**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.
- The adoption of EMR in developing and developed nations increases exponentially because of governmental interventions and private funding.
- Stakeholders demand more efficient, care at lower cost.
- Nurse collegiality has been identified as the panacea for responding to the stakeholders concern.

**METHOD**

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.90) In the developed country, 24 nurses who worked in clinical and unit leadership roles participated. Conversely, in the developing country, 22 participants who worked in clinical and unit leadership roles participated. SPSS was used to conduct the analysis. Four of the twelve survey questions were reverse coded. A total collegiality score and a Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient were calculated for each survey question.

**PURPOSE OF STUDY**

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the impact of EMR on five generations of nurses’ collegiality.

**RESULTS**

**DEVELOPED COUNTRY:** Given the small sample size (N=24 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.

**LESS DEVELOPED Country** (N=22) The correlations matrices yielded significant relationships between total collegiality domain and seven of the twelve variables. A factor analysis confirmed construct validity for this sample. The first five factors accounted for 77% 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 .801.

**CONCLUSION**

**DEVELOPED COUNTRY**

The study suggests that there is a direct correlation between the interpersonal aspects of collegiality, such as collaboration and respect when working with the EMR. This finding may suggest that the EMR helps to facilitate open and collegial relationships amongst nurses rather than interfering or acting as a distraction or barrier.

**LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY**

The study suggests that there is a direct correlation between the interpersonal aspects of collegiality, such as trust and communication when working with the EMR. This finding may suggest that the EMR helps to facilitate open and collegial relationships amongst nurses rather than interfering or acting as a distraction or barrier.