Take a look!

[Collected during February to May 2014]

Benoit Thirion

Chief Librarian/Coordinator
CISMeF Project
Rouen University Hospital, Rouen, France
Contact: Benoit.Thirion@chu-rouen.fr
          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. Sohail M *et al.* **Use of Web Resources by Medical Science Students of Aligarh Muslim University**
   DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology Vol 34, No 2 (2014)
   In recent years, the internet has emerged as the most important and powerful medium for the communication of information. There is a tremendous growth in the number and variety of information resources available on the internet which becomes an important source for scholarly scientific literature and also more number of information resources as well as the results of scientific and medical research is now being available on web. The paper describes the use of web resources (e-journals and e-databases subscribed by UGC-Info-net consortium) by the students of medical sciences at Aligarh Muslim University, India. A well structured questionnaire was administered to 120 students to collect the primary data from respondents. A total number of 92 filled in questionnaires were received showing overall response rate of 76.66 %. The paper also indicates that it is probably counter-productive to evaluate students as one group. Different segments of students have very different and varied use patterns of web resources depending on study topic, study year, psychological dispositions, and other demographic factors.
   Available from: http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/4006

2. Linda S *et al.* **Evidence for Removal of a Reference Collection in an Academic Health Sciences Library**
   Evidence Based Library and Information Practice v.9 #1,2014
   The survey was conducted at the John W. Scott Health Sciences Library, a large academic health sciences library, at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The Library serves undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and researchers in five faculties (Medicine and Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rehabilitation Medicine and School of Public Health), as well as members of a number of affiliated research institutes, University of Alberta affiliates, members of the NEOS Consortium (a resource sharing collaboration of hospital, government, and academic libraries in the province of Alberta), and the general public.
   Available from: http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/20901/16210

3. Wakimoto DK. **Google Scholar Retrieves Twice as Many Relevant Citations as PubMed and Provides Greater Full-Text Access for Quick, Clinical Nephrology Searches**
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice v.9 #1,2014
Objective – To compare recall and precision of results retrieved by searches in PubMed and Google Scholar for clinical nephrology literature. Design – Survey questionnaire, comparative. Setting – Canada. Subjects – Practicing nephrologists with average age of 48 years and who have practiced nephrology for an average of 15 years. Subjects – Practicing nephrologists with average age of 48 years and who have practiced nephrology for an average of 15 years. Methods – The researchers identified 100 systematic reviews in renal therapy published between 2001 and 2009. The primary studies cited in the systematic reviews served as the reference standard for relevant articles; 1,574 unique citations were identified and used to measure recall and precision. The researchers created a unique clinical question from each of the objective statements of systematic reviews and sent one question to a random sample of practicing nephrologists to determine the search strings they would use to search for clinical literature; the researchers collected 100 usable responses. Using the search string in both Google Scholar and PubMed, the researchers analyzed the first 40 retrieved results in each for recall of relevant literature and precision. The researchers also analyzed the availability of full-text articles in each database. A pilot study to test the methodology preceded the main study. Results – Google Scholar's recall for the first 40 records was 21.9% and PubMed was 10.9%. Each database contained 78% of the relevant literature/reference standard set from the systematic reviews. However, 15% of the articles were in neither database. Precision results were similar (7.6% for Google Scholar and 5.6% for PubMed). Google Scholar had more full-text available at 15% of articles versus 5% for PubMed. Google Scholar and PubMed had similar numbers of relevant articles when all retrieved records were analyzed, but Google Scholar still provided more access to free full-text articles. Conclusion – Google Scholar provides better recall and provides more access to full-text than PubMed; however, search strings provided by nephrologists used in both databases failed to retrieve 80% of relevant articles. Therefore improving nephrologists' ability to effectively search could enhance their ability to implement research in practice helping patients. The researchers suggest future studies should be conducted to determine the generalizability of the findings on recall and precision in other medical disciplines.
Available from: http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/20858

4. Haustein S *et al.* **Tweeting biomedicine: An analysis of tweets and citations in the biomedical literature**
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology v.65 #4, April 2014
Data collected by social media platforms have been introduced as new sources for indicators to help measure the impact of scholarly research in ways that are complementary to traditional citation analysis. Data generated from social media activities can be used to reflect broad types of impact. This article aims to provide systematic evidence about how often Twitter is used to disseminate information about journal articles in the biomedical sciences. The analysis is based on 1.4 million documents covered by both PubMed and Web of Science and published between 2010 and 2012. The number of tweets containing links to these documents was analyzed and compared to citations to evaluate the degree to which certain journals, disciplines, and specialties were represented on Twitter and how far tweets correlate with citation impact. With less than 10% of PubMed articles mentioned on Twitter, its uptake is low in general but differs between journals and specialties. Correlations between tweets and citations are low, implying that impact metrics based on tweets are different from those based on citations. A framework using the coverage of articles and the correlation between Twitter mentions and citations is proposed to facilitate the evaluation of novel social-media-based metrics.
Available from: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.23101/abstract

