



Utilization of integrated health kiosks: A systematic review

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Abstract

Background: In some countries, integrated health kiosks are used to provide some services and information. However, it is still not officially included in many countries' health systems. The purpose of this study was to gather and summarize different aspects of using health kiosks in countries.

Methods: Five English databases, including Web of Science, Cochrane Library, PubMed / Medline, Embase and Scopus, were explored from 2001 to 2018, using words related to three concepts: health, design and development, and kiosk. Different dimensions of health kiosks utilization in the world were identified and analyzed thematically.

Results: Out of 918 search results, 37 articles were included in the study and analyzed. Most of them were conducted in the United States and addressed the development, implementation, design, or feasibility of utilizing integrated health kiosks. The different aspects of kiosk utilization were categorized into 6 dimensions: services provided, deployment location, user characteristics and variables of accepting kiosks, notable design and construction points, their benefits and effectiveness, and finally, the challenges of using kiosks.

Conclusion: This study found that health kiosks are promising, cost-effective and multifunctional tools; if included in the formal health system of countries, they may improve health indicators in countries. However, before deploying, their challenges and concerns need to be investigated and addressed.

Keywords: Health kiosk, Utilization, Implementation, Systematic review

Conflicts of Interest: None declared

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Introduction

The health kiosks play an important role in health care industry (1). They are touch screen computer-based terminals which are usually standing in public or specialized health areas (1-4). Unlike old versions of kiosks, opportunistic, the integrated kiosks are not just limited to providing information and consulting services but turning to hygienic, diagnostic and sometimes medical services (4-6). They make the provision of services and supply of medicines cheaper, faster, and easier, tailored to the client's time and desire (2).

Its benefits, the increased efficiency and cost-saving (7), increased accessibility, saving staff and patients' time, and

reduced health-care weaknesses (8), improved patient safety (9), improved self-care and management of chronic diseases (10), reduced medication errors caused by the discrepancy between drug prescriptions (11), and identification and screening of new chronic diseases (12) have been mentioned in various studies. They can also provide some health services in disasters.

On the other hand, there are some concerns about the use of health kiosks too. Device and data security and quality, privacy, service tariff, advertising protocol, and – most importantly- the inability to convey the emotions, hope, and convenience to patients need to be thought out;

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↑What is “already known” in this topic:

Health kiosks are widely used in some countries and can significantly improve the health indicators.

→What this article adds:

This study provided a comprehensive view of how health kiosks are used in the world and its results can be used in decision making about integrating kiosks into the formal health system of countries.

and the right solutions should be found (13).

Yet, this tool has not been included in some countries' formal health systems. The policymakers and investors require a comprehensive view of experiences in different countries to be justified to develop and deploy kiosks. The managers also need to know how to deliver services through kiosks, what will be the outcomes, what are benefits and challenges, etc.

The diversity of health kiosks and provided services, on the other hand, it has led to inconsistency in the findings of studies. For example, Chan et al. found that these kiosks are welcomed more at shopping centers, docks, walk-in centers, and "Kwik Save" supermarkets (14), while Jones et al. showed that they are more welcomed at specialized medical places (1); Similarly, Eva et al. showed that the majority of kiosk users are women aged 30-50 years old, with postgraduate education and above, and with medium- upper income (75- 150 \$) (15), while Chan et al. believed that the gender, age, education level, race, neighborhood, and length of stay of users in the clinic waiting room did not significantly affect the effectiveness of kiosks (14).

Despite limited systematic studies in this area, the current highly changing environment, especially in the health technology industry, necessitates the periodical updating of information (16). Therefore, this study aimed to investigate all studies that had been conducted from 2001 to 2018 which revealed how the health kiosks are being used over the countries in order to provide a comprehensive vision and sufficient evidence about installing kiosks for health decision-makers in other countries.

Methods

This study was conducted according to the systematic review and meta-analytic (PRISMA) reporting guide (17). Studies with the following criteria were included in the review: 1- Related to integrated kiosks. 2- Describing how to use the kiosks. 3- Available in English. 4- Published between 2001 and September 2018. The exclusion criteria were: 1- Focus solely on technical, specialized, and software dimensions of developing kiosks. 2- Non-scientific articles such as newsletters or reports and 3- Poor quality of the study.

To identify eligible studies, we used three search strategies; searching electronic databases, reference mining, and searching web databases.

1. Searching electronic databases: Five databases, including Web of Science, Cochrane Library, PubMed / Medline, Embase and Scopus, were searched from 2001 until the end of September 2018. Three word groups including health, design and development, and kiosk were searched. Since this study investigated the integrated health kiosks, the studies associated with opportunistic kiosks (first generation kiosks) were ignored. An example of searching on the scopus database is provided in the Appendix.

2. Reference mining: After finding related articles, their references were reviewed, and in the case of meeting inclusion criteria, they were manually searched on Google, Google Scholar, or the journal site.

