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Contents

Editorial

Letter from the Editor - *S. Wood-Lamont* 2

Theme issue: 12th EAHL Conference, Lisbon, Portugal

Best Presentation and Best Poster awards

Building a One Medicine/One Health library perspective 3

E. Carrigan, D. Halling, C. Foster, M. Maciel

Development of a Digital Repository Prototype applied to the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon 8

S. Lopes, PF. Lopes, F. Campos

HINARI "Train the Trainers" CE Course 20

L. Rhine

EU policies and guidelines for open access in the health field 21

R. Lavendera-Fernández, R. Onis-Romero

Library physical space – just a launch pad 25

I. Kauce, I. Holma

Memories of the 12th EAHL Conference, Lisbon, Portugal, 14-18 June 2010 30

Internet Page

Take a look!

B. Thirion 37

Emerging Challenges - iPad and Text books

O. Obst 39

News from EAHL

Letter from the President

S. Bakker 41

News from the Special Interest Group on MeSH

M. della Seta, G. Knutsson 42

News from PHIG

K. Larmo 43

News from PHING

G. F. Miranda 44

News from MLA

Medical Library Association report for EAHL 45

B. Madge

Obituary: Vimbai Chimwadze

T. McSeán, L. Rhine 46

Publications and new products

G. F. Miranda 47

Forthcoming events

G. F. Miranda 51

EAHL Council elections

53

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Alphabetical List
Help
FAQ
What's New?
Deutsche Version

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Editorial



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Hello Everyone,

It was good to see you all in Estoril. I think everyone agrees that it was an excellent conference, very well organized both in the scientific and social programme, with extra individual and thoughtful additions which made it a unique and special event to remember. Congratulations and many thanks to the Estoril Local Organising Committee for their hard work and efforts to make this the success it was. The texts of the best Oral and Poster presentation prize winners along with the First-Timer prize winners are reproduced in this issue, which represents the high standard set at the Estoril conference. Both posters have been reproduced in full.

Also featured in this issue are the Nomination forms for EAHIL Councillors for the period 2011-2014. The Council is an advisory group for the EAHIL Board and acts as a link between the members in their country and the Association. Each country can elect one Council member if there are at least five voting members and one additional delegate for each further block of twenty five (25) voting members up to a maximum of three delegates per country. Any two members can nominate a Council member from their own country. Please send the properly and fully completed form NOT LATER THAN 1 October 2010 to the EAHIL Nomination Committee (address is on the form).



S. Wood-Lamont, T. Ovaska, F. Napolitani, G. Miranda, O. Obst

Edinburgh University Veterinary Library who has been very active in the EAHIL Veterinary Group as well as presenting excellent papers at EAHIL conferences with Marshall Dozier on a regular basis.

Oliver Obst has changed the name of his very popular column in the *JEAHIL* from *Web2.0* to *Emerging challenges* in order to increase coverage of all subjects which are of current interest such as the mobile library, electronic media, future of reading, and social media. His first article under this heading is on iPad and e-books. This column is now online at jeahil.wordpress.com.



Fiona Brown

The November issue has as its theme: **Library Education Programmes and Certification** and I am sure many EAHIL members have much to say on this subject. I look forward to receiving your articles - deadline 1 October 2010, and please consult the *Instructions to Authors* at www.eahil.net/journal/ before submitting.

Award for the Best Oral Presentation

Building a One Medicine/One Health library perspective with views from veterinary and health sciences library users



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Abstract

The Medical Sciences Library (MSL) at Texas A&M University provides library services and resources to schools serving both human and animal medicine as well as a school of rural public health. The One Health Initiative has gained considerable momentum in the United States in 2008 with the release of the American Veterinary Medical Association Task Force Report. Several of these strategic priorities offer opportunities for a library serving both populations to advance the One Health Initiative. The objective of the research described in this paper was to identify similarities and differences among user expectations and feedback received from the Texas A&M Health Science Center (HSC). The intention was to use this feedback to build as integrated as possible resource and service delivery models and a physical library environment to meet the needs of both human and veterinary medicine users, and to find additional ways to expand and encourage multi-disciplinary collaboration.

Key words: consumer health information; public health.

Introduction

The One Health Initiative has gained considerable momentum in the United States in 2008 with the release of the American Veterinary Medical Association Task Force Report. According to its mission statement, “One Health seeks to promote, improve, and defend the health and well-being of all species by enhancing cooperation and collaboration between physicians, veterinarians, and other scientific health professionals and by promoting strengths in leadership and management to achieve these goals “(1). Several strategic priorities were identified to accomplish this mission including the following:

- joint educational efforts between human medical, veterinary medical schools, and schools of public health;
- joint communication efforts in journals, at conferences, and via allied health networks;
- joint efforts in clinical care through the assessment, treatment and prevention of cross-species disease transmission;
- joint cross-species disease surveillance and control efforts in public health;
- joint efforts in better understanding of cross-species disease transmission through comparative medicine research;

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- joint efforts in the development and evaluation of new diagnostic methods, medicines and vaccines for the prevention and control of diseases across species and;
- joint efforts to inform and educate political leaders and the public sector through accurate media publications (1).

Since the Medical Sciences Library (MSL) at Texas A&M University provides library services and resources to schools serving both human and animal medicine as well as a school of rural public health, it is keenly interested in this initiative, which seeks to improve both human and animal lives through the integration of human and veterinary medicine. Several of these strategic priorities offer opportunities for a library serving both populations to advance the One Health Initiative.

An important first step in crafting an integrated resource and services delivery plan is to understand the background and attributes of these targeted user groups. At Texas A&M, the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences was officially established in 1916, but its history extends back to 1878 with the first attempt at teaching veterinary coursework at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College (the former name of Texas A&M University), which ten years later had progressed to the level of a department of veterinary science under the leadership of Mark Francis. It is one of the oldest veterinary colleges in the United States and the only one in Texas. Its first graduating class of four in 1920 has grown considerably to the current 2009 levels of about 125, with over 60% being women. The Veterinary Library opened in 1949 and was located within the college. A college of medicine did not develop at Texas A&M until the late 1970's; it remains the youngest medical school among the eight located in Texas. It too has grown from its initial graduating class of 32 students to a current 2009 enrollment of 150 students per class, with 40% being women. When the Texas A&M College of Medicine became a reality in 1977, the wise decision was made to combine the library for that entity with the Veterinary Library, which marks the beginnings of the Medical Sciences Library.

A review of some 2009 United States national data compiled by the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges and the Association of American Medical Colleges helps provide another context for delivering services and resources to these differing user groups (2, 3). There were over 6,200 applicants seeking admission to the 28 US colleges of veterinary medicine; 44% were admitted. In contrast, there were over 42,000 applicants seeking admission to the 132 US colleges of medicine; 46% were successful. In veterinary medicine

only nine percent of applicants came from historically under-represented groups and six percent Asian, while in medicine the percentage from historically under-represented groups was 16% and 22% Asian. The gender breakdown for 2009 in veterinary medicine was 77% female and 23% male, while in human medicine it was 48% female and 52% male. The veterinary medicine class is much more homogeneous, with 88% Caucasian and 77% female while the human medicine class is more diverse racially and split almost evenly by gender. These national demographics are very close to the specifics at Texas A&M. While the numbers vary in magnitude between veterinary and human medicine, it is clear that both groups compete quite intensely to earn a place in either veterinary or medical school. That competition and pressure to achieve continues after admittance, which impacts their attitudes and expectations about library services and the library environment.

Objective

The objective of the research described in this paper was to identify similarities and differences among user expectations and feedback received from the Texas A&M Health Science Center (HSC), specifically the College of Medicine (COM) and the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences (CVM) through the LibQUAL+® survey instrument. The MSL has been included in annual campus-wide LibQUAL+® surveys for nearly 10 years but has not previously coordinated the surveying of these two user populations with a separate MSL LibQUAL+® survey.

The intention was to use this feedback to build as integrated as possible resource and service delivery models and a physical library environment to meet the needs of both human and veterinary medicine users, and to find additional ways to expand and encourage multi-disciplinary collaboration.

Methods/Process

LibQUAL+® is a web-based, user-centered survey that seeks to solicit, track and then understand the needs and expectations of a library's users. The survey has been used at over 1,100 libraries in 26 countries and is available in 17 language translations. It is an important customer service tool for college and university libraries, health science libraries, academic law libraries, public libraries and community college libraries. The survey asks questions in three areas: customer service, information resources and their delivery, and the library as a place of study. In addition, the survey asks users about where and how often they use information resources on library premises, through a library webpage, or other non-library information gateways such as Yahoo or Google.

The following is a complete listing of the questions and the service area they assess (4):

Customer service

Customer treatment

- AS-2 Giving users individual attention
- AS-3 Employees who are consistently courteous
- AS-4 Readiness to respond to users' questions
- AS-6 Employees who deal with users in a caring fashion
- AS-8 Willingness to help users

Job knowledge to answer user questions

- AS-1 Employees who instill confidence in users
- AS-5 Employees who have the knowledge to answer user questions
- AS-7 Employees who understand the needs of their users
- AS-9 Dependability in handling users' service problems

Information resources and delivery

Information resources

- IC-3 The printed library materials I need for my work
- IC-4 The electronic information resources I need
- IC-8 Print and/or electronic journal collections I require for my work

Information delivery

- IC-1 Making electronic resources accessible from my home or office
- IC-2 A library Web site enabling me to locate information on my own
- IC-5 Modern equipment that lets me easily access needed information
- IC-6 Easy-to-use access tools that allow me to find things on my own
- IC-7 Making information easily accessible for independent use

The library as a place of study

Environment

- LP-1 Library space that inspires study and learning
- LP-3 A comfortable and inviting location
- LP-4 A getaway for study, learning or research

Individual study

- LP-2 Quiet space for individual activities

Group study

- LP-5 Community space for group learning and group study

Beginning in Spring 2009 the MSL enhanced its LibQUAL+® survey participation so that all HSC faculty, students and staff were invited to participate in the survey to gather more comprehensive feedback. Results from this survey, when compared to campus-wide responses, suggested the value of a more-focused comparison between the HSC and CVM. From February 16 through March 31, 2010 the LibQUAL+® survey was administered

to both the HSC and CVM populations; all students, faculty and staff were invited to participate. The survey administered was a shortened version of the LibQUAL+® survey, LibQUAL+® Lite, which asks 21 randomly selected questions instead of asking survey participants to answer 44 questions. The survey included both standard and local questions that are used consistently by many United States academic medical libraries, which provide the opportunity to benchmark an institution's results against national, regional, discipline and consortial library data. The following table summarizes responses received.

Table 1. Responses received during the survey.

Institution	User group	Year	No. of respondents	Total population	Percent response
Texas A&M	Graduate students	2009	279	9047	3%
	Faculty	2009	162	1218	13%
Texas A&M	Graduate students	2010	692	9383	7%
	Faculty	2010	378	1495	25%
COM	Graduate students	2010	107	999	11%
	Faculty	2010	74	110	67%
CVM	Graduate students	2010	97	669	15%
	Faculty	2010	63	116	54%

In terms of actual survey responses, the COM and CVM target groups were fairly evenly represented, although the percentage of responses was about 55% COM to 45% CVM. Student responses comprised about 63 % of the total and faculty responses about 37%.

Texas A&M Faculty Total Population figures do not represent the entire Texas A&M faculty but only totals for the colleges that were surveyed each year. Unlike the students and faculty for the COM and CVM and the respective faculty for the Texas A&M 2009 and 2010 surveyed colleges, only a random sampling of Texas A&M University graduate students were invited to participate in the LibQUAL+® survey (that is about 20% of Texas A&M University graduate students were invited to participate in the survey). Using those figures instead of the total graduate student populations response rates for 2009 and 2010 would be, respectively, 15% and 19%. With this adjustment taken into consideration, student response rate was consistent with that seen at the university at large, but faculty response rate from the COM and CVM was dramatically higher than that seen at the university.

Outcomes/Conclusions

Outcomes

One of the main purposes in using this survey tool was to discover similarities and differences between our

veterinary and human medicine user needs and preferences concerning information resources, services and the renovation of library physical spaces. Responses were tabulated by discipline and whether a student or faculty was the respondent, yielding four separate groups. In addition to a detailed review of responses to every survey question, the standard analysis of LibQUAL+® responses identifies the top five rated library services and resources that users consider priorities, areas of concern and library areas of excellence. It was hoped that a clear understanding of these would be a powerful tool in crafting library priorities, strategic initiatives, and action plans.

The single customer service priority that was consistent across students and faculty in both disciplines was *willingness to help users*. Three of four groups shared the following information resources and delivery priorities: *making electronic resources accessible from my home or office*, *making information easily accessible for independent use*, and *the print and/or electronic journal collections I require for my work*. Only the COM identified the library as a place of study as a priority through their emphasis on *quiet space for individual activities* and *getaway for study, learning or research*. Other priorities that were identified only by the COM users spanned the customer service and information resources and their delivery areas and specifically included: *employees who understand the needs of their users*, *employees who are consistently courteous*, *employees who have the knowledge to answer user's questions*, and *easy to use access tools that allow me to find things on my own*. Priorities unique to the CVM users centered on information resources and their delivery: *the electronic information resources I need*, and *a library website enabling me to locate information on my own*. The distribution of the 21 priorities identified by these four user groups was 7 in the customer service category, 12 in the information resources and delivery category, and 2 in the library as a place of study category.

The general approach taken was to interpret the top five areas of concern as areas which needed attention and improvement. The single concern expressed by all four user groups related to information delivery, *a library website enabling me to locate information on my own*. Three of four of these user groups identified two concerns related to information resources and their delivery: *the print and/or electronic journal collections I require for my work*, and *making electronic resources accessible from my home or office*. The single concern unique to faculty in both disciplines related to information resource delivery, *easy to use access tools that allow me to find things on my own*. The two

concerns unique to the COM centered on the library as a place of study: *library space that inspires study and learning*, and *quiet space for individual activities*. The two concerns unique to the CVM centered on information resources and their delivery: *making information easily accessible for independent use*, and *modern equipment that lets me easily access needed information*. The distribution of the 21 concerns identified by these four user groups was 2 in the customer service category, 15 in the information resources and delivery category, and 4 in the library as a place of study category.

The top five areas of excellence resulted in a heavy emphasis on customer service, revealing considerable consistency across all four user groups. The strongest consensus on service excellence related to these specific service successes: *employees who are consistently courteous*, *readiness to respond to users questions*, *giving users individual attention*, *employees who deal with users in a caring fashion*, *employees who instill confidence in users*, and *employees who have the knowledge to answer users questions*. *Employees who understand the needs of their users* was uniquely identified as a service success by COM students, while *willingness to help users* was uniquely identified as a service success by CVM faculty. The one information resources area of success was *printed materials I need for my work*, which was identified by both groups in the CVM and by the COM faculty. The only group to identify an area of excellence for the library as a place of study category was the CVM students with a *quiet space for individual activities*. The distribution of the 20 areas of excellence identified by these four user groups was 16 in the customer service category, 3 in the information resources and delivery category, and 1 in the library as a place of study category.

Conclusions to action plans

While there was clearly variation in responses to individual questions between the medicine and veterinary medicine respondents, there were definitely themes that emerged which provide a solid basis for moving forward with an integrated plan for services and resource delivery and continuing enhancement of the library as a place of study. No specific areas emerged where the library was being pulled in totally different directions by conflicting needs and priorities of these users groups. Several questions did emerge which will require additional follow-up to fully understand the user responses before completing the action plan. Some of these include:

- do website concerns refer to the MSL website or the University Libraries website?

- are there particular areas of the website that need improvement, such as subject guides or tutorials?
- is the concern more with reliable remote access to electronic resources or with the resources available?
- what additional electronic resources are needed?

There were several key messages with direct implications for action plans that emerged from the survey responses.

Information resources and their delivery are both the over-riding priority and area of concern for these user groups and let to these action plans:

- continue work on improving the MSL website, including the use of focus groups for both the MSL and University Libraries website;
- continue efforts to identify better solutions for an integrated search solution for library resources and catalogs to support the desire of users to *find things on my own and for easy to use access tools*;
- conduct focus groups to obtain more precise information on access challenges and need for additional resources;
- develop the capability for single authentication to allow all HSC users to directly access library resources and services from their HSC network credentials;
- continue efforts to make resources available wherever and whenever the user needs them.

Competent library employees are a priority across these user groups, but especially to the COM users and let to these action plans:

- continue emphasis on staff straining;
- explore staffing patterns that minimize the reliance on student workers in direct customer service;
- explore enhanced selection and training programs for student workers;
- provide MSL staffing for new library/learning resource areas in expanding HSC campuses.

