

Take a look!

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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. Mohd Iqbal Bhat *et al.* **Dental medical students approach towards web resources and internet use: a survey of dental medical colleges of jammu**

International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science Issue No. 3 (Sep. 2014), Volume No.4
Internet is used for various reasons in the field of medicine and research, including teaching, diagnosis and the conduct of medical examination. Students can have the opportunity to undertake research and it helps them to go into the details of controversial topics by accessing expertise of specialists all over the world. Effective communication is established using chat rooms, video conferencing and interactive learning environment using animation and simulation methods. The use of computers is increasing among medical students, therefore we carried out a cross sectional study in two Dental medical colleges of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, with the objective of assessing the pattern of computer and internet use among undergraduate (BDS) medical students, faculty members and PG students . An attempt has been made to determine the present status of awareness and use of computers and websites available on internet. It was observed that use of computers and internet is still insufficient among the dental students of the dental medical colleges of Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir.

Available from: <http://irjlis.com/dental-medical-students-approach-towards-web-resources-and-internet-use-a-survey-of-dental-medical-colleges-of-jammu/>

2. Kratochvíl J. **Measuring the impact of information literacy e-learning and in-class courses via pre-tests and post-test at the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University**

Mefanet Journal 2014;2(2)

Introduction: This paper aims to evaluate the results of the assessment and comparison of the impact of information literacy in e-learning and in-class courses at the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University, Czech Republic. The objective herein is to show that e-learning can be as effective a method of teaching IL activities as in-class lessons. Methods: In the autumn of 2012 and the spring of 2013, a total of 159 medical students enrolled in the e-learning course and completed the required pre-tests and post-tests comprising 30 multiple-choice questions on information literacy topics; another 92 PhD students from in-class courses took the 22-question test. The pre-test and post-test scores along with the number of students who correctly answered the questions were counted and the overall percentage was calculated. The final outcome was the extent of knowledge increase and

the number of students with correct answers, expressed in percentage. Results: On average, 95.5% and 92.5% increase in knowledge was recorded among the medical students and PhD students respectively; an average of 4.5% medical students and 7.5% of PhD students recorded low scores in the post-test. As for the number of correct answers, the average results of the 22 set questions shared among the study groups were as follows: 15 questions were answered correctly more often by medical students, 6 were answered correctly more often by PhD students and only 1 question was correctly answered in the same average percentage by both the groups. Discussion: The results point to the need for proposing several key revisions. Among these include an exercise to be included in both curricula on online search for an article (Web of Science or Scopus) without full text availability via link service, while instructions on manually creating bibliographic references shall be added to the PhD course. Additional search examples shall be added to the study materials and video records of in-class lessons shall be made available to the students for later revision. Some test questions require revision so that they are based more on practical examples rather than mere definitions. The results thus assembled, and the follow-up discussion, can then help in convincing the advocates of in-class teaching of the beneficial application of e-learning in information literacy education. Additionally, arguments based on such convincing outcomes can assist other librarians in their assessments and will serve to persuade the associated academic staff of similar professional competence towards educating university students in information literacy.

Available from: <http://mj.mefanet.cz/mj-03140210>

3. Saleh AA *et al.* **Grey literature searching for health sciences systematic reviews: a prospective study of time spent and resources utilized**

Evidence Based Library and Information Practice 2014;9(3)

