



OPEN ACCESS

Comparing safety, performance and user perceptions of a patient-specific indication-based prescribing tool with current practice: a mixed methods randomised user testing study

Calandra Feather ,^{1,2} Jonathan Clarke ,³ Nicholas Appelbaum,^{1,2} Ara Darzi,¹ Bryony Dean Franklin ^{4,5}

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjqs-2024-017733>).

¹Department of Surgery and Cancer, Imperial College London, London, UK

²Dosium Holdings Limited, London, UK

³Department of Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, UK

⁴Director, Centre for Medication Safety and Service Quality, Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust, London, UK

⁵Department of Practice and Policy, UCL School of Pharmacy, London, UK

Correspondence to

Calandra Feather;
c.feather@imperial.ac.uk

Received 1 July 2024

Accepted 21 October 2024

Published Online First

21 November 2024



Check for updates

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2025. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ Group.

To cite: Feather C, Clarke J, Appelbaum N, et al. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2025;**34**:737–746.

ABSTRACT

Background Medication errors are the leading cause of preventable harm in healthcare. Despite proliferation of medication-related clinical decision support systems (CDSS), current systems have limitations. We therefore developed an indication-based prescribing tool. This performs dose calculations using an underlying formulary and provides patient-specific dosing recommendations. Objectives were to compare the incidence and types of erroneous medication orders, time to prescribe (TTP) and perceived workload using the NASA Task Load Index (TLX), in simulated prescribing tasks with and without this intervention. We also sought to identify the workflow steps most vulnerable to error and to gain participant feedback.

Methods A simulated, randomised, cross-over exploratory study was conducted at a London NHS Trust. Participants completed five simulated prescribing tasks with, and five without, the intervention. Data collection methods comprised direct observation of prescribing tasks, self-reported task load and semistructured interviews. A concurrent triangulation design combined quantitative and qualitative data.

Results 24 participants completed a total of 240 medication orders. The intervention was associated with fewer prescribing errors (6.6% of 120 orders) compared with standard practice (28.3% of 120 orders; odds ratio 0.18, $p < 0.01$), a shorter TTP and lower overall NASA-TLX scores ($p < 0.01$). Control arm workflow vulnerabilities included failures in identifying correct doses, applying maximum dose limits and calculating patient-specific dosages. Intervention arm errors primarily stemmed from misidentifying patient-specific information from the medication scenario. Thematic analysis of participant interviews identified six themes: navigating trust and familiarity, addressing challenges and suggestions for improvement, integration of local guidelines and existing CDSS, intervention endorsement, 'search by indication' and targeting specific patient and staff groups.

Conclusion The intervention represents a promising advancement in medication safety, with implications for enhancing patient safety and efficiency. Further real-world evaluation and development of the system to

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ Indication-based prescribing has the potential to improve prescribing efficiency and patient safety.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ An indication-based, patient-specific prescribing tool used in a simulation setting reduced the incidence of prescribing errors and the time to prescribe compared with standard practice.
⇒ This study provides cumulative validity to the potential benefits of indication-based prescribing tools.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ Future evaluation of such tools in the real-world clinical setting is now required to identify the impact of such tools on clinical outcomes and prescribing workflow.

meet the needs of more diverse patient groups, users and healthcare settings is now required.

Trial registration number NCT05493072.

INTRODUCTION

Medication errors are the leading cause of preventable harm in healthcare settings worldwide.¹ An estimated 237 million medication errors occur in England alone every year, with 66 million considered

clinically significant.² Avoidable adverse drug events related to these errors are estimated to cost the NHS in excess of £98.5 million per year, consuming 181 626 bed-days and causing 712 deaths.²

Medication-related clinical decision support systems (CDSS), often integrated with electronic prescribing (eP), have proliferated over the last few decades. Functionality provided by these systems has typically been limited to alerts pertaining to drug–drug interactions, allergies, duplications and basic dose range checking. A recent systematic review found such systems to be relatively immature, with little to no human factors input during development and a functionality that is largely generic to all patients.³ There is therefore an opportunity to improve CDSS for patient safety by integrating patient-specific and medication-specific factors (such as indication for use) and applying human factors and usability engineering to ensure systems are both user-friendly and safe.^{4,5}

Indication-based prescribing allows clinicians to select medications and doses that are explicitly linked to the condition being treated, with the aim of improving safety and reducing errors by aligning medication orders with the clinical indication.^{6–9} A US study of an indication-based prescribing tool demonstrated improvements in efficiency, medication error rates and user satisfaction.¹⁰ However, evaluation of similar interventions in different contexts, with different systems and users, is required. Our objectives were to compare the incidence and types of erroneous medication orders, time to prescribe (TTP) and perceived workload, in simulated prescribing tasks with and without the use of a patient-specific, indication-based prescribing intervention. In addition, we sought to identify workflow steps most vulnerable to error and to gain participant feedback regarding use of the intervention.

METHODS

Study design and setting

We used a simulated, randomised, cross-over exploratory study to compare prescribing with and without use of a prototype CDSS at a large London (UK) teaching NHS Trust, from December 2022 to April 2023. Both quantitative and qualitative methods and analysis were used in a concurrent triangulation design, whereby a combination of methods and outcomes can provide an expanded understanding of the studied phenomena^{11,12} (online supplemental appendix 1). The Trust comprises three hospitals, and serves a wide range of paediatric and adult specialities and uses Cerner¹³ as its primary electronic health record (EHR) and eP system.

The intervention

Touchdose is a UK conformity-assessed medical device that integrates with Cerner and other EHR systems to provide users with patient-specific, indication-based dosing recommendations. Touchdose uses medication

and indication inputs from prescribers, combined with patient data automatically retrieved from the EHR to perform dosing calculations as needed, to apply clinical logic to an underlying formulary, primarily the British National Formulary (BNF)¹⁴ and BNF for Children (BNFc).¹⁵ See online supplemental appendices 2 and 3 for screenshots of the user interface.

Identification of participants

Participants were a convenience sample of clinicians who were approached if they regularly prescribed medications for hospital inpatients across one or more of the three hospital sites. Targeted sampling was used to recruit both medical and non-medical prescribers, from a wide range of specialities and levels of seniority. We had a target sample of 30; however, recruitment was stopped after 4 months due to lack of clinician availability to participate and time constraints.

Study procedure

Recruited clinicians were block randomised¹⁶ by the primary researcher into one of four groups (online supplemental appendix 4) using an online random team generator. Group allocation determined the order in which each participant would complete two sets of five prescribing scenarios (set 1 and set 2) and the order of study arms (control or intervention). Prescribing scenarios (online supplemental appendix 5) were created by a multidisciplinary team of clinicians to test a range of common prescribing skills for both adult and paediatric inpatients. These scenarios included requirements such as ideal body weight calculation, body surface area calculation, route-specific dosing and a maximum dose limit. Less commonly prescribed medications were used to reduce the use of clinicians' memory to encourage to use clinical resources and calculate doses where necessary.

Prescribing sessions were recorded using a high-definition camera coupled with desktop screen recording to aid collection of timing and workflow data that would not otherwise be feasible to collect in real time. All participants viewed a 4 min introductory training video of the intervention, followed by completing two practice scenarios. These were completed with assistance of the researcher if the participant asked for guidance.

Prescribing scenarios were presented to the participants on paper along with relevant patient and clinical information, for example, patient sex, age, weight, indication for use and relevant medical history. Participants were asked to prescribe one medication per scenario, five using the intervention and five using the usual resources available at the hospital. After a dose was determined, participants manually entered the medication order for the test patient on Cerner.¹³

Following completion of each study arm, participants were asked to score their perceived workload for completing the prescribing scenarios using the NASA

Task Load Index (TLX) survey.¹⁷ This comprises six subjective workload scales: mental demand, physical demand, temporal demand, performance, effort and frustration. On completion of both study arms, they were invited to take part in a brief (10–20 min) semi-structured interview. This included questions about their experience using the intervention, potential future features and how they perceived it could be integrated into practice (topic guide in online supplemental appendix 6). Prescribing sessions and subsequent interviews were conducted in an office at the hospital.

Outcome definitions

Definitions for each outcome measure, adapted from previous work,¹⁸ are summarised below.

