Improves health care quality, reduces medical errors, and advances the delivery of appropriate, evidence-based medical care. Reduces health care costs resulting from inefficiency, medical errors, inappropriate care, and incomplete information. Although the use of these technologies is supported by the reports and legislation reviewed here, the overriding themes and the future state described in the HIT gap analysis focus less on specific technologies and more on the general approach to HIT implementation and utilization. Executive order 13335: Incentives for the use of health information technology and establishing the position of the National Health Information Coordinator. Healthcare Human Factors, Techna Institute, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada. 2. we will explore three paradoxes of health technology design that can confound and mislead both designers and engineers in developing health technologies. constraints. In the requirements gathering stage. As described by Firesmith [12]. as described by Hmelo-Silver and Pfeffer [11]. or distractions happened [13]. and features to be included in the final product.10. The use of human factors methods to identify and mitigate safety issues in radiation therapy. bm. Primary care physicians’ experience with electronic medical records: Barriers to implementation in a fee-for-service environment. CA: Morgan Kaufmann. performance.