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## [Collected during September to October 2015]



**Benoit Thirion**

Chief Librarian/Coordinator  
CISMef Project Rouen University Hospital, Rouen, France  
<http://www.cismef.org/>  
Contact: [Benoit.Thirion@chu-rouen.fr](mailto:Benoit.Thirion@chu-rouen.fr)

The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians. Acknowledgement to **Informed Librarian Online**

### FREE ACCESS

**1. Agyei DD et al. The experience of information literacy in Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) among professional nurses in the Ho Municipality of Ghana**

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) 2015

*Purpose: This study aims to find out the information literacy competence of professional nurses in the Ho Municipality of Ghana in their pursuit of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP). Design/methodology/approach: This study used the descriptive research strategy to describe the experience of information literacy among professional nurses in the Ho Municipality of Ghana. It used the purposive sampling method to select the various health facilities and the professional nurses. A total of 138 questionnaires out of 151 questionnaires that were administered were retrieved. The responses were presented and analysed based on the objectives of the study. Findings: The study discovered that nurses perceive EBP as good; and are privy to various information sources and resources but have some limitations that hinder the efficient and effective adoption of EBP in their profession. Research limitations/implications: Time constraints could not allow the researcher to cover all the professional nurses in the Municipality. Practical implications: The study recommends the introduction of information literacy course in the curriculum of the various nursing colleges/schools; the establishment of resourced libraries and information centres in the major health facilities; organisation of workshops on information literacy and EBP for practising nurses; subscription of medical databases by the major health facilities; and the encouragement of nurses to develop the culture of reading. Originality/value: This paper justifies a recognized need to study the information literacy competence of nurses in their pursuit of EBP.*

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1236/>

**2. Ajuwon GA. Internet accessibility and use of online health information resources by doctors in training healthcare institutions in Nigeria**

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) 2015

*Introduction: The internet is an important source of information used to produce, store, process, and disseminate information. This study examined accessibility to and use of internet health information resources among doctors in training healthcare institutions in South-West Nigeria. Methods: The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods for data collection. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for analyzing the data. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics including frequency counts, percentages, charts, mean and standard deviation. Results: The mean age of the respondents is  $34.0 \pm 4.46$  years and 69.0% were males. The majority (93.5%) hold the Bachelor of Medicine/Surgery*

and Dental Surgery degrees. The internet was accessed by 36.3% respondents from a computer at home and office through personal subscription to service providers. More than two-thirds (69.5%) accessed internet health information resources daily from their homes while 56.8% did so with their mobile phones. Email, Google Yahoo and MEDLINE/PubMed were very easily accessed and used by the respondents. The respondents used internet health information resources mainly for academic purposes namely preparation for presentation (98.8%), examination (94.5%), research (93.1%). Conclusion Internet use at home has increased with more people now accessing information online with their mobile phones. The constraints to use of internet health information resources are slow connection speed, frequent power outages, low bandwidth, lack of time and high connection costs. The management of the 13 healthcare institutions should make available internet facilities to encourage use of online information resources by medical professionals. Librarians should intensify effort in promoting information literacy skills to healthcare professionals, create awareness on available resources and teach doctors how to access and retrieve online health information.  
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1258/>

**3. Becker BW. Research faux pas: The stigma of Wikipedia**

Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian, 34:3, 165-169

*Imagine, if you will, hosting a research party and inviting all of the major databases. Everyone who's anyone would be there. The EBSCOhost collection would show up as the popular trust-fund kids who become trendsetters. They drive the fully featured cars with all the bells and whistles. They name drop famous researchers and scientists as if they've been friends forever. JSTOR arrives wearing a top hat and a monocle, peppering conversations with primary accounts of adventures in the humanities. ScienceDirect and CINAHL would be engaged in deep conversations about global warming and vaccination research. Lexis/Nexis would be making small talk about current events and legal dramas that are unfolding in world news. Then Wikipedia shows up to this party and suddenly the room goes silent. Web of Science won't even make eye contact with him. "Who invited this imposter?" whispers one of the ProQuest databases. The agitation is almost tangible.*  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01639269.2015.1062587>

