

Factors influencing patient experience in hospital wards: a systematic review

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Abstract

Background: Patient experience plays an essential role in improving clinical effectiveness and patient safety. It's important to identify factors influencing patient experience and to improve quality of healthcare.

Objective: To identify factors that influence patient experience in hospital wards.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review including six databases; they were PubMed, CINAHL, Embase, PsycInfo, ProQuest, and Cochrane. Studies were included if they met the inclusion criteria. The JBI checklist was used to perform quality appraisal. We used 5 domains of the ecological model to organize and synthesize our findings.

Result: A total of 138 studies (133 cross-sectional, 3 longitudinal, 2 cohort studies) were included, and 164 factors were identified. These factors were integrated into 6 domains. All domains but one (*survey-related factors*) could be mapped onto the attributes of the social ecological framework: *intrapersonal level, interpersonal level, institutional level, community level, and public policy level factors*. These factors had mixture effect on patient experience. The intrapersonal level refers to individual characteristics of patients such as knowledge, attitudes and behavior. The interpersonal level refers to interactions between patients and nurses, such as the caring time spent by nurse. The institutional level refers to organizational characteristics, rules and regulations for operations, such as hospital size and accreditation. The community level refers to relationships among organizations, institutions, and informational networks within defined boundaries, such as a hospital located in a larger population area. Public policy refers to local, state, national, and global laws and policies, including health insurance policies. The sixth domain was added to the framework, survey related factors, and included factors such as survey response rate and survey response time.

Conclusion: The factors influencing patient experience are comprehensive, ranging from intrapersonal to public policy. Providers should adopt a holistic and integrated perspective to assess patient experience and develop context-specific interventions to improve the quality of care.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Patient experience refers to "the sum of all interactions, shaped by an organization's culture, that influence patient perceptions, across the continuum of care"[1]. In the course of health care, patients can provide more direct and detailed information, helping providers to be more sensitive and responsive to the specific needs of individual patients, so as to provide personalized and holistic care[2, 3]. Previous studies have indicated that better patient experience is associated with lower mortality rates, hospital-acquired infection rates, medical error rates, as well as improved health status, functional ability, and quality of life[4]. Measuring patient experience, therefore, has become a critical approach to demonstrate

real changes in healthcare delivery itself and evaluate the quality of medical services which is an essential component of health service innovation[5]. The report *Crossing the Global Quality Chasm* in 2018 pointed out that the path to a high-quality future in healthcare needs to integrate elements of person-centered care into healthcare systems and continually improve the experience of patients, families, and communities[6]. Organizations and policy-makers worldwide have begun to measure, report and leverage patient experience data to implement quality improvement strategies [7].

Improving patient experience has become the common goal for global healthcare institutes, and determining the influencing factors is a necessary first step, which could lay the foundation for further intervention. Patient experience can vary in different care settings. Healthcare institutes worldwide have developed the special survey programmes targeted at different healthcare services, for example, CAHPS Hospital Survey for the inpatient setting[8], CAHPS Outpatient and Ambulatory Surgery Survey for the outpatient setting[9], and National Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department Survey for the emergency setting[10]. Among different survey programs, those for the inpatient setting have attracted the most attention, since inpatients have the longest interaction time and most interaction interfaces with healthcare providers during service encounters, and their care experience will largely influence their overall rating of the hospital. Moreover, focusing on this population could contribute to achieving a more holistic and integrated perspective on the influencing factors of patient experience. However, there is no clear understanding of the extent to which various factors influence inpatients' experience of care. Previous studies have only focused on specific populations, such as cancer patients and emergency patients[11, 12]. A systematic review addressing influencing factors for the inpatient population has been lacking.

Therefore, the aim of this systematic review was to identify influencing factors of patient experience in hospital wards.

2. METHODS

This review was reported according to "The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 statement"[13]. We have registered our protocol in PROSPERO previously, the registered number is CRD42023401066.

2.1 Search strategy

The retrieval period spans from the establishment of the database to August 23, 2022 by two independent authors TG and XC. A total of six databases were searched, including PubMed, CINAHL, Embase, PsycInfo, ProQuest, and Cochrane. In addition, we supplemented the included studies by searching for citations. Search terms included Mesh terms, free-text synonyms, and controlled vocabulary for "patient experience", "patient perception of care", and "inpatient" to locate relevant research published. A search filter was used to limit the English language, and there was no publication data limitation. See **Additional file 1** for the detailed search strategy.

2.2 Eligible criteria

2.2.1 Operational definition of patient experience

Although we chose articles that explicitly contained the terms "patient experience" and "patient perception of care", the terms patient experience and patient satisfaction are often used interchangeably, with the potential to cause confusion and misunderstanding. Therefore, we carefully re-examined the articles to determine the concept of patient experience and formulated detailed criteria before reviewing the factors.