Direct customer service is consistently viewed as a strength and area of excellence of MSL. Action plans include:

- reinforce customer service successes through training that emphasizes the particular behaviors and treatment that are most important to customers;
- seek new opportunities to leverage customer service. Specifically, expand the direct service model to include assignment of library staff to new HSC campuses as they develop and employ the embedded librarian model in CVM research building;
- emphasize the “high-tech-high-touch” complementary reality for library services and resources.

The library as a place of study is both an area of excellence and a concern. Action plans include:

- continue renovation efforts and enhancements underway for library user space;
- continue efforts to convert space dedicated to little used collection materials into user space;
- continue efforts to gather input and feedback from users concerning their spaces;
- work with HSC staff to address COM priorities and concerns for library and study places in the new buildings on expanding HSC campuses.

LibQUAL+® data has proved a useful tool in clarifying the vision and validating the belief that the library can successfully serve both user groups with an integrated approach to the delivery of resources and services. Equipped with its action plan and the One Health Initiative strategic priorities, the MSL is prepared to make the “one medicine/one health” service theme a reality.

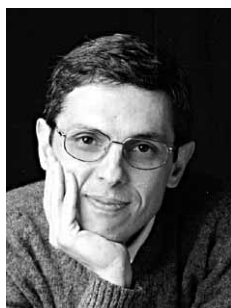
Acknowledgement: Special recognition and many thanks must be given to Michael Maciel, Data Analyst for the Texas A&M University Libraries, for his foundational role in this project. Without his work in setting up the LibQUAL+® survey, administering the survey and analyzing the results, this project would not have been possible.

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Award for the Best First-Timer Oral Presentation

Development of a Digital Repository Prototype applied to the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon



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Abstract

University libraries have played a key role in scientific research as well as in the support of education-related activities. Their main goal is to provide their users with immediate access to relevant information through updated information sources. Science evolves rapidly and so the daily information needs on health matters are large and require rapid access to the sources. One of the problems that currently exist in university libraries is the access and processing of information in digital format. Digital objects are technologically diverse and there is not enough technical information regarding its proper handling. In this paper we present the tools and methodologies that should be used to provide, in an organized and validated way, the wide range of existing information in a digital format. This work was done in the context of a Master of Science thesis in Information Studies and Digital Libraries. The aim was to find practical solutions for the processing and offering of information in digital format in the context of pharmaceutical sciences. Finally, the paper presents reliable benchmarking of best practices to implement and evaluate a prototype applied to the Pharmaceutical Sciences, in order to satisfy the user's needs.

Key words: digital repositories; organisation of information; prototype; DSpace; evaluation criteria.

Introduction

One of the problems that currently exist at university libraries is the access and processing of information in digital format because it is information that is technologically diverse and there is still much to resolve regarding the technical knowledge of its proper handling. We intend to find out how libraries should act and what kind of tools and methodologies should be used in order to provide, in an organized and validated way, the wide range of information available in digital

format. As science evolves rapidly, the daily information needs in healthcare increase, and require rapid access to information. The credibility of institutions devoted to research is demonstrated by its publications and availability of its scientific production. As services to support research, libraries should create and develop mechanisms that answer positively to these issues. These services should consider users as customers seeking a service - in this case, information. Also, it is important to create services that are increasingly user

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friendly. To do that, it is necessary to adjust their services to new needs and new kinds of users, more and more dependent on the use of information technology but not always prepared for the overwhelming information that is discovered on the Web.

Thus, the development of a digital repository prototype, especially applied to the Pharmaceutical Sciences but which can be implemented in any library or university, is essential.

Digital technologies in a university context

University libraries have played a key role in scientific development and research, as well as supporting activities related to education. They have, as their main objectives, to provide users quick access to relevant information through updated information resources. With the advent of new technologies it is very important to assess how the *digital* environment actually changes the libraries. WY Arms believes that digital libraries will allow a better provision of information and bring several benefits such as the approach of the user's library, the ease of information search, the sharing and updating information, the 24 daily hours of available services and the appearance of other formats besides printed formats (1).

Scientific production and digital repositories

In the late twentieth century, the publishing model of scientific production went into crisis (2-5). That crisis brought great problems to the accessibility and dissemination of science. The time between submission, acceptance and actual publication is very large and libraries are no longer keeping up with the high costs of journals, compromising either access or scientific development. Thus, at the beginning of the 21st century, there was a revolution in the communication model of scientific production, with the reorganization of the processes and initiatives of the researchers themselves, via the Web, allowing free access to its production, promoting communication between researchers and the integration of geographically dispersed scientific communities and knowledge sharing (2, 3, 6, 7). The digital repositories emerged, based on the Open Archive Initiative (OAI) philosophy, to ensure a model of scientific publication to allow access, credibility, dissemination and scientific development. Universities as generators of scientific information, that is likely to be used either internally or externally, give greater credibility to both researchers and universities themselves, and lead to the emergence of repositories in higher education institutions (8). Crow and Rodrigues consider institutional repositories as *digital collections that preserve and provide access to the intellectual*

output of an institutional community (9, 10). However Lynch defines a university institutional repository as a set of services that the university provides to its community, and to managing and disseminating digital documents created by the institution and the members of that community (11) and Crow adds that institutional repositories, in addition to allowing free access to information and reduce the monopoly of scientific journals, can also serve as indicators of the quality of the university and *demonstrate the scientific, societal, and economic relevance of its research activities, thus increasing the institution's visibility, status, and public value* (12-14). With regard to the content, repositories can store various types of documents that can be archived in different formats of text, image, audio, video, and can co-exist in more than one kind of document type (8, 15, 16). To ensure the long-term reliability of the contents, it is necessary to adopt management policies and selection of content with scientific value. Thus, the creation of a digital repository, that centralizes the materials produced in the institution, which organizes and allows their search and information retrieval and that enables the authors themselves to feed the database of the digital repository, is an asset in the academic and scientific context because it promotes, preserves and disseminates the scientific production of an university.

Institutional repositories: benefits and problems

One of the most important issues in the process of building an institutional repository, as well as all the technical issues related to software implementation and support of various informatics applications, is the stakeholders' issue. Thus, it becomes essential to create a multidisciplinary team with librarians, computer programmers, researchers, institution director and people involved with the institution management policy. Simultaneously, the support and participation of the entire community is essential so that the repository is widely recognized as an asset for the institution and, in particular, for its members (8, 11). The development of internal policies regarding self-archiving, copyright, access to information, preserving and use of the digital repository by the entire community (researchers, directors and institutional repository users, be they individuals or centers and departments) is very important to the building, implementation and development of the repository (2, 3, 7). The authors-researchers themselves identify several advantages in the existence of institutional repositories such as a wider audience, accessibility and impact of scientific production (17). The repositories also positively affect

the institutions, since they may be the way the institution is shown in the academic and scientific world and have more credibility, to deploy its scientific output in open access (18).

Another advantage identified is that the repository could become an important tool in the evaluation of research units and researchers to provide access to statistical data, generate activity reports, statistics of access to their documents (number of hits, queries and downloads) (19). Despite the many benefits of creating an institutional repository, some concerns are pointed out, such as how the diversity of users types can be a barrier to information retrieval (9). Other recent studies show concern for the peer review in the repositories (17). However Viana, et al. argue that repositories can create conditions for discussion among peers and exchange ideas (6). Lynch points out the possibility of the repository failing due to adopted policies, management fault and/or technical problems. In this case problems can be experienced in accessing information or, worse, there might be total and permanent loss of documents stored in the repository (11). Besides the technical issues related to creation of digital content, as the integrity and authenticity of digital objects, metadata, digital preservation, interoperability standards, copyright and intellectual preservation, there are also issues related to quality and usability of electronic resources, including digital libraries and digital repositories.

Evaluation of university digital libraries and repositories

The main goals of this study are to understand how the libraries and digital repositories are built, which platforms are used, what features are available and, finally, how we should develop a digital library or repository that responds to the increasing demands of its users. In order to understand this reality an analysis of the national and international panorama was completed, performing a comparative study on the university digital libraries, especially in the area of pharmaceutical sciences and/or health sciences. This study was conducted in several phases. Initially, it was necessary to define our sample. At the national level, research was done at the website of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, at <http://www.mctes.pt>, where we searched for all Higher Education Institutions, regardless of the study area. We analyzed all the Web pages of the institutions in order to see which provided digital library or repository services. Please note that in Portugal, only the University of Minho had already implemented this service and operated it in a more advanced way. Other institutions, such as the University of Porto and ISCTE, were

implementing similar services. At the international level, the analysis was made from the webpage *Virtual Library: Pharmacy Page: Schools, Colleges, Faculties, and Departments* (21) which gives access to all schools of pharmacy in the world. Earlier, this evaluation study considered 362 universities and tried to search directly on schools or colleges of pharmacy and their libraries. However, in general, in the pages of the schools and colleges of pharmacy that exist throughout the world, there is no access to libraries and therefore to their digital libraries. Given this difficulty, the research was conducted at the university level.

At the end of the first phase of the analyses research, the Webpages that had no access to digital libraries were not considered for study. The digital libraries not allowing access to general users were also not considered since it was not possible to analyze their organization and content. After this filtering, 300 libraries remained to be studied. Given the large number of digital libraries to analyze, it became necessary to filter and examine their qualities and characteristics. A new criterion was created: *true digital library* or *false digital library*. In this context, *true digital library* means using a structured and organized technology platform enabling basic and advanced searching functionalities in opposition to *false digital library* meaning a simple list of resources or digital collections. Please note that throughout this exhaustive analysis of Web pages of universities, colleges, libraries and digital libraries our concern was also to search for digital repositories. At the final stage of selection, the sample for study considered 45 platforms of digital libraries and repositories.

The evaluation grid was developed based on the literature on evaluating websites, portals and digital libraries. We used the grid adopted for Portals studies (16) and made the adjustments that were considered relevant for the evaluation of digital libraries and repositories. It was considered important to examine both the institution and the library homepages, especially with regard to the information provided and the access points to the digital library and/or digital repository. For the digital library or repository, the analysis fell into two distinct parts which complemented each other: the homepage and the structure of the platform. It was considered relevant to study the following components: general and specific information, authority, updating and accessibility on the homepage and, regarding to the structure of the platforms, analyzing their characteristics concerning the tasks and available functionalities, including types and

search fields, information about the metadata schemas, the collections and its organization, available document types and display.

Evaluation results

The 45 digital libraries and repositories analyzed are distributed in five continents, from the following countries: USA, UK, Spain, Netherlands, South Africa, Australia, Portugal, Austria, Canada, South Korea, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey (*Figure 1*).

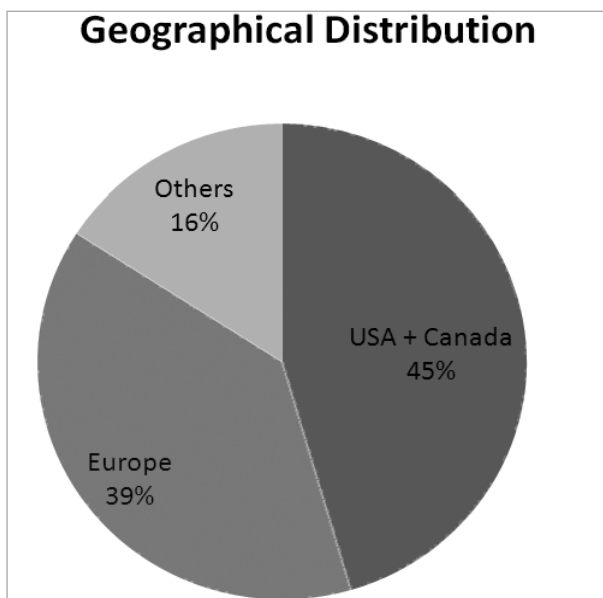


Fig. 1. Geographical distribution of the analyzed digital libraries.

This study allowed us to understand the reality of university digital libraries and repositories around the world and to plan a more structured way to develop the prototype. It was possible, first, to draw some inferences about the best practices adopted. The parameters were analyzed in four different phases:

- available information at the institution homepage;
- available information at the library homepage;
- available information at the digital library or Repository homepage;
- characteristics about the digital library or repository.

With regard to the first stage of analysis, it is worth noting that none of these institutions' homepages provide all indicators considered in the evaluation grid. But some of them provided the majority of the indicators (*Figure 2*) namely the sites of the University of South Carolina, University of California, Idaho State University, University of Kentucky, University of

Southern California (USA) and University of Sydney (Australia), Ankara University (Turkey), Uppsala University (Sweden) and University of Minho (Portugal).

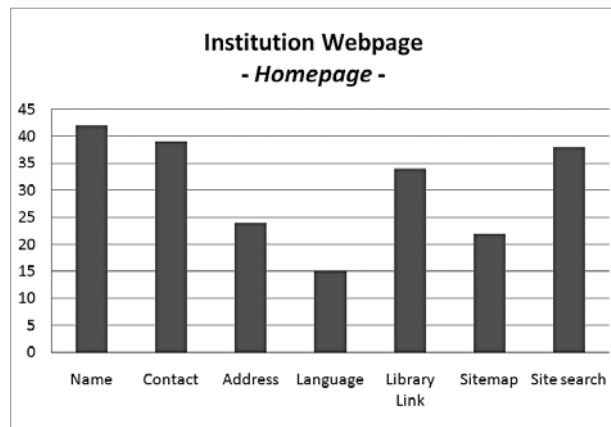


Fig. 2. Available information at the analyzed institutions' homepages.

Next we searched for the information present at the libraries homepage, such as page name, contact info, address and other parameters (*Figure 3*). In some cases this information was only accessible beyond the homepage, after browsing through not very well structured access points. Libraries providing the majority of the information at the homepage were ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (Switzerland), the University of Florida (USA), Seoul National University (South Korea), Freie Universität - Berlin (Germany), University of Pretoria (South Africa) and the University of Minho (Portugal) (*Figure 3*).

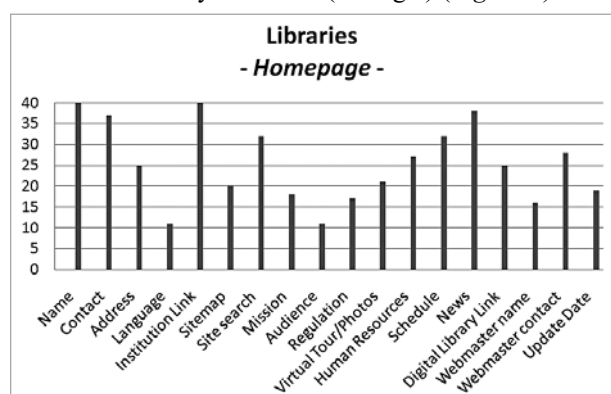


Fig. 3. Available information at the libraries' homepage.

In the analysis of the digital library homepage, some issues were evidenced as to the difficulty of the libraries to integrate in one place all the digital resources available in the institution. We found the University of Minho (Portugal), ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute

of Technology Zurich (Switzerland), Rhodes University (South Africa), University of South Carolina and University of Wisconsin - Madison (USA) and University of Sydney (Australia), to be the digital libraries that best integrate the analyzed parameters in their homepages (Figure 4).

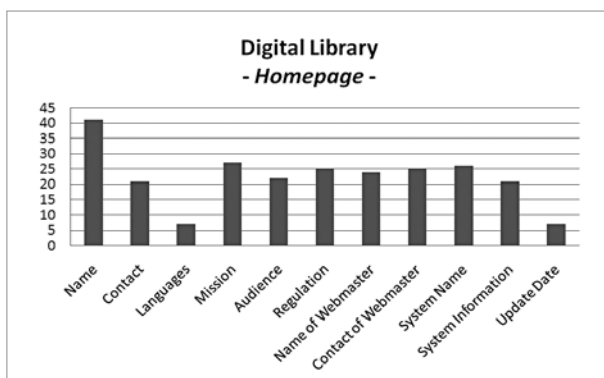


Fig. 4. Available information at the libraries' homepage.

Furthermore, the digital libraries and repositories tools depend largely on the platform used. Thus, we highlight the platforms Dspace, Eprints, and CONTENTdm, but Dspace has been the most identified and used in the study, by the tools it provides (Figure 5). It is noted also that this may be due to the fact that it is an open source platform and allows the use of other free programs allowing the implementation of services that with a licensed platform would have to be paid. Thus, in the analyzed group, the highlights were the libraries and digital repositories at the University of Sydney (Australia), University of Manitoba (Canada), University of Barcelona (Spain), University of Pretoria (South Africa), University of Cansas, Edinburgh University (Scotland) using the Dspace platform.

