Reference						Factors that inf	luence adoption	e adoption factors Individual factors -Past experiences with technology influence the adoption process			
& country	Focus / key findings	Research Design/ Level of Evidence* / JBS**	Data collection/ Sample Size	ICT in adoption (category)	Collaboration factors	Leadership factors	Team factors	Individual factors			
Asiedu, Fang, Harris, Colby, & Carroll (2019) United States	Focus: health professionals' perspectives (nurses included) on the use of tele-neonatology for newborn resuscitation. Key findings: Successful implementation of teleneonatology is facilitated by strong interpersonal relationships among teams, training and education, communication about the value, opportunities and benefits of tele- neonatology.	Qualitative design LOE: 4 Qualitative interviews JBS: 8/10 (strong)	9 Qualitative focus groups 4 Individual interviews December 2015 – June 2016 6 health system sites 49 healthcare professionals at six affiliated health system hospitals: physicians (N= 18), nurses (N= 30), nurse practitioner (N=1)	Teleneonatology (telemedicine)	 Teleneonatology makes it possible to collaborate more actively Actively involving health professionals in the implementation process enhances acceptance Collaboration between local and remote care providers is necessary for success Training of staff should be performed collectively to promote awareness and understanding Shared understanding of benefits and mutual understanding of guidelines support 	-Leadership engagement promotes utilization		-Past experiences with technology influence the adoption process			

Supplemental Table 1: Factors influencing adoption of Information and Communication Technology by nurses

Chow, Chin Lee, Leung, & Tang (2012) Hong	,Focus: nurses' , perception of Hospital Information System (HIS) and the predictive	Cross-sectional survey design LOE: 2 Cross-sectional survey design	Questionnaire Sample size: 342 full time nurses working in a private hospital (Hong Kong) who	Hospital Information System (EHR)	- Effective collaboration between nurses and the IT team (related to the implementation and use of the system) is	-A strong nurse leadership aids the implementation of technology	_	- Nurses' attitude and satisfaction with the system is related to motivation to use the system -Improved computer
Kong	factors that influence their attitudes and	JBS: 4/8 (weak)	have used HIS (N= 204)		key to success of implementation - Having a voice in			knowledge and IT skills make the system more useful
	satisfaction with HIS.		Return rate: 59,6%		system improvements enhances nurses motivation to use the			for nurses: HIS training leads to more user-friendliness of
	Key findings: Nursing staff acceptance and satisfaction with the system have a positive influence on nursing staff attitudes. Successful implementation depends on nurses' attitudes and satisfaction with the				system			the system
Dennehy et	Focus: describing	2 case studies	End user surveys:	Electronic health	- Collaborative	-	-	- Initial negative
al. (2011)	the experiences with the 'partnership	LOE: 2	before, after and post implementation stage	records (EHR)	relationship between EHR implementers			experiences leads to adoption resistance
United	model' (focus on	Cross-sectional			and healthcare			- Attitude and
States	collaborative relationship between Electronic health records (EHR)	survey design JBS: 6/8 (moderate)	2 nurse-managed health centers (NMHC): Case 1: The Glide		practitioners prevents adoption difficulties. - Continuous support from the partnership			evaluation of quality of EHR determine if clinicians are self- motivated to integrate
	implementers and healthcare		Health Services:		after go-live helped in			the system