Objective – To identify estimates of time taken to search grey literature in support of health sciences systematic reviews and to identify searcher or systematic review characteristics that may impact resource selection or time spent searching. Methods – A survey was electronically distributed to searchers embarking on a new systematic review. Characteristics of the searcher and systematic review were collected along with time spent searching and what resources were searched. Time and resources were tabulated and resources were categorized as grey or non-grey. Data was analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis tests. Results – Out of 81 original respondents, 21% followed through with completion of the surveys in their entirety. The median time spent searching all resources was 471 minutes, and of those a median of 85 minutes were spent searching grey literature. The median number of resources used in a systematic review search was four and the median number of grey literature sources searched was two. The amount of time spent searching was influenced by whether the systematic review was grant funded. Additionally, the number of resources searched was impacted by institution type and whether systematic review training was received. Conclusions – This study characterized the amount of time for conducting systematic review searches including searching the grey literature, in addition to the number and types of resources used. This may aid searchers in planning their time, along with providing benchmark information for future studies. This paper contributes by quantifying current grey literature search patterns and associating them with searcher and review characteristics. Further discussion and research into the search approach for grey literature in support of systematic reviews is encouraged.

Available from: <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/20629>

Abstracts only

1. Adomi EE, *et al.* **Use and perception of Wikipedia among medical students in a Nigerian university**

International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence (IJDLDC). 2014;5:1-11

This study explored the use and perception of Wikipedia among medical students in a Nigerian university. Descriptive survey design was adopted using questionnaire as instrument to collect data from 60 medical students who were in their fourth year at Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. Data obtained were analysed with frequency counts and percentages. The study revealed that 91.7% of the medical students have used Wikipedia; 76.4% of them could not indicate precisely the number of times they have used it; 50.9% of the students use Wikipedia to complement lecture notes, 43.6% for research project as well as to complete class assignment, 14% of them use it to modify content of articles; a majority have good knowledge of the structure and content of the site; the challenges faced by the students are scantiness of information of some articles, unavailability of/inability to obtain articles on some topics from the site, and inaccuracy/unreliability of content of articles.

Available from: <http://www.igi-global.com/article/use-and-perception-of-wikipedia-among-medical-students-in-a-nigerian-university/115894>

2. Whitehead M.L. *et al.* **Circulation policies in academic medical libraries: a comparative study of allocation strategies, demographic analysis, service offerings, and implications for practice**
Journal of Access Services 2014;11(4)
The purpose of this study is to gain an understanding of current academic medical library circulation policies and examine methods libraries utilize to meet patron needs. Key informants were selected from five states. Statistics regarding financial practices, users, services, space access, and circulation practices were collected via survey instrument. Findings were analyzed to identify current services and differences in practice. Circulation practices among academic medical libraries vary, but common trends exist. Further study should compare strategies and policies in academic medical libraries with practices in other types of academic libraries to enhance service development and identify unique variables.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15367967.2014.945117#.VFzycmHNrI>

3. Shih-chuan C. **Information needs and information sources of family caregivers of cancer patients**
Aslib Journal of Information Management, 2014;66(6):623–639
Purpose The purpose of this paper is to analyse the information needs of family caregivers of cancer patients. Information sources used by the caregivers were also examined. Design/methodology/approach– We interviewed 15 family caregivers (nine females, six males) in Taiwan for this study. The participants were aged from 23 to 67 years, and all except two had attained college or higher degrees. Their relationships with patients included spousal, parental, and that of son or daughter. Findings– Family caregivers' information needs varied along the cancer journey, and they used various information sources to satisfy these needs. Demographic variables affected the information-seeking behaviour of the family caregivers. Originality/value– The majority of studies on this topic have been based in western countries. This paper reveals the importance of considering cultural factors. The findings can assist researchers in gaining a greater understanding of the information-seeking behaviour of family caregivers of cancer patients worldwide.
Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/AJIM-08-2013-0075>

4. Goodwin C. **Web of Science**
The Charleston Advisor 2014;16(2):55-61
Web of Science (WOS) from Thomson Reuters (TR) is a multidisciplinary abstracting and indexing resource with 22 separate components to which institutions can subscribe in any combination. Journal indexing is cover-to-cover for 16,959 titles including 726 Open Access publications. As a follow-up to earlier reviews, this review focuses on the changes that Thomson Reuters has implemented to the platform, content, and search options since 2009.
Available from:
<http://charleston.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/charleston/chadv/2014/00000016/00000002/art00017>