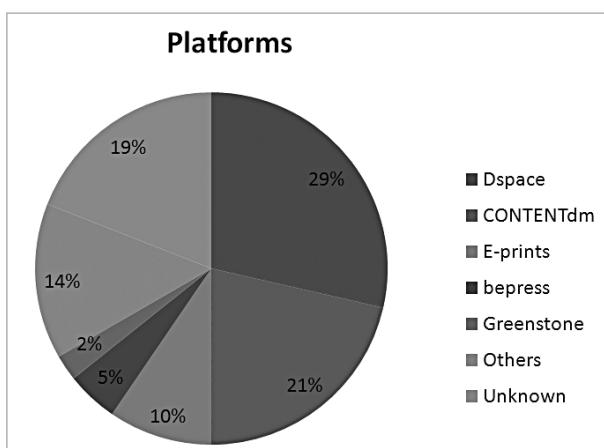


Fig. 5. Platforms used in digital libraries and repositories.

Another important issue in accessibility is the easy access to people with special needs. To this indicator, only ten digital libraries and repositories provide information on accessibility or add the W3C logo identifying concerns about accessibility issues. We also found some weaknesses when analyzing the toolbar and their connections, missing links either to the library webpage either to the institution webpage or on the digital libraries webpage. The type of information provided is another feature included in this evaluation. Therefore, we analyzed the type of bibliographic records available, the identification of document formats, access to full text and/or abstract, and the availability to download the documents. The bibliographic record format most popular is the abbreviated format and, although many of the digital libraries provide the access to full text, the download of the entire document is not always allowed. Here it is noteworthy that many digital libraries provide access to full text in an image format, where each image corresponds to a document page, making it difficult or impossible any search, editing or printing (Figure 6).

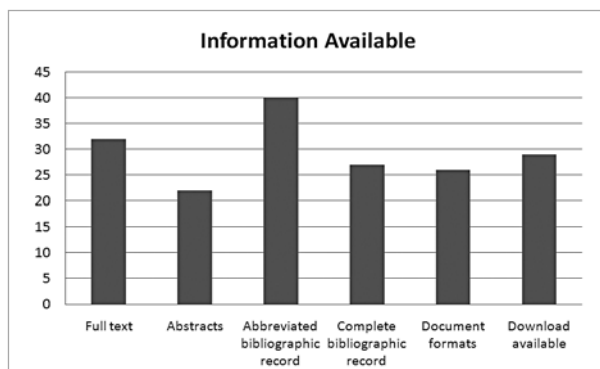


Fig. 6. Information available.

The interaction with the user is very important. Related to the support services (which allow communication between the library and the user), the *Help* service is the most used and it is included in 30 out of the 45 digital libraries evaluated. The possibility of contacting the libraries, tutorials and FAQ's are other possibilities, but this is available only in 10 digital libraries. Regarding the forms (which allow the user to communicate with digital libraries), these are not much used. Another parameter analyzed is the organization of the collection. It is possible to understand the purpose of the creation of some digital libraries and it is also possible to correlate this with the software adopted. The organization of the collections in digital libraries is given in subject areas, resource type or by communities. In general, when collections were organized in communities, they were

also organized, in a secondary level, by the type of resource (Figure 7).

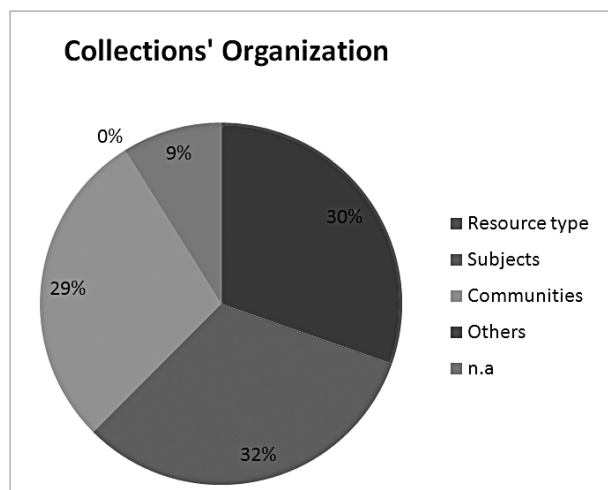


Fig. 7. Collections' organization.

Regarding the types of documents, 57% of the digital libraries analyzed are composed of electronic documents (such as work reports, masters dissertations, doctoral theses, scientific papers, conference papers, among others) and 30% are special collections (such as photographs, maps, plans, documents, audio – oral history, among others, relating to the history of the institution). It is noted also that only a minority have e-books and electronic journals in the set of resources that integrate the digital library (Figure 8). Through the

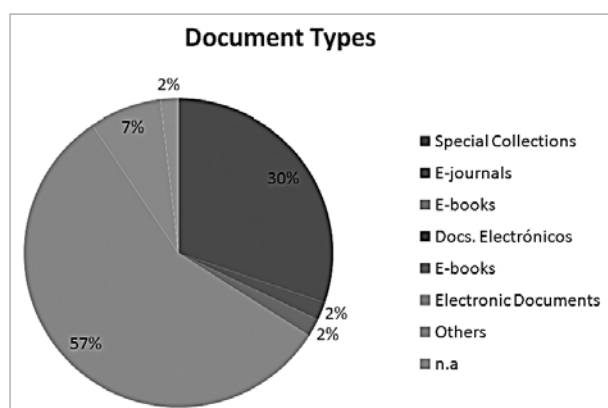


Fig. 8. Document types.

analysis of these digital libraries, we also found out which platforms were best suited for the different type of documents that was intended to provide. CONTENTdm is more used for special collections while Dspace and Eprints are best used for electronic documents.

Prototype of the digital repository for the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon

Characterization of the institution

The Faculty of Pharmacy has a curriculum composed of three scientific disciplines: Life Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chemical Sciences and each one of the subject areas is divided into several subgroups (22). Alongside the educational activity, the Faculty of Pharmacy develops research activities. These activities are distributed by the following research centers:

- Molecular Pathogenesis Center;
- Studies in Pharmaceutical Sciences Center;
- Chemical and Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Center;
- Pharmaceutical Sciences and Technology Unit;
- Molecular Biology Unit: Genetic and Environmental Pharmacogenetics;
- Research Institute for Medicines and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Each center comprises several groups associated with research projects that produce scientific articles, papers at conferences, contributions from researchers to the scientific literature including chapters in books, some working papers, reports and patents.

Methodology

The methodology for the development of the digital repository of Pharmaceutical Sciences encompasses several phases. In the first phase, when the selection of the platform was adopted for the digital repository, it was necessary to know the characteristics of the existing software. Therefore, it was necessary to do a review of the existing literature on platforms and software. It was also important to analyze the case studies of the use of such platforms.

Platforms for digital repositories

Dspace and Eprints are open source platforms which allow the creation of institutional repositories. By analyzing Dspace and Eprints tools and functionalities we could identify some differences between them. They use different programming languages, Java and Perl, respectively. Regarding configuration, through comparative studies conducted by the University of Glasgow, Eprints needs to be worked in terms of configurations. These configuration changes must be made at the encoding and involve changes in several files *.Xml (23). Dspace does not require major changes to its configuration. However, at an administrator level, you can make changes on the

page of communities and collections, with text or image, such as adding information about copyright. Regarding submission/deposit, both platforms are designed to allow authors and researchers to upload their materials to the repository. However, Eprints is geared more towards self-archiving of peer-reviewed scientific papers produced by universities and Dspace is intended for a variety of institutional uses, which also include the management of digital content, digital preservation and electronic publications (24). According to the University of Glasgow comparative study, the submission process is very similar. But Eprints is based on document type and Dspace focuses on the collection where the document should be added (23).

Both platforms allow the user access to a personal area. To do this, users must register with their access credentials. Once registered, users can submit their work and view the submission stage. In Dspace, users are responsible for some admission or verification tasks of previously submitted content and can be notified by email if any task is pending.

The University of Glasgow study found that Dspace has a very well achieved administration interface in order to administer a range of services such as management of registered users, the admission of items and the creation of communities and collections (23). The model of communities and collections in Dspace allows access to the content of the various collections and it can be very granular. Dspace provides detailed statistical reports regarding registered users' actions, the research carried out on the platform and the number of times a particular item was accessed (19, 23). In Eprints you can apply access controls to a particular item and create different workflow processes and policies for access to specific collections. This is possible by creating groups and access policies for each collection and its contents (23).

Therefore the platform chosen to develop a prototype of digital repository was Dspace due to the fact that it can be used for different types of documents within an institution and not just for peer-reviewed scientific papers such as Eprints. Dspace enables the management of digital content and digital preservation and is more easily configurable without the need of major changes in the coding.

Building the prototype of the digital repository

The building of the prototype of a digital repository of Pharmaceutical Sciences applied to the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon included the installation

and configuration of software, selection of colors and choice of the logo, the type of persistent identifiers and metadata schema adopted, and the form of information organization that was considered in this particular case. One aspect initially considered was the implementation of a prototype server. However, this did not materialize since the acquisition of the Linux server by the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon, did not happen due to budget constraints. In place of the Linux approach, the Windows environment was adopted in which we installed Java SDK 1.5, PostgreSQL 8.2 for Windows, Apache Ant 2.0. and Jakarta Tomcat 5.5, applications needed to run Dspace and available for download at the Dspace homepage (25). After that, we made the Dspace software installation with the most stable version – the 1.4.2 version (as of December 2007). When installation was complete, we started the Tomcat service and opening the browser with the link <http://localhost:8080/dspace> we can view the Dspace default page. Then, we setup Dspace according to customer needs.

Colors and logo

Colors play an important role in the development of websites and must be compatible with all systems that are properly viewed by all users (26). It is therefore advisable to use a palette of 216 colors, usually referred to as web-safe color palette (27). The colors are the way the brain interprets the electromagnetic radiation whose wavelength ranges between 350 (violet) and 750 (red) nanometers. At each wavelength a different color is viewed (28). Simultaneously, the colors should also have a symbolism which conveys a certain meaning to the user. The choice of colors initiated a review of the best colors which would convey credibility and seriousness in the website. Another issue considered was the existence of a color associated with the pharmaceutical sciences (purple), which also corresponds to the color adopted by the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon. Thus, the colors selected were white, purple and gray. White symbolizes simplicity and harmony, purple means prosperity, nobility and respect, and gray is a color that conveys stability, success and quality (29).

For the logo, we considered three aspects: the name to assign to the prototype, the subject area and the color adopted. As the prototype is a digital repository of pharmaceutical sciences applied to the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon, commonly known as FFUL, the name given was *FFUL digital - Digital Repository of the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon*. Moreover, the pharmaceutical sciences are

usually represented by a mortar or bowl of Hygeia (the Goddess of Health in Greek mythology) and the serpent of Epidaurus (ancient Greek city, located near the Aegean Sea and famous for the shrine of Aesculapius, the God of Medicine) (30). The use of the serpent as a physician-pharmacist symbol comes from a legend whereby the hero Gilgamesh dived into the depths of the sea to harvest the plant of eternal youth. However a serpent stole and swallowed it and Gilgamesh is faced with his own ultimate mortality (30). However, in France, the Société Libre de Pharmaciens de Paris, founded in 1796, used a symbol consisting of a serpent coiled around a palm tree and it is believed that Portugal used it also as a form of homage, though never openly admitted, to the French Revolution. The symbol of FFUL, composed by the serpent coiled around the palm tree, is adapted from the original symbol of the Pharmaceutical Society Lusitana, created in 1835. The elements that make up this symbol have a more specific meaning: the palm tree represents the plant kingdom, the serpent represents the animal kingdom and the rocks at the base of the palm tree represent the mineral kingdom (31). Thus, it was considered important to maintain the identity of the Pharmacy School, combining the symbol used by the college with the name of the prototype. (For an image of the logo see *Figure 9*).

Identifiers

Dspace uses the CNRI Handle System for creating persistent identifiers that allow references to digital

resources to remain available long term. However, we can use another type of identifier, such as PURL. Until the entry into production of the repository, Dspace provides a test server that generates the fictitious type handles `http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/n` where n ranges from $[1, +\infty]$ and corresponds to the order number of a particular object created in Dspace. These handles are generated for testing (they are equal in each existent Dspace test facilities and the Handle System does not recognize them). To use the handle system it is necessary to install the handle server that Dspace provides. Because, during the development of this work we could not have a specific server to implement this project, in the test phase a test server provided by Dspace was used. In the future, as soon as the handle server installation process and CNRI registration is carried out, we shall receive a unique prefix and our identifier becomes the type `http://hdl.handle.net/xxxx/n`, identifying the digital objects uniquely.

Metadata schema

Dspace incorporates the Dublin Core as the default metadata schema. However, it allows the setting of other metadata schemas if necessary. In the particular case of the digital repository of the Pharmaceutical Sciences, according to the characteristics and types of the digital objects, the metadata schema adopted was the Dublin Core. It was also considered very important to develop templates for the different types of documents used in the repository.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the FFUL digital repository. At the top left is the FFUL logo, a palm tree with a serpent. The header text reads 'Repositório Digital da Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade de Lisboa'. Below this is a navigation bar with 'FFUL Library' and language options 'Português English'. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains search options (Search DSpace, Advanced Search, Home) and browse options (Communities & Collections, Titles, Authors, Subjects, By Date). The middle column displays the 'FFUL Digital' welcome message and a search box. The right column contains links to SIBUL, the University of Lisbon, and RSS feeds. The footer includes the W3C XHTML 1.0 logo and copyright information for DSpace Software.

Fig. 9. FFUL digital repository homepage.

The existence of templates has as its main advantages, the identification of key fields to be completed in a situation of self-archiving by users. Moreover, the existence of templates for each document type lets you keep both the quality and completeness of bibliographic records, or facilitate the retrieval of information in the repository and/or bibliographic catalog. So, for the main types of resources, we set up templates with the respective entry fields. An important aspect is the integration of resources with the bibliographic catalog or, at least, the existence of a connection between the objects of the digital repository and bibliographic record of the library catalog. This connection is possible by placing the persistent identifier (assigned to each document in the repository), in the bibliographic records from the Library catalog. Thus, any user who carries out search in the bibliographic catalog of the Library of the Faculty of Pharmacy will be able to access the document in digital format. The integration of the digital repository with the bibliographic catalog can also be considered in the initial feeding of the digital repository. Another possibility is the bibliographic catalog to be fed from the digital repository. Thus, it would avoid duplication of tasks.

Information organization

In the process of organizing information in digital libraries and repositories, it is possible to structure the information in three ways: by communities, by type of resource and by subject area. After analyzing Dspace capabilities and tools, according to the database structure and information retrieval, the thematic organization was excluded. This decision was based on several factors: first, the Dspace lets you search and browse the entire database by subject, on the other hand, it would be more difficult for the user to ingest documents according to subject area, since documents can address several issues, which could confuse the user. It is noted that, with regard to indexing and assignment of descriptors or keywords, the role of information professionals is considered extremely important. Thus, there remains under consideration the communities and type of resource organization. Analyzing the two situations, and considering previous observations in other libraries and digital repositories, it was decided at first level, to organize the information into communities and sub-communities, and at second level, to organize it by the type of resource. Communities correspond to the various sectors or departments existing in the institution and the types of resources will correspond to the collections, which include journal articles, books,

periodicals, doctoral dissertations and master's degrees, among others.

Two initial communities were created: Library and Research Centers. It is possible to create sub-communities within each community, and so, some sub-communities were created in the community, Research Centers. After building the prototype it was important to analyze and interact with the system through the introduction of documents according to their templates, create records for new users, make an analysis of the metadata schema and identifiers and the system responses to the several steps of the workflow. We then analyzed the functionality of the system and made the appropriate adjustments to optimize the prototype.

Features of the prototype

The homepage was set up in order to provide a set of essential tools, according to the digital libraries and repositories evaluation, such as the link to the institution and library homepages and the ability to view the page in Portuguese or English at the top of the page. In the navigation bar, on the left, the search area, the user registration area and associated services, and also the user *help* area were available.

On the right hand side, some links were added to the information considered useful, including the ability to subscribe to RSS feeds from the repository. At the center, you can find three distinct areas with the information about the repository (goals, target audience and type of documents available), the ability to make several searches and an alphabetized list with the communities that constitute the repository. At the bottom, users have access to information about Dspace and they can contact those who are responsible for the repository, through the *comments/feedback*.

