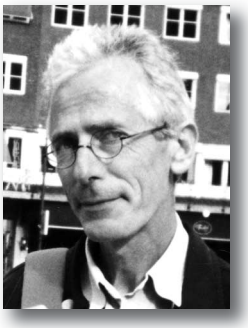
[Collected during March to April 2015]



Benoit Thirion

Chief Librarian/Coordinator
CISMeF Project Rouen University Hospital, Rouen, France
Contact: Benoit.Thirion@chu-rouen.fr
Contact: Benoit_Thirion@yahoo.fr

The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians (for lists and TOC's alerts from medical librarian journals, see: http://www.chu-rouen.fr/documed/eahil67.html). Acknowledgement to Informed Librarian Online

FREE FULL TEXT

1. Quesenberry AC. **Linking Health Literacy and Libraries in Tennessee.**
Tennessee Libraries Volume 65 Issue 1 2015
Information literacy is an issue at the front of most librarians' minds, and health literacy is equally as important. Health literacy is defined as "the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information services needed to make appropriate health decisions" (Glassman, 2013). Numerous studies show the magnitude of problems with low health literacy. One study in particular found that 88% of the population in the United States falls below the 'proficient' ranking in health literacy (Glassman, 2013). Low or limited health literacy has an impact on one's health levels in a variety of ways, including not being capable of taking the correct dosage of medication or having communication issues with healthcare professionals.
Available from: http://www.tnla.org/?page=TL65_1_health

2. Pontika N. **Why principal investigators funded by the US National Institutes of Health publish in the Public Library of Science journals**
Information Research: An International Electronic Journal v.20 #1, March 2015
Introduction. The National Institutes of Health public access policy requires the principal investigators of any Institutes-funded research to submit their manuscript to PubMed Central, and the open access publisher Public Library of Science submits all articles to PubMed Central, irrespective of funder. Whether the investigators, who made the decision to publish in one of the seven Public Library of Science journals were motivated by the National Institutes' public access policy or by the journals' quality standards is unknown. Method. Forty-two Institutes-funded investigators who had published in one of the seven journals between 2005 and 2009 were interviewed, using a semi-structured, open-ended interview schedule. Analysis. Qualitative analysis was conducted, dividing the participants into those who published in the journals before the mandatory policy (pre-mandate) and those who published after the policy (post-mandate). Results. The Institutes-funded investigators submitted to the Public Library of Science journals because they favour the high impact factor, fast publication speed, fair peer-review system and the articles/ immediate open access availability. Conclusions. The requirements of the National Institutes' public access policy do not influence the investigators' decision to submit to one of the Public Library of Science journals and do not increase their familiarity with open access publishing options.
Available from: http://www.informationr.net/ir/20-1/paper654.html

3. Quinn B. **The McDonaldization of Academic Libraries?**
Coll. Res. Libr. 75th Anniversary Issue 76:339-352
George Ritzer, a sociologist at the University of Maryland, has proposed an influential thesis that suggests that many aspects of the fast food industry are making their way into other areas of society. This article explores whether his thesis, known as the McDonaldization thesis, is applicable to academic libraries. Specifically, it seeks to determine to what extent academic libraries may be considered McDonaldized, and if so, what effect McDonaldization may be having on them. It also investigates some possible alternatives to McDonaldization, and their implications for academic libraries.
Available from: http://crl.acrl.org/content/76/3/339.abstract

4. Lynn VA *et al.* **Body apps iPads for undergrad Anatomy and Physiology students**
Coll. Res. Libr. news March 2015 76:149-152
Would iPads with anatomy and physiology apps increase student learning in a small campus classroom? A campus librarian and a biology instructor at Penn State University certainly hoped they would. The Penn State Hazleton Campus Library and Department of Biology purchased iPads that were preloaded with anatomy and physiology apps for the undergraduate anatomy and physiology curricula. During the first week of class, students received instruction about the use of library electronic resources related to anatomy and physiology. Students used the iPads in the classroom/lab and borrowed them from the library to complete course assignments and study for exams.
Available from: http://crln.acrl.org/content/76/3/149.full