5. Arroyo S.S. **Information literacy for health professionals: teaching essential information skills with the big6 information literacy model**
Community & Junior College Libraries 2013;19:3-4
Health professionals frequently do not possess the necessary information-seeking abilities to conduct an effective search in databases and Internet sources. Reference librarians may teach health professionals these information and technology skills through the Big6 information literacy model (Big6). This article aims to address this issue. It also exposes the possibilities of applying the Big6 model in health sciences libraries and other informational contexts, based on several instances of successful integration of this model into information literacy programs in health sciences environments as well as several instances of using the model for solving diverse information problems within this context. This model promises to be practical for reference librarians and information professionals who are interested in a different approach to instructional and information literacy work in health sciences libraries, thus the paper suggests to take a closer look at Big6.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02763915.2014.953435#.VFuanhaHNrI>

6. Khan A.M. *et al.* **Use of information technology and services by medical students: a case study**
Library Hi Tech News 2014;31(8)
Purpose. The purpose of this paper is to examine users' attitude towards the implementation of information technology on the library of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS). The paper also aims to explore the hindrances and recommendations for IT enabled services and find out the present status of automation in the library of SGPGIMS. *Design/methodology/approach.* A well-structured questionnaire was designed to collect the data for the present study. A thorough survey of the literature was done to examine the findings of the earlier relevant studies. *Findings.* The results of the survey provide the important information regarding the state-of-the-art of the users of mentioned library. It also finds the barriers due to which overall implication of information technology is being delayed. The findings of the study bequeath measures to eradicate the barriers and get the fully automated medical library. *Originality/value.* The study will have important implications on policy makers, librarians and other higher authorities of SGPGIMS to improve the IT status of their library. It evaluates the users need and points out the measures which can improve the IT status of these libraries.
Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/LHTN-06-2014-0044>

7. Chimalizeni M *et al.* **Responding to outreach and training challenges in health information: a case study from Africa**
New Review of Academic Librarianship 2014;20(3)
This article shares the experience and lessons learned by Information Training and Outreach Center for Africa (ITOCA) in rolling out an on-line distance learning course. Key objectives were to explore the efficacy of online courses in increasing skills and awareness of electronic resources access initiatives. This is in the context of responding to limited funding alongside low awareness and usage of the resources. The initiative involved several stake-holders including ITOCA, Research 4 Life (R4Life), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The process used to set up the course and the results are described. Challenges and lessons learned are highlighted. Various recommendations for improving future courses are proposed. It is concluded that on-line learning is the fastest, least expensive, and most convenient mode of training and outreach, especially when compared with face-to-face delivery. It should be acknowledged that this mode of training requires much time, planning, and effective communication between the different parties.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13614533.2014.919753>

8. Jarvis C *et al.* **Books to bytes at the speed of light: a rapid health sciences collection transformation**
Collection Management 2014;39(2-3)
To meet the evolving demands of health care delivery, University of Utah Health Care is transforming at an unprecedented pace. The Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library is supporting this transformation through strategic sharing of physical space and critical evaluation of the collection. Key partners have been invited to share library space. To accommodate these new partners, the library had to quickly eliminate most of its print collection. The de-accessioning of print materials afforded an opportunity to evaluate the way in which the library provides content to users and to explore creative alternatives that continue and enhance library services.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01462679.2014.910150>

9. Carey J. **The future in three stages: managing a health sciences collection through multiple moves in an urban setting**
Collection Management 2014;39(2-3)
For decades, the Health Professions Library at Hunter College served the college's health professions programs, all housed at one campus. In 2011, part of the library's collection moved to follow the public health department to a new location, and in 2015 the entire library will relocate to an interim space before moving on to its final home several years later in a shared building yet to be constructed. These moves, whether accomplished or anticipated, raise collection management issues in several areas: geographic dispersal of programs, structural reorganization of schools and departments, and collaboration with other departments or outside institutions.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01462679.2014.908154>