One essential requirement in a digital repository is the possibility to do several searches. The repository can perform simple or advanced searches. A simple search is performed on the full range of existing documents in the repository while the advanced search allows selection of the search field, the community, sub-community and collection intended. It is possible to browse the entire database by title, author, subject and date.

The access to the administration tools is made through *My Dspace*. Here the administrators introduce their credentials and, in addition to the ability to access its personal area, the system recognizes them as an

administrator. The administrators set up and manage the communities and collections, users and groups, records and metadata schemas, global permissions and access policies, among others, according to community, collections and institution needs.

To keep the consistency and organization of communities, the system was parameterized so that only the system administrator can create communities and collections. The process of creating communities and collections is initiated through the site administrator with the creation of a top community. It is possible to customize the community with specific information such as a community logo, and to set policies and permissions for the community and to make changes, to add or delete communities and collections. User Registration is provided from the homepage of the repository. If the users are already duly registered, they just have to fill in their credentials (e-mail address and password).

In the case of a new user, the *New user? Click here to register* link should be selected. After creating the new record, the user can access his personal area in the repository. However, to be able to make deposits, the system administrator will have to give him permission. Dspace admits authentication through the LDAP system. This system allows all users that are registered in the institution (e-mail address) to sign in without having to register again. So, the credentials are the same as those usually used to access the institution's network. The self-archive process is only possible for authorized users and permission is given by the system administrator or by the community or collection administrator. Templates were defined for specific collections. For each collection, there is a form with specific fields for each type of document, that should be filled in. The self-archive process consists of several steps as in the workflow below:

- describe;
- describe;
- describe;
- upload;
- verify;
- license;
- complete.

The first three phases refer to the description of the registration by completing the fields with the author, title, subject, etc. Then the system asks to load the files. Before concluding the deposit, it is also necessary to

verify the information and that the author grants permission and licenses of copyright. If the author does not grant permission, the process is interrupted.

The statistical information provided by Dspace involves the use of PERL. For PERL to run on Windows Vista, it was necessary to install a compatible compiler. After that, it became possible to run PERL. However, as a separate tool, it was necessary to make some changes to the HTML file, including the full translation of the information provided and the set up of several parameters for the various counters. It is possible to get statistics of use of the repository, including statistics on documents submitted to the repository, items viewed, users who registered, information processing, actions in the repository, surveys and search word, among other possibilities. During the testing phase, this prototype was used by university professors, researchers, students, librarians and general users. Their reactions and feedback were very positive, stating that the prototype was easy to use and very useful.

Conclusions

The final goal of this work was the description of the development of a prototype digital repository of pharmaceutical sciences based on the understanding of the contexts involved. The university's digital library must evolve in order that the entire work of the university community becomes an asset for the community itself and the institution. Thus, in the university context, a tool that permits, in addition to access to digital contents, the preservation and archiving of all academic and scientific results produced, is advantageous. In terms of international experience, libraries should develop a very user friendly service and prepare briefings and training sessions about how work with repositories should proceed, to ensure that the community sees it as an added value. Similarly, there must be an institutional policy setting out guidelines and directives necessary to ensure the success of projects that universities wish to develop. During the development of the digital repository prototype, we analyzed several open source platforms and chose Dspace because it can be used for different types of documents within an institution, enabling the digital content management and digital preservation and because it is easily configurable without the need for major changes in the coding. It was necessary to explore it in order to enable the configuration and parameterization according to the outlined objectives and the needs identified according to the reality of the institution and the organization of information. One of the main difficulties encountered in building the digital

repository prototype was the need to deepen the knowledge of computer programming. We developed the basic tools for the proper functioning of the digital repository taking into account good practices to be used in the Web environment, creating a page using CSS (Cascading Style Sheet), subtitling of icons and images, the choice of colors and logo. In addition, we considered all aspects with regard to the metadata schema and the identifiers to be used. As Dspace is an open source software, it allows the parameterization and configuration using the underlying technologies or the adoption of others (eg, in the case of identifiers, the use of PURL or Handle System) which are available and deemed most appropriate by facilitating the achievement of predefined goals. Regarding the organization of information, Dspace allows information to be organized according to the needs of the institution

itself. In this case, we tried to organize the information in the digital repository with regard to the reality of the institution. Some aspects should be improved, for instance the statistical information that should be adapted according to university needs. Another important aspect is the user support: the prototype functionalities should be even better and also some tutorials should be prepared to help users in the more complex tasks. The aims of this study and prototype presentation is to demonstrate that the implementation of digital repositories in the university context is now of undeniable importance for greater transparency of scholarly communication, for the institutional value, for the treatment of information in digital format, by the university libraries and documentation services, and for improving access and retrieval of scientific information.

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HINARI “Train the Trainers” CE Course



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On 15 June, a HINARI “Train the Trainers” one day CE Course was conducted at the EAHIL Conference in Lisbon, Portugal. It was geared toward individuals from industrialized countries whose institutions have links with HINARI eligible organizations. The goal of this course was to give the participants the knowledge needed to teach the basics of HINARI. These individuals will be able to train visitors or post-graduate students from HINARI eligible institutions, conduct workshops at their partner organizations or make presentations to interested groups at their institution. The course material included an overview of HINARI and its environment, the basics of the Short Course, funding options, a brief summary of Internet-based health information and an overview of the training material. BabelMeSH was reviewed as this was of interest to and potentially of use for almost all the participants.

Gaby Caro, HINARI/Geneva, was the co-trainer. The course was dedicated to Vimbai Chimadze who had died in a car accident two weeks ago. He was the principal HINARI trainer for ITOCA (Information and Training Centre in Africa) and his training ability, energy and enthusiasm will be difficult to replace.

Fourteen individuals attended this workshop. The majority were from Portugal with 3 from Italy, 1 from Mozambique, 1 from France and 1 from the United Kingdom. Approximately 50% of the participants were in institutions (universities, hospitals) that had linkages with individuals from HINARI eligible organization. The remaining participants were interested in learning about HINARI and how they possibly could participate. Flatiel Vilanculos, the WHO Country Officer, Mozambique periodically conducts HINARI training and was able to discuss the environment in the eligible countries. Flatiel did note that an undersea cable has reached Mozambique and increased the bandwidth for the country.

One of the byproducts of the Course was that there was considerable networking including some valuable contacts for Gaby. Two of the participants suggested options for further promoting the ‘train the trainers’ idea in Europe and I will follow up on this.

Launched in January 2002, the HINARI Access to Research Initiative (<http://www.who.int/hinari/>) is a collaborative World Health Organization/Participating Publishers’ project that provides free or very low cost online access to the major journals and other electronic resources in biomedical and related social sciences to local, not-for-profit institutions in developing countries. Over 7000 journal titles now are available to health institutions in 108 countries, areas and territories benefiting many thousands of health workers and researchers, and in turn, contributing to improved world health. All faculty, students and staff at an institution can receive the user name and password and access the e-journals and other electronic resources. For institutions in countries with a gross national income (GNI) below \$1250 per year (Band 1), there is no cost. For organizations in countries with a GNI between \$1250 and \$3500 USD (Band 2), the annual cost for access is \$1000 per institution.

Award for the Best Poster Overall

EU policies and guidelines for open access in the health field



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Abstract

This is a comparative study on different non-university policies and/or guidelines for open access in the health field in Europe. The objectives were to report on current open access policies in Europe in order to give information on the situation of EU countries concerning open access, spread the relevance of open access policies among the scientific community, and promote and encourage the need of implementing them by European governments and institutions.

Key words: open access; open access policy; institutional repository; Europe.

The following sources were consulted: ROARMAP, MELIBEA, and JULIET and a brief review on their contents and objectives is provided here:

ROARMAP

<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup>

The purpose of the Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies (ROARMAP) is to register and record the open-access policies of those institutions who are putting the principle of open access (as expressed by the Budapest Open Access Initiative and the Berlin Declaration) into practice as recommended by Berlin 3 as well as the UK Government Science and Technology Committee.

MELIBEA <http://www.accesoabierto.net/politicas>

This is a portal which collects, analyzes and validates

institutional open access policies. It tries not to duplicate efforts and services provided by SHERPA/JULIET or ROARMAP but complement them and prepare a new entrance into the wording of an open access policy. It is also a directory and validator of institutional open-access (OA) policies regarding scientific and academic work. As a directory, it describes the existing policies; as a validator, it subjects them to qualitative and quantitative analysis based on the fulfilment of a set of indicators that reflect the bases of an institutional policy.

JULIET <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet>

Provides summaries of funding agencies' grant conditions on self-archiving of research publications and data and compares details of policies between different funding agencies.

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BEST POSTER OVERALL

EU Policies and Guidelines for Open Access in the Health Field

INTRODUCTION

Comparative study on current european policies and/or guidelines for open access in the health field

METHODS

A comparative study has been carried out on different European policies, detailing those in force, with a distinction between regional, national and european guidelines.

OBJECTIVE

- To report on the current open access policies in Europe
- To report on the situation of EU countries concerning open access.
- To spread the relevance of open access policies among the scientific community.
- To promote and encourage the need of implementing open access policies by european governments and institutions.

SOURCES

ROARMAP <http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup>
MELIBEA <http://www.acesoabierto.net/politicas>
Juliet <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet>

RESULTS

Map of the current european situation concerning Open Access Policies or Guidelines



CONCLUSIONS

- Europe needs to continue working to promote open access policies at european, national and regional level.
- Public research policies must use open access policies provide open and free access to results from european biosanitary research initiatives.
- Institutional Repositories should turn into archives for storing scientific production financed by public funds.



SERVICIO DE SALUD
DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

Lavandera Fernández, Raquel. Biomedical Research Office. Government of the Principality of Asturias, Spain
Ricardo Onís Romero. Mental Health "Rodríguez Lafora" Library. Public Health System of the Principality of Asturias, Spain



CIB
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN BIOMÉDICA
DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

12th EAHIL Conference – Discovering new seas of knowledge

14th -18th June 2010. Lisboa, Portugal

EU policies and guidelines

Two levels were established: European and national or regional.

European level

The European Union is becoming involved in the implementation of open access projects and initiatives. It must not be forgotten that the policy of the European Research Council (ERC) and the support of the EU 7th Framework Programme (FP7) for the development of institutional repositories and storage in repositories of results is derived from studies financed by the European funds for this project. The European Research Council published on January 10th, 2008 the open access guidelines. The Open Access Policy can be summarized by quoting the following paragraphs:

- “the ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository where available, such as PubMed Central, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently made open access within 6 months of publication”;
- “the ERC considers it essential that primary data – which in the life sciences for example could comprise data such as nucleotide/protein sequences, macromolecular atomic coordinates and anonymized epidemiological data – are deposited to the relevant databases as soon as possible, preferably immediately after publication and in any case not later than 6 months after the date of publication”.

This was the first European policy promoted by one of the organizations with the highest research budget in Europe. The Commission’s open access pilot, to run until the end of FP7, aims to ensure that the results from EU-funded research are progressively made available to all. Grant recipients will be required to deposit peer reviewed research articles or final manuscripts resulting from their FP7 projects in an online repository. They will have to make their best effort to ensure open access to these articles within either six or twelve months after publication, depending on the research area. This embargo period will allow scientific publishers to get a return on their investment.

National and regional level

Only 13 European countries have open access policies or guidelines: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom has 9 open access policies or guidelines implemented in its research centres. Therefore, it is the EU country with the highest number of open access policies and guidelines. The policy implemented by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) is described as a national policy, but the other 8 open access policies and guidelines are developed by research centres, such as the Arthritis Research Campaign (ARC), Cancer Research UK, and the Department of Health. One of them is a recommendation (Stroke Association), and the other 8 are requirements, without exception. The United Kingdom also has an institutional biomedical repository, *PubMed Central UK*, in which biomedical publications from public funded research projects are required to be deposited. Researchers from the Stroke Association do not need to deposit their articles in PubMed Central UK.

France and Ireland have implemented 3 open access policies or guidelines that are characterized by being obligatory in the following biomedical research centres: Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), in France; and Health Research Board, Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (IRCSET), and Science Foundation Ireland (SFI), in Ireland.

Countries such as Germany, Italy and Spain, have two open access policies or guidelines. In Germany, the German Research Foundation has implemented a recommendation, and the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft has implemented a mandatory requirement. In Italy, the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) has implemented a policy with exceptions, but it encourages research from the Italian public health system to deposit their articles in DSpace ISS, which is the Institutional Biomedical Repository of Italy.

In Spain, the Ministry of Science and Innovation (MCIN) is working on a new Law on Science, Technology and Innovation¹ that includes two articles

1. SPAIN. Law on Science, Technology and Innovation. Preliminary Draft Bill. http://www.micinn.es/stfls/MICINN/Ministerio/FICHEROS/Ley_ciencia_tecnolog_e_innovac_Borrador_UNO_Hecho_publico_V_22_02_10.pdf

related to open access. Article 35 encourages public institutions to develop institutional repositories of scientific information, and the mandate of all publicly funded researches to archive their articles in such repositories. Article 33 deals with the need for knowledge transfer by improving the access, protection and dissemination of knowledge with the aim of providing free access to the results of public funded research. Until the Law is approved, Spain has only 2 national or regional policies on open access. One of them is being developed by the Autonomous Community of Madrid, and the other one is being developed by the Government of the Principality of Asturias. Both of them are mandatory.

The other countries – Austria, Belgium, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland – have only one policy or guidelines on open access. Some of them are requirements with exceptions, such as those developed by the Austrian Science Fund that refers to the PubMed Central UK as a valid repository; and the Swiss National Science Foundation.

It is necessary that governments and institutions become aware of the importance of having policies and/or guidelines on open access with the aim of establishing guidelines for public biomedical researchers in Europe.

Health researchers and professionals, i.e. our users, must know the advantages of depositing their scientific production in an institutional repository. As information professionals, we are the intermediaries; we are forced to help and show them the advantages of sharing their knowledge with the scientific community and the general public through open access. But in order to achieve this goal, institutional policies and/or guidelines on open access are required. It is not enough to tell

authors that if they deposit their articles in a relevant institutional biomedical repository, their work will have greater visibility, more citations and greater research impact. Many authors and researchers are distrustful of sharing their work with the general public. Therefore, it is necessary to implement these policies. Institutional policies are required to support them against publishing houses.

We would like to point out that the public institutions and organizations that support open access policies are also promoting research. Regarding health institutions, one of the main results is a better health care system, and also a greater prestige and visibility.

Thanks to the development of institutional biomedical repositories and open access policies, public institutions can get a return on their investment in R&D, promoting the reuse of knowledge and information generated by the public sector.

Conclusion

Europe needs to keep on working on the promotion of open access policies in Europe, both at national and regional level. Public organizations and their research agencies must involve themselves in the development of open access policies and/or guidelines. Public research policies must have policies on open access in order to ensure free and open access to the results from EU-funded biomedical research. Institutional biomedical repositories must turn into essential places of deposit for scientific production based on public funding. Therefore, European public institutions and their research agencies must promote the development of repositories and the open access policies and/or guidelines which support them.

Award for the Best First-Timer Poster

Library physical space – just a launch pad: the experience of the WHO depository library in Latvia



Ilona Kauce, Ingrida Holma

WHO Depository Library in Latvia
Rīga, Latvia

Abstract

The WHO Depository Library in Latvia has existed for 11 years within the framework of the Riga Stradiņš University (RSU) Library. The library, unfortunately, did not have many users – the reasons for it might have been that it was not a very convenient location, the specific character of the collection and insufficient information about the library. The users of the library are mainly those of the university – the students and the staff. The main task for the library staff was to find out how to reach as many users as possible and how to supply the users with information in the shortest possible period of time. The solution, to enlarge the physical space of the library by changing it into a virtual one: a place which is easily accessible to users at any time. How was the aim achieved? New projects were developed: an attractive blog was created, monthly information was e-mailed to the users and a multiform cooperation with the Faculty of Public Health was promoted. Thanks to the activities of the employees, the depository library has become an open library in a short period of time. It has become much more up-to-date and much more recognisable among the users. Thanks to the new projects the library has been able to provide its users with topical, useful and easily accessible information..

Key words: virtual libraries; information services.

Introduction

This article is based on a poster presentation at the 12th EAHIL Conference in Lisbon. The poster offered an insight into the development of a new attractive project to popularize the WHO Depository Library in Latvia.