3. Searching websites: To find some gray literature, Google, Google Scholar, and some specialized health kiosk websites (<https://kiosk.com> and <https://www.kioskmarketplace.com>) were searched.

The searches were independently conducted by two researchers and verified by a third person. Finally, the duplicate articles were removed using Endnote X9 software.

Figure 1 illustrates the process of selecting articles in PRISMA format. Out of 918 search results, and after removing the duplicates, 429 articles were investigated. Two researchers independently skimmed through the titles and abstracts of the papers and matched them with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of two researchers were compared at each stage and consulted with a third party in the case of disagreements. We read papers in full text when they seemed to meet the eligibility criteria.

To perform a methodological quality assessment of the studies, a researcher-made checklist consisting of 10 questions was used. Each researcher independently reviewed the studies. The disagreements were resolved through discussion and arbitration by the third person.

Each line of selected articles was studied completely by two researchers independently to extract the data. The relevant data along with the name of authors, year of completion, country, the purpose of study, location of kiosk deployment, and type of provided services were recorded in a researcher-made form (Table 1).

The selected studies were categorized by purpose and listed in Table 1. The data collection form was designed based on identified dimensions in studies (Table 1). Then, the collected data was classified and thematically analyzed.

Results

Finally, 37 articles were included in the study (Fig. 1).

According to Table 1, the purpose of 10 studies was to evaluate users' opinions about acceptability, usability, satisfaction, and adaptation of kiosks; 19 studies addressed the development, implementation, design, or feasibility of utilizing integrated health kiosks; 6 studies evaluated their effectiveness; 3 studies examined them in terms of cost; 2 studies evaluated the kiosks; and 4 studies assessed the role of kiosks in the health system (Some studies investigate more than one objective).

Figure 2 also shows the explanation of identified dimensions at studies. Most studies referred to the type of service provided in kiosks. The issue "notable design and construction points" was less considered in studies.

The literature review results are provided in six categories: offered services in kiosks, their benefits and effectiveness, deployment locations, user characteristics and variables of accepting kiosks, requirements needed to be considered in designing and constructing the kiosks, and challenges and disadvantages of using kiosks.

1. Provided service

The functions of integrated health kiosks were classified into prevention, treatment and diagnosis, counseling and training, patient profile and history, and others (Table 2). Some functions of kiosks overlap in classification.