Erroneous medication orders and prescribing errors

An 'erroneous medication order' was defined as a medication order associated with one or more prescribing errors. A prescribing error was anything that deviated from recommendations in BNF, BNFc and/or local guidelines. Prescribing errors could comprise one or more of the following: wrong dosing (deviation >10% outside recommended dosing range), route, frequency, patient, formulation or brand (where the brand is relevant). We defined large magnitude dosing errors as deviation >25% outside recommended dosing range.

Time to prescribe (TTP)

For the first scenario, this was calculated from the time the participant began to read the scenario to the time of task completion, and for subsequent scenarios, from the time they completed the previous scenario and moved on to the next. The end point was when the participant submitted the medication order on the eP system.

Prescribing workflows

Workflow steps (such as individual tasks or actions) for both the control and intervention arms were created using previously known or anticipated prescribing workflows and adapted if new unanticipated steps were identified during the study observations. These workflows were then used for hierarchical task analysis as described in the data analysis section.

Data collection

Participant demographic information was collected before commencement of the session. The researcher kept field notes to assist with analysis of observations and interviews. NASA-TLX questionnaires were completed by the participant after each of the study arms. Retrospective review of the audio-visual recordings were used to collect the timings, workflow and interview data. All quantitative data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet prior to analysis.

Recruitment, consent, randomisation and data collection were conducted by the first author, a female paediatric nurse/researcher and PhD student. She was known to some participants as she was employed in the study hospitals.

Data analysis

Error identification

All potential errors identified by the primary researcher were presented to four pharmacists involved with medication safety research who were blinded to the participant and study arm in which the potential error was observed (see online supplemental appendix 7 for an example). Each potential error was discussed to determine whether it was in fact erroneous and if so, what error type(s) were present, until consensus achieved.

Quantitative analysis

Initial descriptive analyses were conducted on all quantitative outcomes. Univariate logistic regression was used to examine association between the variable of interest (study arm) and the incidence of erroneous medication orders, while quantile regression was used to explore the effects across different points in the distribution of 'TTP' (eg, lower, median and upper quartiles).¹⁹ Multivariate logistic and quantile regressions were subsequently conducted as sensitivity analyses to correct for potential residual confounding, controlling for study period and medication set as covariates. Finally, for NASA-TLX scores, we calculated mean scores for overall workload and each individual domain per arm, followed by a Mann-Whitney U test to determine if there was a statistically significant difference between control and intervention arms.²⁰ All statistical analysis was conducted using STATA V.18.²¹

Qualitative analysis

Audio-visual recordings of semistructured interviews were transcribed verbatim, and reflexive thematic analysis performed on the interview transcripts by the primary researcher, guided by Braun and Clarke's method.^{22–24} This included initial familiarisation of the data by repeated reading of the transcripts, followed by initial code generation. The codes were grouped into themes and the themes then reviewed and refined, with clear definitions and names assigned.

Hierarchical task analysis

Hierarchical task analysis was performed by reviewing audio-visual recordings of all erroneous medication orders. This approach allowed the breakdown of the prescribing process into smaller, structured steps, facilitating identification of potential risks or inefficiencies within the workflow and enabling the researcher to trace the likely origin of each error.

Triangulation of outcomes and results

The individual outcomes, methods and analysis were considered collectively by the primary researcher. For example, errors are presented in this paper to illustrate not just their incidence but also where in the prescribing workflow they occurred/originated. In addition, the results were synthesised collectively to create and prioritise recommendations for practice and further research, as well as to inform ongoing development and implementation plans for the intervention. Issues identified that had both quantitative and qualitative evidence to support them were prioritised.

Study registration and reporting

The study is registered on clinicaltrials.gov (reference NCT05493072). It is reported using Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials and the simulation study extension.²⁵

RESULTS

Data were collected during 24 participant sessions, each comprising two sets of five simulated medication orders, one based on current practice and one using the intervention. Participants comprised 20 doctors and four pharmacist prescribers (table 1).

Prescribing errors

Erroneous medication orders

We observed 34 erroneous medication orders (with one or more errors) out of 120 medication orders (28.3%) in the control arm, and eight (6.6%) out of 120 medication orders in the intervention arm. Univariate logistic regression showed the intervention group had significantly lower odds of an erroneous order compared with the control group (OR 0.18; 95% CI 0.08 to 0.41; $p<0.01$). Sensitivity analyses accounting for both the period and medication set in a multivariate logistic regression model confirmed that the intervention was associated with a statistically significantly lower odds of error (OR 0.16, $p<0.01$). Overall counts of erroneous medication orders by arm, period and medication set are presented alongside the regression outputs in table 2.

Prescribing errors by type

In the control arm, route errors were observed in 3.3% of all orders, while no wrong patient errors were observed, as shown in table 3. Frequency errors were observed in 2.5% of medication orders and formulation errors in 5.0%. Brand errors were relatively common, accounting for 33.3% of the 12 cases for which the brand name was required and large magnitude errors in 18.3% of cases.

In contrast, in the intervention arm, route errors occurred in 2.5%, and a single patient error was noted (0.8% of orders). Frequency and brand errors were entirely absent, while formulation errors occurred in 2.5%. Large magnitude errors occurred in only 5%.

Table 1 Participant demographics

Age	25–34	10	41.70%
	35–44	9	37.50%
	45–54	3	12.50%
	Not stated	2	8.30%
Gender	Female	15	62.50%
	Male	8	33.30%
	Not stated	1	4.20%
Profession	Doctor	20	83.30%
	Pharmacist	4	16.70%
Specialty (self-reported)	Paediatric Emergency	1	4.20%
	PICU	4	16.70%
	Paediatrics	9	37.50%
	Adult	10	41.70%
Participant Grade (self-reported)	Foundation Year 1	1	4.20%
	Senior House Officer	1	4.20%
	ST/CT Years 1–5	5	20.80%
	ST Years 6–8	6	25.00%
	Registrar	1	4.20%
	Clinical Fellow	3	12.50%
	Trust grade	2	8.30%
	Consultant	1	4.20%
	Pharmacist Pay Band 8A	1	4.20%
	Pharmacist Pay Band 8B	3	12.50%
Years using Cerner	< 1 year	6	25.00%
	1–2 years	2	8.30%
	2–3 years	6	25.00%
	3–4 years	2	8.30%
	4–5 years	2	8.30%
	5+ years	6	25.00%

Specialty training (ST)/core training (CT) indicate different stages of ST or CT in various medical specialities in the United Kingdom. The number following 'ST' or 'CT' denotes the specific year of training in the specialty or core training programme.³³

Adult, adult medical or surgical; PICU, paediatric intensive care unit.

Time to prescribe (TTP)

Two participants, with a total of 20 medication orders, were excluded from TTP analysis due to video recording failure. Therefore, a total of 220 medication orders were included in analysis.

The median TTP for a medication order in the control arm was 198 s (IQR 148–280), compared with 164 s (IQR 131–222) in the intervention arm. Univariate quantile regression analysis showed no significant difference in the lower quartile TTP between the control and intervention arms (-17 s, CI -35.1 to 1.1 ; $p=0.07$). There was, however, a statistically significant decrease in median and upper quartile TTP in the intervention arm (median: -35 s, CI -62.4 to -7.5 ; $p=0.01$ and upper quartile: -56 s, CI -103.8

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate regression outputs for models examining the relationship between use of the intervention (arm), the covariates (period and set) and the incidence of erroneous medication orders

		Univariate model			Multivariate model		
Erroneous medication orders	n (%)*	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
Arm							
Control	34 (28.3%)	1	–	–	1	–	–
Intervention	8 (6.6%)	0.18	0.08 to 0.41	<0.01	0.16	0.06 to 0.43	<0.01
Period							
Period 1	12 (10%)	0.33	0.16 to 0.69	<0.01	1.1	0.41 to 3.18	0.79
Period 2	30 (25%)	1			1		
Set							
Set 1	27 (22.5%)	1	–	–	1	–	–
Set 2	15 (12.5%)	0.49	0.25 to 0.98	0.04	0.43	0.17 to 1.04	0.06

Bold indicates reference category.

*n=number of erroneous medication orders and percentage out of the total 120 medication orders observed per arm.

Bold indicates reference category.