Patient experience is a process indicator and reflects "what actually happened" in the course of receiving care or treatment, while patient satisfaction as an outcome indicator, mainly reflects whether the care provided meets the needs and expectations of patients and rates the services[1, 3]. Therefore, questionnaires on experience will focus on what happened, so the Likert score will be more objective and detailed such as "always" and "no" rather than responses like "very satisfied" and "dissatisfied"[3].

Based on the nature and definition of patient experience, we established the following criteria and considered an outcome indicator to be patient experience if it met all the following conditions: (1) Measurement instruments should consist of scales or questionnaires that have undergone a formal development process and have been tested for reliability or validity. (2) Likert scoring method contains frequency (never to always), agreement (disagree to agree), and degree (not at all to a very high degree), and studies with the Likert scoring method using satisfied/excellent would be excluded. (3) We focused on the studies that measured outcome by overall scores or specific dimensions of the patient experience scale, and excluded studies that only evaluate dependent variables with specific items, global scores, and recommendation levels.

2.2.2 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Hence, these studies would be included: (1) the population was adult hospitalized patients, (2) the outcome was patient experience, (3) the theme was examining factors associated with patient experience, (4) the study design was an observational study, (5) the article type was primary research, (6) the language was English. And studies would be excluded: (1) the research setting was in specific health facilities (pediatrics and adolescence, psychiatry, ICU, emergency, outpatient, operating room, obstetrics), (2) No statistically significant influences in the final results, (3) the researches which were no-full text.

2.3 Screening and data extraction

All retrieved articles were exported into Endnote X9, and duplicates were removed. Then two authors independently reviewed the studies and a consensus would be reached through discussion. The process of screening was strictly carried out according to the PRISMA flowchart[14]. The data extracted from the remaining studies included: author, date, location, sample, number of centers, design, theory framework, statistical analysis methods, outcome, outcome measurements, and factors.

2.4 Quality evaluation

The JBI checklists for cross-sectional, cohort, and case-control studies were used to assess the methodological quality of each study[15]. Two authors (TG and JL) evaluated the study independently. If

there was disagreement between the two parties, the issue would be decided by the third author (YZ). We scored yes/no/unclear/not applicable for each question, "Yes" answer scored one point, "no and unclear" scored zero point, and "not applicable" wasn't counted. The quality score is calculated by the actual score as a percentage of the total score. Studies would be classified into the following categories: excellent (> 80%), some limitations (50–80%), and several limitations (< 50%)[16–18]. The quality appraisal wouldn't be used as the basis for the exclusion of studies, but only for having a better understanding of the quality of the literature in the field.

2.5 Data synthesis

2.5.1 Theoretical Framework

Our integration of factors influencing the patient experience was based on the ecological model proposed by McLeroy[19]. The ecological model conceptualizes health broadly, placing an individual's behaviour in a larger context and considering multiple levels of influence external and internal to the individual, as well as interactions across levels of influence[20]. This model emphasizes five domains of influence on health outcome, ranging from micro to macro level: intrapersonal, interpersonal, institutional, community, and public policy. It is often used in various health promotion programmes because this model assumes that appropriate changes in the social environment will produce changes in individuals, and that the support of individuals is essential for implementing environmental changes. The key reason for choosing this theory is that our aim is to provide a comprehensive depiction of influencing factors, enabling a fuller understanding of potential intervention points. Upon reviewing existing literature, we found that the influencing factors on patient experience span multiple domains, ranging from individual characteristics to policy changes. Commonly used theoretical models in patient experience research, such as Donabedian's Structure Process-Outcome Model[21] and the Institute of Medicine's Framework of healthcare quality[22], predominantly focus on the quality of services provided by hospitals. However, these models do not offer an intuitive and comprehensive understanding of all factors influencing patient experience. Therefore, adopting this model is most suitable for our purpose.

2.5.2 Data synthesis process

We placed the collated determinants into different domain and subdomains based on the ecological model[19]. The intrapersonal level refers to individual characteristics of individuals, we divided this domain into three subdomains: patient characteristics and traits, patient health-related, and patient medical experience based on reviewed factors. The interpersonal level refers to interactions between patients and nurses, it contained two subdomains, staff' characteristics, traits, and outcomes, staff behaviours and interactions. The institutional level refers to organizational characteristics, rules and regulations for operations. Factors in this domain were categorized into three subdomains, characteristic of institutional, organizational management model and working climate. The community level refers to relationships among organizations, institutions, and informational networks within defined boundaries. Public policy refers to local, state, national, and global laws and policies. The sixth domain was not part

of the model, it was survey related factors. The full data synthesis process was performed by two authors(TG and XC), and the decision was made by the third author (YZ) in case of disagreement.