Background

The WHO Depository Library in Latvia has for 11 years remained within the framework of the Riga Stradiņš

University (RSU) Library. RSU is the largest higher educational establishment for medicine and public health in Latvia. The goal of the WHO Depository Library in Latvia was to disseminate the information provided by the WHO Regional office for Europe as widely as possible within the territory of Latvia. The library functions are: collection, indexing, cataloguing and storage of WHO information products and provision of information upon request on different health

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problems. Health care professionals, students and the staff of RSU are the main users of the library. A separate space has been allocated for the library stock within the premises of RSU Library Information Centre. The stock is indexed in compliance with the WHO classification and it is entered in the Union Catalogue of the library. All the library materials are available for in-house use.

The basic statistics of the library are:

- foundation year – 1998;
- stock - 3 000 in active use and 4 000 older materials in the repository;
- number of users – 114.

The collection of WHO Depository Library consists of about 3000 units (in active use). Its physical space is not large at all. Modern technology has not been fully employed by medical specialists in Latvia yet and it is often the case that medical specialists do not know how to search information efficiently. Many doctors do not have time to visit the library or do not even know of its existence. The library has a rather small number of users comprising the students and staff of the university. The reasons for this low usage is that first it is not a very convenient location (far from the city centre and far from hospitals); secondly, the specific character of the collection and lastly insufficient information about the library.

To solve the existing problems the staff of the library decided to offer further possibilities by expanding the library's virtual space – a place easily accessible to many users at any time (library without borders). The second option was to seek potential library users and provide them with information about the library in order to make the library more well-known. The third option was to involve the students of the Faculty of Public Health in the popularization of annual events of the WHO. The objective was for the students to familiarize themselves with the library and its blog and in this way improve the students' information literacy skills.

Creation of the blog

An attractive blog was created in April 2009 – (<http://blogi.rsu.lv/bibliotekapvo>)

Blog Content

- topical themes;
 - WHO events;
 - library news and events;
 - new publications of WHO (summaries in Latvian);
- about the library (general information, services and library staff publications in the media);

- about WHO;
 - short description;
 - annual events;
 - WHO homepage guide;
- E-books (WHO publications from 2008, arranged according to topics, supplemented by free full text links). The page was created in November 2009. It immediately became very popular among the users. It was viewed by 55% of all the page visitors.

In Latvia, blogging is not as popular as it is in other countries and libraries use it comparatively little. In 2007 only 8 blogs were created by Latvian libraries. In 2009 there were 28 blogs, though in fact there are almost 1000 different libraries in Latvia. The main reason for it is that middle-aged and elderly people do not get involved in social communication; they usually do not comment and do not give feedback on the information read. The usefulness of the blog can be evaluated only by statistical data.

Statistics of the first year:

- 716 visitors;
- 1,387 visits;
- 6,084 page views;
- 53 news;
- 287 e-books added.

At the beginning there was a problem: search engines, e.g. Google, were not able to find the blog due to some technical problems. Therefore only the users who knew the URL bar were able to use it. The following measures were taken to popularise the blog among the users:

- brief information was sent to the users together with the monthly e-mails;
- regular information appeared on the main web page of the University;
- information regarding the blog was given in professional health and medical magazines;
- an information booklet was issued and distributed in the library, medical conferences and exhibitions.

These technical problems were resolved in May 2010, and now the blog is accessible by searching key words from any search engine.

Monthly information e-mailed to the users

Each month the librarians develop the WHO recent publication list, including free full text links and information about the library blog. E-mails to about 200 recipients are sent simultaneously: to the academic staff

BEST FIRST-TIMER POSTER

Library Physical Space – Just a Launch Pad: experience of WHO Depository Library in Latvia

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UNIVERSITĀTE



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The Library

WHO Depository Library in Latvia has already worked for 11 years within the framework of Riga Stradiņš University (RSU) Library. RSU is the biggest higher educational establishment for medicine and public health in Latvia.

The goal of the WHO Depository Library in Latvia is to disseminate the information provided by the WHO Regional office for Europe as widely as possible within the territory of Latvia.

Library functions: collection, indexing, cataloguing and storage of WHO information products and provision of information upon request on different health problems. All the library materials are available for in-house usage. Health care professionals, students and the staff of RSU are the main users of the library.



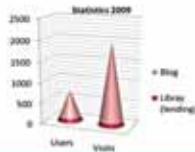
Librarians Ingrida Holma and Iona Kauce

Library Users:

- Health professionals
- RSU Academic staff
- Students
- Individuals who need information about WHO

About

- Foundation year - 1998
- Stock - 3 000
- Number of users (ending) - 114
- Topical articles published in Media (2009) - 10 articles in Magazines and Newspapers



WHO Depository Library

What has been done to achieve the aim? New projects have been developed:

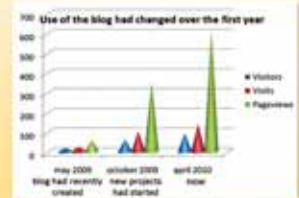
1. An attractive blog has been created

Date of foundation – April 2009.

There was a problem: search engines, e.g. Google, were not able to find the blog due to some technical problems.

Blog Content

- Topical Themes**
- WHO events
 - Library news and events
 - New publications of WHO (summaries in Latvian)
 - **About Library** (General information, Services and Library staff publications in Media)
 - **About WHO**
 - Short Description
 - Annual Events
 - Homepage Guide
 - **E-books** (WHO publications from 2008, arranged according to topics, supplemented by Free Full Text Links). The page was created in November 2009. It immediately became very popular among the users. It was viewed by 55% of all the page visitors.



In Latvia, blogging is not as popular as it is in other countries. Libraries use it comparatively little. In 2007 only 8 blogs were created by the libraries in Latvia. In 2009 there were 28 blogs, though there are almost 1000 different libraries in Latvia. The main reason for it is that middle-aged and elderly people get involved in social communication rather inactively, they usually do not comment and do not give the feedback on the information read. The Blog's usefulness can be judged only by the statistical data.



The Library blog view

Data about first year

- 716 Visitors
- 1 387 Visits
- 6 084 Pageviews
- 53 News
- 287 e-books added

Problem statement

The collection of WHO Depository Library consists of about 3000 units (in the active use). Its physical space is not large at all. Modern Technologies have not been fully employed by medical specialists in Latvia yet. It is often the case that medical specialists do not know how to search information efficiently. Many doctors do not have time to visit the library or they even do not know of its existence. The library has a rather small number of users; they are mainly the students and the staff of the university. The reasons for it might be the following: first, not a very convenient location of the library (far from the city centre), second, the specific character of the collection content and the third, insufficient information about the library.

Aim

To solve the existing problems – to offer for their using possibilities by expanding its virtual space – a place easily accessible to lots of users at any time (library without borders). The second option is to seek potential library users and provide them with the information about the library. It could make the library more well-known. The third option is to involve the students of the Faculty of Public Health in popularization of annual events of WHO. That will help the students to get to know better the library and its blog and that will improve the students' information literacy skills.

In the future we plan

- To get involved in new media (Twitter, Facebook)
- To inform regularly about the library at events organised by medical professionals (exhibitions, conferences)
- To open the blog for searching in Google
- To continue the started activities (e-mails, articles in media, cooperation with students)

Conclusion

Thanks to the activities of the employees, the depository library has become an open library in a short period of time. It has become much more up-to-date and much more recognisable among the users. Thanks to the new projects the library provides its users with topical, useful and easily accessible information.

- The number of library blog visitors has been growing fast
- Users have more information about WHO and its activities
- Information about the recent WHO publications are easily accessible to users thanks to full text links
- The students of the Faculty of Public Health have more information about WHO and its activities. A lot of students have improved their information searching skills and they have made many useful contacts for their further professional career.

2. Monthly information e-mailed to the users

- 1800 e-mails (2009)

Recipients

- Academic staff of RSU
- Cooperation partners of the library (Ministry of Health, The Centre of Health Economics, Infectology Centre of Latvia, etc.)
- Individuals who need information about WHO
- e-mails including short information
- List of recent WHO publications, including free full-text links
- Information about news in a Library blog



It can be observed how the number of visits to the library blog increases after receiving e-mails

3. Cooperation with the Faculty of Public Health

Multiform activities together with the students of the Faculty of Public Health

Goal: To involve the students of the Faculty of Public Health in popularization of annual events of WHO. It makes the library more well-known and improves information literacy skills of the students.

Tasks for the students:

- To find information about a chosen annual day like Library blog, WHO homepage and in library books
- To make a thematic exhibition about it
- To organise their own special events or to participate in the events organized by other organizations

For Example: World Diabetes Day

Students:

- Created a booklet about Type II Diabetes
- Handed out the booklets to people in the streets of Riga
- Participated in the event organized by the Latvian Diabetes Federation
- Wrote an article for the Library blog
- Created an exhibition about it



World Diabetes Day group

Around the year in the project are participating all the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students

- Participants – 46
- Annual events – 17

Questionnaire results

- 100% used library blog
- 74% used WHO homepage
- 87,5% made useful contacts
- 75% had more information about WHO and its activities
- 33% improved their information searching skills
- 83% had experience for their further professional career

of RSU, to the co-operation partners of the library (Ministry of Health, The Centre of Health Economics, Infectology Centre of Latvia, etc.) and to individuals who require information about WHO. In 2009 e-mails were sent to 1800 users. Though this method slightly reminds one of spam, it is sufficiently effective. As soon as the messages are sent, the number of blog visits increases by 4 to 6 times in comparison with daily visits. It has also been established that on average 25% of users visit the blog after receiving the mail.

Cooperation with the Faculty of Public Health

To popularize the library materials the employees of the library initiated multiform activities and involved also the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students of the Faculty of Public Health – altogether 46 people.

Goal: To involve the students of the Faculty of Public Health in the popularization of the annual events of WHO in order to make the library more well-known and improve the information literacy skills of the students.

Tasks for the students:

- to find information about a chosen annual day (via Library blog, WHO homepage and in library books);
- to make a thematic exhibition about it;
- to organise their own special events or to participate in the events organized by other organizations.

Altogether the students have worked on 12 WHO annual themes: World Cancer Day, World TB Day, World Health Day, World Malaria Day, World No Tobacco Day, World Blood Donor Day, World Diabetes Day, World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Day, World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, World AIDS Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

The students accomplished the following:

- organised 16 informative events on different themes (in the premises of RSU, at schools, at hospitals and in Riga streets);
- made 4 thematic presentations;
- created 2 informative booklets;
- together with competent institutions they designed questionnaires to obtain the viewpoint of the inhabitants of Latvia on 2 topics and published these questionnaires on the Internet;
- arranged 12 informative exhibitions in the library of RSU;
- written 10 entries in the WHO blog;

- one article was published in mass media;
- one video was made.

All the participants completed a questionnaire to evaluate the usefulness of the project and their own benefits gained from the participation in this project.

Survey results:

- 100% of the participants used the WHO Depository Library blog;
- 79% of the participants used the WHO homepage;
- 87.5% of the participants made useful contacts;
- 75% obtained more information about WHO and its activities;
- 33% improved their information searching skills;
- 83% gained experience for their further professional career.

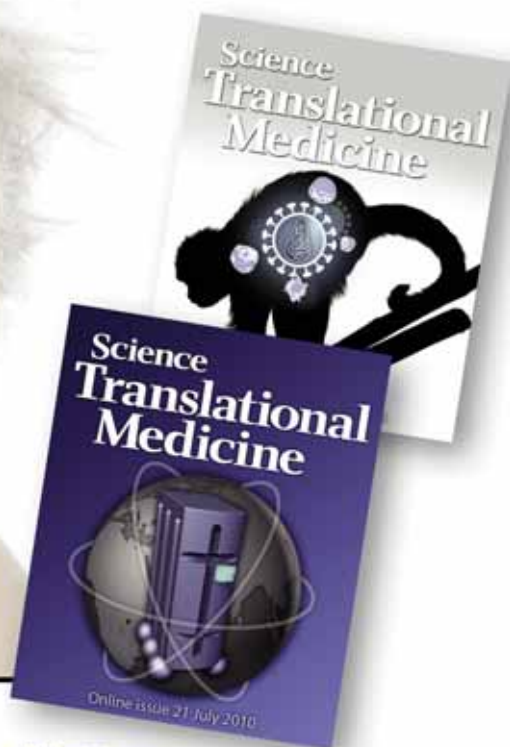
Future plans

- to introduce new media (Twitter, Facebook);
- to inform regularly regarding the library at events organised by medical professionals (exhibitions, conferences);
- to continue the initiated activities (e-mails, articles in media, cooperation with students).

Conclusion

Thanks to the librarian's activities, the Depository Library has become an open library in a short period of time. It has become much more up-to-date and much more recognisable among the users. Thanks to the new projects the library can provide its users with topical, useful and easily accessible information:

- the number of library blog visitors has increased rapidly. During one year the number of virtual users became 7 times larger than that of regular users. The number of virtual visits is 11 times larger than that of regular visits;
- users have more information about WHO and its activities;
- information about the recent WHO publications is easily accessible to users thanks to full text links; only the blog 'e-books' had more than 3,000 page views;
- the students of the Faculty of Public Health have gained more information about WHO and its activities. Many students have improved their information searching skills and have made useful contacts for their further professional career.



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MEMORIES FROM ESTORIL

First Timer's Reception

Fifty people participated in the First Timer's reception in Estoril.

The Santa Marta fort dates from 1650 while the lighthouse started operation in 1868.



The Santa Marta fort



The Santa Maria House

The Santa Maria House is beautifully situated at the entrance of the Cascais bay, designed by Raul Lino, the famous architect who believed in the return to traditional Portuguese styles. The house

was built in three phases; 1902, 1914, 1918 and is covered in 17th and 18th century tiles, with a magnificent wooden oil painted ceiling attributed to Antonio de Oliveira Bernardes. Everyone enjoyed this evening and it was a great way for those who had never been at an EAHIL conference to meet many people including members of the EAHIL Executive Board.



Welcome reception

Welcome Reception, Hotel Palacio, Estoril

This took place in the palatial settings of the Hotel Palacio: there was even a red carpet laid down for us! This was an ideal time for social networking with friends, colleagues and new acquaintances.

Conference lunches

Everyone appreciated the excellent lunches served on the first floor cafeteria; every day there was a sumptuous buffet and vegetarians were well catered for, being offered a separate menu.



Conference lunch

Mafra Palace-Convent

Over 200 participants took the opportunity to enjoy a very well organised library tour at the Mafra Palace-Convent. Built between 1717-1730, the Mafra Convent is the most important monument of the Portuguese Baroque style comprising a royal palace, Franciscan convent basilica and a very significant 18th century library. We were able to visit the infirmary which was interesting as all the patient cubicles faced the altar, in order to receive Mass on a daily basis. The tour ended in the sunny court-yard with a glass of wine or soft drink, savouries and cakes.



Mafra Palace-Convent

Gala Dinner at the Casino

This is the largest casino in Europe and the James Bond film, *Casino Royale* was filmed there. We all gathered in the entrance hall with lines of gambling machines as a background drop and were offered a glass of wine or port. Then we entered the splendid black and diamond room for our dinner and entertainment. The enormous room has tiny sparkling white lights, resembling stars, on the ceiling, round tables elegantly set on the main floor, and raised seating with rows and rows of tiny, white lights outlining the platforms. Suzanne Bakker spoke to us telling us that EAHIL is indeed a family and all of the first-time Estoril delegates now have many new friends and indeed the feeling of friendship and warmth was very evident. The delicious dinner consisted of spider crab bisque with dill and pepper sauce, confited duck thighs with aromatic olive oil and caramelized citrus finger, pumpkin tart with



Casino



curd cheese and hazelnuts, coffee accompanied by white BSE and red Periquita wines. During the portions of dinner two musicians – one playing a Portuguese guitar and the other playing a regular guitar – entertained us. After dinner, I and many others went from table to table warmly greeting friends. Then the beautiful, haunting Fado music began. Fado is a lyrical homage to the nuances of the broken heart and portrays in music a melancholy dignity and a longing for a love. It can also express a love of Portugal or nostalgic thinking about Portuguese life. Fado is the spirit of Lisbon; it is only sung in Portugal or in countries where the Portuguese live. Cristina María, the Fado singer, was a lovely young woman all dressed in a flowing black dress and shawl with a wonderful

voice. After the Fado music, the Band *Lucky Duckies* came on stage and the dance floor was full almost immediately. The lovely, fun-filled evening ended at 12:15 am.