^{*}n=number of erroneous medication orders and percentage out of the total 120 medication orders observed per arm.

to −8.3; $p=0.02$). This statistically significant difference remained following secondary sensitivity analysis using multivariate quantile regression analysis. Full regression outputs and a box plot are available in online supplemental appendices 8–11.

Hierarchical task analysis

In the control arm, various steps in the prescribing workflow were identified as causes of error, including failure to identify correct doses, apply maximum dose limits and calculate appropriate dosages based on patient-specific factors. A significant proportion of errors were attributed to step 3 ‘determine medication and indication’, the step that required prescribers to access and identify the appropriate medication, relevant indication and dose recommendation for the patient (figure 1 and online supplemental appendix 12).

In contrast, errors in the intervention arm primarily derived from a failure to identify patient-specific information from the medication scenario (five of eight errors). The remaining three errors were a failure to launch the correct patient in Cerner, failure to input a single dose rather than a range and selection of an

incorrect dose for the specified route (figure 2 and online supplemental appendix 13).

Participant feedback

NASA TLX scores

NASA-TLX scores revealed that 23 of 24 users perceived a lower task load in the intervention arm compared with control. Mann-Witney U tests demonstrated statistically significant differences between the intervention and control arms in overall task load (41.5 vs 57.2; $p<0.01$), mental demand (9.5 vs 12.9; $p=0.03$), effort (8.3 vs 12.1; $p<0.01$) and frustration (6.2 vs 10.7; $p<0.01$). There was no statistically significant difference in physical demand, temporal demand and perceived performance. The mean NASA-TLX scores and box and whisker plots for each domain by study arm are presented in online supplemental appendices 14–16.

Participant insights

We identified six themes reflecting a variety of participant insights following use of the intervention. These mostly concerned practical considerations that can be used for the continued development of the

Table 3 Number of prescribing errors—by error type

Error	Control (n (%)) [*]	Intervention (n (%)) [*]		
		Intervention Total	Intervention—external to intervention component of workflow	Intervention—within intervention component of workflow
Dose error	31 (25.8%)	8 (6.6%)	7 (5.8%)	1 (0.8%)
Large magnitude dose errors	22 (18.3%)	6 (5.0%)	6 (5.0%)	0 (0%)
Route error	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.5%)	3 (2.5%)	0 (0%)
Patient error	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)
Frequency error	3 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Formulation error	6 (5.0%)	3 (2.5%)	3 (2.5%)	0 (0%)
Brand error	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

^{*}n=number of prescribing errors and percentage of the total 120 medication orders observed per arm, with the exception of brand errors that were relevant to 12 orders per arm where brand specificity was required.

Control arm workflow

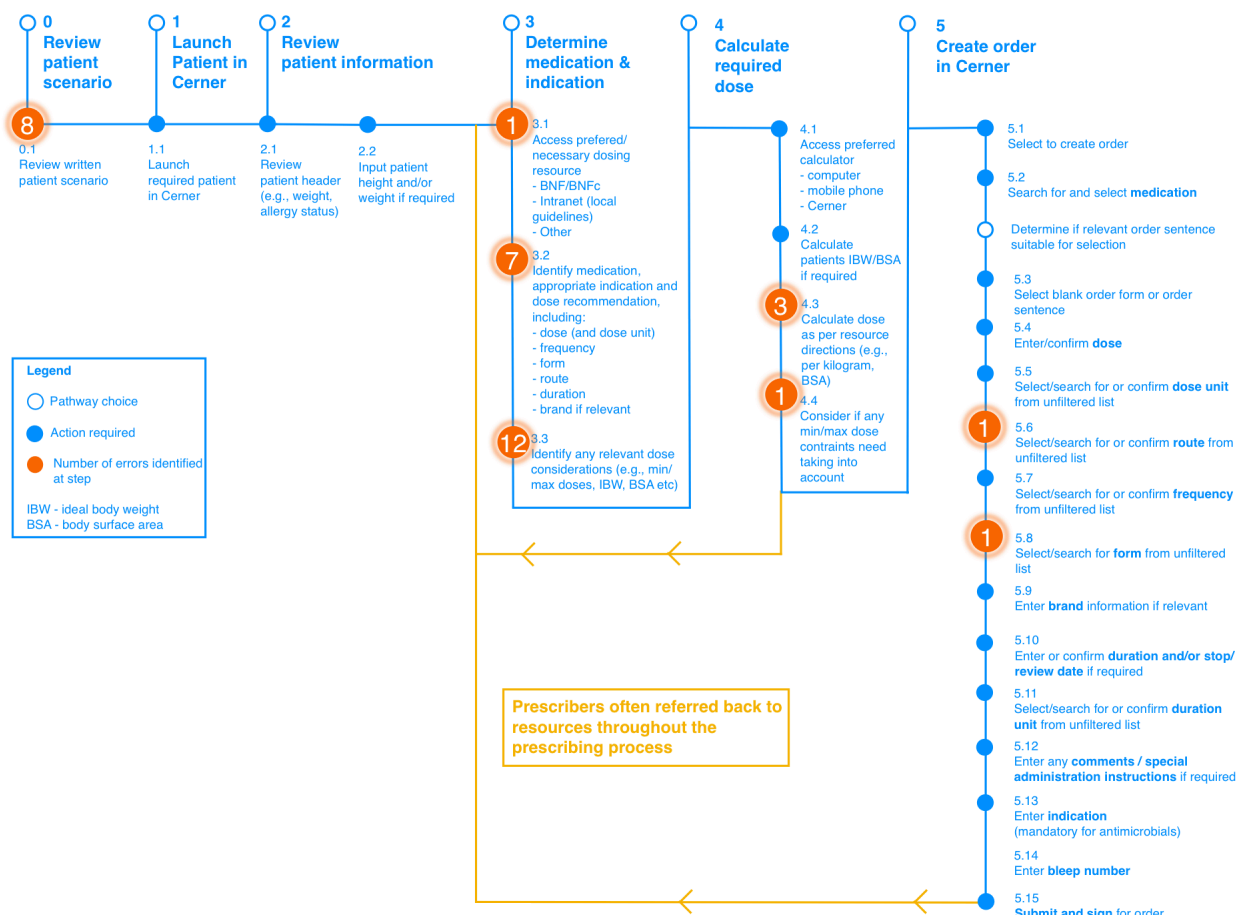


Figure 1 Control arm workflow and hierarchical task analysis, identifying erroneous steps observed. BNF, British National Formulary; BNFc, BNF for Children.

intervention prior to implementation, prioritisation of future features and proposed patient groups that might most benefit.

Navigating trust and familiarity: interplay between existing and new systems

Participants expressed mixed experiences with existing systems, citing positive aspects such as locally created care sets and negative experiences due to complexity. Comparisons were drawn between the intervention and other systems; participants noted similarities in functionality but also highlighted that these systems had limitations.

you are not sure [referring to other eP systems] if it's done it on the right weight or if it's calculated the body surface or whatever. Participant 15

What I would say which is really worrying is that these weights are often massively wrong [referring to the weight on the patient header in Cerner]. Participant 19

have we updated the weight because it could be completely different to what the computer is calculating on and things like that coz that's what I've

found sometimes with [system used in intensive care unit at study site]. Participant 5

Concerns about trust and reliability of a new system were apparent when articulating known pitfalls of existing prescribing tools/systems. There was therefore a nuanced relationship among trust, familiarity and reliance on different prescribing resources. Participants expressed a range of sentiments regarding their trust in the intervention versus existing resources such as Cerner and the BNF. Some participants expressed a preference for familiar systems, indicating a need for time to adapt and build trust in new technologies. Others expressed a desire to cross-reference the intervention's recommendations with the BNF, highlighting a need for reassurance and validation of information. Additionally, questions arose about responsibility, with participants questioning whether errors, were they to be encountered in clinical use, would be attributable to the prescriber or to the intervention.