3. RESULT

3.1 study selection

A total of 25559 studies were identified from the database, and 13 studies were identified through citation tracking. After the first round of screening there were 1022 papers remained. In the second round of screening, 473 were non-observational studies, 188 were not about influences on patient experience, 19 were not original research, 158 had outcomes that were not patient experience, 44 were not about inpatient, 1 was not in English, and 12 did not have any significant influences. Finally, 138 studies were included, with 133 cross-sectional, 3 longitudinal, and 2 cohort studies[23-160]. See **Figure 1 PRISMA Flowchart** for PRISMA results

Of the total 138 studies, there were 87 studies conducted in the USA, 8 studies in the UK, 7 studies in Norway, 5 studies in China, 4 studies in the Netherlands, 3 studies in Turkey.

Seventy-nine studies were multicenter investigations. Hungary, Jordan, Slovenia, and Thailand had only single-center studies. There was a wide disparity in the sample size of included studies with a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 5480308. In addition, 38 studies did not describe the sample size.

A theoretical model was used to find possible related factors of patient experience in 12 of the 138 studies. Eight studies used *Donabedian's Structure Process-Outcome Model*. The rest were *The Institute of Medicine (IOM)'s Framework of Patient-Centered Care*, *Klein and Kozlowski's Multilevel Theory*, *Andersen's Behavioral Model*, *Hospital Organizational Composition*, *Quality Health Outcomes Model*, *Resource Dependency Theory*. They all appeared only once.

A total of 27 measurements of patient experience were used, eight of which were patient experience of nursing (n=17). The most frequently used was HCAHPS (n=86). More detailed information on the characteristics was provided in **Additional file 2**.

3.2 Quality Assessment

A total of 133 cross-sectional studies and 3 longitudinal studies, were assessed using a cross-sectional study checklist. Additionally, 2 studies were evaluated using a cohort study checklist. The quality of 74 studies was excellent, 45 studies had some limitations and 19 studies had several limitations. **See Table 1(below)**.

Table 1 Quality Assessment of including studies

Criteria: cross-sectional and longitudinal design (n=136)	No.study	
	Yes	No/UC/UA
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	81	55
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	93	43
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	134	2
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	136	0
5. Were confounding factors identified?	96	40
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	96	40
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	135	1
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	109	27
Criteria: cohort design (n=2)		
1. Were the two groups similar and recruited from the same population?	2	0
2. Were the exposures measured similarly to assign people to both exposed and unexposed groups?	2	0
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	2	0
4. Were confounding factors identified?	2	0
5. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	2	0
6. Were the groups/participants free of the outcome at the start of the study (or at the moment of exposure)?	0	2
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	2	0
8. Was the follow up time reported and sufficient to be long enough for outcomes to occur?	2	0
9. Was follow up complete, and if not, were the reasons to loss to follow up described and explored?	1	1
10. Were strategies to address incomplete follow up utilized?	1	1
11. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	1	1

3.3 Factors associated with patient experience

A total of 164 factors were identified. There were 138 studies reporting at least one factor significantly related to patient experience. The common influencing factors were: age (n=24), education (n=18), gender (n=19), and good health condition (n=18). All factors were sorted into five domains by content analysis: *intrapersonal level*, *interpersonal level*, *institutional level*, *community level*, *policy level*, and we add another domain, *survey related factors*, as this was a factor related to the survey process and could not

be included in the model. **Table 2-7** was presented these factors related to patient experience. In these tables, 'increased' and 'decreased' indicate whether the relationship between this factor and patient experience is positive or negative

3.3.1 Intrapersonal factors

Eighty-one factors related to intrapersonal experience were examined in 86 studies. **Table 2 factors in intrapersonal level** was placed at the end of the text file. In the *patient characteristic and traits subdomain*, the effect of most factors was mixed. Older age was positively linked to patient experience in 13 studies[39, 56, 76, 86, 89, 101, 102, 105, 106, 130, 138, 144, 157], while it was negatively linked in 13 studies[25, 31, 37, 48, 59, 60, 68, 76, 80, 109, 143, 152, 157]. The impact of factors such as higher income[80, 115, 126] and employed patient[93, 109, 116] on patient experience were inconclusive as well.

