

Journal of EAHIL

Feature Articles

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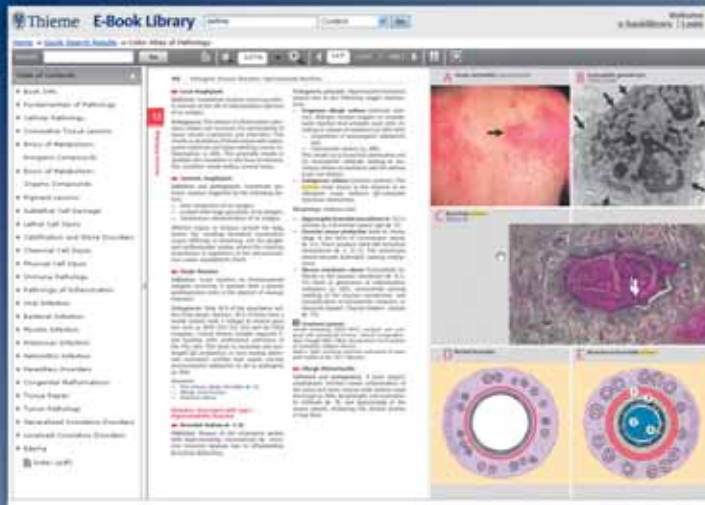
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Editorial



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Hello Everyone,

A very happy new year to you all. I do hope you had a nice Christmas. This winter has been marked by record snowfalls and low temperatures in Europe especially in Great Britain. Let's hope that our spring and summer will compensate for this hard winter.

Every year we change the colour of our *Journal* cover and this year the Editorial Board chose green in order to mark our solidarity and commitment to make our work, our libraries, our everyday life greener. It would be nice to hear from EAHIL members whether their libraries have proposed measures in order to uphold this movement of "going green". Maybe this year or in 2011 we could include some articles on this subject.

As a precursor to the 12th EAHIL Conference, *Discovering new seas of knowledge: technologies, environments and users in the future of health libraries* in Estoril, Lisbon, Portugal from the 14-18th June, three articles by Portuguese librarians were accepted for this issue. I hope it will give you a little insight into the current state of health information and libraries in Portugal. For those who did not manage to go to Dublin, Helen Fallon has written an article on her workshop there: *Writing for academic publication: a workshop for health sciences librarians* which I am sure you all will find very useful and may encourage you to write an article for this journal. Our final feature article is by Nada Tržan-Herman and Anamarija Rožić which is an update of the innovative Slovenian project *Public libraries for public health* first presented also at the EAHIL Dublin workshop.

The nomination papers are in this issue for the April/May election of our new President from 2011 and also for Members of the EAHIL Executive Board. It is very important for all members to put forward names to the Nomination Committee chaired by myself, before the 31st March and members of this committee will be in touch with everyone very soon.

Registration will be open for the 12th EAHIL Conference in Estoril, Lisbon by the time you receive this journal issue and remember that the Early Bird Registration finishes on the 31 March. It is clear from the features we have been including in the *Journal of EAHIL* that once again we shall be offered the opportunity to participate in a memorable conference.

The *Journal of EAHIL* Editorial Board has decided on the themes for 2010 and you will notice from the table below that the May issue invites article on *Digitization and Preservation*. The deadline date is 1 March 2010 and articles should be sent to me at swood@umfcluj.ro.

ISSUE 2010	THEME	DEADLINE
May	Digitization and Preservation	15 March
August	The 12 th EAHIL Conference, Estoril, Lisbon, Portugal	1 July
November	Library Education Programmes and Certification	25 September

I look forward to hearing from you.

Supporting Health Sciences Librarians to Publish: The Dublin EAHIL Academic Writing Workshop



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Abstract

This article offers practical assistance to health sciences librarians who wish to write for publication. While aimed at the novice writer, it also provides insights for the more experienced writer. Based on an academic writing workshop I presented as a satellite event at the Dublin European Association for Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL) conference, the workshop is reproduced here as a series of tasks with observations. Feedback from participants in the workshop and a discussion around the issues are presented.

Key words: writing; publishing; authorship; librarians.

Introduction

Eight librarians participated in *Writing for Academic Publication: A workshop for Health Sciences Librarians*, presented as a three-hour satellite event at the Dublin EAHIL conference. Five were Irish, the remaining three were from France, Germany and Serbia. The Irish participants are librarians in the health board and hospital libraries and one Institute of Technology. The three European librarians are employed in research centres.

The group was extremely enthusiastic and the forum provided an opportunity to discuss issues relating to writing with colleagues from diverse backgrounds. Motivation for attending included learning the craft of writing, structuring articles, using information generated through practice, adapting writing for one purpose (digest and thesis) to another audience (journal article) and developing a knowledge of the publication process.