Donna Flake, USA



Conference Hall



Opening ceremony



Coffe break



Flatier Vilanculos and Margarida Meira

EAHIL Delegates at the Welcome Reception

Arne Jakobsson with delegates

Buffet at Hotel Palácio

EAHIL 2011 Workshop LOC

Conference bag

Royal Palace Sintra

Lisbon

Obidos

Lisbon

* Photos by Sally Wood-Lamont

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WELCOME TO THE EAHIL 2011 WORKSHOP 5-8 July 2011, ISTANBUL - TURKEY

ACTIVE LEARNING AND RESEARCH PARTNERS IN HEALTH

It is a great pleasure for us to invite you to the EAHIL 2011 Workshop which will give you an opportunity to meet with other colleagues and to engage in the wide range of professional issues that will be discussed during the Workshop. The Conference will take place from 5 to 8 July 2011 at Koç University, a campus university close to the city of Istanbul. There will be a varied Workshop program organized under the main theme of the Workshop: **Active Learning and Research Partners in Health**. We assure you that you will be offered a program that is both professionally and socially stimulating. There will also be excellent opportunities for discovering more about Istanbul, 2010 European Capital of Culture, through the social aspects of the program, including the Gala Dinner, library visits and the post-conference tours. We are very much looking forward to welcoming you to this wonderful Campus and City in July 2011!

Important Dates

Abstract submissions begin: **1 September 2010**

Deadline for submissions: **31 October 2010**

Notification of acceptance/rejection: **31 December 2010**

Deadline for confirmation of author participation: **31 January 2011**

Deadline for submission of accepted presentations in full text: **30 April 2011**

Early registration begins: **1 April 2011**

Deadline for early registration: **2 May 2011**

Last day of registration: **17 June 2011**



Koç University - The Conference Venue

- was founded in 1993 by the Vehbi Koç Foundation, with the aim of creating a world-class university and stimulating modern research. It sprawls over a sixty-two acre site. The sixty buildings, academic and administrative, laboratories, library, dormitories, faculty residences, social and sports facilities are the product of a meticulous, integrated design.

Accommodation and Transport

At the beginning of July, the summer temperatures can be high at normally 28°C to 32°C, and the Koç University campus in its hillside location, and with fully air-conditioned rooms, is a pleasant and cooler environment in which to hold a workshop. It is, therefore, proposed that accommodation should be on the Koç University Campus where all the sessions will be held. The Campus itself is equipped to accommodate all delegates in normal campus accommodation. Also hotels will be proposed a little distance from the Campus.

Some events will take place off campus and buses will be arranged to take delegates to and from events. In addition, there is a minibus service between the Campus and the local town of Sarıyer, which offers a shuttle service every 15 minutes.

Sponsorship and Exhibition

A variety of sponsorship packages will be available for those companies who are interested in exhibiting.

The exhibition is scheduled to take place at the heart of the Workshop venue and will provide a great opportunity for interaction between delegates and companies.



Detailed information for exhibitors and sponsors will be shortly announced at <http://eahil2011.ku.edu.tr>

Contact for all exhibition/sponsorship issues:

Dr. Güssün Güneş

eahil2011_sponsor@ku.edu.tr



Post Conference Tours

During the tours the following sites will be visited: The Mosque of Sultanahmet (also known as the Blue Mosque), Hagia Sophia (Ayasofya), Topkapı Palace Museum, Grand Bazaar (Kapalı Çarşı) and Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnıcı) in İstanbul; Eski Cami (Old Mosque), Üçşerefeli Camii, Selimiye Mosque and The Health Museum in Edirne.

Contacts for Further Information:

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Participants' impressions



Anna Berhidi

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Budapest, Hungary
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First of all I would like to thank the EAHIL for its support. Although Lisbon-Estoril EAHIL Conference was my fourth-time-EAHIL event, without the grant I would not have been able to attend. I was a first timer at EAHIL Workshop in Krakow 2008. I always have an excellent experience at EAHIL meetings and look forward to the occasion to meet other medical librarians and share experiences and obtain new information. The 12th EAHIL Conference was not an exception. I enjoyed the programs and the excellent hospitality. I took the opportunity to attend a continuing education course in Lisbon. I chose the bibliometrics theme because this is my main research topic. It was interesting to see the same problems and possibilities at international level and I learnt a lot on this course. After the Opening Ceremony, Professor Alexandre Quintanilha's opening lecture was fascinating. It was really hard to choose from the great lectures in the scientific programme. I also visited the exhibitors' area where I got some useful documents about the companies and their products, and of course I tried my luck to win some IT devices at the different exhibitors' booths. Unfortunately I was not a winner, but the conference more than made up for it. I had an oral presentation on the bibliometrics session last day of the conference. My lecture's title was *Should the era of the impact factor end in Hungary?* I introduced briefly the situation of the Hungarian biomedical journals focusing on the scientometric novelties. The other presentations of bibliometrics theme showed new and useful aspects to me. It was great pleasure to share these experiences with my colleagues. I will be able to utilize this new information at my work which I have obtained from the scientific programme. I also had the chance to admire the beauty of Estoril and enjoy the companionship on the social events; the tour to the Mafra National Palace was wonderful. I felt great at the conference and the atmosphere of Portugal was the plus factor which made this event unforgettable.



Liz Brewster

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The 12th EAHIL conference was an amazing experience where one could interact with colleagues from all over the continent – and beyond. As the conference was in Portugal, I particularly appreciated the Local Organising Committee's efforts to include all Portuguese-speaking nations, to discuss health information provision on a global scale. The whole conference was engaging and thought provoking, encouraging us all to think about using new technologies and re-evaluating our physical collections, library buildings and electronic resources.

Memories from Estoril

Alexandre Quintanilha's opening address on knowledge and bioethics presented a perspective that made all participants in the conference think about the way they use information, and this continued with presentations about the roles and skills of health librarians and how they have changed in recent years. **Sheila Corral** presented a framework for thinking about the health librarian as a blended professional, and this was helpful in connecting the dots between new skills needed and traditional roles. **Blair Anton** shared her experiences with moving to a different style of working – embedding the informationist in the location of the user, rather than expecting them to come to the library. She pointed out that while users prefer the convenience of electronic resources, they still appreciate the human touch when they require help to find information. **Guus Van den Brekel's** Empowerment Session was one of the most useful parts of the conference for me, encouraging us all to explore new technologies, both to benefit our library users and to save ourselves time. While it can be hard to find the time to engage with new technologies, Guus pointed out that the internet is, in many ways, the ultimate continuing education course, and it is in our interests to engage with it. I am very grateful to EAHIL for awarding me a scholarship to attend the conference. Thank you also for the opportunity to present my paper as a plenary to the conference – I found it a useful and engaging experience, and was grateful to my conference colleagues for feedback and the questions raised after my presentation. The Centro de Congresso do Estoril was a fantastic location for the conference, providing the perfect surroundings for learning – just a few minutes away from the seafront, so we could all relax and reflect on the new knowledge we had gathered in a place with a beautiful ambience.



Ilona Kauce

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Thanks to the EAHIL scholarship I was offered a great opportunity to be in Estoril and participate in the 12th EAHIL Conference. This was my first time at EAHIL and a great chance to meet colleagues from other countries with whom I have corresponded by e-mail, read their articles, but never saw. I enjoyed the business and professional atmosphere during the Conference, the friendly and warm atmosphere during the informal activities and the Portuguese beautiful scenery as well. I started my professional career 18 years ago in the classic public library without computers, only with a card catalog, when a librarian was like a search engine. Now libraries have changed dramatically and so has the work of a librarian. I often think about the possibility to use search engines instead of librarians. For this very reason I was interested to hear the papers in the Parallel Session *Health Librarians in the 21st Century*. I respected the views of all participants, but my opinion is that the human factor remains the most important. However, the libraries must follow progress and the needs of users. We, and our users, have to use new technologies such as Guus Van den Brekel demonstrated in *Web 2.0: the empowerment of the Librarian (and the User)* and we have to adapt library places to more user friendly and comfortable zones of Derek Halling, Christine Foster, Esther Carrigan *Following the paths of library users in redesigning library spaces*. During the conference there was a lot to see, hear and learn from my colleagues from all over the world and their experience will surely be beneficial for our library. I also hope that my working experience will be useful to others. At the conference I and my co-author Ingrida Holma submitted a poster *Library physical space – just a launch pad: the experience of the WHO depository library in Latvia* and were delighted when we won the best poster in the First-Timer category. I was very happy for this chance to be in Estoril.

[Collected April - June 2010]



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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>)

Free full text

1. Nariani R. **RSS Feeds from STM databases: innovative possibilities**

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2010; Spring 2010

Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds have been used in academic libraries to follow new information posted on blogs, wikis and web sites. Science, Technology and Medicine (STM) databases also offer RSS feeds which can be used by science librarians to track research being conducted in their subject areas. The knowledge gained from these constantly updated sources can help in collection development activities. RSS feeds can also be used to highlight grant-funded research and monitor trends in Open Access publishing. This article documents some unique ways of using RSS feeds from STM databases.

Available from: <http://www.istl.org/10-spring/tips.html>

2. Bala A, Gupta BM. **Perceptions of health professionals regarding use and provision of LIS through mobile technologies**

DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 June 1];30(3)

This paper attempts to study the perceptions, knowledge and awareness among the health professionals (doctors and MBBS students only) working in government hospitals of Chandigarh regarding the use of mobile communication technologies and devices for dissemination of various library and information services on the basis of a survey. The survey finds out the commonly used mobile devices among health professionals, their purpose of use and the methods and type of communication channel used in mobile devices for exchanging information among the doctors and students. The paper also seeks their opinion about library and information services, if provided through mobile technologies, and kinds of services, which could be provided, their feasibility, benefits and drawbacks along with the awareness among the users about such services. The findings of this survey show the positive attitude of the medical respondents towards the provision of library and information services on mobile devices.

Available from: <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/386/0>

Abstracts only

1. Oduwole AA, Oyewumi O. **Accessibility and use of web-based electronic resources by physicians in a psychiatric institution in Nigeria**
Program: Electronic Library and Information Systems [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 April 27];44(2):109-21
This study aims to examine the accessibility and use of web-based electronic databases on the Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) portal by physicians in the Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Aro – a psychiatry health institution in Nigeria
Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00330331011039472>
2. Craven CK et al. **WelServe: The DBMS for capturing and tracking Welch Medical Library's embedded informationist service delivery at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions**
Journal of Library Administration [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 April 2];50(4):397-411
WelServe is the database management system Welch Medical Library developed for quantitative assessment of services. The informationist team uses WelServe to capture data about direct service contacts with members of the research, clinical, and academic units at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. WelServe data is used for library management and for reporting productivity data to higher units, including the Welch Advisory Committees, composed of deans and managers from the hospital and the schools of nursing, public health, and medicine. WelServe also supports reporting for the American Association of Health Sciences Libraries and the Association for Research Libraries
Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a921457379>
3. Lewandowski D. **Google Scholar as a tool for discovering journal articles in library and information science**
Online Information Review Supply [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 April 2];34(2):250-62
The purpose of this paper is to measure the coverage of Google Scholar for Library and Information Science (LIS) journal literature as identified by a list of core LIS journals from a study by Schlogl and Petschnig
Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/14684521011036972>
4. Chaudhuri J, Thohira M. **Usage of open-access journals: findings from eleven top science and medical journals**
Serials Librarian Supply [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 April 2];58(1):97-105
In this article, usage patterns of open-access and hybrid-open-access journals in selected scholarly publications are outlined. The authors analyzed more than 1,100 citations from eleven top science and medical journals for 2004, 2006, and 2008. The eleven high-impact journals included eight traditional, one open-access, and two hybrid-open-access journals. In most cases, the data show that the usage of open-access journals increased from 2004 to 2008.
Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a921085686>
5. **Davey P.** UK PubMed Central: becoming the information resource of choice for the UK's life sciences research community
Journal: Interlending & Document Supply [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 May 31];38(2):102-7
Supported by the UK's eight principle funders of biomedical and health research, UK PubMed Central (UKPMC) is being developed in close consultation with its intended user community – the researchers. This paper seeks to outline why there is a need to develop a UK-specific version of this well-known and very popular free service, and what practical approaches have taken towards bringing a Beta service live for all to use and feedback on.
Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/02641611011047178>

iPad and text books



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As I promised in the last issue, I thought about a new column title and finally decided on *Emerging Challenges*. It will widen the coverage of this column to include all items which challenge me and other librarians in both our daily and future life, such as the mobile library, electronic media, future of reading, and social media (TTFKAW) of course (1). In addition to the *Journal* all issues of the column will be published at the weblog jeahil.wordpress.com for enhanced interactivity and visibility. I would be happy if you would join in and enrich the column with your comments and ideas.

Electronic books have gained in popularity, as evidenced by the latest figures from Amazon. It sold 180 e-books for every 100 hardcovers, and three times as many e-books in the first six months of this year as it did in the first half of 2009 (2). Although it is likely that these were only fiction books, the sheer dominance of digital is surprising. Will this development also penetrate the textbook market? What is their future?

A recent survey of 5,360 library users in Bavarian universities evidenced that half of the students have no clear preference for printed books any more, and 37% of participants could well do without the printed textbook, if an e-book was available (3). The UK National E-Books Observatory Project came to similar conclusions — as almost every study has in the last years (4). That could well be the beginning of the end of the printed textbook as we know it. Libraries are very concerned with these developments, because the printed textbook is one of their main attractions. For decades, acquiring copies of top textbooks and lending them out to students was both a rewarding service and a successful business model. Now libraries are struggling to find new strategies for the coming *age of the e-textbook*, which is mainly determined by the following three factors:

New business models

Decan Butler from Nature (5) compares the future development of textbooks with the music industry, which dramatically changed because “they relied on selling content on a physical medium, such as the CD.” In the same way, better e-bookreaders “could similarly disrupt the textbook industry.” Like the music industry, textbook publishers fear cannibalism (e-textbooks will undermine sales of hardcovers) and piracy (e-textbooks will be distributed for free on file sharing platforms). For only two reasons they are willing to go ahead: (a) “e-textbooks may offer them a way to cut into the largest threat to their profits: the huge market for second-hand text books,” and (b) if they do not put their foot into this new niche, the other publishers will divide the market between themselves.

One of the companies which may revolutionize the way of selling textbooks is CourseSmart, a coalition of 15 major textbook publishers (6). It offers more than 12.000 textbooks for up to 50% of the price of the printed counterparts. However, the discount comes with some major limitations: CourseSmart’s digital rights management (DRM) forbids students from moving a book downloaded on one computer to another device and cuts printing at 10 pages. E-textbooks usually ‘expire’ after their course has ended. Nevertheless, according to a study from the Northwest Missouri State University (NMSU), students like CourseSmart, not because of the format or the DRM, but because it saves them money (7).

New content - customizable textbooks

Even if the content of the „new“ e-textbooks may not change at all, the composition of the content will change and allow for much more flexibility and customization, interactivity features, multimedia, and personalization. “E-textbooks as we currently know them will look drastically different five years from now” (8).

Macmillan, one of the five largest publishers of trade books and textbooks in the United States, launched the product *dynamicbooks.com* (“the new generation of interactive textbooks”), which allows college instructors “to edit digital editions of textbooks and customize them for their individual classes. Professors will be able to reorganize or delete chapters; upload course syllabuses, notes, videos, pictures and graphs; and perhaps most notably, rewrite or delete individual paragraphs, equations or illustrations” (9). These „Living Documents“ are embedded in a community and will be commented by the community - a changing document, whose data is constantly remixed and reused.

New e-reader: the iPad

In 2009, everyone was racing to be the ultimate multi-function device: a convergent evolution among e-readers, laptops, portable music players and smart phones. Now it seems the race is over. As always, Apple has taken the lead with the iPad whose charming playfulness makes it a great learning environment. The operation by gestures is obviously a very human attitude: to understand something by touching it. There is much potential in the iPad for enhancing students’ learning experiences and being part of the next evolutionary step for textbooks.

What device will the iPad replace? Gerry McKiernan and CourseSmart sum it up perfectly: “the iPad makes a lousy computer replacement, but does a great job of replacing paper” (10) and “for college students, the answer might just be that the “device” the iPad replaces is the printed textbook” (11). Consequently, CourseSmart recently launched an iPad application for reading textbooks (12).

Since the end of June, an iPad has been in everyday use at my own library. It has proved highly efficient for information presentation at a workshop. It is a **mobile** device for **convenient** and **playful** use of information of **any kind**. And it is precisely this very combination, mobile, comfortable, playful etc. that explains its great advantages over the alternatives: Smartphone, laptop, EeePC, Kindle (13).