Table 2 Factors in intrapersonal levels

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Patient characteristics and traits		
Gender(Male)	[25, 28, 31, 49, 56, 58, 61, 76, 106, 110, 130, 138, 141, 143, 150, 152, 154, 157]	[88]
Older age	[39, 56, 76, 86, 89, 101, 102, 105, 106, 130, 138, 144, 157]	[25, 31, 37, 48, 59, 60, 68, 76, 80, 109, 143, 152, 157]
Respondents with multiple races	[157]	
Hispanic	[23, 80, 157]	[80]
Black or African American	[23, 48, 59, 64, 70, 78, 80, 110, 150]	[76]
White	[106]	[76]
Other races	[103, 157]	[23, 76]
Higher Education	[31, 49, 56, 105, 109, 116, 152]	[31, 39, 49, 56, 64, 76, 84, 103, 115, 130, 145, 153, 156, 157]
Higher Income	[80]	[80, 115, 126]
Satisfied with their income	[109]	
Higher SES(Socioeconomic Status) index score		[110, 150]
English preferring	[152, 157]	[86, 114]
Employed patient	[109, 116]	[93]
Living with family/significant	[31, 68, 93, 118]	
Married status	[58, 59, 68, 116]	[93]
Single status		[26]
Higher BMI	[58]	
Smoking status	[49]	
Alcohol use		[150]
Living in the hospital area		[105]
From a more socioeconomically deprived area	[106, 117]	
Private insurance	[44]	
Have medical insurance	[153]	[49]

benefits		
Medically indigent status	[78]	
Higher illness acceptance	[85]	
Higher self-esteem	[85]	
Better patients' attitudes toward the nursing profession	[101]	
Patient health-related		
Good health condition	[35, 64, 76, 86, 105, 130, 137, 143, 148, 152, 157]	[39, 56, 83, 84, 100, 118, 137, 138]
Depression		[80]
Anxiety	[80]	[80]
Symptom distress	[113]	
Fatigue	[80]	[80]
Patient experienced complication	[72]	[48, 79, 118, 134, 146]
Have comorbidity or chronic disease	[80]	[44, 77, 80, 92, 93, 138, 152, 159]
Chronic lung diseases	[48]	
More severe congestive heart failure		[48]
Prior cardiac surgery		[48]
Peripheral vascular disease	[48]	
Hypertension	[80]	[80]
Paralysis	[80]	
Stroke	[80]	
Syncope	[80]	
Cognitive disease	[80]	[80]
Parkinson disease	[80]	[80]
Epilepsy	[80]	[80]
Phychosis	[80]	[80]
Diagnosis type as IBD(compared with rectum cancer)		[143]

Diverticulitis		[143]
Cancer	[80, 144]	
Respondents with more advanced stage lung cancer	[106]	
Small cell lung cancer (compared to non-small cell lung cancer)	[106]	
Surgical	[73, 80, 157]	[76, 105, 123]
Obstetric	[76]	[153, 157]
Longer duration of illness		[26]
Higher pain level		[86]
Different operation type*	[77, 150]	
Patient medical experience		
Have previous hospitalization experience	[31, 116]	[130]
Number of admissions		[39, 56]
Patients admitted regularly	[157]	
Routine admission	[39, 56, 77, 105, 119, 124, 130, 139, 157]	
Readmission	[58]	
More time admission waiting		[66]
Two-week wait diagnosis	[106]	
Emergency department experience within 30 days		[78]
No intensive care unit stay	[123]	
Patient interdepartmental transfers		[104]
Receipt of radio-chemotherapy	[80, 106]	
Medication used for pain control	[96]	
All-cause harm		[120]
Number of patients reported problems		[57]
Night spent in the corridor		[56]

Patient isolation		[127, 149]
Number of consults	[58]	[123]
Patients be involvement quality management		[71]
Perceived shared decision-making		[84]
Active-shared participation		[113]
Longer length of stay	[48, 50, 65, 84, 153]	[42, 58, 59, 68, 77, 80, 85, 110, 125, 129, 142, 143]
Longer duration of dialysis	[44]	
Ready for discharge	[122]	
Discharge to home	[68, 83, 98, 125, 150]	
Being discharged with a psychiatric diagnosis		[78]

* The results of univariate analysis show differences, but specific causal relationships are not clear

In the *patient health-related subdomain*, good health condition was the most frequent factor positively linked to patient experience in 11 studies[35, 64, 76, 86, 105, 130, 137, 143, 148, 152, 157], while it was negatively associated in 8 studies[39, 56, 83, 84, 100, 118, 137, 138]. Patient experiencing complication[48, 79, 118, 134, 146] and having comorbidity or chronic disease[44, 77, 80, 92, 93, 138, 152, 159] in most studies had been negatively related to patient experience. Different operation type was linked to different patient experience[77, 150]

In the *patient medical experience subdomain*, length of stay was the most frequent factor with mixed effect on patient experience[42, 48, 50, 58, 59, 65, 68, 77, 80, 84, 85, 110, 125, 129, 142, 143, 153]. Both routine admission and discharge to home were all positively associated with patient experience in all related studies[39, 56, 77, 105, 119, 124, 130, 139, 157]. In addition, patient isolation was a negatively influencing factor in two studies[127, 149].