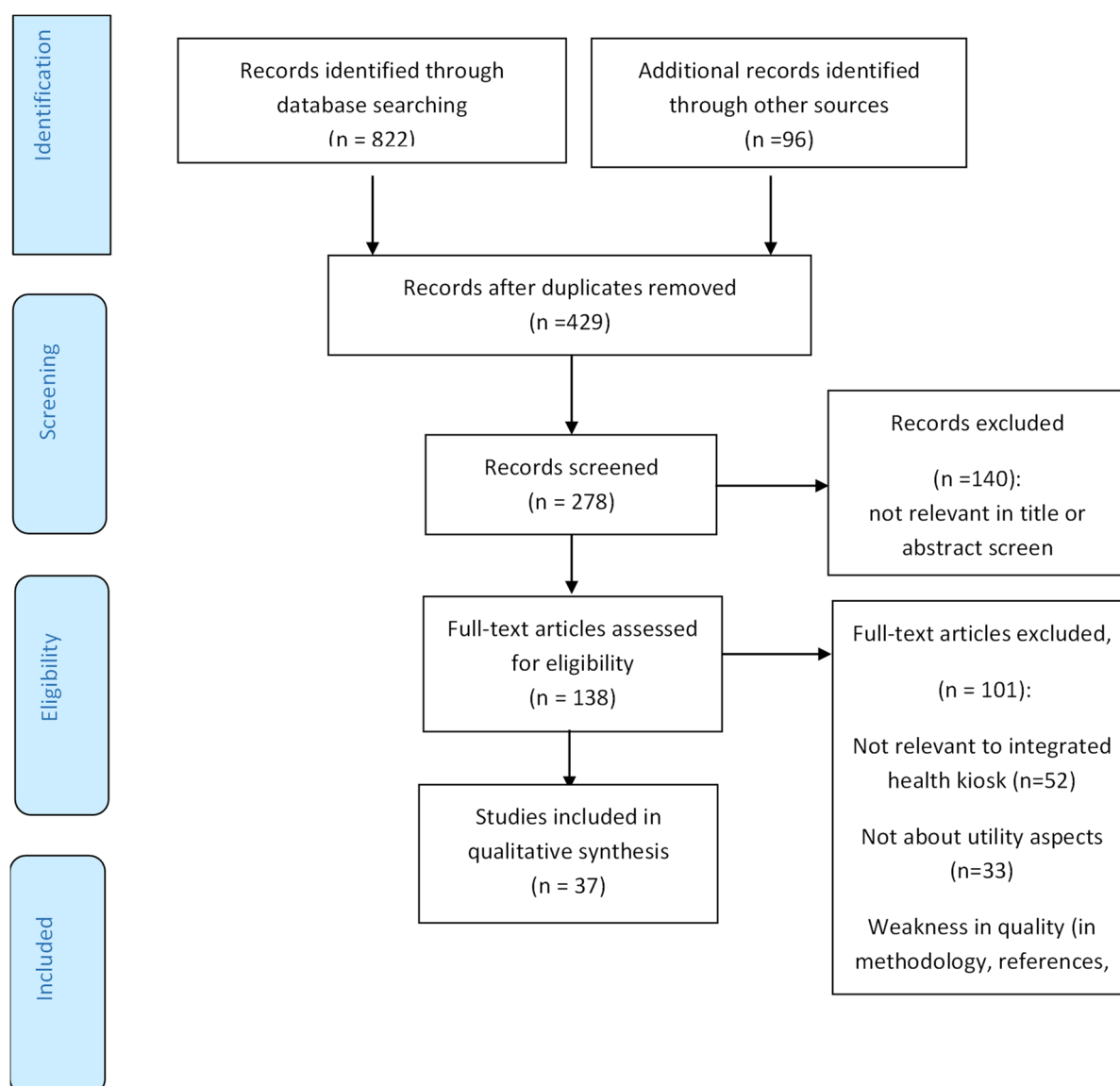


Fig. 1. Literature search flow diagram

2. Benefits and effectiveness of kiosks

Studies investigated the effectiveness of kiosks were 13; two articles confirmed the effectiveness of kiosks in managing asymptomatic urinary tract infections in women (15, 18). Also, the decreased mortality due to reduction of superstitions in health area (19), improvement of health status among elderly people (20), management of drug use (11), accurate results of kiosks in controlling vital symptoms (11) such as hypertension (10, 21), effective nutritional management (14), increased HIV screening (22), increased mental illness screening (23), and saving time for nurses without decreasing the quality and accuracy of services (24) were confirmed in studies. The utilization of kiosks in the emergency department also reduced the number of patients who departed before contacting a triage provider (25).

Other benefits listed in reviewed studies are as follows: Reduced patient waiting time (18), reduced superstitions

and subsequently reduced neonatal mortality (19), easier blood pressure control, increased patient participation in self-care, and saving staff time (21, 26), reduced need for physicians and health care providers, especially primary health care (10), increased health and prevention literacy (14), easy training of staff at the workplace, more screening of people at risk, self-care training according to individual characteristics, staff biometric tracking, integration between individual biometric data and online health records, increased patient satisfaction due to reduced waiting time, increased service delivery, paying more attention to patient privacy, increased patient power, higher accuracy of demographic information in patient's record, better management of chronic diseases, better access to health care services (6) and saving users time (27).

3. Locations

The deployment locations of kiosks are listed in Table 3.

Table 1. Characteristic of the studies included in the systematic review

	Author (Year)	Country	Issue (Purpose)	Categorized aims	Setting	Service provided by the kiosk
1	Olufunmilola, et al. (2018)	USA	To explore the acceptability, usability, usefulness, and overall satisfaction of health kiosks (18)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation	African American majority community settings such as churches and community centers	Health
2	Hsieh, et al. (2014)	USA	To evaluate the feasibility and the patient acceptability of integrating a kiosk into routine practice for offering (19)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation - Development, implement, design, feasibility	ED	HIV testing
3	Eva, et al. (2006)	USA	To validate and implement a computer module for the health kiosk (16)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Urgent care clinic	Management of uncomplicated urinary tract infections (UTI)
4	Maunder, et al. (2018)	Canada	To develop an internet self-assessment resource that fills the identified gap and collects data to generate and test hypotheses about health, to test its feasibility, and to describe the characteristics of its users (20)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation - Development, implement, design, feasibility	Not reported; Entire care clinic	Overall mental and physical health
5	Sara L, et al. (2012)	USA	To check the effectiveness of kiosks (21)	- Evaluate the effectiveness	Hospital urgent care clinic/EDs	diagnose and expedite treatment of urinary tract infections (UTI)
6	Sherilyn KD, et al. (2012)	Canada	To develop an economic model based on the use of pharmacy-based blood pressure kiosks for case finding of remunerable medication therapy management (MTM) opportunities (14)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility - Evaluate the effectiveness	Pharmacies	Pharmacy-based blood pressure
7	Venkatesh, et al. (2016)	India	To examine how the use of one ICT intervention specifically, eHealth kiosks disseminating authenticated and accessible medical information, can alleviate the problem of high infant mortality (22)	- Evaluate the effectiveness	Rural India/ villages	Infant care awareness and to modify healthcare behaviors.
8	Zwicker M, et al. (2012)	Germany	To identify possibilities pertaining to how health kiosks can be adapted to ensure that all people can use these, effectively and efficiently (23)	- Effect on health system overall	-	-
9	MacDonald, et al. (2014)	New Zealand	To introduce a healthcare robot system and examine it in a real environment (24)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Private and public spaces	managing older people health conditions
10	Lesselroth BJ, et al. (2009)	USA	To describe the design and implementation of Automated Patient History Intake Device (APHID), an ambulatory check-in kiosks (13)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Pharmacies in ambulatory clinics serving a veteran population	Allow patients to review their demographic and medical names, dosage, frequency, and pictures of their medications before their appointment.

