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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. Chung-Yen Yu *et al.* **The study of analytical model of library electronic resources usage. A case of medical electronic resources.**

Journal of Educational Media & Library Sciences v. 51 No. 5, 2014

With the advents of internet, the importance of electronic resources is growing. Due to the increasing expensiveness of electronic resources, university libraries normally received budgets from parent institutions annually. They necessarily applied effective and systematic methods for decision making in electronic resources purchase or re-subscription. However, there are some difficulties in practices: First of all, libraries are unable to receive user records; second, the COUNTER statistics does not include details about users and their affiliation. As a result, one cannot conduct advanced user analysis based on the usage of users, institutions, and departments. To overcome the difficulties, this study presents a feasible model to analyze electronic resource usage effectively and flexibly. We set up a proxy server to collect actual usage raw data. By analyzing items in internet browsing records, associated with original library automatic system, this study aims at exploring how to use effective ways to analyze big data of website log data. We also propose the process of how original data to be transformed, cleared, integrated, and demonstrated. This study adopted a medical university library and its subscription of medical electronic resources as a case. Our data analysis includes 1) year of subscription, 2) title of journal, 3) affiliation, 4) subjects, and 5) specific journal requirements, etc. The findings of the study are contributed to obtain further understanding in policy making and user behavior analysis. The integrated data provides multiple applications in informatics research, information behavior, bibliomining, presenting diverse views and extended issues for further discussion.

Available from: <http://joemls.dils.tku.edu.tw/detail.php?articleId=51503&lang=en>

2. **Journals and “Journals”. Taking a deeper look: Part 2: DOAJ subset and additional notes.**

Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large v. 14 No. 11, December 2014

This article looks at the DOAJ set in detail, including the same measures used for Beall and OASPA, but adds a new set of tables showing annual distribution of articles for a given subset of journals – and also annual distribution of the number of journals with any articles in that year, and the percentage of no-APC (that is, free) journals and articles. After that discussion, we'll look at broad subjects, roughly two dozen of them, to see how the three sets compare and to what extent key issues such as general publishing volume and percentage of journals with and without article processing charges (APCs) differ by general subject. In case it wasn't

already clear, I use “APC” to refer to all author-side charges, including mandatory membership and submission or reviewing fees.

Available from: <http://citesandinsights.info/civ14i11.pdf>

3. Messner M et al. Influencing public opinion from corn syrup to obesity: A longitudinal analysis of the references for nutritional entries on Wikipedia.

First Monday Volume 19, Number 11 - 3 November 2014

The collaboratively edited online encyclopedia Wikipedia has continuously increased its reliability through a revised editing and referencing process. As the public increasingly turns to online resources for health information, this study analyzed the development of the referencing as the basis for Wikipedia content on nutritional health topics over five years. The study found that Wikipedia articles on nine selected nutrition topics do not only consistently rank among the top search results in major search engines, but have also been heavily edited and revised over time. A longitudinal content analysis of more than 3,000 references showed that the articles are greatly relying on academic publications as the sources for their information on nutrition, stressing the improved reliability of Wikipedia content.

Available from: <http://journals.uic.edu/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/4823>

ABSTRACTS ONLY

1. Nassimbeni M. Aspirations and contradictions. The role of public libraries in the fight against HIV/AIDS in developing countries, with special reference to Swaziland.

Information Development January 2015 31: 83-88

This paper presents findings from a study conducted in Swaziland on the role of the public library in the provision of HIV and AIDS information. Its findings resonate with the findings of other studies carried out in a number of public libraries in African countries, viz. the disappointingly low visibility of the efforts to intervene, and the failure of the librarians to leverage greater impact through partnerships with related agencies. It suggests that public libraries need to change their behaviour in order to resolve the disparity between espoused positions and actual impact. The paper concludes by giving an account of how an information centre was established in a rural area in response to the findings of the investigation which pointed out the disadvantages experienced by rural people as a result of the inefficacy of the information flows between the centre and the margins.

Available from: <http://idv.sagepub.com/content/31/1/83.abstract>

2. Yong Jeong Yi. Consumer health information behavior in public libraries: A qualitative study.

The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy Vol. 85, No. 1 (January 2015), pp. 45-63

Available from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/679025>

3. Rotolo D et al. Matching Medline/PubMed data with Web of Science: A routine in R language.

Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology Article first published online: 3 DEC 2014

We present a novel routine, namely medlineR, based on the R language, that allows the user to match data from Medline/PubMed with records indexed in the ISI Web of Science (WoS) database. The matching allows exploiting the rich and controlled vocabulary of medical subject headings (MeSH) of Medline/PubMed with additional fields of WoS. The integration provides data (e.g., citation data, list of cited reference, list of the addresses of authors' host organizations, WoS subject categories) to perform a variety of scientometric analyses. This brief communication describes medlineR, the method on which it relies, and the steps the user should follow to perform the matching across the two databases. To demonstrate the differences from Leydesdorff and Opthof (Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 64(5), 1076-1080), we conclude this article by testing the routine on the MeSH category “Burgada syndrome.”