I think that the biggest thing was trusting that the information was being pulled over correctly. Participant 8

Intervention workflow

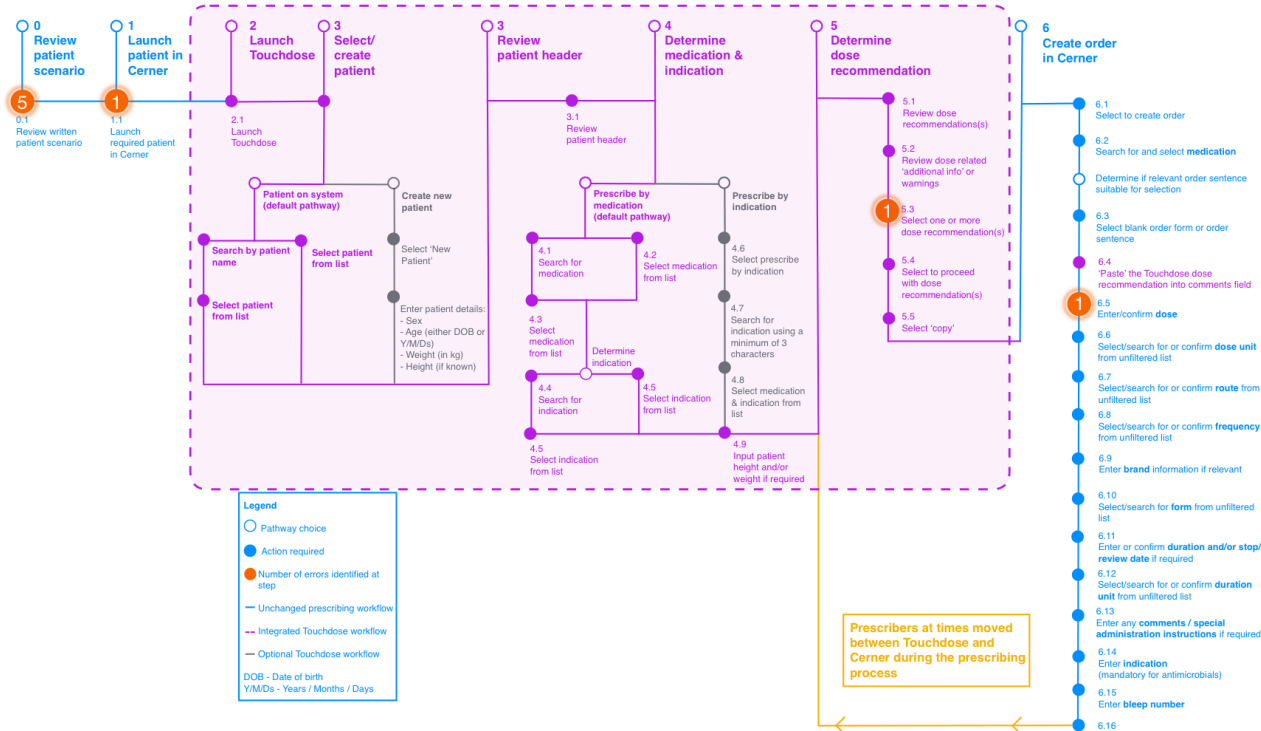


Figure 2 Intervention workflow and hierarchical task analysis, identifying erroneous steps observed.

Sorry I'm just more used to Cerner. Participant 12

Addressing challenges and suggestions for improvement in intervention integration

Participants highlighted various negative experiences and made new feature suggestions that would improve use of the intervention, particularly in comparison to existing systems such as Cerner and the BNF. Participants expressed concerns about the reliability of Cerner's weight inputs and the potential for errors when transcribing information from the intervention interface to Cerner's medication order form.

because you have to transfer the information manually I think I feel this is quite like error prone. Participant 7

Additionally, there were suggestions for improvements, such as providing renal and hepatic function warnings and adjustments, allergies and pregnancy status. Concerns also arose about technical issues such as wireless internet connectivity, and usability issues such as small text size and unclear navigation.

Integration of local guidelines and existing CDSS

Participants enquired about how the intervention will integrate with existing care sets, indicating an assumption of seamless compatibility with established Cerner workflows. Discussions also revolved around the utility of order sentences and power plans, especially for specific drugs such as vitamin D, highlighting

the potential for the intervention to generate tailored recommendations based on patient-specific inputs. Additionally, participants expressed a preference for links to local guidelines over the BNF for antimicrobial prescribing, emphasising the importance of aligning with institutional practices.

I think I'd still have to check this [local guideline] unless when I typed in conjunctivitis it popped up with like a first-choice therapy box and a secondary therapy box. Participant 1

When participants were informed of the intervention developer's intention to integrate the local guidelines for certain medications, this was received favourably:

that would definitely be super helpful. Participant 17

especially if you have a link even for like more cautious one [prescriber] I can see the trust guideline it I guess like save me from having to like find the right guideline which itself can be quite tricky. Participant 20

Intervention endorsement: enhancing safety, efficiency and user experience

Participants overwhelmingly highlighted a positive experience and provided endorsement of the intervention system regarding various aspects, particularly in terms of safety, efficiency and ease of use. Participants appreciated the system's potential to reduce prescribing errors, streamline workflows by providing

all necessary information in one place and remove the need for complex calculations such as for body surface area. They also praised the user-friendly interface and layout, noting clarity, ease of navigation and better presentation of BNF data compared with current methods.

Search by indication

Participants generally approved of the concept of 'search by indication', to enable an indication-first prescribing workflow, a future feature of the intervention that was discussed during the semistructured interview. This feature was present in the intervention but no participants selected this function during the study. Most recognised its potential utility, especially for exploring alternative treatment options and navigating through complex medication choices. Participants highlighted scenarios where searching by indication first (rather than medication), for medication groups such as antimicrobials or antiemetics, could further enhance clinical decision-making and improve patient care. However, there were caveats and uncertainties expressed by some participants. Concerns were raised about the need for alignment with local guidelines, the preference for searching by medication rather than indication and the reliance on other resources such as the app used locally for antimicrobial prescribing guidelines.

Targeting specific patient and staff groups

Many patient groups that might most benefit from the intervention were suggested; these included paediatrics, the elderly and adults post heart attack or kidney transplant, those with renal or hepatic failure, breastfeeding or with obesity. The most frequently mentioned was paediatrics (eight participants), mainly due to the high frequency of patient-specific dose calculations. Staff groups that might benefit included all doctors with many specifying junior doctors in particular. Nurse prescribers, intensive care doctors and prescribing pharmacists were mentioned as groups for whom the intervention might be less applicable due to their specific needs or roles.

staff groups... I mean most would probably benefit it's a bit more streamlined particularly for things you don't prescribe frequently. Participant 22

I think it would be useful everywhere to be honest... like having tools like this are always helpful. Participant 15

DISCUSSION

This study investigated the efficacy of a patient-specific, indication-based prescribing tool in reducing prescribing errors, improving prescribing efficiency and alleviating user workload compared with standard practice. The results show a substantial reduction in prescribing errors and median and upper TTP quartiles

when using the intervention. The hierarchical task analysis identified workflow vulnerabilities related to errors. The intervention mitigated many error types seen in the control arm by streamlining access to patient-specific information, automating dose calculations and providing clear dose recommendations. However, challenges remained in broader prescribing workflows, such as correctly launching the patient in the electronic health record system and transcribing the correct dose for specific routes of administration. User feedback and NASA-TLX scores confirmed the intervention's positive impact on user experience and workload.

This study's findings align with growing evidence that indication-based prescribing systems can reduce prescribing errors and improve efficiency.^{6 9 10 26} Our results closely match those from Garabedian *et al*¹⁰ particularly in terms of error rates and task time when using these systems versus standard practices. Despite differences between US and UK healthcare systems, these combined findings support the adoption of indication-based prescribing systems across various healthcare settings.

As for the earlier US study,¹⁰ this study provides further evidence that demonstrates the potential of indication-based prescribing tools in a simulation environment. The positive feedback from participants suggests a higher likelihood of acceptance in clinical settings, as predicted by technology acceptance models.^{27–29} Ongoing user feedback will be essential for refining future prototypes and ensuring successful implementation across diverse settings and patient groups.

A key aspect of our user-testing process was identifying system and workflow vulnerabilities, which should lead to further error reduction. Similar studies on medication-related prescribing and administration guidance have shown the effectiveness of this approach.^{30 31} However, small or large changes to individual interventions alone may not ensure widespread adoption of these tools. According to Schiff *et al*,⁸ larger scale, 'radical change' and clinician buy-in are necessary. We propose that buy-in at all levels—from patients to prescribers, senior management, and procurement teams—is crucial for implementing and scaling these systems. Given the increasing demands on healthcare services,³² engaging with cautious senior management will require robust evidence to support new interventions.