**ABSTRACTS ONLY**

**1. Burnette MH. The "Research Audit" model: A prototype for data-driven discovery of interdisciplinary biomedical research portal**

Libraries and the Academy Volume 15, Number 4, October 2015

*The increasing interdisciplinarity of scientific research creates both challenges and opportunities for librarians. The liaison model may be inadequate for supporting campus research that represents multiple disciplines and geographically dispersed departments. The identification of units, researchers, and projects is a first step in planning and providing support for research and publication. The proposed research audit model seeks to inventory research projects and personnel for interdisciplinary biomedical research using a relational database. The innovative use of a discipline-specific ontology as descriptive metadata holds promise for revealing connections that might not otherwise be discovered.*

[https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/v015/15.4.burnette.html](https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/v015/15.4.burnette.html)

**2. Zhang Y et al. Quality of health information for consumers on the web: A systematic review of indicators, criteria, tools, and evaluation results**

Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology Volume 66, Issue 10, pages 2071-2084, October 2015

*The quality of online health information for consumers has been a critical issue that concerns all stakeholders in healthcare. To gain an understanding of how quality is evaluated, this systematic review examined 165 articles in which researchers evaluated the quality of consumer-oriented health information on the web against predefined criteria. It was found that studies typically evaluated quality in relation to the substance and formality of content, as well as to the design of technological platforms. Attention to design, particularly*

*interactivity, privacy, and social and cultural appropriateness is on the rise, which suggests the permeation of a user-centered perspective into the evaluation of health information systems, and a growing recognition of the need to study these systems from a social-technical perspective. Researchers used many preexisting instruments to facilitate evaluation of the formality of content; however, only a few were used in multiple studies, and their validity was questioned. The quality of content (i.e., accuracy and completeness) was always evaluated using proprietary instruments constructed based on medical guidelines or textbooks. The evaluation results revealed that the quality of health information varied across medical domains and across websites, and that the overall quality remained problematic. Future research is needed to examine the quality of user-generated content and to explore opportunities offered by emerging new media that can facilitate the consumer evaluation of health information.*

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.23311/abstract>

**3. Pike C. Hunting for knowledge: Using a scavenger hunt to orient graduate veterinary students**

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship Summer 2015

*Active participation in orientation is hoped to increase understanding and use of library resources and services beyond the effect of tours or welcome lectures. Timed scavenger hunts have been used to orient undergraduate and medical students to academic libraries. This report describes the planning, execution, and evaluation of an untimed iPod-documented scavenger hunt in 2012 for first-year graduate veterinary students, and the modification and execution of the hunt for new students in 2013. Findings about the hunt's utility as a learning opportunity, based on student participation, staff experiences, and student and staff perceptions, inform recommendations for the characteristics of a scavenger hunt that facilitates hands-on learning in the library while placing reasonable demands on library staff.*

<http://www.istl.org/15-summer/refereed1.html>

**4. Kendall S et al. ClinicalAccess**

The Charleston Advisor, Volume 17, Number 1, July 2015, pp. 18-21(4)