5. Barr D. **Science and technology resources on the Internet. Brain matters: Resources for researchers in the neurosciences**
Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship Number 79 Winter 2015
The study of neurobiology, or neuroscience, is vitally important to our understanding of ourselves and the world around us. New ways of studying the brain are constantly uncovering surprising insights. For instance, Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scans allow scientists to see what is happening in the brain, and techniques such as Brainbow can map individual neurons. This webliography is aimed at librarians working in the biomedical and life sciences, who can facilitate access to online resources and data for their patrons while at the same time keep up with new developments in neurobiology.
Available from: http://www.istl.org/15-winter/internet.html

6. Dankowski T. **Stimulating minds: Libraries develop programs to serve patrons with Alzheimer's disease and dementia**
American Libraries February 9, 2015
Tracey Degnan arrives 10 minutes early carrying a suitcase filled with large-print books, illustrations, photographs, name tags, fake passports, a big blow-up globe, reading packets, and souvenirs. Sometimes she brings music, miniature flags, dolls, coloring sheets, or scented objects to pass around—whatever it takes for Degnan, life enrichment liaison at Gail Borden Public Library (GBPL) in Elgin, Illinois, to help stimulate her travel companions' memories and engage their senses as they visit a new, faraway land.
Available from: http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/2015/02/09/stimulating-minds/

7. Henshaw, C *et al.* **Automating harvest and ingest of the Medical Heritage Library**
Ariadne #73, February 2015
The aim of the UK Medical Heritage Library (UK-MHL) Project is to provide free access to a wealth of medical history and related books from UK research libraries. There are already over 50,000 books and journal issues in the Medical Heritage Library drawn from North American research libraries. The UK-MHL Project will expand this collection considerably by digitising a further 15 million pages for inclusion in the collection.

The Wellcome Library is incorporating these books into its own digital library, making further strides towards becoming a global online resource for the history of medicine and health.
Available from: http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue73/henshaw-et-al

8. Levay P *et al.* **The contributions of MEDLINE, other bibliographic databases and various search techniques to NICE Public Health Guidance**
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice Vol 10, No 1 (2015) 50-68
Objective – To make recommendations for the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) on the factors to consider when choosing databases and search techniques when producing systematic reviews to support public health guidance development. Methods – Retrospective analysis of how the publications included in systematic reviews commissioned by NICE on obesity, spatial planning, and tuberculosis were retrieved. The included publications were checked to see if they were found from searching MEDLINE, another database or through other search techniques. Results – MEDLINE contributed 24.2% of the publications included in the obesity review, none of the publications in the spatial planning review and 72% of those in the tuberculosis review. Other databases accounted for 9.1% of included publications in obesity, 20% in spatial planning and 4% in tuberculosis. Non-database methods provided 42.4% of the included publications in the obesity review, compared to 5% in the spatial planning review and 24% in the tuberculosis review. It was not possible to establish retrospectively how 24.2% of the publications in the obesity review and 75% in the spatial planning review were found. Conclusions – Topic-specific databases and non-database search techniques were useful for tailoring the resources to the review questions. The value of MEDLINE in these reviews was affected by the degree of overlap with clinical topics, the domain of public health, and the need to find grey literature. The factors that NICE considers when planning a systematic search are the multidisciplinary nature of public health and the different types of evidence required.
Available from: http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/23248

ABSTRACTS ONLY

1. Walters K *et al.* **Developing online tutorials to improve information literacy skills for second-year nursing students of University College Dublin**
New Review of Academic Librarianship Volume 21, Issue 1, 2015 pages 7-29
This article explores the process of developing online tutorials for a specified student group, in this case Second-Year Nursing students in University College Dublin. The product was commissioned by the Health Sciences Library and the UCD School of Nursing, Midwifery, and Health Systems. It was developed as a "Capstone Project" for part fulfillment of the MLIS in UCD. We focused our research on three areas of scholarship to assist in the development of our product, namely Information Behavior, Learning Technologies, and Learning Science and Design. Flemings VARK model was used to inform the team of the four different learning styles (visual, auditory, reading, and kinesthetic) and to match the presentation style to these. An initial difficulty in the assessment phase was one of access to a large group of students, as the students were on clinical placements. We created personas and a profile of nursing students to try and compensate for this. The tutorial was developed to cater for this specific group of students and later to act as a valuable support to the Library, which is under severe pressure in terms of staff availability to support student learning. The product is relatively straightforward to produce (and maintain) and is something the Library will be able to develop and add to in future years.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13614533.2014.891241