Strengths and limitations

The study's strengths lie in its broad medication scenario selection, diverse participant pool, objective outcome measures, comprehensive analysis methods and robust statistical analysis. The use of a concurrent triangulation design method allowed for the collection of data and analysis using a combination of methods

over a shorter period of time compared with a sequential approach.¹¹ This is the first evaluation of its type in England of a patient-specific, indication-based prescribing tool and aligns with similar work from the USA.^{10 26}

However, the study has several limitations. The simulation setting could not fully replicate the complexities of real-world clinical practice, and the relatively small sample size of 24 participants limits the statistical power of the findings. Furthermore, conducting the research within a single organisation and comparing it to a single eP system may limit its generalisability. In addition, nurse prescribers invited to participate were unable to do so, due to clinical workload. Participants' responses may have been influenced by specific components of the intervention, such as dose calculation or indication-based prescribing. As a result, comparing the intervention to other systems with similar features could affect participants' overall perceptions. Additionally, the study was conducted before the intervention was fully integrated with the EHR, requiring further testing post integration to ensure the system is fast enough for clinical use and performs as expected. Last, further user testing of the indication search and 'indication-first prescribing' workflow is needed. Future research should address these limitations.

Recommendations for research and practice

Based on the study findings, we make several recommendations in relation to this intervention. There is a need for further refinement of the interface and deeper integration with the local electronic health record. This could help mitigate risk of wrong-patient errors. Additionally, incorporating the ability to 'push' the final dose recommendation directly into the medication order form could reduce transcription errors. Real-world evaluations will be crucial to assess the intervention's impact on clinical outcomes and prescriber workflows. These evaluations should involve diverse healthcare settings and patient populations to ensure generalisability and scalability. More broadly, CDSS tools should integrate with local prescribing guidelines to ensure alignment with institutional protocols and to help clinicians make informed decisions based on local best practices. Development of comprehensive training is essential to ensure that clinicians are proficient at using new interventions, training should include system navigation, interpretation of recommendations and how to integrate the system into existing workflows to maximise user adoption and minimise errors.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates the potential of an indication-based, patient-specific prescribing tool, to reduce error, improve efficiency and reduce user workload in healthcare settings. The findings underscore the importance of integrating human factors and usability engineering principles into the development of CDSS to optimise user experience and effectiveness. Indication-based, patient-specific prescribing tools represent a promising advancement in medication safety technology, with implications for enhancing patient care and healthcare system efficiency.

X Calandra Feather @calandrafeather and Bryony Dean Franklin @BryonyDF

Contributors CF was responsible for all parts of the study process, including protocol development, data collection, data analysis and the writing of the manuscript. CF is responsible for the overall content, as guarantor. JC provided advice for the statistical analysis and interpretation of the data and also provided critical revisions to the manuscript. NA and AD provided supervision throughout the project, contributed to the study conception and approved the final manuscript for submission. BDF provided supervision throughout the project, contributed to the study conception, methods, analysis and provided critical revisions to the manuscript. All contributors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Funding This study was supported by the NIHR North-West London Patient Safety Research Collaboration (NIHR204292) and the NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre (1215-20013).

Competing interests NA is a director of and shareholder in Dosium Holdings, a company developing medication-related clinical decision software for use in electronic prescribing systems. CF is an employee of and shareholder in Dosium Holdings. AD is also a shareholder in Dosium Holdings. BDF is an editor at *BMJ Quality and Safety* and has previously supervised a PhD student who was part funded by Cerner.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants. The study received Health Research Authority (HRA) ethical approval (IRAS project ID: 315652, REC reference 22/HRA/2896). Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link

to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Calandra Feather <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1322-6589>

Jonathan Clarke <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1495-7746>

Bryony Dean Franklin <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2892-1245>

REFERENCES

- Medication Without Harm. Global patient safety challenge on medication safety. 2017.
- Elliott RA, Camacho E, Jankovic D, *et al*. Economic analysis of the prevalence and clinical and economic burden of medication error in England. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2021;30:96–105.
- Tolley CL, Slight SP, Husband AK, *et al*. Improving medication-related clinical decision support. *Am J Health Syst Pharm* 2018;75:239–46.
- MHRA. Guidance on applying human factors and usability engineering of medical devices including drug-device combination products in great britain. 2021.35.
- Shah SN, Seger DL, Fiskio JM, *et al*. Comparison of Medication Alerts from Two Commercial Applications in the USA. *Drug Saf* 2021;44:661–8.
- Feather C. Realising the untapped potential of indication documentation and indication-based prescribing. Blog BMJ Quality & Safety. Available: <https://blogs.bmj.com/qualitysafety/2022/10/25/realising-the-untapped-potential-of-indication-documentation-and-indication-based-prescribing/> [Accessed 3 Feb 2024].
- Grissinger M. Is an Indication-Based Prescribing System in Our Future? *P T* 2019;44:232–66.
- Schiff GD, Lambert BL, Wright A. Prescribing medications with indications: time to flip the script. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2023;32:315–8.
- Feather C, Appelbaum N, Darzi A, *et al*. Indication documentation and indication-based prescribing within electronic prescribing systems: a systematic review and narrative synthesis. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2023;32:357–68.
- Garabedian PM, Wright A, Newbury I, *et al*. Comparison of a Prototype for Indications-Based Prescribing With 2 Commercial Prescribing Systems. *JAMA Netw Open* 2019;2:e191514.
- Creswell JW. 3rd Edition. Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. 2009.
- Guetterman TC, Manojlovich M. Grand rounds in methodology: designing for integration in mixed methods research. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2024;33:470–8.
- Cerner powerchart. Kansas City, Missouri, USA: Cerner Corporation, Available: <https://www.cerner.com/>
- NICE. British national formulary. Available: <https://bnf.nice.org.uk> [Accessed 26 Apr 2024].
- NICE. British national formulary for children. Available: <https://bnfc.nice.org.uk> [Accessed 26 Apr 2024].
- Kang M, Ragan BG, Park JH. Issues in outcomes research: an overview of randomization techniques for clinical trials. 2008 Available: www.nata.org/jat
- Nasa. NASA task load index. human mental workload. 2006. Available: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=16243365
- Appelbaum N, Clarke J, Feather C, *et al*. Medication errors during simulated paediatric resuscitations: a prospective, observational human reliability analysis. *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e032686.
- Cleophas T, Zwinderman A. Quantile Regression in Clinical Research. *Comp anal for data at a loss of homog* 2021.
- Hart A. Mann-Whitney test is not just a test of medians: differences in spread can be important. *BMJ* 2001;323:391–3.
- STATA be version 18.0. StataCorp LLC, Available: <https://www.stata.com/>
- Braun V, Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qual Res Psychol* 2006;3:77–101.
- Braun Virginia, Clarke Victoria. *Successful qualitative research: a practical guide for beginners*. SAGE, 2013.
- Braun V, Clarke V. Reflecting on reflexive thematic analysis. *Qual Res Sport Exerc Health* 2019;11:589–97.
- Cheng A, Kessler D, Mackinnon R, *et al*. Reporting guidelines for health care simulation research: extensions to the CONSORT and STROBE statements. *Adv Simul (Lond)* 2016;1:25.
- Schiff G, Volk LA, Wright A, *et al*. Enhancing Medication CPOE Quality & Safety by Indications Based Prescribing. *F R* 2018;1–20.
- Wade VA, Elliott JA, Hiller JE. Clinician acceptance is the key factor for sustainable telehealth services. *Qual Health Res* 2014;24:682–94.
- Greenhalgh T, Robert G, Bate P, *et al*. How to Spread Good Ideas A systematic review of the literature on diffusion, dissemination and sustainability of innovations in health service delivery and organisation. *Qual Health Res* 2014;24:682–94.
- Greenhalgh T, Swinglehurst D, Stones R. Rethinking resistance to ‘big IT’: a sociological study of why and when healthcare staff do not use nationally mandated information and communication technologies. *Health Serv Deliv Res* 2014;2:1–86.
- Jones MD, McGrogan A, Raynor DK, *et al*. User-testing guidelines to improve the safety of intravenous medicines administration: a randomised in situ simulation study. *BMJ Qual Saf* 2021;30:17–26.
- Akhiloufi H, Verhaegh SJC, Jaspers MWM, *et al*. A usability study to improve a clinical decision support system for the prescription of antibiotic drugs. *PLoS One* 2019;14:e0223073.
- McCulloch P. Fixing patient safety: Are we nearly there yet? *BMJ Qual Saf* 2024;33:539–42.
- Available: <https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/international-doctors/life-and-work-in-the-uk/toolkit-for-doctors-new-to-the-uk/doctors-titles-explained> [Accessed 13 May 2024].

