[Collected during May to June 2015]

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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

ABSTRACTS ONLY

1. Kuang-Ming Kuo *et al.* **A structural model of information privacy concerns toward hospital websites**
Program Volume 49, Issue 3 pp. 305-324
Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to propose and empirically test a theoretical model that considers the predictors of an individuals perceptions of information privacy, and also how it relates to his/her behavioral intention toward approaching hospital web sites. Design/methodology/approach: This paper collects data using survey methodology. A total of 331 usable participants are gathered and analyzed via structural equation modeling. Findings: Significant predictors of information privacy concerns include a stated online privacy policy and a hospitals reputation. Further, online privacy policy predicts a hospitals reputation. Finally, hospital reputation and information privacy concerns significantly predict an individuals behavioral intention toward approaching hospital web sites. Research limitations/implications: The study confirmed that an online privacy policy and reputation can effectively alleviate specific information privacy concerns; therefore, this may indicate that these two factors should be considered whenever investigating individuals information privacy concerns. Practical implications: To acquire a good reputation and to diminish individuals information privacy concerns toward hospital web sites, hospitals should pay attention to the posting of an online privacy policy and communicating such policies to given individuals. Originality/value: This paper fulfils the gap of exploring the relationship among online privacy policy, organization reputation, and information privacy concerns. Further, the hypothesized model and its findings could also provide useful information for managers who are intent on boosting hospital web site usage frequency patterns. Available http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/PROG-02-2014-0014

2. Vardakas KZ. **An analysis of factors contributing to PubMed's growth**
Journal of Informetrics Volume 9, Issue 3, July 2015, pp. 592-617
We studied the factors (recent and older journals, publication types, electronic or print form, open or subscription access, funding, affiliation, language and home country of publisher) that contributed to the growth of literature in Biomedical and Life Sciences as reflected in PubMed in the period 2004-2013. Only records indexed as journal articles were studied. 7364,633 journal articles were added in PubMed between 2004 and 2013 (48.9% increase from 2003). Recently launched journals showed the greater increase in published articles, but older journals contributed the greater number of articles. The observed growth was mainly attributed to articles to which no other PubMed publication type was assigned. Articles available in both print and electronic form increased substantially (61.1%). Both open (80.8%) and subscription access (54.7%) articles increased significantly. Funding from non-

US government sources also contributed significantly (74.5%). Asian (114%) and European (34.9%) first author affiliation increased at a higher rate than American publications (7.9%). English remained the predominant language of publications. USA- and England-based organizations published a gradually increasing body of literature. Open access, non-US government funding and Asian origin of the first author were the factors contributing to literature growth as depicted in PubMed. A better assignment of publication types is required.
Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S175115771500053X

3. Yang, WU; Zou, Qianq. **The ethical issues in instructions for authors of Chinese biomedical journals**
Learned Publishing, Volume 28, Number 3, July 2015, pp. 216-222(7)
229 Chinese-language biomedical journals from A Guide to The Core Journals of China were investigated for their guidance on 14 ethical issues. The issues of authorship, duplicate submission, privacy and confidentiality, and integrity of the data were mentioned in more than 50% of the journals. Except for the issues of authorship and protection of animals in research, significant differences were found between Chinese Medical Association Publishing House (CMAPH) journals (n = 67) and non-CMAPH journals (n = 162) (P < 0.05). 66 of the 229 journals did not update their instructions for authors regularly. 196 journal instructions listed authorship criteria, while the other 33 did not. Clinical trial registration policy was required by 26 (11.3%) journals, among which the CONSORT statement for randomized trials was required by 23, and only one journal guided the authors to work in line with the EQUATOR Network. The study concludes that the situation of publishing ethics in the instructions for authors of Chinese biomedical journals is not favorable, and that Chinese biomedical editors should learn more about publishing ethics in order to reduce opportunities for publication problems.
Available from: http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alpsp/lp/2015/00000028/00000003/art00007