Table 1. Ctd

	Author (Year)	Country	Issue (Purpose)	Categorized aims	Setting	Service provided by the kiosk
11	Lyu Y, et al. (2015)	China	To design and optimization of a prototype healthcare kiosk to collect vital signs measures (25)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Public spaces	Vital signs measures
12	Courtney, K. et al. (2013)	USA	To design and development of a multi-user health kiosk intended for independent use (26)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Underserved populations	-
13	Grace Ng, et al. (2016)	Singapore	To describe the development and usage of an automated healthcare kiosk for the management (12)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation - Development, implement, design, feasibility	Primary care setting.	Patients with stable chronic disease
14	Hopfer S, et al. (2017)	Tanzania	describing the adaptation process of re-designing & implementing an NCI research tested intervention program (RTIP) (27)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Community clinic setting	HPV testing
15	Green B, et al. (2016)	USA	To evaluate BP kiosk acceptability, usability, and impact on the workflow of patient BP self-measurement (28)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation - Evaluate the effectiveness	Primary care clinics.	BP and vital signs measures
16	Grace Ng, et al. (2018)	Singapore	To evaluate the health outcomes of patients with chronic disease who are on kiosk management compared with patients who are on routine management by nurse clinicians (29)	- Evaluate the effectiveness	Primary care setting.	Managing patients with chronic disease
17	Chung CF, et al. (2016)	USA	To evaluate BP kiosk acceptability and usability, as well as its effects on the workflow (30)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation - Evaluate the effectiveness	Primary care clinic.	BP measures
18	Jones JT, et al. (2008)	USA	Investigating the Effect of implementation of Health kiosks in the ED on the LWBS Index (Emergency Departures of Patients Without Visits of Physicians) (31)	- Evaluate the effectiveness	ED	-
19	Tse J, et al. (2014)	USA	To identify behavioral and organizational barriers and facilitators related to the implementation of a clinic-based pediatric injury prevention program (32)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Pediatric clinics	Pediatric injury prevention services
20	Chan YF, et al. (2014)	USA	To review current literature for the utilization of kiosks for the delivery of patient education (15)	-	MEDLINE databases and Google Scholar for the years 1996-2014 ED rewards	-
21	Hsieh YH, et al. (2016)	USA	To investigated incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (CER) per new HIV diagnosis for a kiosk-based approach, versus a testing staff-based approach (33)	- Evaluate the effectiveness		HIV screening
22	Courtney KL, et al. (2010)	USA	To examine the acceptability and perceived value of community-based telehealth kiosks (34)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation	Public settings	Health self-management services of community-dwelling older adults
23	Takyi H, et al. (2017)	USA	To provide a guide to create and maintain a multi-user health kiosks (35)	- Evaluation of health kiosk	Public settings	Services using by older adults

Table 1. Ctd

	Author (Year)	Country	Issue (Purpose)	Categorized aims	Setting	Service provided by the kiosk
24	Mello MM, et al. (2014)	Brazil	testing ultraviolet protection on sunglasses by self-service kiosks (36)	- Evaluate the effectiveness	Public settings	Public
25	Lesselroth B, et al. (2011)	USA	To describe the implementation of a self-service patient kiosk intended to check-in patients for a clinic appointment and collect a medication adherence history, which is then available through the electronic health record (37)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Clinics	Collect a medication adherence history, which is then available through the electronic health record
26	Mandato, et al. (2010)	USA	To examine the best practices for a successful rollout of check-in kiosks from the perspectives of frontline service employees (FLSEs), the benefits and positive experiences of the kiosks, and those factors that helped to motivate the FLSEs to perform their role in promoting the use of the kiosks (38)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation	Outpatient medical setting	-
27	Porter SC, et al. (2004)	USA	To development and evaluation of an asthma kiosk (39)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility - Evaluation of health kiosk	ED	Collect the relevant history of pediatric asthmatic patients
28	Connell CM, et al. (2003)	USA	to describe the development and implementation of an Alzheimer's disease (AD) module for the Michigan Interactive Health Kiosk Project (40)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Public places	Interactive Health Kiosk which provides services for Alzheimer's patients.
29	Ray Jones, et al. (2009)	UK	To clarify The role of Health Kiosks in 2009 (1)	- Effect on health system overall	Internet	Integrated and opportunistic kiosks
30	Shahmoradi L, et al. (2015)	Iran	To clarify The role of Health Kiosks in Iran (5)	- Effect on health system overall	Internet	Integrated and opportunistic kiosks
31	Maunder R G, et al. (2018)	Canada	To Develop an Internet resource that allows self-assessing mental health problems and test the feasibility of the device (41)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Primary care clinic.	Mental health services
32	Sinha M, et al. (2014)	USA	To determine if parents of pediatric ED patients who used the audio-assisted bilingual (English/Spanish) self-triage kiosk, were able to enter their child's medical history data using a touch screen panel (42)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation	Pediatric emergency department	Enter the child's medical history data by parents
33	Courtney KL, et al. (2015)	USA	To learn how community-dwelling older adults would interact with our prototype multi-user telehealth kiosk and their views about its usability (43)	- Acceptability, usability, satisfaction, adaptation	Public places	Older adults health services
34	Glenda Wrenn, et al. (2015)	USA	To determine the feasibility of using a kiosk (44)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Primary care clinic	Screen for multiple mental health disorders.
35	Lesselroth B, et al. (2009)	USA	To develop a standardized medication reconciliation process (45)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Chemotherapy administration unit	standardized medication reconciliation process
36	Cohen AN, et al. (2013)	USA	To develop a patient-facing kiosk to support quality improvement at mental health clinics (46)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Mental health clinics	Collect routine medical data
37	Afzali M, et al. (2017)	Iran	To determine the data requirements and basis for designing health kiosks as a new technology to maintain the health of society (47)	- Development, implement, design, feasibility	Internet/Hospital	Health information kiosk