5. Bhatti R *et al.* **Experience of Internet Utilization by Post Graduate Students at Nishter Medical College, Multan, Pakistan**
Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) 2014
This study reports the Internet usage, purposes, difficulties while using internet by the Post Graduate Students at Nishtar Medical College (NMC), Multan and also identifies the usage of different health related websites and databases to supplement learning by PGS. This study is based on comprehensive literature review and pre-tested questionnaire that was distributed among 210 PGS. The response rate was very satisfactory 85%. The collected data was finally analyzed by using SPSS version 17. The results show that 33(18.5%) were female and 145(81.5%) male in total 178 respondents. All of the respondents used internet except only one respondent. Majority of the respondents always use Internet for their education purpose frequently use it for research, for up to date information, to obtain information about health and entertainment purposes. Results show that PGS were using Pubmed database sometimes and MedScape, PakMediNet and EBSCOhost occasionally. The study concludes for the need of awareness, orientation and trainings to utilize different databases for seeking scholarly information.
Available from: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1081

Abstracts only

1. Kratochvil J. **Efficiency of e-learning in an information literacy course for medical students at the Masaryk University**
The Electronic Library 32(3) 2014
Purpose - The main goal of this paper is to argue E-learning can be a viable alternative teaching method for Information Literacy according to a comparison of librarian's time spent face-to-face teaching with tutoring the E-learning course, average time spent a week on learning by the students, time flexibility of E-learning, students' satisfaction with E-learning and students' ability to gain practical skills and theoretical knowledge through E-learning. Design/methodology/approach - Satisfaction of medical students with E-learning and their average weekly time spent learning was assessed through surveys designed in Google Documents. Weekly time spent by students learning in class and the number of librarian teaching hours were set by the university schedule and time spent on tutoring E-learning was measured. Details of accesses to study materials and submission of tasks as well as exam results were collected from Masaryk University Learning Management System. Findings - In 2011 50% less time was expended on tutoring E-learning than time spent with the same number of students in the previous three years in the classroom. One third of the students learned for more hours a week with E-learning than students in class. No significant difference in gained theoretical knowledge between these students was found. On average 90% of tasks submitted to E-learning were correct the first time. E-learning was appreciated by the students for its time (93%) and space (83 %) flexibility, the online materials (62%) and self-managing learning time (55%). Details of access to the study materials confirmed time flexibility. Originality/value - Due to time saved and considering the lack of any significant difference in the knowledge gained by students, E-learning can be a viable alternative teaching method for Information Literacy.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0264-0473&volume=32&issue=3&articleid=17110513&show=pdf

2. Wilson, CS. **Exploring the fit of e-books to the needs of medical academics in Australia**
The Electronic Library 32(3) 2014
Purpose - This study explores the extent to which e-books fit the needs of medical academics of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) in the performance of their academic tasks. Design/methodology/approach - A web-based survey was distributed to all UNSW academics in Medicine and 224 completed responses were analyzed according to the attributes of a task-technology fit (TTF) model developed for e-books in academic settings. Findings - Although the UNSW Library had access to over 225,000 e-books, usage by medical academics was relatively low (38%); however, most (92%) predicted that they would be using e-books within the next five years. Nearly two-thirds (65%) had portable devices including smart phones, and 90% rated the ability to search across full text in an e-book of moderate to high importance. Research tasks dominated the use of e-books and 71% agreed that e-books helped improve their overall productivity. Research limitations/implications - Only 224 (8%) of 2,790 medical academics at UNSW participated in the study. The low response rate and over-representation of research only academics limit the extent of generalization of the findings. Originality/value - This is the first study on the use of e-books among academics in the Faculty of Medicine – comprising nearly 64% of all UNSW academic staff. The findings highlight the extent of e-books used by medical academics and their enthusiasm for access to digital resources. There is also the suggestion that the library must continue to develop services to ensure delivery of task-compatible e-books to medical academics in increasingly mobile environments.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0264-0473&volume=32&issue=3&articleid=17110517&show=pdf

3. Lwoga ED. **Faculty adoption and usage behaviour of open access scholarly communication in health science Universities**
New Library World Volume 115 issue 3/4
Purpose - The study sought to investigate factors that affect the adoption and use of open access in Tanzanian health sciences universities. Design/methodology/approach - Based on a cross-sectional questionnaire survey, 415 faculty members were selected through a stratified random sampling from a population of 679 in all eight health sciences universities in Tanzania. The response rate was 71.1%. Findings - Based on the social exchange theory (SET), and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), the study developed a model suitable for assessing open access adoption and usage in academic institutions. The study found that facilitating conditions, extrinsic benefits (professional recognition), behavioural intention and individual characteristics (professional rank, technical skills and number of publications) predicted actual usage of open access. Other factors related to contextual factors (attitude, and open access culture), and extrinsic benefits (academic reward, accessibility and preservation) determined behavioural intention to use open access. Fear to violate publisher's copyright policies and effort expectancy however de-motivated faculty to adopt open access, while copyright concerns inhibited faculty's actual usage of open access. Originality/value - This is a first comprehensive study focusing on the health sciences faculty's open access adoption and usage behaviour in Africa, and Tanzania in particular, and reveals findings that are useful for planning and implementing open access initiatives in other institutions with similar conditions.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0307-4803&volume=115&issue=3/4&articleid=17108113&show=pdf