3.3.2 Interpersonal factors

Eighteen factors related to interpersonal had been found in 20 studies. **Table 3** was presented the factors in interpersonal level (**below**). In the *Staff' characteristics, traits, and outcomes subdomain*, we could find staff's age[58], nurses' wage[108], and nurses' depersonalization[155] were negatively associated with patient experience. Conversely, nurses' education[95], leadership[30], and nurses' job satisfaction[89] were

identified as positive factors. Different doctors' specialties can contribute to different patient perceptions of medical care [32, 54, 58].

In the *Staff behaviors and interactions subdomain*, nine factors, such as time nurses spent[25, 33] were all related positively to patient experience. Three factors including incorrect treatment[56], implicit rationing of nursing care[30], and counterproductive caring behaviors[116, 155] were negatively related to patient experience.

Table 3 Factors in interpersonal level

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Staff' characteristics, traits, and outcomes		
Provider is younger in age than patient		[58]
Higher nurse wage index		[108]
Higher nurses' education	[95]	
Depersonalization of nurses		[155]
Nurses' job satisfaction	[89]	
Doctors' specialty*	[32, 54, 58]	
Staff behaviours and interactions		
More time nurse spent with patient	[25, 33, 43, 53]	
Respond to patients quickly	[25]	
Staff communication well	[34, 35]	
Nursing-patient interaction well	[160]	
Nurses' awareness of patients' needs	[25]	
The help provided to families and friends	[25]	
Adequate Information provided	[25, 31]	
Incorrect treatment		[56]
Doctors take charge of patient care	[105]	
Implicit rationing of nursing care		[30]
Counterproductive caring behaviors		[116, 155]
Continuity in nursing assignment in older adults' acute hospitalization	[145]	

* The results of univariate analysis show differences, but specific causal relationships are not clear

3.3.3 Institutional level

In the domain institutional factors, 49 factors were extracted from 60 studies. **Table 4 the factors in institutional level** was placed at the end of the text file. In the *Characteristic of institutional subdomain*, larger hospital[27, 44, 56, 67, 74, 80, 82, 105, 108, 133, 157], non-profit ownership[27, 44, 67, 74, 82, 91, 107, 108, 133, 147, 157] and teaching hospital[56, 80, 82, 91, 94, 107, 108, 117, 130, 133, 140, 147, 157] were the most commonly occurring factors. Their impact on patient experience, along with the other four factors such as hospital accreditation[29, 90] were mixed. Twelve factors such as physician ownership[27, 34], were positively contributed to patient experience. Thirteen factors like the number of patients present daily[43, 112] were all negatively related to patient experience.

Table 4 Factors in institutional level

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Characteristic of institutional		
Larger hospital	[80, 105, 133]	[27, 44, 56, 67, 74, 80, 82, 108, 157]
Community hospital	[74]	
Physician ownership	[27, 34]	
Ownership is Non-profit	[27, 44, 67, 74, 91, 107, 108, 147, 157]	[82, 133]
Institutional control is public	[27, 34, 49, 91, 111, 157]	
Higher percentage of estates and hotel services contracted out		[66]
More number of patients present daily		[43, 112]
Population over 65(%)		[82]
The higher proportion of other races in inpatients		[44, 53, 74, 82, 94, 117]
Availability of emergency services		[34]
Hospitals with electronic health record systems	[81]	
Uncompensated care cost		[46]
Patients with an activated inpatient portal account	[62]	
Provide drug allergy alerts		[80]
More expense per day	[78]	
Lower noise	[41]	
RN turnover rate		[53]
Hospital accreditation	[29, 36]	[90]
Magnet hospital	[53, 107, 136, 158]	
Teaching hospital	[56, 80, 82, 91, 94, 108, 117, 130, 140, 147]	[56, 107, 130, 133, 157]
Safety-net hospitals	[51]	[51, 107]
Most Wired hospital		[107]
Foundation hospital	[117]	
Faith-based hospital		[107]

Catholic affiliation hospital	[88]	
Healthcare system membership hospital	[67]	[82]
Specialty hospitals(than general medical hospitals)	[128]	
Baldrige hospital	[107]	
Sole Provider hospital	[107]	
Free-standing facility		[44]
Large dialysis organization facilities		[44]
System affiliation		[108, 133]
Website overall rating	[47, 67]	[67]
Hospital difference*	[87]	
Department difference*	[87]	
Organizational management model		
Hospitalists or residents participation	[52, 55]	[27]
Higher nursing staffing level	[24, 44, 80, 89, 95, 97, 108, 121, 158]	[33, 45]
Higher physician staffing level	[27, 74, 82, 133]	[74, 82]
Higher healthcare provider staffing level	[30, 69, 75, 83]	[24]
Nursing staffing skill mix	[108]	[97]
Higher percentage of part-time nurses to full-time nurses	[108]	
Nurse Shift length $\geq 10h$		[135]
Hospital-level care coordination strategy	[63]	
Working climate		
Staffs receive support from other staff	[66]	
Nurse managers' leadership	[30, 155]	
Residency learning climate	[131]	
Staff perceived patient safety culture	[69, 99, 132]	
Nurse working environment	[45]	
Greater hospital cultural competency	[151]	

* The results of univariate analysis show differences, but specific causal relationships are not clear

In the organizational management model subdomain, five factors such as nursing staffing[24, 33, 44, 45, 80, 89, 95, 97, 108, 121, 158] had mixed effect on patient experience.