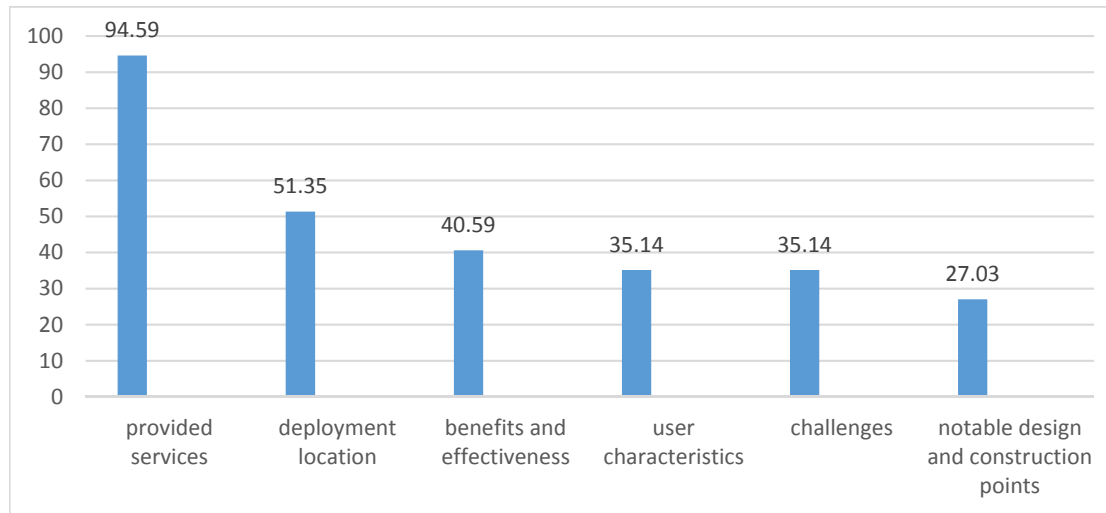


Fig. 2. Studies explaining each utility dimensions

Table 2. Types of services offered in integrated kiosks

Item number	Categorized services	Example
1	Prevention services	Public Health (18, 19), Child Health (20, 21), Child Injury Prevention Program(19), Aging Health(22-25), HPV Vaccination (26).
2	Diagnostic and therapeutic services	Management and treatment of asthma in children (1, 27), Alzheimer (28), Back pain (1, 19, 21), chronic diseases with controlling vital symptoms such as hypertension (14, 23, 24, 29-31) as well as weight and height (12), automatic measurement of body mass index (BMI), height, weight, body fat percentage, etc.(5), HIV testing (32, 33), asymptomatic urinary tract infections in women (16, 34), mental health and diagnosis and management of mental illness (1, 35-37), psychological problems in patients with cancer (2, 19), presentation of probable diagnoses (1) and management of weight in patients with schizophrenia (38).
3	Consulting and training services	Consultation with diabetic patients (2), Preoperative anesthesia counseling (1), computerized interviewing with the patient (2), providing body-based nutrition and motor information (5), providing health education on stress, diabetes, hypertension, healthy diet and exercise, cancer prevention such as skin and breast cancer, fever management, dental care, sleep status, nutrition, car seats, and asthma (15, 21).
4	Characteristics registration and patient history	Patients' medical history and medication error management (13, 19, 39, 40) such as improved use of antibiotics for respiratory infections (21), patient admission and discharge records (24), emergency department admission (41), recording patients' medical history (1, 19, 42).
5	Others	Evaluation of sunglasses protection from UV (43), receiving physician visits (19, 24), validation of original and supplementary insurance of patients, and assessing patient satisfaction (24).