	professionals) when implementing the		Primary care for the homeless.		implementation process			
	EHR at two nurse-		immigrants, and poor					
	managed health							
	centers (NMHC).		Survey: At baseline					
	Staff of NMHC is		(T0, N=5); 3 months					
	primarily nurse		(T1, N=9); 6 months					
	practitioners and		(T2, N=10); 9 months					
	midwives.		(T3, N=9)					
	Key findings:		Case 2: The Campus					
	When implementing	5	Health Center,					
	EHR, (unexpected)		Detroit: Primary and					
	difficulties can		behavioral care to					
	influence the		urban university					
	adoption by		students					
	healthcare							
	professionals. The		Survey: At baseline					
	partnership model		(10, N=4); 3 months					
	can help in this		(11, N=3); 6 months $(T2, N=6)$					
) . T	process.	Orralitation	(12, N=0)	Fleetnenie		A	Encourse contract of a	Esperal tesising and
t $a1 (2020)$	focus: exploration	Quantative	10 face-to-face semi-	Electronic Health Basarda	-	-Awareness among	-Encouragement of a	-Formal training and
t al. (2020)	and needs of nurses	uesign	with registered purses	(FHP)		difficulties that nurses	learning helping each	Having enough time
Ъe	who are digitally		(P N)	(LIIK)		experience in	other in developing	to learn and repeat
Inc Jetherlands	lagging behind	Oualitative				developing digital	digital skills neer	skills
(etherianas		interviews	(N=10)			skills.	support	
	Key Findings:						support	
	insufficient	JBS: 8/10						
	ineffective digital	(strong)						
	education is often							
	the cause of nurses							
	who are digitally							
	lagging behind. A							
	tailored digital							

	training would benefit these nurses.							
Dunford et	Focus: causes of the	Anonymous	Anonymous online	Smart Infusion	-	-	- Nurses go to nursing	-Workload challenges
al. (2017)	use of smart pump	online survey:	survey with	Pumps			coworkers for	contribute to
	work-arounds by	instrument with	quantitative and	(telemedicine)			assistance (instead of	workarounds
United	nurses and how	questions using a	qualitative (open-				leaders)	
States	work-arounds can	Likert scale and	ended questions)				-Lack of understanding	
	be reduced.	open-ended					by peers leads to	
		questions	November 2012				workarounds.	
	Key findings:	-	to February 2013				-Resistance to change	
	Although nurses	LOE: 2	-				attitudes leads to	
	reported having	Cross-sectional	Three hospitals				workarounds	
	positive attitudes	design	(USA, Midwest):					
	with smart pumps,		Nurses (N=818)					
	they use	JBS: 4/8						
	workarounds	(weak)	Iowa (N=311)					
	(deliberately		Response rate of					
	improvising)		15.5%					
	because of		Wisconsin (N= 346)					
	challenges they		Response rate of					
	face. The reported		26.6%					
	causes were		Wishard-Eskenazi					
	technical,		Health: (N=161)					
	organizational,		Response rate of					
	cultural, and		21.8%					
	psychological.							
Hogan-	Focus: the	Qualitative	Semi-structured	Electronic	-Multi-disciplinary	-Clinical leadership,		-Training sessions
Murphy et	facilitators and	design	qualitative interviews	prescribing	approach	champions at ward		and sufficient time for
al. (2021)	barriers to			(ePrescribing),		level and selecting		training is beneficial
	implementing	LOE4	Three public hospitals	robotic		early adopters		for adoption
United	electronic systems		9 nurses;	pharmacy		promotes engagement		
Kingdom	for medicines	JBS: 8/10	4 pharmacists;	systems, and		with the system		
	management in	(strong)	2 pharmacy	automated		-Inadequate		
	hospitals.		technicians;	medication		management support		
			6 doctors;			is a key barrier		

	Key findings: facilitators are perceived enhanced patient safety and efficiency, working with clinical champions and a multidisciplinary implementation team. Barriers are inadequate training and organizational support, the need for confidence and ease when working with the system.		2 Information Technology managers Total (N=23)	storage and retrieval systems (EHR and BCMA)				
Johansson-	Focus: Registered	Explorative	Interviews	Computerised	- RNs' wished for	-	-	- Use of the CDSS
Pajala,	Nurses' (RNs)	qualitative	P	decision support	increased			had impact on nurses'
Gustaisson,	cost in drug	design with	Four nursing homes.	systems (CDSS)	collaboration and			knowledge and
Blomaron	CDSS III drug	logical approach	meach nursing nome	nor drug	more involvement			awareness; nurses
Fasthom &	monitoring.	logical approach	11 RNs	(BCMA)	- The standardized			to discuss with the
Martin.	Key findings:	LOE: 4			procedures require			physicians
(2017)	According to RNs.	Oualitative	Total (N=16)		shared			
(/	CDSS saves time	interviews			responsibilities,			
Sweden	and increases safety				involvement and			
	and provides	JBS: 9/10			teamwork			
	standardized ways	(strong)						
	of working. This							
	calls for teamwork							
	and shared							
	responsibilities.							
Lee et al.	Focus: description	Cross-sectional	Survey based on the	BESTBoard	- BESTboard was	-	-	- Positive attitude and
(2017)	of the development	design	TAM and UTAUT	(Bundang	useful for team			expectations of work