In the working climate subdomain, six factors such as staffs receive support from other staffs[66] were all positively related to patient experience.

3.3.4 Community level

There were six factors related to community exacted from 10 studies. **Table 5** was prestented the factors in community level(**below**). Hospital located in larger population area was the most occurring factor, with a positive effect on patient experience in two studies[67, 80] and a negative effect in 7 studies[44, 56, 74, 80, 91, 94, 133]. Three factors such as the education level of community[86] were positively influencing factors. Hospitals in areas of higher per capita income[82] and more facility complete markets[44, 82] were negatively associated with patient experience.

Table 5 Factors in community level

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Higher education level of community	[86]	
Higher percentage of receiving public assistance of community	[86]	
Hospitals in areas of higher per capita income		[82]
Large swings in unemployment levels in hospital located areas	[82]	
Hospital located in a larger population area (metropolitan/urban)	[67, 80]	[44, 56, 74, 80, 91, 94, 133]
More facility competitive market		[44, 82]

3.3.5 Public policy level

The policies influencing patient experience were all related to payment style. Medicaid[76, 80, 94] and Medicare[27, 58, 76, 78, 80] had mixed impact on patient experience. Implementation of Maryland's global payment model[40] was a positive factor. **Table 6** was prestented the factors in interpersonal level(**below**).

Table 6 Factors in public policy level

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Implementation of Maryland's global payment model	[40]	
Medicaid	[80, 94]	[76, 80]
Medicare	[27, 58]	[76, 78, 80]
Government payers(government program)		[48]

3.3.6 Survey related

Four factors related to the survey process. Telephone survey mode[157] and survey response rate[34, 117] were positively associated with patient experience. Longer survey response time was a negative factor in three studies[39, 77, 83]. Patients with a proxy response tended to report worse patient experiences but no change after controlling for demographic differences[38]. **Table 7** was presented the factors in interpersonal level(**below**).

Table 7 Factors related survey

Factors	Increased	Decreased
Survey mode is telephone	[157]	
Longer survey response time		[39, 77, 83]
Higher survey response rates	[34, 117]	
Patients with a proxy response		[38]

4. DISCUSSION

This is the first known systematic review focusing on the factors of patient experience in hospital wards that have been published, and the first systematic review to make a clear distinction between patient experience and patient satisfaction as well. Eventually, we examined a total of 164 determinants and integrated them into six domains.

The intrapersonal factor refers to characteristics of the individual such as knowledge, attitudes, behavior, self-concept, skills and encompass the developmental history of the individual[19]. Our results indicate that the influencing factors of patients' personal traits and experiential aspects account for almost half of all factors, underscoring their significant role. Patient experience is feedback from patients on 'what actually happened' in the course of receiving care or treatment, both the objective facts and their subjective views of it[161], suggesting that each patient perceives a unique experience in terms of their emotion, personality, background, and diversity. In other words, patient individuality is a key reason that patient experience is hard to be controlled[162]. Therefore, it is possible to further characterize different

types of patients' preferences for medical services, understand their preferred means of interaction and encourage them to codesign healthcare delivery process, thereby maximizing the enhancement of patient experience.

Our result also showed that the impact of intrapersonal factors on patient experience is the most controversial part. One possible explanation for this is the difficulty of effectively presenting the diverse characteristics of the population in our review, which may result in a failure to account for potential interdependencies among various independent variables. The findings of Shulman et al.'s study indicated that the employment status of patients had a negative impact on their overall experience[93]. This outcome was potentially attributable to the advanced age of the patient population under consideration. Improper or inconsistent categorization of factors such as age, education, and language can result in variations in outcomes that are either too broad or not accurate enough. Furthermore, the limitation of the including study's design and the absence of a suitable theoretical framework may also lead to discrepancies between the results of different studies.

The interaction between healthcare provider and patients is regarded as a crucial determinant in augmenting the quality of care and patient satisfaction in any specific environment[1]. Our review identified two aspect factors, namely personal characteristics of staff and staff's behavior and interaction. The staff's characteristics, emotions, identity can predict healthcare professionals' intentions and interactive behaviors, which will affect the quality of service directly[163]. A lack of effective communication between patients and physicians can in turn lead to staff burnout, frustration and other negative emotions, which will impair the healthcare provider-patient relationship and patient outcomes[164]. Therefore, to enhance the interactive quality, healthcare leaders or managers should examine how employees interact with patients in a variety of situations and how effective the interactions are. Based on the assessment, appropriate resources like audit and feedback, reminders, and educational outreach should be provided to establish effective touchpoints[165]. Given the importance of the dyadic relationship in the patient experience, it is valuable to explore the mechanisms of patient-provider interaction and value co-creation and to standardize the entire service process[162].