Table 3. The locations of kiosks

Type of locations	Examples
Specialized centers	Hospitals (6,28,29) Health clinics (31), primary care clinics (6, 10, 11, 21, 23, 32, 33) Specialized clinics (26) Emergency departments (18, 25, 34, 35) Pharmacies (6, 12, 28, 3)
Public centers	Villages (19, 30) Groceries or supermarkets (6, 28, 29, 31) Schools (29, 31) Churches (29) Shopping centers (6, 29) Sports centers (6)

Chan et al. found that the kiosks were frequently used in shopping centers, docks, hospitals, walk-in centers, and “Kwik Save” supermarkets; they were least used in community centers, youth centers, and citizen consultation offices. This indicated the necessity of deploying kiosks in health centers and hospitals (14). Jones et al. concluded that the type of service, the content of kiosks, and the kiosk model should be taken into account when deciding where to deploy the kiosks. They also pointed out that people do not consider the results of public kiosks very seriously (1).

4. Kiosk users

Among studied articles, 13 articles listed user characteristics as well as human variables affecting kiosk usage:

Olufunmilola et al. showed that the women utilized US-based health kiosks four times more than men. Most kiosk users were 60-69 years old, blacks, college-educated, and middle-low income level (annual income: 25000-75,000 \$) (31). Hsieh et al. indicated that the average age of those using HIV test kiosks ranged from 39 to 40 years old, and the highest frequency was associated with the 25-54 age group. In this study, the women and African-American blacks were reported to be the most frequent users of kiosks (22). Agard et al. investigated the computerized management of asymptomatic urinary tract infections in health kiosks and found that most women who utilized kiosks were in the 25-44 age range (15). Over 76% of mental problem examination kiosks’ users in Canada were women; their age group was 30-50 years old, had post-graduate education degree, with middle-high income level (75000-150000 \$), and white Canadian and European (15). The users of APHID kiosks who were Portland soldiers and veterans were mostly men (90.6%) with a mean age of 60.8 years old (11). Users of blood pressure control kiosks in Singapore were patients with chronic diseases, mostly 61-70 years old women, Chinese, with secondary education level, and with high triglyceride levels (10). The target group of kiosks at Lesselroth et al. study was 8 million military personnel and retired staff (33). Porter et al. showed that the parents of children with asthma could utilize kiosks; most of them had high school or college degree, were non-native blacks, more than 80% of them had used ATMs during the past one month, and had worked easily with it (35). The average time spent in working with public health kiosks in Iran is 4 minutes; 90% of users are above 40 years old and young people

utilize it only to control their height and weight and for astrology (6). Older users with a college degree use more mental illness management kiosks (36). The war veterans’ chemotherapy unit kiosks in Portland were frequently used by people with average age of 54-year-olds who were male, white or African-American, and with high school or university degree (24). In one study, the participants believed that people’s attitudes toward technology in general and the safety of devices, meeting user needs, easiness of utilization, privacy, cost, and the appearance of kiosks in particular may influence people’s willingness to utilize them (37). Also, Courtney et al. emphasized that specific problems in the health conditions of people and providing their needed services through kiosks are most important variables to utilize such a tool (38). On the other hand, Chan et al. believed that gender, age, education level, race, neighborhood, and waiting time of users in clinics had no significant effect on kiosk effectiveness (14).

5. Design and construction requirements

Some factors should be considered in designing the kiosks: ease of use, easy and quick understanding of kiosk objectives, not needing special skills to utilize it, compliance with needs of people with disabilities such as using audio files for blind and illiterate people, bilingualism, high-speed service and information delivery, updated based on current processes, users’ data security, and privacy considerations such as monitor size, type font, and proper partitioning. Also, the important considerations for designing kiosk systems for the emergency department include hardware motion, modular approach for entering data, visual simplicity, and ease of physical and cognitive utilization. The designers should ensure that the data can also be entered without using a keyboard, a multimedia approach is present for collecting and disseminating patient-specific health information, the machine language is simple, the medical concepts are provided in intelligible language to patients, and the error correction and editing strategies are available to ensure maximum patient input accuracy (14). Adding any new device or feature should not disrupt the provision of the previous services (11). The attractive information content (26), identifying the physical, mental, and data security risks (28), detecting various errors including software errors, user interface errors, and the adding new features to the system (37), providing needed resources such as computer, monitor, Windows XP, and various software, Internet connectivity, printers,

headphones, and touch screens (27), attention to security, privacy, confidentiality, integrity, and appropriate levels of access to information (28), bilingualism and ability to utilize them through voice by special headsets (18), using different modules such as introduction, symptom report, medicine report, home care and evaluation needs, and output (35), applying balanced approaches to mitigate data security risks and information theft (1), and user involvement in designing and construction (39) were considered in designing the kiosks.

6. Disadvantages and challenges of using kiosks

The disadvantages and challenges of using kiosks have been classified into four categories as shown in Table 4.

This study aimed to provide a comprehensive view of using health kiosks in the world in order to help managers and policymakers to decide on installing in their country's official health system.

1. Provided service

The findings showed that kiosks might provide various prevention, counseling, and educational services, demographic characteristics, and patient health history.

