Introduction

Computerized technology is an important issue for health care professionals and organizations. Nurses are being challenged to incorporate the use of computers into their daily routine of providing patient care. They need the ability to quickly and effortlessly access and synthesize information and evidence from a wide variety of sources, evaluate the quality and importance of access information and evidence, perform relevant manipulations of the information to describe best evidence, and to disseminate the results of their activities **(Swan et al., 2004).**

Information communication and technology knowledge enables nurses to enhance patient care delivery, as well as the practice and safety of care **(Newbold et al., 2005)**. Nurses all over the world are expected to keep pace with information communication and technology developments in order to help them make informed decisions regarding patient care and management. Because a user's attitude toward the whole phenomenon of information communication and technology affects his/her willingness and readiness to use computers and hence an organization's ability to move toward a paperless system. It's important to establish the existing attitude of nurse in order to determine how computerization will be achieved **(Burger & Blignaut, 2004 & Kivuti &Chepchirchir, 2011).**

The push toward implementation of electronic health records has raised issues related to the acceptance of the technology. This is particularly important in intensive care units (ICUs) where nurses experience high workload **(Embriaco, et al., 2007).** Patient care is critical and complex, decisions often need to be made quickly, and interventions must be implemented in a timely manner **(Garland, 2005).**

Any change in the work system of ICUs such as the implementation of electronic health records technology can have important consequences for providers as well as patients. Understanding ICU staff perceptions of the electronic health records technology and its implementation can help electronic health records designers and implementers in their continuous effort to improve the design, implementation, and use of the technology. In this study, it reported data on electronic health records acceptance by ICU nurses and analyze factors related to design and implementation of the technology that can contribute to acceptance **(James et al., 2011).**

Wilhoit et al., (2006) & Smith et al., (2005), reported that information systems provide and maintains the most up-to-date technology enabling nurses to use clinical information systems without difficulty. However; within the past two decades, electronic health record systems have slowly been introduced to the nursing profession. The electronic health record allows for rapid access to patient records, which leads to improved patient care, patient safety, and significantly influences patient outcomes **(McLane, 2005).** The goal of an electronic documentation system is to improve patient safety, communication and documentation, provide greater access to patient's charts, decrease paperwork, and improve patient outcomes. Therefore, it is crucial that the documentation system meets the needs of the clinicians in a particular practice setting. **(Darbyshire, 2004)**.

Integration of computer technology in health care requires an objective and comparative information on how nurses view the use of computers and the factors affecting these attitudes. Nurses have difficulty in understanding the advantages of an electronic medical record system due to feeling threatened by the computer and feelings of loss of control **(Shoham & Gonen, 2008)**. Another factor that affect the nurses attitude

for the electronic medical records is their inability to comprehend as to how the electronic medical records works and their lack of knowledge regarding the many benefits that it has to offer. It is true that the concept of electronic medical records is new to almost everybody who is involved in the care of the patient **(Josh, 2012).** As acute care facilities transition to some type of an electronic patient records system, it is necessary to identify user's computer knowledge, experience, attitudes and images towards electronic patient records prior to implementation **(Dillon et al., 2005).**

Successful implementation of electronic patient records requires listening to users' perception of the impact that a system change would have on core work values, recognizing the barriers to adoption of the technology, and creating an action plan for working through likely user resistance. Knowing user difficulties and barriers to use technology could help prevent or minimize the discomforts created during the transition stage **(Lee, 2007)**.

Significance of the study:-

Today nurses are being challenged to incorporate the use of computers into their daily routine of providing patient care **(Lee, 2004).** Even though nurses have used computers for many years to place orders and lookup test results, they are reluctant to give up the traditional means of charting and adopting electronic documentation. Since nurses represent the largest group of computer users in healthcare, it is imperative to understand nurses' perceptions, attitudes, readiness and motivational factors towards the use of computers in order to ensure a successful implementation of a documentation system.