Institutional factors can shape the nature of team members' interaction and influence the intervention's efficacy[166, 167]. Our review identified three domains of institutional factors, including hospital characteristics, organizational management and working climate.

Different hospital characteristics imply differences in their operational modes, patient types, and infrastructure. Therefore, hospitals should strengthen their evaluation, analysis, feedback, and improvement based on the worse-performing aspects reflected in the patient experience data. For example, patients perceive poorer medical staff-patient communication in hospitals with a high proportion of ethnic minority patients[53, 94], which suggests we can improve the cultural sensitivity of healthcare providers to create a trusting, connected healthcare environment[168]. Therefore, although hospital characteristics are immutable, we can focus on the specific mechanisms that impact patient experiences and construct targeted interventions to promote the medical service quality.

Organizational management, especially the staffing model, has an important role in the process of healthcare. Numerous studies have confirmed the positive impact of appropriate healthcare staffing on outcomes, such as mortality, readmission rates, and staff burnout[169, 170], indicating that both patients and staffs could benefit from effective staffing. Therefore, future research should strive to explore mechanisms to match staff numbers and skill sets with patient needs in a complex and dynamic hospital context to improve clinical outcomes[171].

The working climate in our review refers to context as something abstract but potentially dynamic, like active support from colleagues and managers[66]. Good working environment is viewed as active, driving forces required to achieve successful intervention[172]. Therefore, the culture and climate within the organization are extremely valuable to subconsciously influence staff's work behaviors and attitudes. When staffs interact well with each other, the team communication, and collaboration will be further improved and the tasks and goals assigned by the organization will be accomplished with high quality, thus improving employees' job satisfaction and patient experience[173].

External environment can have a huge impact on the operation of an entire hospital. Communities are stratified according to dimensions of socio-economic status. Our review found that community members' education level, income level, and unemployment rate all have effect on patient experience. Meanwhile, different external characteristics, such as market competition, social and cultural context, funding environment and policy changing can affect patient experience as well[174]. By focusing on community and policy-related factors, healthcare providers can make effective adjustments and enhance medical care quality. Therefore, hospitals should examine the influencing mechanisms of external factors in a more in-depth manner so as to respond and take strategic actions according to the factors of the surrounding community immediately.

Whether survey data were accurately representative of clinical reality depends upon the patient's or family's ability to recall details about the hospitalization experience after discharge. Research indicated the memory of key events in the affective and emotional cognitive realms declines over time, which can result in incomplete or inaccurate responses[175]. Our review showed longer survey response time was related to poor patient experience scores[39, 77, 83]. As recommended by CMS, it is appropriate for survey to be administered between 2 and 42 days after discharge[176]. Survey patterns can affect the patient reported outcome as well[38, 177, 178], thus we suggested valid comparisons of hospital performance require some adjustment for survey patterns and patient mix[179], and future patient experience surveys should include questions of "whether is a patient's proxy" and "reasons for choosing a proxy".

5. LIMITATION

There are also limitations worth noting. To offer general insights into patient experience factors, our combined results integrated influences from diverse cultural contexts. We did not conduct specific analyses for individual cultural contexts. The integration in an outline format might lead to the omission of certain detailed information result in the loss of some detailed information. Then, the use of ecological

theoretical models to guide the interpretation of results may overlook some of the interaction mechanisms between internal and external environments. In addition, the exclusion of non-English literature may result in the omission of relevant literature, which may be influenced by some specific cultural context. Finally, we incorporated influences based on the significance of the p-value (less than 0.05) when extracting data. This approach not only overlooks the effect size but also excludes some statistically insignificant factors.

6. IMPLICATION

Our research has revealed that utilizing the operational definition of patient experience we employed can effectively differentiate between these articles. Hence, we strongly recommend that future articles should clearly define patient experience and patient satisfaction to obtain more objective and realistic clinical data, and develop interventions that cater to clinical needs. In addition, this review has simply intergrated and categorized the different domains of factors, which has helped researchers to gain a better and more comprehensive understanding of patient experience. However, the mechanisms of interaction between domains still need to be explored, which is a key part of developing a precise intervention plan. We have listed the antecedents, but we have not been able to answer the 'why', i.e. why patients with higher levels of education have more negative experiences, and what are the discrepancies between patients' mental expectations and the actual interactions that lead to good or bad experiences. Understanding these mechanisms can help us target our interventions. Therefore, in the future, there is a need for in-depth research into the mechanisms that shape patient experience.