All new health technologies can provide a wide range of services - from consulting and information to precision invasive operations. While mobile health apps may pro-

vide exercise, fitness, pedometer and heart rate monitoring, diet and weight management, blood pressure monitoring, diabetes and sleep disorders counseling (1, 40-43), some robotic surgical devices allow a surgeon to operate remote-controlled robotic arms (44), and health kiosks are in the middle of this spectrum.

2. Benefits and effectiveness of kiosks

Kiosks may promote health system indices such as accessibility and justice in the countries. The provision of diagnostic and medical services and medicine is the key difference between integrated kiosks and other health technologies (1) which can evolve the health system into telemedicine in the case of online connection to physicians. In this regard, Courtney et al. emphasized that health kiosks may increase the access of the elderly, the disabled, and those with low socioeconomic status to services (45). This technology may be successfully utilized in remote areas; for example, India successfully launched a national project in 2008 to provide sustainable health services to rural areas (41) and Germany connected the smart health cards to kiosks to integrate kiosk services in the health system (20).

Limited studies have confirmed the cost-effectiveness of health kiosks. However, Torre-diez et al. studied other technologies such as Mobile Health and achieved contra-

Table 4. The disadvantages and challenges of using kiosks

Categories of The disadvantages and challenges	Examples (codes)
Kiosk management challenges	Lack of organizational leadership (25), disregarding human-technology relationships (18), lack of coordination between kiosk staff and their support staff (11), lack of some database required in systems or usage of unintegrated databases (11), fear of tampering of systems and information theft (1), difficulty in selecting medicine by patients to be recorded in medical history (11), concerns on the inappropriate response from users or service providers to kiosk results such as panic due to over-focus on results and even replacement of regular medical controls with kiosk controls (38), low acceptance of kiosks (18), and uncertainty about the access of all people in society to kiosks services.
Challenges of designing and deploying kiosks	Disregarding ethnographic investigation and paying attention to socio-cultural analysis in designing and constructing kiosks (18), disregarding people's values and culture and issues such as staff relationships, target population, and professional identities which may be effective in social acceptance of these kiosks (18), improper deployment location (38), disregarding patient privacy, infection transmission, and incompatibility of some equipment with physical features of users such as people who use wheelchair, are short heighted, have very long arms, or are too thin to use barometer cuff (21, 32), kiosks' appearance unattractiveness (38), insufficient visual motivation in kiosks to complete service delivery process, inappropriate environments which distract individuals in time of using kiosk, and interoperability of kiosk applications with clinic's current process (25), inappropriate deployment environments such as crowded and stressful environments (38), and lack of connection between health e-card and e-health kiosks (19)
User-related challenges	Human knowledge and belief in self-intervention (21), people attitude toward this tool and believing that the physicians and health service providers may be replaced with kiosks (10, 18), insufficient evidence of device usefulness and acceptability by target groups (18), the resistance of some people such as the elderly people to utilize new technologies (21), concerns of users on some social-psychological issues such as communication and sharing information with healthcare providers, the logistical concerns including the physical safety of kiosks, worrying about privacy of users' response and results of kiosks, and worrying about device safety (38), distrust in data security (1), concerns over replacing the human resource with kiosks in the system (6), and self-selection bias limits in kiosks which diagnose and manage mental illness (36)
Staff-related challenges	The resistance of staff due to misconception of increasing workload (11, 18), physicians' resistance due to possibility of losing the patients and lack of accountability in results presented in kiosks (1, 21), uncertainty in the accuracy of results of kiosks and presence of confusing results (21, 26), concerns about changing work responsibilities and occupational safety (21), resistance due to the time and effort needed by staff to deploy and maintain the application (25), concerns on poor communication between kiosk staff and patients, and ultimately, concerns on the quality of provided care (38)

dictory results on their cost-effectiveness and benefit (42). Given the limited evidence in this area, this result is not generalizable.

3. Deployment locations

The integrated health kiosks have been used both in public and in specialized medical areas around the world. It seems that the objectives of makers and their defined functions are the most important influencing factors; the specialized and sometimes invasive health services such as HIV and HPV screening, HPV vaccination, management of UTI infections in women, and the like are provided in specialized areas, and the kiosks which provide services such as public health, elderly health, vital symptom control, and life quality indicators of elderly people are deployed in public places. The kiosks in crowded areas such as shopping malls, clinics, and hospitals allow the provision of health information to a wide audience, regardless of their age, race, language, education level, or gender and can provide significant financial benefits to investors and thus encourage them to participate in the provision of health services. On the other hand, deploying them in remote areas or at the time of disasters may promote the indicators of accessibility and justice in the health system. The same was true about opportunistic kiosks. In their study on pediatric opportunistic kiosks, Thompson et al. found that they are placed in low-income urban areas including public library, motor vehicle office, and restaurant (43). However, Chan et al. showed that opportunistic kiosks had been utilized in various countries both in specialized medical places and in public places (14).

