Impact of Electronic Medical Record (EMR) on Collegiality Among Nurses in the Global Sphere

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Background

Over the past decades, the World Health Organization (WHO) promulgated the benefits of technology in the delivery of quality healthcare in developing and developed countries. Although the types of technology in healthcare are vastly different for nations, the common denominator for most is the use of electronic medical records (EMR). The adoption of EMR in developing and developed nations increases exponentially because of governmental interventions and private funding. Juxtapose to this, stakeholders, particularly those who determine the funding for healthcare facilities, demand more efficient, quality care at lower cost. Since the benchmarks above: efficient, quality, and low-cost influence funding for healthcare, administrators implemented strategies to address the stakeholders’ concern. One such approach has been interprofessional collaboration, and a salient feature of it is collegiality.

Existing literature identify factors impacting collegiality such as communication, teamwork, and collaboration. However, there are multi-generations in the workplace with varying viewpoints and approaches to communication, teamwork, and collaboration, adding EMR to the mix could promote “doing it alone” mentality, which is antithetical to collegiality.

Purpose

The purpose of this presentation is to report on Nurses’ perspectives on the impact of EMR on collegiality from two countries, one from a developing and the other from a developed nation. Moreover, this report illuminates the impact of age, sex, job title, and the number of working years in the profession on the Nurses’ perspectives on the ways EMR influence collegiality. This presentation intends to enlighten global Nurse Leaders on factors impacting collegiality and ways to foster it among 21st-century nurses.

Design

The researcher conducted an exploratory, descriptive, correlational pilot study in the developed country on a (Medical/Orthopedic/Neuro units/Community Hospital) and the developing country on a medical/general surgery/women issues units. The instrument for analysis was a 12-question Collegiality Survey (CVI .80). In the developed country, forty-six staff members were invited to participate, and 24 nurses who worked in clinical and unit leadership roles became participants. On the other hand, in the developing country, twenty participants who worked in clinical and unit leadership roles accepted the invitation to participate. There were two research questions for the study: “What are nurses’ perspectives on the impact of the EMR on collegiality?” and, “How do age, sex, job title, and the number of working years in the profession influence the nurses’ perspectives?”

Conceptual Framework

Meleis’ Transitions Theory guide this inquiry, particular situational triggers. This scholar’s framework describes the experiences of individuals who are confronting a situation requiring new skills. This research will use this paradigm to inform nurse leader on ways to help nurses preparing for, navigating through, and adapting to new experiences.

Preliminary Results
The researcher collected the data from nurses in the developed and developing countries. However, only the data from the developed country was analyzed. SPSS was used to conduct the analysis. Four of the twelve survey questions were reverse coded. A total collegiality score was calculated. A Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient was calculated for each survey question, given the small sample size (N=20 after listwise deletions). The correlations matrices yielded significant relationships between total collegiality domain and nine of the twelve variables. A factor analysis confirmed construct validity for this sample. The first five factors accounted for 79% of the cumulative variance. Varimax with Kaiser normalization was used because it provided better factor structure. No variables were removed as all cleanly loaded. Internal consistency of this 12-item scale resulted in a Cronbach’s alpha of .761.

The researcher conducted regression analysis to discern the relationship between respondents’ age, sex, job title, and the number of working years in the profession and the survey’s subscale of collaboration, trust, and mutual respect. The relationship between age, number of years in the profession and the collaboration subscale was statistically significant.

The data from the developing country is a work in progress.

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Keywords:
Collegiality, Electronic Medical Records and Global

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Abstract Summary:
Collegiality among nurses influences positive patient outcomes. Evidence that EMR fosters collegiality is limited; quantitative research reveals that in the era of technology nurses collegiality could be affected by age and workplace factors. This poster presentation aim is to enlighten on the factors that preclude nurse collegiality.
Content Outline:
Background

- The adoption of EMR in the global community
- The ways nurses interact with each other could be influenced by EMR
- Multi-generational perspectives on nurse's interaction

Purposes

- To discuss the factors influencing nurses' collegiality

Design

- Quantitative Research
- Collegiality survey (CVI.80)
- SPSS
- Spearman's rho correlation
- Regression analysis

First Primary Presenting Author
**Primary Presenting Author**
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**Professional Experience:** Dr. Caton has been an educator for over 25 years. She has been involved in curricula development. Moreover, Dr. Caton has presented on contemporary health issues locally, nationally, and internationally.

**Author Summary:** Dr. Caton conducts qualitative and quantitative research for over 20 years and presents the findings locally, nationwide, and internationally. Dr. Caton publishes on the topic of disparities in the educational system and is a peer reviewer for journals.