of sensemaking.

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