Online Supplementary Information

Appendix 1 – *Concurrent triangulation methods applied to this study*

Appendix 2 - *User interface of intervention tool Touchdose - indication selection page for omeprazole*

Appendix 3 - *User interface of intervention tool Touchdose - selected dose recommendation page for omeprazole. Patient-specific, indication-based dose recommendation presented to user.*

Appendix 4 - *Block randomisation groups*

Appendix 5- *Simulated scenarios for Group 1 (order of medication set and intervention arm determined by group)*

Appendix 6 - *Semi-structured interview topic guide*

Appendix 7 - *Error scoring example - Prescribing scenario, anticipated answer and potential errors as presented to error scoring panel for discussion.*

Appendix 8 - *Univariate and multivariate lower (25th) quantile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe*

Appendix 9 - *Univariate and multivariate median quantile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe*

Appendix 10 - *Univariate and multivariate upper (75th) percentile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe*

Appendix 11 - *Time to prescribe box and whisker plot comparison by arm*

Appendix 12 - *Hierarchical task analysis for the control arm erroneous medication orders.*

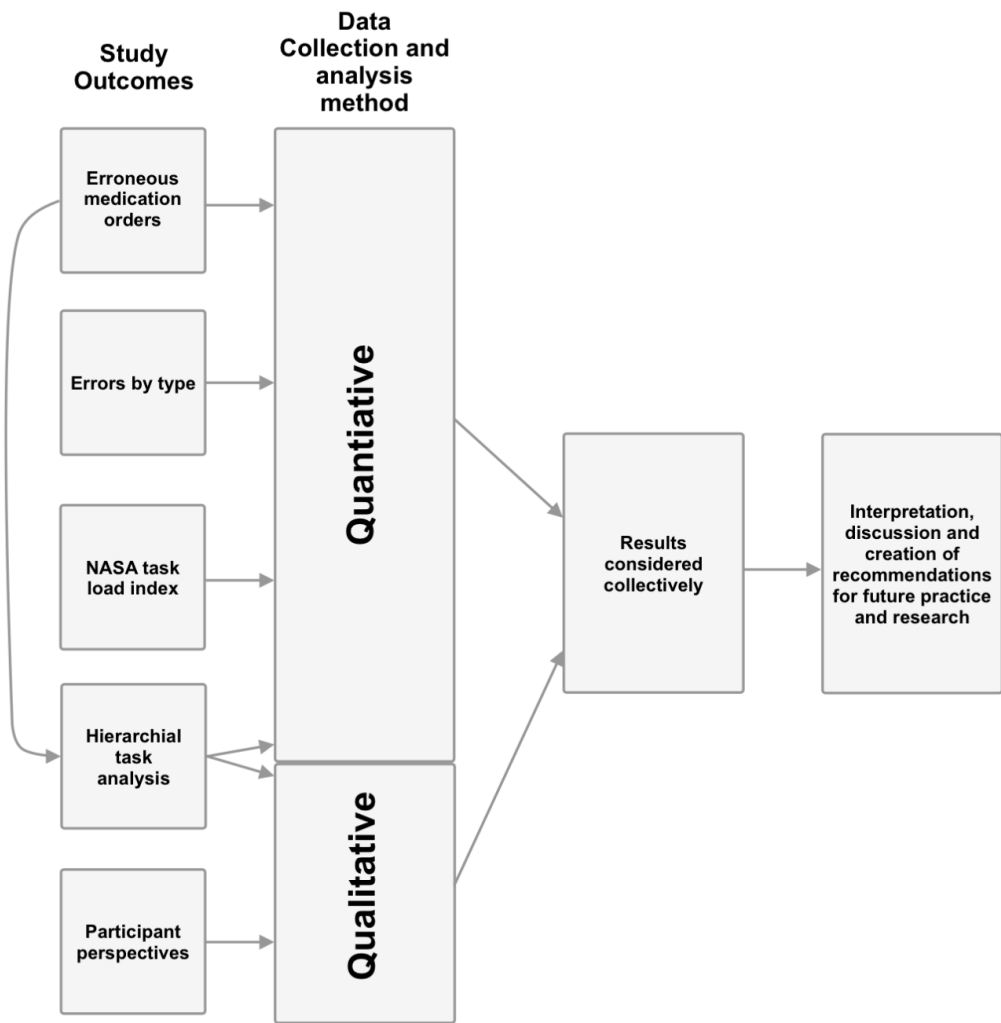
Appendix 13 - *Hierarchical task analysis for the Touchdose (intervention) arm erroneous medication orders*

Appendix 14 - *NASA-Task load index (TLX) results by arm and TLX domain*

Appendix 15 - *Box and whisker plots of NASA Task load index (TLX) overall score across all domains, for control and intervention (Touchdose) arms*

Appendix 16 - *Box and whisker plots of NASA Task load index (TLX) scores, by each domain, for control and intervention (Touchdose) arms*

Appendix 1 – Concurrent triangulation methods applied to this study



Appendix 2 User interface of intervention tool Touchdose - indication selection page for omeprazole

FRANCIS, Rebecca

New

Patients

Age

Sex

Weight

Height

BSA

BMI

14 yrs

4 m

Female

45 kg

145 cm

1.4 m²

21.4

Medication

Indication

About

Manual

Medication / Indication

Omeprazole

Search 7 indications

INDICATION

SOURCE

Acid-related dyspepsia

BNFC

Fat malabsorption despite pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy in cystic fibrosis

BNFC

Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

BNFC

Helicobacter pylori eradication in combination with amoxicillin and clarithromycin; or in combination with amoxicillin and metronidazole; or in combination with clarithromycin and metronidazole

BNFC

Treatment of benign gastric ulcers including those complicating NSAID therapy

BNFC

Treatment of duodenal ulcers including those complicating NSAID therapy

BNFC

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

BNFC

Appendix 3 User interface of intervention tool Touchdose - selected dose recommendation page for omeprazole. Patient-specific, indication-based dose recommendation presented to user.

FRANCIS, Rebecca

New

Patients

Age

Sex

Weight

Height

BSA

BMI

14 yrs

4 m

Female

45 kg

145 cm

1.4 m²

21.4

Medication

Indication

About

Manual

Medication / Indication / Dose recommendation / Selected dose recommendation

Omeprazole

BNFC

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

By intravenous infusion. 40 mg once daily.