South Korea	process and functions of BESTboard, analysis of factors that influence adoption by care professionals. Key findings: BESTboard was implemented successfully. The satisfaction rate of the system was high, especially among voluntary users. Positive intentions influenced real usage.	LOE: 2 Cross-sectional design JBS: 5/8 (weak)	April 2012 – October 2014 Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (SNUBH) Physicians and nurses (N=383)	Excellent & Smart Touch Board): digital dashboard with health information (EHR)	rounds and interdisciplinary collaboration			performance are important factors for intention to use - Voluntary users provided a greater amount of positive feedback - Age: elderly users thought of BESTboard as not useful compared to younger users
Moreland,	Focus: determine if	Cross-sectional,	Anonymous survey:	Electronic	- Interdisciplinary	-	-	- Higher satisfaction
Gallagher,	nurse perception of	comparative	immediately after	Medication Adm	cooperation is critical			scores were
Bena,	satisfaction with	design with	implementation	inistration	for a successful			associated with
Morrison, &	keMAR changed	convenience	of eMAR, 3 months	Record	implementation			younger age, less time
Albert	over time.	sampling	after implementation,	(EHR)				as a nurse, greater
(2012)			6 months after					comfort with using
	Key findings:	LOE: 2	implementation					computers
United	Nurses' perceptions	Cross-sectional						
States	of eMAR improved	design	Tertiary care					
	over time. Age,		medical centre.					
	length of work	JBS: 4/8	Registered and					
	experience, and	(weak)	licensed practical					
	comfort with		nurses (LPNs) with					
	computers are		responsibility for					
	associated with		administering					
			medication by eMAR					

	improvement of scores.		Total: N= 719 (N0 =398); (N1=213); (N2=117)					
Rasmussen et al. (2015)	Focus:) organizational changes caused by	Qualitative design	Qualitative survey (part of an RCT): Results from the	Telemedicine (telemedicine)	-Willingness to cooperate between the hospitals and	- Support from different levels of leadership is	- New work routines caused by telemedicine led to task shifting.	- Sense of ownership is a key success factor
Denmark	implementation of telemedicine in wound care according to healthcare professionals. Key findings: Telemedicine leads to changes in communication and between nurses and staff. Important factors are training in wound care and telemedicine, shortage of staff and supportive leadership.	LOE: 4 Qualitative interviews JBS: 8/10 (strong)	organizational domain of the used framework October 2010- November 2014 Region of Southern Denmark (22 municipalities, 5 hospitals) Focus group interviews with healthcare staff 0f ten nurses, two doctors Semi-structured individual interviews with key individuals, clinical and administrative leaders		municipalities is a key factor for success - Training enhanced collaboration due to mixture of participants - Implementation of telemedicine caused a new type of communication between nurses and clinical staff that enhanced confidence	beneficial for adoption	-Common ground is important when testing telemedicine	
Shah et al. (2019)	Focus: Healthcare professionals'	Qualitative design	Focus groups and semi-structured	Mobile technology	-	-Strong organizational	- Organizational culture: innovative	-Experience with information
United	about using mobile	$I OF \cdot 4$	Six doctors six senior	r (telemedicine)		for successful	staff to be ready for	determines how
Kingdom	technologies in hospital settings and	Qualitative interviews	nurses, 13 junior nurses, three			implementation of mobile technology	changes - Cultural change is	participants perceive
	lisophul bottings und		healthcare assistants,				required when the use	