4. Kiosk users

Kiosks can be utilized by various demographic groups based on their demographic and functional objectives. The selected studies showed that various demographic groups such as men and women at different age groups and races, soldiers, retired militaries, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly, the illiterate and the educated people, the sick and healthy individuals had utilized health kiosks. It seems that most people are not reluctant to utilize new technologies; if their benefits are proved, they will accept them. The technology adoption model also confirms that in addition to personality traits and disease conditions of individuals, the perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use encourage the use of technology (31). In another study, in addition to these two factors, four other factors were determined as affecting the people's decision to use effectively: perceived enjoyment, technology literacy, security and privacy, and Internet connection quality (46). The acceptance of using smart magnetic bracelets to communicate with nurses after hospital discharge in Southon et al. study (47) and using mobile health applications in Lee et al. study confirm this finding (48).

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the predictor variables of using kiosks with respect to provided services and target groups during the design and construction of kiosks. Obviously, these variables vary in different age groups, education levels, and even physical, mental, and emotion-

al states. For example, Deng et al. showed that the perceived value, attitudes, perceived behavior control, and resistance to change were predictive variables of middle-aged people to utilize mobile health; in the case of elderly people, in addition to above factors, the anxiety of using technology and the real need for services also impacted on their utilization of this technology (49).

5. Design and construction requirements

The factors which should be considered in design are the same in various health technologies. According to the findings of the present study, Ofcom (2009) reported that mobile popularity, their mobility, and their technological capabilities are the variables influencing mobile health utilization (50). Matthew-Maich et al. found that a user-centered, participatory, and interdisciplinary approach is needed to promote the feasibility, acceptability, and usability of health innovations such as mobile health (5). Also, paying particular attention to privacy in cases where social stigma will follow is as essential as managing high-risk behaviors (51).

The issues such as data security (52), ease of using the equipment of kiosks (53-56), the interaction between private and public information of people via Bluetooth connectivity (57), being multipurpose, personalization of content delivery, customer-friendliness, and flexibility (45), compatibility with human ergonomics, even in people with special conditions (58), and audio file playback if necessary (35) have all been emphasized in various studies and in various health technology tools.

6. Disadvantages and challenges of using kiosks

Despite the benefits of using kiosks, there are challenges and concerns on the development of this technology. The security of data at the device, quality of information and services, calculation of service prices, advertising protocols, privacy, and most importantly not conveying emotion, hope, and comfort to patients and users are some factors that need to be considered and appropriate solutions should be provided for them (13). The studies emphasized that if managers' attention and support decline over time, the acceptance and ultimately the effectiveness of this tool will weaken. For example, Indian National Project (2008) provided 100 kiosks to rural areas (Sari) for their sustainable access; but, about 30 percent were disabled over time due to infrastructure problems such as the Internet and lack of financial support (41).

Due to cost-effectiveness constraints, on the other hand, the decision to deploy kiosks requires careful economic evaluation in all countries. Obviously, the opinions of all stakeholders, such as insurance agencies, medical equipment importers, electricity companies, telecommunications, and people need to be taken into consideration. For example, if the tariff is not consistent with the income of people, it can completely reverse the process of equality in health and lower the benefits of these services to lucrative services level.

Conclusion

Using health kiosk is a promising, cost-effective, and

versatile way to enhance universal health coverage in all three dimensions: population coverage, financial protection, and delivering services.

They can provide prevention, counseling, and educational services, demographic characteristics, and patient health history, which their effectiveness and benefits have been proven in various studies. The target group and the types of services are the most important variables affecting their location. These variables need to be determined based on the epidemiology of national disease and health indicators in the country.

The representatives of all stakeholders, especially the target group, should involve in the design and construction phase and the feasibility, acceptability, usability, security, personalization and flexibility of equipment, should be addressed.

It can be installed in the formal health system; however, its challenges should be addressed before.

Limitations

Most studies have been conducted in the US or European high-income countries; therefore, the generalizability of the findings to other countries is limited. Also, the diversity of integrated kiosks and their heterogeneity makes it difficult to summarize the findings. There is also limited evidence on the financial role of kiosks in health.

Future research

This topic can be studied exclusively in developing countries. Also, the variables affecting the use of health kiosks, especially cultural variables, the cost-effectiveness of using kiosks, comparative study of the role of kiosks and other new health technologies nowadays, the efficiency and effectiveness of kiosks and finally their evaluation methods, can be considered at future research.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Appendix

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(( (ALL (patient) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (clinical) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (health) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (medical) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (hospital) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (treat*) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (screen*) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (check AND in) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (check-in) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (care) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (diagnos*) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (test))) AND (TITLE (kiosk*)) AND ((TITLE (design*) OR TITLE (implement*) OR TITLE (model*) OR TITLE (pattern*) OR TITLE (framework))) AND NOT ((TITLE (informat*) OR TITLE (learn*) OR TITLE (educat*))) AND (LIMITO (LANGUAGE, "English"))
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