Dose type

Standard

Route

Intravenous

Method

Infusion

Dose

40 mg

Frequency

Once daily

PRN

No

Appendix 4 Block randomisation groups

	Group 1 (n = 6)	Group 2 (n = 6)	Group 3 (n = 6)	Group 4 (n = 6)
Period 1	Set 1 Control	Set 2 Intervention	Set 1 Intervention	Set 2 Control
Period 2	Set 2 Intervention	Set 1 Control	Set 2 Control	Set 1 Intervention

n = number of participants randomised to each group that participated in the study

Appendix 5 Simulated scenarios for Group 1 (order of medication set and intervention arm determined by group)

Group 1								
		Name	Patient information	Date of Birth	Medical Records Number	Medication	Indication	Route required
Practice	Intervention	Susan Burnett	Female, 60 years, 58kg, 140cm	07/07/1962	31437555	Lorazepam	Anxiety	Oral
		John Aspen	Male, 20 years, 98kg, 170cm	07/07/2002	31493904	Tobramycin	Sepsis, severe infection	IV
Set 1	Control	Bob Wills	Male, 75 years, 80kg, 170cm	07/07/1947	31437471	Diltiazem (Dilzem brand) SR	Angina – starting dose	Oral
		Nicholas Apple	Male, 55 years, 98kg, 175cm	07/07/1967	31437542	Mercaptopurine	Chronic Myeloid leukaemia, initial dose, unable to take tablets	Oral, *liquid
		Rebecca Francis	Female, 13 years, 45kg, 145cm	07/07/2009	31437497	Omeprazole	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	IV
		Steve Knight	Male, 20 years, 98kg, 170cm	07/07/2002	31437474	Aciclovir	Treatment of Herpes zoster infection	IV
		Elliot Holmes	Male, 18 years, 67kg, 185cm	07/07/2004	31437476	Fosfomycin	Osteomyelitis when first-line treatments are inappropriate or ineffective	IV
Please complete Questionnaire before continuing								
Set 2	Intervention	Jennifer Collins	Female, 60 years, 58kg, 155cm	07/07/1962	31437530	Levofloxacin	Chronic pulmonary infections due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cystic fibrosis	Neb
		Alfred Allan	Male, 11 years, 37kg, 130cm	07/07/2011	31437494	Caspofungin	Invasive candidiasis, Loading dose	IV
		Marius Dixon	Male, 6 months, 8.5kg, 69cm	07/05/2022	31437552	Omeprazole	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, severe reflux not resolved on Omeprazole 10mg OD	Oral
		John Smith	Male, 60 years, 117kg, 200cm	07/07/1962	31437468	Vancomycin	Cellulitis – initial loading dose	IV
		Lena Herring	Female, 11 years, 50kg, 1.54m	07/07/2011	31437553	Azithromycin	Prevention of secondary case of invasive group A streptococcal infection, in patients who are allergic to penicillin.	Oral
Please complete Questionnaire before you leave								

Legend: kg- kilograms IV - intravenous, Neb- nebuliser, OD- once daily

Appendix 6- Semi-structured interview topic guide

Touchdose user testing questions-

- Please tell me how you found today's user testing session.
 - Could you describe how you found using Touchdose to complete the prescribing tasks.
 - How did this compare with your current prescribing practice?
- What effect do you think a system such as Touchdose could have on your prescribing practice?
 - If positive, in what way?
 - If negative, in what way?
 - Is there anything that you think would benefit from changing/improving?

Indication-based prescribing workflow questions –

- Did you utilise the option to search by indication as opposed to by medication first?
- How does this align with your current prescribing workflow, both your mental workflow and decision making as well as the physical act of prescribing, for example entering the information onto the prescription?
- Would you consider an indication-*first* prescribing workflow to be better/worse/the same as current prescribing workflows. For example, searching for an indication and then selecting a medication, rather than searching for the medication.

Probes –

- Can you expand on that
- Do you have any examples –
 - where this would have been useful...?
 - where this may have hindered...?
 - specific patient groups
 - specific medication types – antimicrobial stewardship

Appendix 7 Error scoring example - Prescribing scenario, anticipated answer and potential errors as presented to error scoring panel for discussion.

Name	Patient info	DOB	Medication	Indication	Route required
Rebecca Francis	Female, 13 years, 45kg, 145cm	07/07/2009	Omeprazole	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	IV

Anticipated answer – Omeprazole, 40mg, OD, IV, infusion

27	60mg, OD, IV, infusion
28	20mg, OD, oral, administer most appropriate formulation
29	20mg, once only, oral, gastro-resistant capsule
30	20mg, OD, oral, gastro-resistant capsule
31	20mg, OD, IV, infusion

Appendix 8 Univariate and multivariate lower (25th) quantile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe

Time to prescribe 25 th Quartile regression	Univariate Model			Multivariate Model		
	Coef (s)	95% confidence interval	p value	Coef (s)	95% confidence interval	p value
<i>Arm</i>						
Control						
Intervention	-17	-35.07 – 1.07	0.07	-14	-32.40 – 4.40	0.14
<i>Period</i>						
Period 1						
Period 2	14	-3.03 – 31.03	0.11	11	-7.4 – 29.40	0.24
<i>Set</i>						
Set 1	-17	-35.59 – 1.58	0.07	-11	-29.33 – 7.33	0.24
Set 2						
Coef – coefficient, (s)- seconds. Bold indicates reference category.						

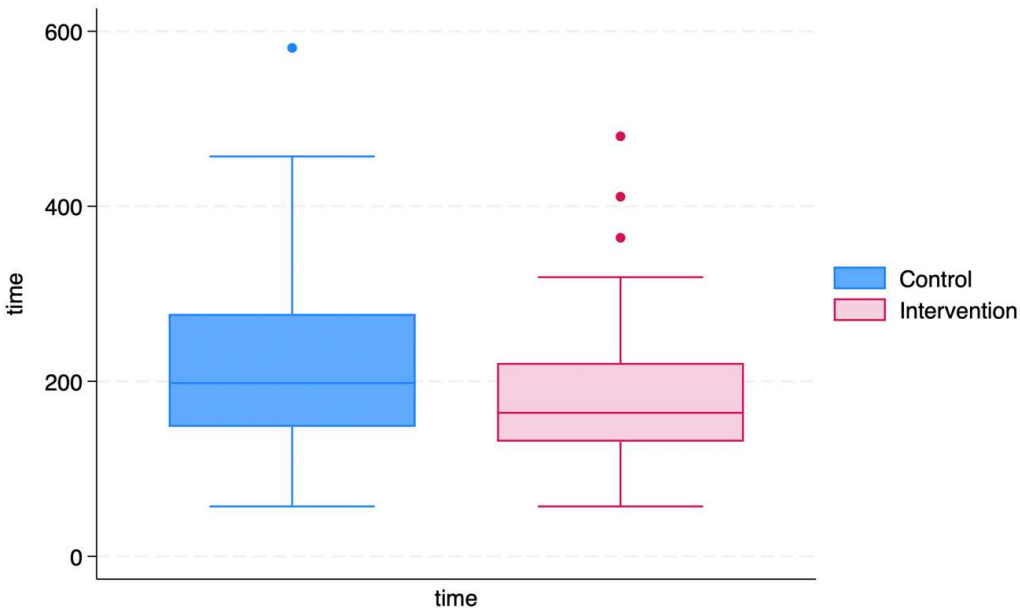
Appendix 9 Univariate and multivariate median quartile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe

Time to prescribe <i>Median quartile regression</i>	Univariate Model			Multivariate Model		
	Coef (s)	95% confidence interval	p value	Coef (s)	95% confidence interval	p value
<i>Arm</i>						
Control						
Intervention	-35	-62.42 – -7.54	0.01	-36	-63.87 – -8.12	<0.01
<i>Period</i>						
Period 1						
Period 2	19	-5.77 – 43.77	0.13	15	-12.88 – 42.88	0.29
<i>Set</i>						
Set 1	-17	-43.21 – 9.2	0.20	-21	-48.76 – 6.76	0.14
Set 2						
Coef – coefficient, (s)- seconds. Bold indicates reference category.						

Appendix 10 Univariate and multivariate upper (75th) percentile regression outputs for models examining the relationship between the variable of interest (Arm), the covariates (Period and Set) and time to prescribe

Time to prescribe <i>75th Quartile regression</i>	Univariate Model			Multivariate Model		
	Coef	95% confidence interval	p value	Coef	95% confidence interval	p value
<i>Arm</i>						
Control						
Intervention	-56	-103.75 – -8.25	0.02	-80	-127.17 – -32.82	<0.01
<i>Period</i>						
Period 1	36	-7.88 – 79.88	0.11	43	-4.17 – 90.17	0.07
Period 2						
<i>Set</i>						
Set 1	-17	-63.20 – 29.20	0.47	-18	-64.97 – 28.98	0.45
Set 2						
Coef – coefficient, (s)- seconds. Bold indicates reference category.						

Appendix 11 Time to prescribe box and whisker plot comparison by arm



Appendix 12 Hierarchical task analysis for the control arm erroneous medication orders. BNF: British National Formulary. IBW: ideal body weight. BSA = body surface area.