I can also imagine the iPad being used very well in hospital wards, in presentations or in team meetings as a multimedia information machine, loaded with e-books, reading lists, pharmacopoeias, lecture recordings, videos of procedures (via iTunes U), e-learning tools, patient education tools etc. The Branch Library of Medicine at Munster is already lending out iPads preloaded with a plethora of respective learning tools, among them textbooks of course. The next step is just on the horizon: to embed this systematically and intelligently into the learning environment of the students, and merge it with the local curriculum. Here is the very place and time, where the librarian’s expertise will be in demand.

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7. Jon T. Rickman, Roger Von Holzen, Paul G. Klute, and Teri Tobin: A Campus-Wide E-Textbook Initiative Educause quarterly 32(2):2009 <http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/EDUCAUSEQuarterlyMagazineVolum/ACampusWideETextbookInitiative/174581>
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11. CSAdmin: What will the iPad replace on campus? Let’s do the maths. CourseSmart Blog, 28.01.2010,
<http://coursesmart.info/blog/?p=196>
12. CSAdmin eTextbooks for the iPad now live! CourseSmart Blog 11.04.2010 <http://coursesmart.info/blog/?p=200>
13. Whose slogan, "Easy • Excellent • Exciting" it in fact implemented.

Letter from the President



Suzanne Bakker

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Dear Colleagues,

Summer holidays will be over when you read this issue (at the time of writing it is just before I leave for a trip to the UK). Reflecting on the Lisbon conference I think we all agree that this was a very well organized event and it was a very fruitful time in Estoril. Many thanks to Margarida Meira and her team for all their work! The proceedings of the conference will be published on the web and will be a helpful source for many good ideas and useful examples in medical librarianship. September, with the start of the new academic year for most of us, will be a time for renewals and cancellations, budget negotiations and revisions of course material. It will be back to business — never a dull moment, with so many technological changes. I noticed that several publishers will switch platforms and systems over the weekend of 6/7 August. NLM has been regularly changing the PubMed system on an ongoing basis for many months.

For the Association it is time to organize the Council elections, finding candidates to fill the many vacancies and setting up the election system on our web database. The Council meeting in Lisbon was again a very fruitful meeting with discussions and comments and suggestions on Association matters. It is clear that we must try to strengthen our virtual community with web tools and discussion lists.

The costs of travelling and accomodation for conferences and workshops have become a barrier for many colleagues to attend. We cannot expect the financial situation to change in the next couple of years, therefore EAHIL should adapt to the fact that we need interactive webtools and social media in the future: teleconferencing, web enabled continuing education, sharing resources and archiving our knowledge base. The EAHIL Webtools Taskforce will advise the Board for these matters. First of all the Board will make arrangements with a new host for the membership database and a new host for the discussion lists. We expect the transfer to take place in September. I hope to report you in October/November by e-mail regarding the successful move.

Report from the MeSH Special Interest Group meeting EAHIL Conference, Estoril, Portugal



Maurella Della Seta¹



GunBrit Knutssøn²

1. Documentation Service, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
2. Karolinska Institute University Library, Stockholm, Sweden

The MeSH Special Interest Group (MeSH SIG) meeting took place in the Blue Room at the Estoril Conference Centre. Eleven persons participated in the meeting from the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Sweden. After a brief introduction from each person and the MeSH translation status of the country, more specific topics of interest were discussed. The first topic which came up was copyright on the National MeSHes and the price of selling the translated MeSH to other institutions and organizations within the respective country. Most countries have copyright on their National MeSH and are willing to sell the translation for a symbolic amount of money. The German Institute of Medical Documentation and Information (DIMI) has a differentiated price list charging more to commercial enterprises than smaller libraries, as the Italian Istituto Superiore di Sanità does. MeSH translation demands competent personnel and time. Funding is always a current subject and suggestions on how and where to apply for money is of great interest. Maurella Della Seta introduced us to a new project recently developed in Italy. It is based upon the cooperation between the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, that completed the Italian MeSH translation, and other three institutes (IRCCS “C. Mondino Institute of Neurology” in Pavia, the Gaetano Pini Orthopaedic Hospital in Milan, and the Brescia-based Experimental Zooprophyllactic Institute of Lombardy and Emilia Romagna), acting as centres of reference in three specialist spheres, respectively neurology, orthopaedics-rheumatology, veterinary medicine. The information specialists and translators from these three centres will have the support of medical specialists/researchers in the disciplinary areas that will, in turn, be investigated. The purpose of the project is to compare and verify the existing translations with terminology peculiar to certain specialist areas.

The NLM translation software (MTMS) is available for free for all MeSH translators. Many countries are using the tool, among them Norway which started translating MeSH a year ago. When installing, the tool is empty for MeSH terms in other languages but in fact they are there hidden. Sigrun Espelien Aasen, the project leader of the Norwegian translation asked NLM to make the German and Swedish MeSH terms visible. Being able to check the translation of two fairly familiar languages was of great help and time-saving for Norwegian translators. After finishing translating the F-tree (Psychiatry and Psychology) into Norwegian, an expert on these subjects was hired for proof reading. He had comments regarding the old fashioned terminology and lack of terms on more recent developments within the field. This initiated a discussion at the meeting on influencing the NLM to implement more up-to-date terms, not only within this specific field, but in general. It is possible to suggest new MeSH terms, however we concluded at the meeting – it is not easy to influence the MeSH section. (See MeSH vocabulary suggestions <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshsugg.html>) Translation techniques, such as sources on the web for finding adequate translations for new MeSH terms often difficult to translate, were shared. The importance of translating scope notes and subheadings were also discussed. The Czech Republic and Italy have translated subheadings and Sweden has translated approx. 60 % of all scope notes. Students within health professions have appreciated very much the scope notes in Swedish.

It is becoming increasingly common that authors add keywords to their publications; these keywords do not always correspond with MeSH terms. We agreed that MeSH indexers have a mission here. Some libraries do already have a keyword service helping scientists to find correct keywords according to MeSH; however this service needs more advertising.

The Public Health Information Group at the EAHIL 2010 Lisbon / Estoril Conference



Katri Larmo - PHIG Secretary,
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The PHIG Meeting on Friday 18th June gathered a group of 19 colleagues from around the world: countries represented were Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The meeting started with the selection of a new officer: our long standing Co-chair and one of the founders of the group Päivi Pekkarinen (Finland) will retire, so we needed to find a person to co-chair with Sue Thomas (UK). The meeting unanimously chose Tomas Allen from WHO Library Geneva for the post. Tomas has been active within PHIG in the Public Health Definitions projects and we are very much looking forward to working with him as a co-chair. Another main topic in our meeting was the Global Health Library (GHL) Hot Topics partnership. Tony McSean (UK) presented the current situation GHL Hot Topics and possible models for PHIG's partnership in it (the issue was discussed earlier in *Journal of EAHIL* issues 1/2010 and 2/2010.) Due to some financial difficulties of the GHL the original concept has changed slightly, and the meeting had three different models to choose from: 1) to take part and do the Hot Topics in PHIG's own web pages 2) to take part and co-operate with the Medical Library Association (MLA), which is also considering taking part in the GHL Hot Topics 3) not take part at all in the GHL Hot Topics. We came to the conclusion that the issue will be discussed further with the MLA's representatives before any final decisions can be made.

In the EAHIL Dublin 2009 Workshop Business Meeting we decided to emphasize patient and consumer health information within PHIG. Ivana Truccolo (Italy) has agreed to take a lead in coordinating this. She highlighted the importance of quality communication with patients. It would be important to involve more and even public libraries to serving needs of patients. Anamarija Rozic (Slovenia) informed us that in Slovenia the Slovenian Central Medical Library has just this Spring agreed on co-operation and public health information transfer with public libraries. It was agreed that PHIG's Delicious (http://delicious.com/EAHIL_PHIG/) can also be used to collect links to patient organizations.

To enable discussion, sharing ideas and activating our group members Sue Thomas presented the idea of a public health information blog. Co-chairs Sue and Tomas will be co-authoring the blog – and it will be named after them as *the Tomas and Thomas Public Health Information Blog*. All PHIG members are very welcome to contribute to the blog. The meeting was closed with warm thanks to Päivi Pekkarinen for all the work she has done for the Public Health Information Group. Public health was well represented also in the Lisbon/Estoril Conference Scientific Programme. One of the highlights was the *World Forum Cooperation: Health Information in Portuguese speaking countries* session on Thursday 17th June, which gave us insights from three continents regarding global and public health.

News from the Pharmaceutical Information Group



**Michelle
Wake¹**



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As previously announced, the Group held a social/informal business meeting during the Estoril conference. We met on Friday 18th June at 10am in the cafeteria. Colleagues from academic and industrial pharmaceutical spheres from Germany, Italy, France, Portugal and even Australia enjoyed the opportunity to meet and exchange views and ideas.

The Group discussed the specifics of the activities of librarians and information professionals working in the areas of pharmacy and/or giving information on drugs, and in particular about the differences of the approaches between colleagues working in academia and the pharmaceutical industries.

It was decided to conduct a survey of PHING members to find out more about their working practices and concerns, so that we can target specific areas of information provision that are of special interest to our Group.

Therefore over the next month we will be sending out a brief survey through our discussion list, and we would be very pleased if you could take the time to answer the questionnaire. Please be sure to let us know of any change of email address, and please feel free to join our discussion list if you have not already done so. We remind you that PHING is for everyone who has to deal with drug/medicinal information and not just for those working in pharmacy schools or the pharmaceutical industry.

We have emphasized that we will need a space to present the results of the survey at the next EAHIL meeting in Istanbul. We also discussed the need for a Working Group to examine the detail of the survey and determine the specificity of our jobs.

It was a great pleasure to meet with colleagues at Estoril. I hope that the next EAHIL meeting in Istanbul will be as successful as the one in Estoril and I hope that our PHING meeting will be attended by a large number of members. It will be a great opportunity to meet and collaborate with many colleagues and build up the strongest possible Group.

Medical Library Association report for EAHIL



Bruce Madge

MLA representative to EAHIL
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The MLA Annual Meeting in Washington lived up to my expectations as a great conference in a great city. All of the presentations I attended were interesting particularly the keynote given by Daniel Pink. Speaking about the six senses needed for business, he provided a thought provoking talk about right and left brain thinking and how the abilities needed in the new economy are well suited to the medical library profession. A novel idea, and one which I hope will be adopted by more conferences, was the idea to read his book beforehand and then hold a “book club” event with the author after he lectured. This was followed up on Monday, July 19, 2010, when over 160 MLA members participated in a webcast with Daniel Pink. During the hour-long session, Pink reviewed and expanded on the six senses needed to succeed in today’s business climate. For each sense, he presented an easy, inexpensive (and usually fun) way to practice that sense. Following his presentation, Pink responded to questions and comments from the audience. He even picked up a new practice (creating a daily sentence) from one of the participants!

The other plenary I attended was the Janet Doe lecture this year given by Ana Cleveland who is a personal friend and well known in the field of health informatics. She gave a great lecture on the changing face of education in relation to technology and how it would affect health information. Unfortunately I missed the Joseph Leiter lecture as I was on my way back home. I would have liked to have gone as it was held at the National Library of Medicine and was given by John Halamka. Entitled *Knowledge services and the role of medical libraries in healthcare IT*, it can still be viewed at the National Institutes of Health website. In addition to the plenary sessions, there were many interesting papers covering a wide variety of issues and an extremely good poster session. As always I urge you to try and attend the next MLA Annual Meeting which will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota between May 13th and 18th next year. Other items of interest to EAHIL members are as follows:

Haiti Relief Update

MLA, working with the Librarians Without Borders® Advisory Committee and the International Cooperation Section and Collection Development Section, is exploring meaningful ways to contribute to the Haiti relief efforts, specifically by donating medical books using MLA’s Library Disaster Relief Fund. Please contact Carla J. Funk, CAE, if you or your institution is working with hospitals or other medical institutions in Haiti that have expressed a need for this type of material. Also, please let MLA know about other relief projects that you are involved with.

News from MLA

June/July MLA News now online

The June/July issue of MLA News is now online. This issue features a Technology column on reference service by text messaging, an Expert Searching column on topic-specific searches from the National Library of Medicine, and other interesting items.

July 2010 JMLA now online

The latest issue of the *Journal of the Medical Library Association* (JMLA) is now live on PubMed Central. This issue includes an editorial on positive trends influencing hospital libraries, papers from the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries symposium on electronic health records and knowledge-based information, and a study of the publication rate of abstracts of papers and posters presented at MLA annual meetings.

Final rules to support meaningful use of electronic health records released

The Department of Health and Human Services has announced final rules for the expanded use of electronic health records (EHRs). One rule defines meaningful use objectives that providers must meet to qualify for Medicare and Medicaid incentive payments. The final rule includes modifications that address stakeholder concerns, including those addressed by MLA in its March comments. MLA recommended integrating an objective to “provide access to patient-specific education resources upon request” into the criteria for meaningful use. The final rule includes “An objective of providing condition-specific patient education resources for both eligible providers and eligible hospitals and the objective of recording advance directives for eligible hospitals.” MLA’s comments and information on the final rules are available on MLANET.

VIMBAI CHIMWADZE (1971 - 2010)

For many people, the few days immediately preceding the EAHIL 2010 Conference, were clouded by the news of the death in a Pretoria road accident of VIMBAI CHIMWADZE, aged only 39, serving President of our sister organisation, the Association for Health Information and Libraries in Africa (AHILA). Vimbai was an outstanding advocate across Africa for our profession in general and for the effective provision of quality health information to clinicians, researchers and medical educators. In particular he was a charismatic trainer in the use of HINARI and other online resources — constantly criss-crossing the continent in his mission to equip his professional colleagues with the skills needed to bring their services into the internet age. He brought to this task a rare dedication and commitment, and possessed the indomitable spirit and ability to improvise which is essential when conducting online training in places where IT equipment is meagre, the infrastructure frail and the venues hard to reach for both the trainer and trained. But it was not just as a dedicated LIS professional that he will be remembered. Vimbai was a charismatic man, and his infectious enthusiasm inspired both trainees and colleagues. His election as President of AHILA in 2008 reflected both his personal drive and the high regard in which he was held by those who knew him best. His work as a Senior Programme Officer for the South African-based ITOCA organisation help build its reputation as a leader in the development of Africa’s LIS skills. As colleagues we will miss his contribution to an area of real importance to Africa and Africans; as friends we know he will leave an unfillable hole. Vimbai is survived by his wife, Anna, and three children — the youngest of whom is only two years old.

**Tony McSeán
Lenny Rhine**



Giovanna F. Miranda

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Dear Colleagues,

Here are some interesting articles on open access, bibliometrics, and peer review.

A study on open access attempts to answer the questions on what proportion of journal articles are open access and to what extent do researchers post open access copies in repositories (B-C Björk et al. PLoS ONE, 2010;5(6):e11273).

A panel of librarians, academic leaders and publishers convened in June by the White House's Office of Science and Technology and the House Committee on Science Technology recommended that archiving policies should not damage commercial and not-for-profit scholarly publishing business (D. Butler. Nature 2010;464:822).

The field of bibliometrics has shown a ten-fold increase in publications over the past 20 years and some publishers offer now to download statistics for their articles together with social-bookmaking tools that allow scientists to flag papers that they find particularly useful. For this nascent field COUNTER is working to reach an agreement on a standard by 2012 (R. Van Noorden. Nature 2010;465:864).

Regarding bibliometric searches, a paper points out that Google Scholar is inappropriate for this purpose, for evaluating the publishing performance and the impact of researchers and journals (P. Jacso. Online Information Review 2010;34:175).

Opening up peer review, so that referees are no longer anonymous, or not name reviewers, but publish their reports, could improve effectiveness of peer review (M. Henderson. BMJ 2010;340:738).

Giovanna F. Miranda

Journal issues

The following journal issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received:

Volume 27 Issue 2

Grant MJ. Editorial p. 91-92 Keeping information centre stage amid changing scenery.

Boehm K, Raak C, Vollmar HC, Ostermann T. An overview of 45 published database resources for Complementary and alternative medicine. p. 93-105.

This overview aims at systematically retrieving and describing all databases covering the field of CAM.

McCluskey A, Bennett S, Hoffmann T, Tooth L. OTseeker helps library and allied health professionals to find quality evidence efficiently. p. 106-113.

The aims of this paper were to describe how health librarians can use the Occupational Therapy Systematic

Evaluation of Evidence database (OTseeker) to help allied health students, researchers and practitioners to find quality evidence, to provide a teaching resource for health librarians based around the OTseeker evidence database, and highlight new features contained on the OTseeker database.