4. Yong J. Yi. **Health literacy and health information behavior of Florida public library users: A mixed methods study**
Journal of Librarianship and Information Science v.47 #1, March 2015
The study aimed to examine users self-perceived health information behavior according to their health literacy ability. The proficiency levels for health literacy were measured by scores on the Short Test of Functional Health Literacy Ability (S-TOFHLA). The study conducted self-administered surveys with 131 public library users and semi-structured intensive interviews with 20 users as a follow-up. Surveys found that most participants had proficient levels of health literacy, and there was an association between health literacy and some demographic characteristics such as gender and educational level. The majority assessed their health information behavior as high. Interviewees identified critical barriers to seeking, evaluating, and using health information delivered by public libraries. Findings provided insights into public libraries for better assistance for their users particular needs such as preferred resources or services. Above all, the findings acknowledged the challenges of current services, and suggested the strategies for coping with them.
Available from: http://lis.sagepub.com/content/47/1/17.abstract

5. Aragudige Nagaraja. **Serials use in post graduates' dissertations of pharmaceutical sciences: Collection building by citation analysis**
Collection Building Volume 34, Issue 3, 2015
Purpose: Books and journals are key resources for any research and academic institution libraries. As the number of resources are more and diverse, collection building is a tough task for librarians. In pharmaceutical science, huge quantities of journals are available to subscribe. Citation analysis is one of the best methods to list the most used resources by the users. In this study, citation analysis of 156 postgraduate dissertations submitted to the RGUHS through ABMRCP has been carried out and prepared the core journal list according to the Bradfords law of scattering. The core list has been compared with the ABMRCP print journal list; HELINET journal list and SJR ranking list, and identified the journals to be subscribed. Design/methodology/approach: Citations of PG dissertations during 2010-2013 (4 years) were compiled and the data about the resources cited in each was

taken and the list of resources used in PG dissertations was prepared. The list of core journals obtained by citation analysis was matched with the list of online journals provided by HELINET of RGUHS as well as print list of journals subscribed by ABMRCP Library, and evaluated the print and online consortia journals used by ABMRCP community. The list of core journals ranking in the SJR list-Pharmaceutical sciences was identified to know the impact of the journals. Findings: The study gives the list of different information resources cited in the pharmacy dissertations. The core list obtained by applying the Bradfords law of scattering in this study has nineteen journals pertaining to pharmacy. After matching the core list with the Keoghs list, it is found that thirty-one journals can be considered very useful in the field of pharmacy. Twelve journals listed in the core list have different positions in the SJR ranking 2013. The results indicate that open access journals with online journals subscribed through HELINET and print holdings have been cited more in the PG dissertations. Originality/value: The topic of journal use in this case may be of greatest interest to those who purchase journals in the sciences, and very specifically the pharmaceutical sciences.

Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/CB-02-2015-0004

6. Lumsden CL. **Do medical students assess the credibility of online or downloadable medical reference resources?**

International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence Volume 6 (2015) Issue 1

This study was designed to elucidate how medical students assess the credibility of online resources and downloadable applications as well as describing trends in resource usage. Methods: 72 students participated in the study and completed an equestionnaire. This was based on a framework by Kapoun which summarises steps that users of online resources should take to ensure credibility using key domains; accuracy, authority, objectivity (where the reader questions the provenance of the material), currency and coverage (questioning appearance, reliability and accessibility of a document). Results: There were variations in the reported use of parameters of credibility with objectivity and currency being the most used widely used credibility measures. The study group were significantly influenced by the cost of resources using free resources if possible. Responses revealed that most of the study group were using open-access sites over commercially-based peer review resources. Conclusion: The widespread availability of mtechnology has increased the accessibility of online medical resources. Medical schools should review what information is provided to students and consider equipping students with the skills to successfully evaluate resource credibility as part of their core curricula.

Available from: http://www.igi-global.com/article/do-medical-students-assess-the-credibility-of-online-or-downloadable-medical-reference-resources/128287