7. CONCLUTION

Patient experience has become one of the most important indicators of health service quality evaluation today, identifying influencing factors of patient experience could help healthcare providers to understand and construct targeted interventions. Our review found that patient experience in hospital wards is influenced by six domains: intrapersonal level, interpersonal level, institutional level, community level, public policy level, survey-related factors. Future research should explore the mechanisms shaping patient experience in specific contexts and target the construction of interventions.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable

Competing interests

All the authors declare that they have no competing interests

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Authors' contributions

Tingyu Guan: Formal analysis, Data Curation, Writing- Original draft preparation. Xiao Chen: Formal analysis, Data curation, Writing - Review & Editing. Junfei Li: Formal analysis. Yuxia Zhang: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - Review & Editing, Supervision. All authors read and approved the final manuscript

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Figures

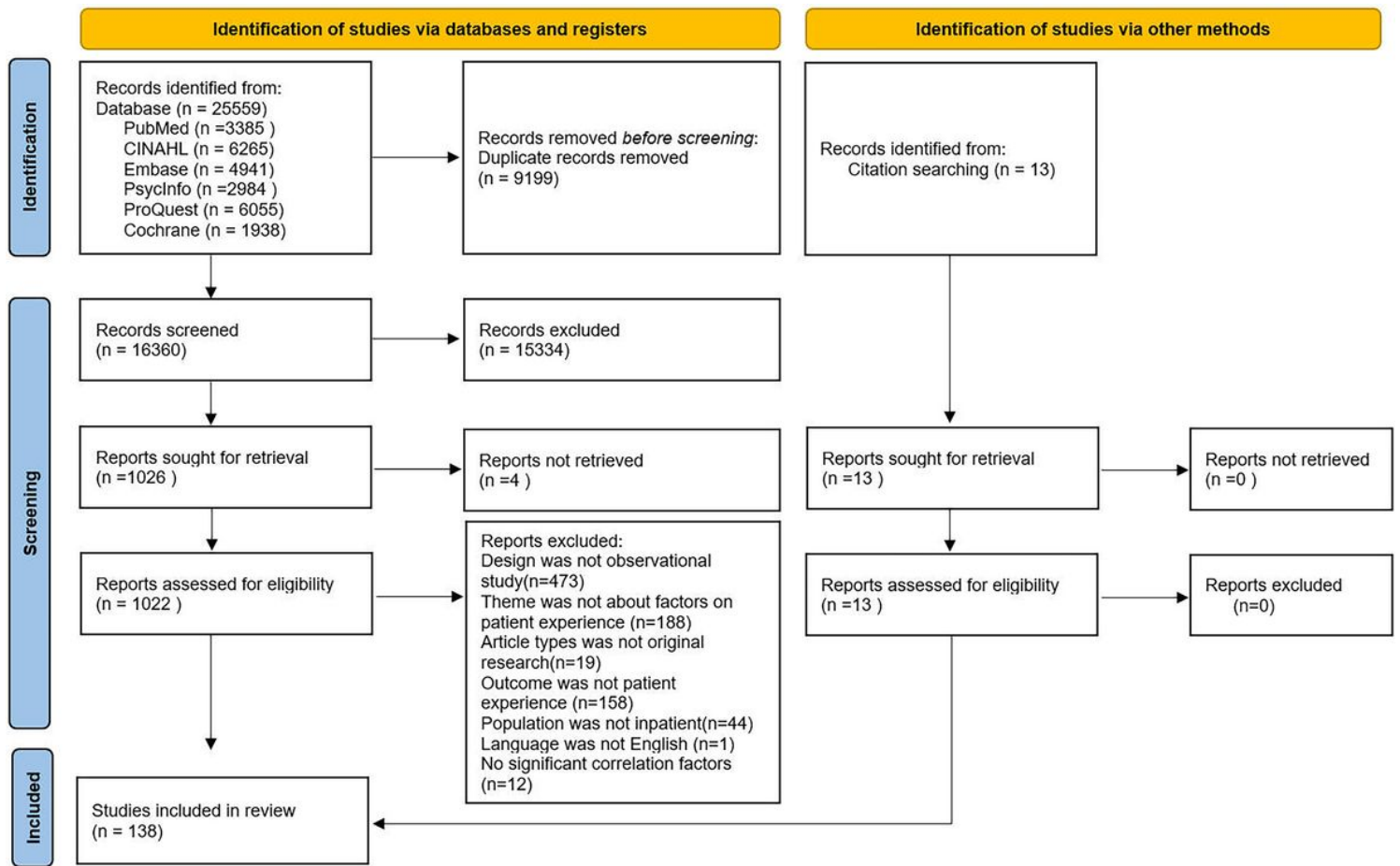


Figure 1

PRISMA Flowchart

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