Papaioannou D, Sutton A, Carroll C, Booth A, Wong R. Literature searching for social science systematic reviews: consideration of a range of search techniques. p.114-122.

The objective of this paper was to assess the merits and shortcomings of using different search techniques in retrieval of evidence in the social science literature.

Harrison J, Beraquet V. Clinical librarians, a new tribe in the UK: roles and responsibilities. p. 123-132.

This paper reports the findings of a survey undertaken in 2007 at the third Clinical Librarian conference. Its aim was to determine the background, education, training experience, roles and responsibilities of practising Clinical Librarians in the UK.

Chanda KL, Shaw JG. The development of telehealth as a strategy to improve health care services in Zambia. p. 133-139.

The objective of this study was to outline the benefits of telehealth initiatives in ameliorating the problems caused by the inequitable distribution of expertise, equipment and knowledge resources in a low-income country. The principles agreed to take advantage of technology and the progress towards implementation are described.

Bucur M, Adams C. Romanian psychiatric literature: analysis of accessibility and nature of Romanian psychiatric articles. p. 140-147.

The aim of this study was to assess the content and quality of Romanian psychiatric research activity over time.

Arriola-Quiroz I, Curioso WH, Cruz-Encarnacion M, Gayoso O. Characteristics and publication patterns of theses from a Peruvian medical school. p. 148-154.

The aim of this study was to assess the characteristics and publication pattern of theses in biomedical-indexed journals conducted by medical students in a university with the highest research output in Peru.

Books review

Health Informatics for Medical Librarians. Eds. A. D. Cleveland and D. B. Cleveland
Neal-Schuman Publishers, New York, 2009; ISBN-13: 978-1-5557-0627-2, \$95, 288 p.

This book describes how medical libraries can be essential players in health informatics. It includes a discussion of the history, role, and infrastructure of medical informatics as well as its impact on access to medical information and the culture and quality of medical care. All major arenas, including nursing, pharmaceutical, dental, public health, hospital, and veterinary informatics, are considered. The book includes a glossary of terms, and a detailed index.

Papers review

Open access to the scientific journal literature: situation 2009.

B-C Björk et al. PLoS ONE, 2010 5(6): e11273

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0011273>

Open-access-uptake-plummets.

Information World Review, June Newsletter n. 2.

<http://www.iwr.co.uk/academic-and-humanities/3010277/>

US seeks to make science free for all.

Butler D. Nature 2010;464:822.

A profusion of measures.

Noorden R. Van. Nature 2010;465:864.

Metadata mega mess in Google Scholar.

Jacso P. *Online Information Review* 2010;34:175.

End of the peer review show?

Henderson M. *BMJ* 2010;340:738.

How the new web generations are changing library and information services.

Miranda G.F. et al. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 2010;29:132.

Science.gov: gateway to government science information.

Bronson Fitzpatrick R. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 2010;29:58.

Every University Library should have one of these, but so far, only one does.

MacLeod R. *Information World Review* 2010; June 15.

<http://www.iwr.co.uk/professional-and-library/3010284>

Google Scholar as a tool for discovering journal articles in library and information science.

Lewandowski D. *Online Information Review* 2010;34:250.

New journals

Herpesviridae is a new open access journal created by scientists in the field, publishing high quality articles that contribute to the overall knowledge of the role of herpes viruses in health and disease.

<http://www.herpesviridae.org/>

The newly titled journal, **Childhood Obesity**, published by Mary Ann Liebert, Inc., will make its debut in June 2010. It will provide physicians, nurses, dietitians, diabetes educators, nutritionists, psychologists, educators, school nurses, health counselors, and policymakers with effective prevention and management strategies, patient education and motivation tools, and research advances in the field.

http://www.liebertpub.com/prdetails.aspx?pr_id=778

BMC Biology and **Journal of Biology** are joining forces as a single journal committed to the publication of high-quality commissioned content and research articles of exceptional importance. The combined journal will operate under the name **BMC Biology**, reflecting the strong relationship with the subject-specific *BMC*-series journals.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1741-7007/8/43>

The **Journal of Participatory Medicine** explores the extent to which shared decision-making in health care, and deep patient engagement, affect outcomes. Participatory Medicine is a movement in which networked patients shift from being mere passengers to responsible drivers of their health, and in which providers encourage and value them as full partners. Launch issue October 2009.

<http://participatorymedicine.org/>

News

Open Access Week 2010. Open Access Week, the global event to promote free, immediate, online access to research, has been declared for October 18-24, 2010. Open Access Week is organised by the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), with expert guidance from an international panel of Open Access leaders. The event provides an opportunity for the worldwide academic and research community to continue to learn about the potential benefits of Open Access (OA), to share what they've learned with colleagues, and to inspire wider participation in helping to make Open Access a new norm in scholarship and research.

<http://www.openaccessweek.org>

Retraction. An immunology lab at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, has pulled 10 papers so far, with about five more expected, and cancelled a clinical trial after a senior research associate was found guilty of falsifying.
<http://www.the-scientist.com/blog/display/57449/>

Medical Hypotheses: paper permanently withdrawn. In response to angry AIDS scientists, Elsevier has already permanently withdrawn the paper, in which Duesberg, a molecular virologist at the University of California, Berkeley, and his co-authors claimed that there is no link between HIV and AIDS and that South-African medical statistics belie the existence of a large AIDS epidemic in that country.
<http://news.sciencemag.org/scienceinsider/2010/04/may-deadline-set-for-controversi.html>

Information sources... web based

Science.gov 5.0. The Science.gov is a gateway to government science information and research results. Currently in its fifth generation, it provides a search of over 42 scientific databases and 200 million pages of science information with just one query, and is a gateway to over 2000 scientific Websites.
<http://www.science.gov/index.html>

ScienceNOW. The Science Navigation Group is a group of independent companies that collaborate closely with each other to publish and develop information and services for the professional biomedical community and for the consumer market. ScienceNOW run the gamut from journals to websites, databases, maps and audiovisuals, and cater to clients as various as physicians, scientists, pharmaceutical companies, patients, students and the general public.
<http://www.sciencenow.com/default.asp>

ddTarget is a publicly accessible database on therapeutic drug targets. This database contains drug targets reported in US patents or US/International patent applications. The drug targets are classified according to specific drug types (e.g. small molecule drugs, protein drugs, antibody drugs, siRNA drugs, miRNA drugs etc.) and disease types. The assays and methods used for characterizing each drug targets are listed as well. In addition to this, all the drug targets are linked to PubMed, Google Scholar, GeneBank, UniProt, USPTO database, WO (PCT) database and Google Patents.
<http://www.sciclips.com/sciclips/drug-targets-main.do>

EudraGMP is a Community database containing information on all pharmaceutical manufacturers located in the EEA and other manufacturers which have been inspected by EEA national competent authorities (NCAs). It includes details of those manufacturers' Manufacturing and Importation Authorisations and GMP Certificates.
<http://eudragmp.ema.europa.eu/>

News from publishers

Springer announced the addition to its portfolio of a new range of open access journals, to be published under the banner of **SpringerOpen**. The first titles will be open to receive submissions soon and start publishing in early 2011.
<http://www.springeropen.com/>

Elsevier announces the acquisition of assets from **Collexis Holdings, Inc.**, a developer of semantic technology and knowledge discovery software. The combination of Elsevier's content and Collexis' semantic technology will provide institutions and researchers new ways to collaborate, showcase accomplishments and improve grant related workflow efficiencies.
http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/authored_newsitem.cws_home/companynews05_01551

Nature Publishing Group (NPG) announces open access options for seven further journals. *American Journal of Gastroenterology*, *Bone Marrow Transplantation*, *Gene Therapy*, *International Journal of Obesity*, *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*, *Oncogene*, and *Leukemia* have all recently introduced open access options. Authors publishing in these journals can now choose to make their article open access on payment of an article processing charge (APC).
www.nature.com/npg/_press_room/

Forthcoming events

6-10 September 2010, Glasgow, UK

14th ECDL 2010

The European conference on research and advanced technology for digital libraries

For further information: <http://www.ecdl2010.org/>

7-9 October, 2010, Utrecht, the Netherlands

The 22nd Elisad annual meeting

European Association of Libraries & Information Services on Alcohol and Other Drugs

For further information: <http://www.elisad.eu/content/view/26/53/>

13-17 October 2010, Kazan, Russia

Digital libraries: advanced methods and technologies (rcdl 2010)

For further information: <http://rcdl2010.ksu.ru/index.php?&plang=e>

14-15 October 2010, London UK

Internet librarian international 2010

For further information: <http://www.internet-librarian.com/2010/>

14-15 October 2010, Thessaloniki, Greece

Innovations in eHealth and Health Informatics

15th International symposium for health information management research (ISHIMR2010)

For further information: <http://www.ishimr.co.uk/>

8-10 November 2010, Seville, Spain

Pharma-Bio-Med 2010

For further information: <http://www.pharma-bio-med.com/>



Online Information Exhibition and Conference

30 November - 2 December 2010

Olympia Grand Hall, London, UK

<http://www.online-information.co.uk/promo/eahil>

Online Information is the event that takes you to the heart of the digital revolution and provides the annual meeting place for global information and the information management industry.

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For free entry to the exhibitions and show floor seminar programme, register in advance at <http://www.online-information.co.uk/promo/eahil>

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EAHIL Council election 2010 for the period 2011-2014

The Council is an advisory group for the Board and acts as a link between the members in their country and the Association. The Council members have an important role in publicising EAHIL, recruiting new members and recommending applications for EAHIL membership (approving membership applications in the membership database). The Council usually meets formally once a year at the time of the annual EAHIL conference or workshop.

Each member state of the Council of Europe (or group of states, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure) can elect one Council member if there are at least five voting members and one additional delegate for each state for each further block of twenty five (25) voting members up to a maximum of three delegates per country. The list of members has been taken from the 29 July 2009. If the number of members increase by the 25th October 2010, there may be a further entitlement of an additional Councillor in some countries.

Number of Council delegates for a country:

- less than 5 voting members = 0 delegates
- 5-29 voting members = 1 delegate
- 30-54 voting members = 2 delegates
- 55 and over = 3 delegates

Delegates of member states are elected for a term of four years by the voting EAHIL members resident in their country. They may be re-elected once, after which they are not eligible for re-election until they have been absent from the Council for two years. For some Councillors their term will end in 2010 and also, because of the growth of EAHIL membership, more countries are now entitled to elect Council members. The list below gives full details regarding the situation for each country.

Procedure for nominating Council members:

The nomination form is available on the EAHIL web site <http://www.eahil.net> Any two members can nominate a Council member from their own country. Please send the properly and fully completed form NOT LATER THAN 1st October, 2010 to the EAHIL Nomination Committee (address is on the form). After the nomination period we will set up secure electronic elections through the EAHIL membership database.

The period of election will be online at <http://www.eahil.net> from 1-30th November 2010. To be able to participate in the Council election, please make sure that you have your **userid** and **password** for the membership database.

Please encourage members to stand for the Council election!

On behalf of the Nomination Committee,

Suzanne Bakker
EAHIL President

Vacancies for the 2008 Council Elections

The EAHIL Nomination Committee comprising Patricia Flor (North); Margarida Meira (South); Ronald Van Dieen (West) and Sally Wood-Lamont, Chair (East) will be in touch with representatives from each country in order to facilitate the nomination of new Councillors.)

No. of Councillors	To elect for 2011-2014	Council member	Country	Vacancies/candidates in Council elections 2008
1	1	Constantin Cazan 2007-2010 1 st term	Austria	Can be re-elected
2	2	Vinciane de Bergeyck 2007-2010 1 st term	Belgium	Can be re-elected
		Séverine Spronck 2007-2010 1 st term	Belgium	Can be re-elected
2	2	Hanne Christensen 2007-2010 1 st term	Denmark	Can be re-elected
		Conni Skrubbeltrang 2007-2010 2 nd term	Denmark	Cannot be re-elected
3	3	Katri Larmo 2007-2010 1 st term	Finland	Can be re-elected
		Jouni Leinonen 2007-2010 1 st term	Finland	Can be re-elected
New person required	Elected to Board	Tuulevi Ovaska 2009-2012 1 st term	Finland	Now on EAHIL Executive Board
3	2	Guillemette Utard-Wlerick 2007-2010 1 st term	France	Can be re-elected
		Hélène Vaillant 2007-2010 1 st term	France	Can be re-elected
2	2	Oliver Obst 2007-2010 1 st term	Germany	Can be re-elected
		Friedhelm Rump 2007-2010 2 nd term	Germany	Cannot be re-elected
1	1	(vacancy)	Iceland	
3	2	Muriel Haire 2007-2010 2 nd term	Ireland	Cannot be re-elected
		Niamh Lucey 2009-2012 1 st term	Ireland	Term ends 2012
		Anne M. Obyrne 2007-2010 1 st term	Ireland	Can be re-elected
3	1	Gaetana Cognetti 2009-2012 1 st term	Italy	Term ends 2012
		Laura Tei 2007-2010 2 nd term	Italy	Cannot be re-elected
		Federica Napolitani Cheyne 2009-2012 1 st term	Italy	Term ends 2012
2	1	Velta Poznaka 2007-2010 1 st term	Latvia	Can be re-elected
		Margarita Zelve 2009-2012 1 st term	Latvia	Term ends 2012
1	1	Jurate Stukiene 2007-2010 1 st term	Lithuania	Can be re-elected



No. of Councillors	To elect for 2011-2014	Council member	Country	Vacancies/candidates in Council elections 2008
1	1	Silvia Ciubrei 2007-2010 1 st term	Moldavia	Can be re-elected
3	1	Ronald van Dieën 2007-2010 1 st term	Netherlands	Can be re-elected
		Gerdien de Jonge 2009-2012 1 st term	Netherlands	Term ends 2012
		Jacqueline Limpens 2009-2012 1 st term	Netherlands	Term ends 2012
3	3	Hilde Strømme 2007-2010 2 nd term	Norway	Cannot be re-elected
		Anne-Cathrine Overskott 2007-2010 1 st term	Norway	Can be re-elected
New person required	Elected to Board	Karen Johanne Buset 2007-2010 1 st term	Norway	Now on EAHIL Executive Board
2	1	Arminda Sustelo 2007-2010 1 st term	Portugal	Can be re-elected
		Margarida Meira 2009-2012 1 st term	Portugal	Term ends 2012
1	1	Ioana Robu 2007-2010 1 st term	Romania	Can be re-elected
		Viorica Scutariu 2007-2010 1 st term	Romania	Can be re-elected
1	1	Larisa Zhmykhova 2007-2010 1 st term	Russian Federation	Can be re-elected
1	1	New	Serbia	
1	1	New	Slovak republic	
1	1	Matjaz Musek 2007-2010 1 st term	Slovenia	Can be re-elected
2	2	Juan de la Camara 2007-2010 1 st term	Spain	Can be re-elected
		M.F. Fanny Ribes Cot 2007-2010 2 nd term	Spain	Cannot be re-elected
3	3	Eva Alopaeus 2007-2010 1 st term	Sweden	Can be re-elected
		Ingrid Harnemo 2007-2010 1 st term	Sweden	Can be re-elected
		Birgitta Stevinger 2007-2010 1 st term	Sweden	Can be re-elected
1	1	Gussun Gunes 2007-2010 1 st term	Turkey	Can be re-elected
3	3	Michelle Wake 2007-2010 1 st term	UK	Can be re-elected
		Carol Lefebvre 2007-2010 1 st term	UK	Can be re-elected
New person required	Elected to Board	Marshall Dozier 2007-2010 1 st term	UK	Now on EAHIL Executive Board



EAHIL

European Association for Health Information and Libraries



NOMINATION FORM	EAHIL Councillor (4-years term 2011-2014)	2010 election
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I, EAHIL member Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:	I, EAHIL member Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:
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I hereby nominate as candidate for the EAHIL Council (2010 EAHIL elections):

Candidate for EAHIL Councillor for: (country) Name: Function: Institutional address: City & Country: Phone: Fax: E-mail:

Candidate's agreement:

I agree to be a candidate in the 2010 elections and am willing and able to serve as an EAHIL Councillor in the years 2011-2014.

Date: Signed (by candidate):

This form should be sent not later than **1 October, 2010**, (preferentially by email) to:

EAHIL Election Committee, EAHIL Secretariat, PO Box 1388, NL-3600 BJ Maarssen, The Netherlands. Fax: + 31 346550876; e-mail: EAHIL@nic.surfnet.nl



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