2. Sbaffi L. **NICE evidence search: student peers' views on their involvement as trainers in peer-based information literacy training**
The Journal of Academic Librarianship Volume 41, Issue 2, March 2015, Pages 201–206 his research seeks to contribute to the understanding of peer-based models of information literacy training, through gathering insights from peer trainers (champions) in a scheme designed to promote the use of a national health and

social care information portal, Evidence Search (ES), amongst university students mainly in the health professions. Specifically, this article focuses on the benefits and learning that the peer trainers derive from their involvement in the scheme. This article reports on focus groups conducted with student champions. Findings suggest that champions believe that they have learnt a lot about information searching and evaluation from their engagement as champions, and have developed their teaching, planning and organisational skills. They now reported using Evidence Search as a first port-of-call for information for an assignment, although they still used Google. Students' choice of queries for their training session was influenced by their recent experience with study units or placements. In addition, many acted as advocates, making recommendations to friends (for study) or colleagues (in practice settings). Questionnaire data showed that champions regarded Evidence Search as credible, trustworthy and reliable, and that their approach to searching for and evaluating information is comparable to that of an expert.
Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0099133314001748

3. Kim YM. **Is seeking health information online different from seeking general information online?**
Journal of Information Science April 2015 vol. 41 no. 2 228-241
Increasing use of the Internet for health information delivery has created considerable discussion among digital divide scholars (i.e. how online information delivery benefits those individuals in higher socioeconomic brackets more than their counterparts). Because it is health information, we need to integrate how patients seek out online information. This study included patients' information-seeking behaviour along with digital divide scholars' constructs (i.e. literacy and computer skills). Using 1617 observations from the 2010 Pew Internet and American Life Project, this study found that individuals with a significant number of health problems, who are likely to be in a lower income bracket, are proactive online health information seekers; however, they are less likely to search general information. This finding adds value to existing research revealing that usefulness, which has been overlooked in online health information seeking, is important and should be a part of the research model.
Available from: http://jis.sagepub.com/content/41/2/228.abstract

4. Inthiran A *et al.* **A preliminary study on the usage of search assisting features when searching for a personal health task**
Aslib Journal of Information Management v.67 #2, 2015
Purpose – Current research topics in relation to health information searching focus on challenges faced by health consumers and domains used to perform the health search. Health consumers may not be capable of successfully searching for a health task due to limited medical knowledge. As such search assisting features provided on health domains are important in assisting health consumers during a search session. The purpose of this paper is to perform a preliminary exploratory research study to understand if search assisting features are visible to searchers and the usage of search assisting features when searching on a personal health task. Design/methodology/approach – A convenience sampling method in a university setting and an observational type study was used. MedlinePlus is used as the search domain for this research study. While participants of this research study were first time users of MedlinePlus, they were not first time medical searchers. Findings – Results of this research study indicate health consumers do not utilize search assisting features when searching for a personal health task. This is because health consumers are comfortable with their search skills. In other cases health consumers found the search assisting features irrelevant or had no confidence in the search assisting features presented. Key contributions of this research study indicate health consumers do not utilize search assisting features when searching for a personal health task. This is because health consumers are comfortable with their search skills. In other cases health consumers found the search assisting features irrelevant or had no confidence in the search assisting features presented. Research limitations/implications – Results of this research study has implications for health domain and human computer designers in relation to the development of specialized search assisting features and the placement of these features. Theoretical contributions indicate

health searchers use search assisting features minimally when searching on a personal health task.Originality/value – Results of this research study indicate health consumers do not utilize search assisting features when searching for a personal health task. This is because health consumers are comfortable with their search skills. In other cases health consumers found the search assisting features irrelevant or had no confidence in the search assisting features presented.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/AJIM-09-2014-0110