Medication	Note	Step(s) associated as contributory factor to error (number relates to workflow flow chart)	Number of occurrences across Control arm
Aciclovir	Failure to identify dose requires calculation using IBW as patient obese	3.3/4.4	4
Aciclovir	Failure to identify patient specific route requirement on scenario, therefore dose, route, frequency incorrect	0/3.2	1
Aciclovir	Failure to calculate dose based on IBW, inappropriate rounding of dose. (Correctly identified that IBW dose was required)	4.3/5.3	1
Caspofungin	Failure to identify and apply max dose to BSA calculated dose	3.3/4.4	4
Caspofungin	Failure to identify and apply loading dose (lower maintenance dose prescribed)	0 / 3.2	1
Caspofungin	Failure to calculate correct dose using BSA	4.4	1
Caspofungin	Failure to identify and apply max dose to BSA calculated dose	3.3/4.4	1
Diltiazem	Dose for adult patient given rather than elderly patient (patient aged 75years)	3.2	3
Diltiazem	Failure to identify brand specific dosing recommendation, leads to dose, form, brand error	3.2, 5.4/5.8/5.9	1
Diltiazem	Adult dose recommendation transcribed from BNF, using partially completed order sentence for a specific Brand. Therefore dose, brand and frequency incorrect.	3.2/5.3	1
Diltiazem	Failure to identify brand specific dosing recommendation, leads to dose and brand error	0 / 3.2	1

Diltiazem	Failure to identify brand specific dosing recommendation and elderly dose recommendation, therefore dose, frequency and brand error	3.2/ 5.9	1
Fosfomycin	Failure to identify and apply max dose limit	3.3/4.4	1
Levofloxacin	incorrect route, BNF stated inhalation of nebulised solution. order states route inhalation, form solution.	5.6	1
Mercaptopurine	Form error, prescribes tablets instead of oral suspension. Failure to identify patient specific needs from scenario, (it is also the incorrect dose for by tablet)	0/3.2	1
Mercaptopurine	Failure to identify patient specific form requirement on scenario, therefore dose and form incorrect.	0/3.2	1
Mercaptopurine	Selection of a partially completed order sentence with tablet as pre-specified form, failure to edit form to patient specific route requirement.	5.8	1
Mercaptopurine	Failure to calculate dose per meters squared and to input dose correctly ("25mg/m" entered as dose)	4.3/5.4	1
Omeprazole A	Failure to identify patient specific route requirement on scenario, therefore dose, route and form incorrect.	0/3.2	2
Omeprazole A	Using BNF for paediatric patient, prescribes adult dose	3.1/3.2	1
Omeprazole A	Failure to identify and apply route specific dose recommendation	3.2	1
Omeprazole B	Failure to identify and apply max dose limit	3.3/4.4	2
Omeprazole B	Failure to identify patient specific information regarding current dose on scenario, therefore dose error as dose prescribed was less than patients current dose and failure to 'increase if necessary to 20mg'	0/3.2	1
Vancomycin	Failure to calculate correct per kilogram dose	4.3	1

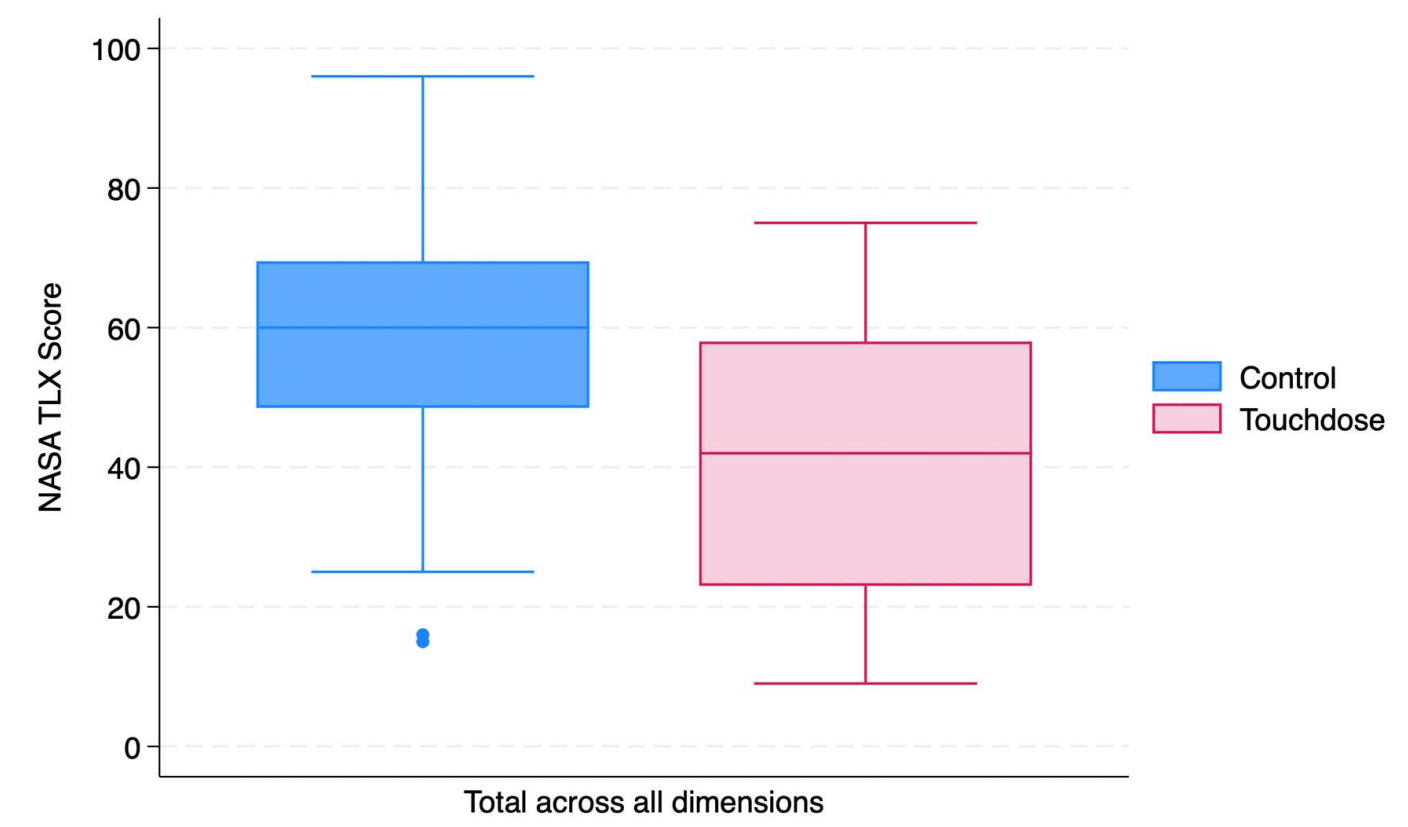
Appendix 13 Hierarchical task analysis for the Touchdose (intervention) arm erroneous medication orders

Medication scenario	Contributory factor to error	Step(s) associated as contributory factor to error (number relates to workflow flow chart)	Number of occurrences across the intervention arm
Omeprazole A	Failure to identify patient specific route requirement on scenario, therefore dose, route and form incorrect.	0	3
Omeprazole B	Failure to identify patient specific information regarding current dose on scenario, therefore dose error as dose prescribed was less than patients current dose and failure to 'increase if necessary to 20mg'	0 / (5.3)	2
Azithromycin	Failure to launch required patient in Cerner (participant prescribed medication for the previous patient).	1.1	1
Mercaptopurine	Failure to input a single dose (participant prescribed dose as a range)	6.5	1
Mercaptopurine	Incorrect dose for route prescribed	5.3 / (6.5)	1

Appendix 14 NASA-Task load index (TLX) results by arm and TLX domain

Group		Overall task load	Mental demand	Physical demand	Temporal demand	Performance	Effort	Frustration
Control	Mean	57.21	12.9	4.66	8.87	7.95	12.08	10.7
Intervention	Mean	41.45	9.5	3.25	6.66	7.62	8.25	6.17
Mann-Witney	P value	<0.01	0.03	<0.30	0.06	<0.44	<0.01	<0.01

Appendix 15 Box and whisker plots of NASA Task load index (TLX) overall score across all domains, for control and intervention (Touchdose) arms



Appendix 16 Box and whisker plots of NASA Task load index (TLX) scores, by each domain, for control and intervention (Touchdose) arms