Available from: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.23385/abstract?campaign=wolearlyview>

- 4. Braun J. A guide to history of medicine resources image collections, podcasts, videos, and more**
College & Research Libraries News v. 75 No. 10, November 2014
The history of medicine is a field that draws students and scholars from a diverse range of disciplines: history, philosophy, medicine, and even art history. While there is no shortage of resource lists available on the topic, the goal of this guide is to offer a slightly different scope, and highlights audiovisual collections, podcasts and videos, and blogs. Listed below is a selection of some well-known resources alongside others that are less frequently cited but engaging and valuable. This article aims to cover history of medicine in its broadest sense. Nearly all of the resources mentioned here are free.
Available from: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/75/10/574.full.pdf+html>
- 5. Flaherty MG et al. Statewide initiative to embed consumer health librarians in public libraries: A case study**
Public Library Quarterly Volume 33, Issue 4, 2014
In 2004 a collaborative, statewide outreach project in Delaware was undertaken where consumer health librarians were embedded in public libraries. In order to explore the effect of the embedded librarians on the quality of health information provision, unobtrusive reference visits were made to half of the public libraries in the state. The query "Do vaccines cause autism?" was posed to library staff; resources provided were recorded. In 67 percent of visits, public library staff provided authoritative health information resources. It appears the embedded librarians had a positive residual effect on the provision of authoritative health resources for addressing an ambiguous query.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01616846.2014.970109>
- 6. Figg B. Healthcare workers' choices for medical literature**
The Serials Librarian: From the Printed Page to the Digital Age Volume 67, Issue 3, 2014
Healthcare is reliant on the knowledge of the people responsible for making decisions about our health. Internet searching on sites that are simple to use and navigate may entice them to use less precise resources for their research and has the possibility of being detrimental to a patient's diagnosis and treatment. Librarians should recognize this, and create steps toward reversal. Methods and tools for finding the most trustworthy facts should be introduced to these healthcare workers. Orientations, training sessions, and marketing of services are all means to moving forward with more accurately informed healthcare providers.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0361526X.2014.951506>
- 7. Millican K. How are medical librarians addressing health literacy barriers?**
The Serials Librarian: From the Printed Page to the Digital Age Volume 67, Issue 3, 2014
The purpose of this literature review was exploring how medical librarians are addressing health literacy barriers, with an emphasis on enhancing the patient care experience. This literature review contributes up-to-date information related to health literacy barriers, with a specific focus on medical librarianship and enhancing the patient care experience. Medical librarians can positively impact health literacy barriers. By partnering with other healthcare professionals, medical librarians are in a position to ensure health information can be understood, which will ultimately improve health literacy and enhance the patient care experience. Improving health literacy rates may improve health outcomes and decrease healthcare costs.
Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0361526X.2014.915606>
- 8. Freeland M. et al. Citation analysis to assist selection in kinesiology**
The Serials Librarian: From the Printed Page to the Digital Age Volume 67, Issue 3, 2014
This article presents a citation analysis of articles published in 2011 from 11 kinesiology journals. The results of the citation analysis of 11 kinesiology journals are compared to a citation analysis of articles published in 2011 by faculty in the School of Kinesiology, University of Michigan. Comparing the four areas of kinesiology, Movement Science, Athletic Training, Sports Management, and Physical Education, the results show that

articles published in *Movement Science and Athletic Training* cited a higher percentage of journal articles than articles published in *Sports Management and Physical Education*. While some of the materials cited went as far back as 1874, the mean age ranged from 1996 to 2004. *Human Kinetics* was the most cited publisher and the *American Journal of Sports Medicine* was the most cited journal. The University of Michigan Library owns 75% of the materials cited in the publications cited by School of Kinesiology faculty. Faculty in the School of Kinesiology cited many textbooks, a format not actively collected by the library before this analysis.

Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0361526X.2014.939327>

9. Hannah Springa et al. Research engagement in health librarianship: Outcomes of a focus group

Library & Information Science Research Volume 36, Issues 3-4, October 2014, Pages 142-153

It is widely recognised that there is a lack of research engagement in librarianship. Anecdotal and editorial based observations express concerns regarding this situation but there is a lack of research exploring it. The research which does exist has been conducted at a generic level with little relevance to specific disciplines of librarianship therefore weakening its impact and applicability at discipline level. To date, there have been no studies that examine issues of research engagement exclusively within the context of UK health librarianship. This study reports on the findings of a focus group conducted as part of a larger study which attempted to redress this current gap in the evidence base. The focus group aimed specifically to gain consensus on the top five key barriers and top five key priorities for research engagement in the UK health librarianship. The main findings suggest that barriers to research engagement are mainly contextualised within research addressing key matters for the profession of health librarianship, whilst priorities are mainly contextualised within the role health librarians have in supporting the research of the health professionals to whom they provide library services. Outcomes of the focus group provide early empirical evidence to confirm that whilst there is considerable goodwill towards research and the development of the evidence base in health librarianship, there are existing challenges between working for the interests of both the library service user and development of the evidence base in healthcare, and the evidence based progression of the health librarianship profession.

Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818814000565>

10. Dr. Polona Vilar & Milena Bon. Children and young adults – Hospital patients, prisoners, and with developmental disorders – Who cannot come to Slovenian public libraries: A national survey

Libri Volume 64, Issue 4

The paper presents the first national survey of public library services to three user groups in the context of children and young adults: hospital patients, prisoners, and persons with developmental disorders. The study was two-part: first the data on potential users and their characteristics was gathered. This was used to prepare the main survey of the existing public library services in Slovenia, undertaken in 2012 and 2013. The results show that of the three user groups in question, two (hospital patients and prisoners) are more localised, being the focus of individual public libraries working in the area where hospitals or prisons are located, while persons with developmental disorders are spread throughout the country and as such relevant to a larger number of libraries. The first two groups also have more potential for development, because Slovenian public libraries offer much richer services for users with developmental disorders. Nevertheless, positive trends were observed in most areas

Available from: <http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/libr.2014.64.issue-4/libri-2014-0028/libri-2014-0028.xml>