Sockolow	change to a mobile culture in work. Key findings: Three themes were identified: -integrating mobile working in hospital care -addressing issues of data governance and accountability -handling the pace of change to digital. Acceptance of mobile working determined whether it improves (rather than hinders) practice. Acceptance requires strong organizational leadership and positive end-user engagement.	JBS: 7/10 (moderate)	four allied health professionals, two administration staff, pharmacist, speech therapist, theatre coordinator (N=34)	Nursing	NIS improved	- Active communication from leaders is necessary for adoption	of mobile technology is normal practice	-Positive attitude is necessary for implementation of technology - Patient views are important for professionals - Changes should be meaningful and introduced incrementally in order to be successful
Sockolow, Rogers, Bowles, Hand, & George (2014)	Focus: the challenges and facilitators to Nursing Information System (NIS) adoption.	Qualitative design LOE: 4 Qualitative interviews	Scenario-based user testing: scenarios and interview questions, observations March - May 2012	Nursing Information Systems (NISs): technology supporting collaboration and	 NIS improved communication and relations in the team NIS made it possible to follow actions done by other disciplines 			 Patient perspectives are important for nurses (impersonal due to NIS) Nurses need to understand the value

United States	Key findings: Influencing factors are: communication with clinicians about hospitals' goals, perceived NIS value, constructive feedback about design and software functionality.	JBS: 5/10 (weak)	Two hospitals; four units Registered nurses (N=12)	can be used as part of EHR (EHR)	 All disciplines should use the system in the correct manner to ensure adoption All users should complete the training to be able to work together in the system 			and goals of using the system
Song, Park, & Oh (2015) United States	Focus: evaluation of relationship betweer acceptance of BCMA and patient safety culture (PSC) Key findings: Predictors of use of BCMA are: -Feedback and communication about errors -Perceived usefulness -Teamwork within units -Age and experience	Cross –sectional design LOE: 2 Cross-sectional design JBS: 5/8 (moderate)	Cross-sectional quantitative survey: self-administered questionnaire May - August 2012 Two hospitals (USA, Washington DC) RN's using BCMA N=163 (response rate 46%)	Bar Code Medication Adm inistration (BCMA)	-Teamwork within hospital units (nurses assist each other) predicts behavioral intention to use BCMA	- Feedback about medication errors predicts perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use		- Age: older nurses were less likely to use BCMA than younger nurses -Nurses with more experience with BCMA have a positive effect on perceived ease of use -Perceived usefulness of BCMA predicts behavioral intention
Spetz, Burgess, & Phibbs (2012)	Focus: study of the implementation of CPRS and BCMA and the impact on nurses.	Qualitative design LOE: 4	Semi-structured interviews June 2006 – September 2007	Computerized Patient Record System (CPRS)	- Team that leads the implementation should have involvement from nurses and a	- Good leadership is necessary for successful implementation	-Culture of the facility: success depends on support for change from leaders and staff	- Nurses who are less computer-skilled have more struggles with adoption

United States	Key findings: Influencers on the success of the process of implementation are: -Organizational stability and team leadership -Implementation timelines -Equipment availability and reliability -Staff training -Changes in workflow	Qualitative interviews JBS: 7/10 (moderate)	7 Veterans Affairs (VA) hospitals nurses, pharmacists, nurse managers, information technology staff, senior management (N=118)	Bar Code Medication Administration (EHR and BCMA)	partnership with pharmacy and IT - Shared team responsibility and involvement of end users are necessary for implementation	- Flexibility in implementation and a gradual process helps staff in the adoption process		- Nurses need adequate training and support staff
Taylor et al. (2015)	Focus: use and acceptance of telehealth by	Qualitative case study design	In-depth interviews and documentation	Telehealth (telemedicine)	- Shared learning helps participants gain insight and thus	- Local champions were key enablers of adoption of telehealth	- Working in a changing environment (restructuring of teams.	-Good training and experimenting with the technology are
United King	frontline staff	LOE: 4	4 community health		accept the technology		integration of health	enablers for adoption
dom	working in	Qualitative	services				and social care) is a	-Early experiences
	community nursing	interviews					barrier	(positive and
		JBS: 9/10	Advanced community				-Sharing of knowledge	negative) have an
	Key findings:	(strong)	nursing staff (N=49);				and successes establish	impact on adoption.
	Implementation		other qualified				trust	Negative experiences
	of telehealth is a		nursing staff (N=9);				- Trust and confidence	are caused by
	fragile process.		clinical leads and				The adoption process	of understanding
	Themes		managers (N-10).				is fragile: telebealth	about patient
	-Changing		other $(N=37)$				was viewed as new	suitability and
	environment (era						technology not as	workload
	of change) is a		Total (N=105)				integrated into practice	" OINOUU
	barrier							