*ClinicalAccess is a new and growing clinical decision support tool from McGraw-Hill that is promoted as a unique question and answer format to assist clinicians, particularly in general practice or internal medicine, at the point-of-care. Clinical questions, which vary in specificity, have been written by physicians and nurse practitioners from real world experience. The questions can be searched on a computer or a mobile device using a simple search interface which is highly functional and usually maps a search query to the appropriate question. Using an editorial workflow involving authors, reviewers, and editorial review, almost all of the answers are created by using excerpts of text from McGraw-Hill's numerous textbooks, particularly those on the AccessMedicine platform. Citations and links are provided from the answers to the original source material. Except for a lack of spellcheck or autosuggest feature, the search functionality of ClinicalAccess is designed well for a point-of-care tool, but the narrative-style answers pulled directly from textbooks are sometimes too long to navigate easily and the content is not necessarily the most current or evidence-based. Most troubling are the absence of dates on answers and their textbook citations and the absence of both dates and any references at all in the drug monographs, which are drawn from Truven Health Analytics' DrugPoints (the originals of which do contain references). Links to some evidence-based reviews of the literature in the McMaster Plus Database from the McMaster University Health Information Research Unit provide a way for clinicians to identify evidence-based research, but links to a separate product do not substitute for quick access to the latest findings in the point-of-care tool itself. The product has potential, but it may not be possible to create a point-of-care tool that is highly targeted, current, evidence-based, and easy to use with content that is pulled from sources created for other purposes.*

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5260/chara.17.1.18>

- 5. Leslie S et al. Assessment and weeding of a clinical HIV/AIDS collection in an academic library: A case study**  
Collection Management Volume 40, Issue 3, 2015 pages 149-162  
*Maintaining a clinical HIV/AIDS section in an academic library collection that is both current and historically significant for research is essential. This article reports on a collection management project that was undertaken to weed HIV/AIDS books in targeted clinical areas of an academic library using a timeline model developed by Ondrusek (2001) as a supplement to traditional weeding methods. The combination proved effective for identifying clinical materials that were outdated and needed to be deaccessioned while maintaining historically relevant materials in these areas.*  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01462679.2015.1040570#abstract>
- 6. Rey LM. Impacting librarianship and veterinary medicine: History of the Veterinary Medical Libraries Section of the Medical Library Association from 1974 to 2014**  
Journal of Agricultural & Food Information Volume 16, Issue 3, 2015 pages 253-270  
*This article discusses the Veterinary Medical Libraries Section (VMLS) of the Medical Library Association (MLA), its impacts on both librarianship and veterinary medicine during its 40-year history, how it achieved those impacts, relationships, selected projects, and organizational changes through the years. A listing of publications about veterinary librarianship and VMLS products is available on the VMLS website (Veterinary Medical Libraries Section, 2014).*  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10496505.2015.1052907#abstract>
- 7. Ellis L. The impact factor: a case study of medical journals**  
Library Review 2015 Volume 64 Issue 6/7 pp. 413-427  
*Purpose: This paper aims to look at two well-respected cardiothoracic journals and one general medical journal over the period of a decade to find out any major differences in content and referencing to warrant the fact that the general journal should be ranked far higher than the specialist journals.*  
*Design/methodology/approach: The paper conducted citation analysis and comparison with impact factors (IFs) of two cardiothoracic journals, one American and one European, and one general medical journal over the period. Findings: The study concludes that although there was a significant amount of self-referenced non-citable material in the general medical journal, this probably did not alone account for its higher ranking. Research limitations/implications: The original articles were actually very highly cited, and perhaps, the visibility of the general medical journal could possibly be the main factor contributing to its high IF. Practical implications: In terms of citation, all contribution in an issue of a journal is not equal, and therefore, to evaluate work by looking at the IF of the journal in which it is published is not reliable. Originality/value: The study is based on an original citation and IF analysis, and the results should be of interest and value to all those concerned with the use of the IF to evaluate journals.*  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/LR-10-2014-0110>
- 8. Payne, D. D. The BMJ online: lessons from a 20-year digital presence**  
Learned Publishing, Volume 28, Number 4, October 2015, pp. 304-308(5)  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alpsp/lp/2015/00000028/00000004/art00010>
- 9. Orduna-Malea E. Methods for estimating the size of Google Scholar**  
Scientometrics v.104 #3, September 2015  
<http://static-content.springer.com/lookinside/art%3A10.1007%2Fs11192-015-1614-6/000.png>
- 10. Sullivan D. MeSH on Demand**  
Technical Services Quarterly Volume 32, Issue 4, pages 448-449  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07317131.2015.1059694#abstract>