5. St. Jean B et *et al.* **The influence of positive hypothesis testing on youths' online health-related information seeking**
New Library World v.116 #3/4,2015
Purpose – The aim of this paper is to investigate whether/how youths' pre-existing beliefs regarding health-related topics influence their online searching behaviors, such as their selection of keywords and search results, their credibility assessments and the conclusions they draw and the uses they make (or do not make) of the information they find. More specifically, we sought to determine whether positive hypothesis testing occurs when youth search for health information online and to ascertain the potential impacts this phenomenon can have on their search behaviors, their ability to accurately answer health-related questions and their confidence in their answers. Design/methodology/approach – An exploratory field experiment was conducted with participants in an after-school program ("HackHealth"), which aims to improve the health literacy skills and health-related self-efficacy of middle-school students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Findings– Evidence of positive hypothesis testing among the participants was found and important impacts on their search outcomes were observed. Practical implications – The paper was concluded with suggestions for improving digital literacy instruction for youth so as to counteract the potentially negative influences of positive hypothesis testing.Originality/value – This study extends existing research about positive hypothesis testing to investigate the existence and impact of this phenomenon within the context of tweens (ages 11-14) searching for health information online.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/NLW-07-2014-0084

6. Tahamtan I *et al.* **Drug information seeking behaviours of health care professionals in Iran**
New Library World v.116 #3/4, 2015
Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to list the resources that Iranian health-care professionals used to access drug-related information, to know the features and types of drug information resources which were much more important for health-care professionals, the problems they encountered in seeking drug information and the way they organized and re-found the information that they had retrieved. Drug-related queries are one of the most common types of questions in medical settings. Design/methodology/approach – This was a descriptive-analytical study conducted in Iran during 2014. The data collection tool was a self-designed questionnaire. Data analysis was conducted using Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used to analyse the data and examine the research hypothesis. Findings – Participants used books, drug manuals, search engines and medical databases more frequently, and less than half of them consulted colleagues to acquire drug-related information for clinical, educational and research purposes. Handheld computers were used by most participants to access and store drug information. Lack of access to drug information and lack of enough time were the main obstacles in seeking drug information. A significant association (p value = 0.024) was detected between organizing and re-finding information for future uses. Originality/value – This study investigated drug information-seeking behaviours of health-care professionals and the way they managed this information in a developing country that lacks necessary information technology infrastructures. Training programmes are required to help health-care professionals to find and access reliable and up-to-date drug information resources and to more easily re-find the found drug information for future uses.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/NLW-06-2014-0070

7. Rochon PA *et al.* **Prospective evaluation of the accessibility of Internet references in leading general medical journals**
Scientometrics February 2015, Volume 102, Issue 2, pp 1375-1384
This study prospectively evaluates the accessibility of Internet references in leading general medical journals and explores the impact of their lost accessibility. We identified all original contributions published in five leading peer-reviewed traditional general medical journals and one leading on-line journal that were published at two time points (January 2005 and January 2008). We followed the sample prospectively for 5 years and determined the number of Internet references that remained accessible. Our sample of 165 original contributions contained 154 Internet references. Accessibility to Internet references declined from 51% after 4 years to 37% after 8 years in the articles published in January 2005, and decreased from 78% after 1 year to 44% after 5 years in the articles published in January 2008. Among those Internet references published in the most highly-cited articles, only 19% (95% CI 10-35%) remained accessible in March 2013. Among the Internet references cited in the Methods section of the articles, only 30% (95% CI 20-43%) remained accessible. Of the 91 Internet references which were no longer accessible at the end of the follow-up period, 39 (43 %) were assigned a rating of either 'important' or 'very important'. Accessibility of Internet references declines substantially over time most often because the information is updated or the sites become unavailable. Accessibility remains poor even among those Internet references that are most important.
Available from: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-014-1489-y

8. de Winter JCF *et al.* **The relationship between tweets, citations, and article views for PLOS ONE articles**
Scientometrics February 2015, Volume 102, Issue 2, pp 1773-1779
An analysis of article-level metrics of 27,856 PLOS ONE articles reveals that the number of tweets was weakly associated with the number of citations (ß = 0.10), and weakly negatively associated with citations when the number of article views was held constant (ß = −0.06). The number of tweets was predictive of other social media activity (ß = 0.34 for Mendeley and ß = 0.41 for Facebook), but not of the number of article views on PubMed Central (ß = 0.01). It is concluded that the scientific citation process acts relatively independently of the social dynamics on Twitter.
Available from: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-014-1445-x