	-Uncertainty regarding the role of/why to use telehealth (motives) -Experiences with telehealth (positive and negative) -Gaining insight into service design and technology -Integrating telehealth in routine care							- Knowledge increases confidence and acceptance - How telehealth is introduced has an effect on adoption; uncertainty about the role of the technology is a barrier
Vedel et al.	Focus:	Qualitative study	Data-source	Clinical	- Collaborative nature	- Presence of 'go-to-	- Positive feedback and	- Lack of IT skills is a
(2012)	understanding the	with longitudinal	triangulation:	Information	of development of the	expert' colleague is	support from	barrier
	dynamics of	approach	observations of	System	system has a positive	an important factor in	colleagues contributes	- Positive
Canada	implementation of		meetings and training,	(EHR)	impact on adoption	adoption process	to the adoption process	expectations about
	CIS in an	LOE: 4	documentation,		- System has a	- Leadership shared		ease of use and
	interdisciplinary	Qualitative	interviews (main		positive impact on	by the team is a factor		usefulness are key
	team in Primary	interviews	source)		interdisciplinary work	in adoption process		drivers
	Care.		2 Family Medical		and collaboration:	- Bottom-up approach		- Perceived benefits
		JBS: 9/10	Groups (Quebec)		more people need to	is beneficial for		of using the system
	Key findings:	(strong)			use it to have positive	adoption process:		help adoption
	Seven user profiles		All primary care		impact	development of the		- Different user
	were defined with		physicians: staff,		-	system out of needs		profiles have different
	each different		nurses, pharmacists			of the		drivers and barriers
	drivers/ barriers.		(N=31)			interdisciplinary team		- Gradual
	Influencing factors							implementation
	in early phase: IT							process encourages
	skills, expected ease							adoption
	of use, expected							
	usefulness, concerns							

a r I a s c s f f	about doctor-patient relationship Influencing factors after two months: IT skills, ease of use, comfort with system, support from colleagues, positive impact						
Zadvinskis, H Chipps, & F Yen (2014) r United States s States c H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	Focus: nurses' perspectives regarding health IT and the impact on workflow, satisfaction, and quality of care. Key findings: Nurses' confirmed expectations are: - Interaction with computer facilitates organization and care planning - EHR and BCMA influence nurses' task accomplishment - Teamwork is important for implementation of EHR - Improvement of interdisciplinary communication after	Qualitative study with phenomeno- logical approach LOE: 4 Qualitative interviews JBS: 9/10 (strong)	Qualitative research with inductive approach Academic center; medical-surgical unit Registered nurses experienced with EHR and BCMA, minimum two years working experience Semi-structured interviews three to four months after implementation of EHR (N=10)	Health IT (EHR and BCMA)	 Collaboration eases implementation of health IT EHR improved interdisciplinary communication because of the increased communication across departments Technical issues negatively influenced interdisciplinary teamwork (difficulty sharing information) EHR implementation may affect teamwork due to increased time pressure 	 Team members assist each other with the IT Teamwork depends upon staffing: lack of assistance is due to nurses being too busy. Mood and work tempo in the unit affect teamwork 	- Nurses are concerned how patients perceive them (spending more time on a computer and less time with the patient)

EHR				
implementation				
- EHR and BCMA				
reduced error				
reduction and				
improved patient				
safety				

*Paans et al., 2010 **Joanna Briggs Institute, 2017