Participants expressed the view that while there is an expectation for medical practitioners to write, they received

little encouragement to write. The exception to this was the non-Irish librarians working in research centres, who felt under some pressure to publish in peer-reviewed journals, particularly those relating to the discipline of the centre. They felt there was little recognition, by their organisations, of articles published in library journals.

Three of the participants had published previously (internal newsletters, digests, posters, letter, short stories); five had not. The main barriers to writing they identified were

- finding a suitable topic;
- developing the confidence to write and put work in the public arena;
- lack of experience of academic writing;
- lack of knowledge of the publishing industry;
- lack of time and encouragement;
- lack of guidance on writing style and proof-reading.

The participants were grouped in a circle, which worked well given the relatively small numbers.

Workshop

This section endeavours to reproduce the workshop in a format that will be useful to people wishing to write for publication. A series of tasks followed by observations is presented. Due to the time constraints it was not possible for participants to complete each of these tasks in the way outlined here.

The workshop opened with a few writing to prompt tasks.

Task 1 – Just write

Pick one of the following prompts and write for five minutes, in sentences not bullets:

- an area of my expertise I would like to write about is...
- the most interesting project I've been involved with in the last two years is...
- my current research interest is...

Observation

Before undertaking the exercise participants were reassured they would not have to share their writing with other members of the group. This allowed people to write without editing or censoring their work. Constant editing can impede getting an article drafted. Most of the participants were surprised at how much they could actually write in five minutes provided they gave themselves permission to write badly. It was stressed that editing and rewriting should come later.

Task 2 – Motivation for writing

Write 50 words in five minutes on why you want to get published

Observation

This task is more focused and had both a time and word limit. Most people exceeded the word limit, a common problem in writing.

Task 3 – Gathering support

Write 50 words for your Director, explaining what you are writing and why your writing is important for the organisation.

Observation

While people often feel their organisation doesn't value their writing, they perhaps aren't vocal enough in articulating to their managers the benefits of their writing for wider organisational goals. It is worth considering how you can align your writing with broader organisational objectives.

Task 4 – Ideas generation

Write your topic in the centre of a piece of paper. Draw a circle around it.

Surround the topic with subtopics. Circle each and draw a line from it to the centre circle. Pick one aspect of the topic to focus on during the workshop.

Observation

Writing projects often fail because they are too broad and/or too ambitious for the time frame. Clustering or mapping creates connections and allows the writer to identify and focus on a particular aspect of a topic. You can return to other aspects for further articles. The more focused and specific a topic is, the better the chance of completing an article.

Task 5 – Defining audience and purpose

Answer each of the following questions in two single sentences.

- What is the purpose of your writing?
- Who is the audience for your writing?

Observation

The most common reason for rejection of articles by journal editors is that they are not suitable for the journal. Knowing your audience and purpose before you start will to a large extent, determine the type of article you write and your choice of journal. As you write your article return periodically to your audience and purpose statement. This will help keep you on track.

Task 6 – Evaluating journals to ascertain topic suitability

Participants were asked to consider the following questions in relation to submitting to a peer-reviewed journal. Due to time constraints participants were advised to complete this task outside the workshop.

- What do the guidelines for contributions stipulate?
- Is some or all of the content peer-reviewed?
- How many issues are there per year and how many of these are themed?
- Who is the publisher?
- What types of material are published?
- Are articles illustrated?
- How many references do typical papers include?
- How long is the average article?
- Are articles written in the first, third or other person?
- Is the tone formal or informal?
- What type of style is used? Are sentences short or long? What length typically are paragraphs? How many headings/sub-headings are there per article?
- Has your topic been covered in this journal before?
- Do you have a new angle?
- Why would this journal be interested in your topic?

Observation

The workshop focused on three titles - *Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA)*, *Journal of the*

European Association for Health Information and Libraries (JEAHIL) and *Health Information and Libraries*. The need to read previous issues of the journals and to examine guidelines for contributions was stressed. By reading recent issues of a journal, you can identify topics which have been covered before. Unless you have a new angle on the topic, the editor is unlikely to cover very similar material unless a significant period of time has elapsed. Also, reading previous issues gives you an opportunity to study the style of the journal. Some participants noted that the preparatory work prior to actually writing the article seemed quite extensive. Preparation is vital and can increase significantly the chances of publication.

Task 7 – Sending a query e-mail

Draft a query e-mail to the editor of your target journal. The query e-mail should be brief and ideally use single sentences

- I am writing an article about...
- I think your readers would be interested in...
- I'm currently working in this area... (Your experience in this area)
- Would you like to see a copy of the article?

Observation

Editors generally respond very quickly to query e-mails, and will generally give a reason if the suggested article is not suitable for their publication. Frequently editors provide useful suggestions regarding potential content, approach and deadlines. Editors often prefer to get query e-mails, rather than unsolicited manuscripts.

Task 8 – Finding a title

Developing a working title for your article

Observation

While titles frequently change, a working title helps give direction and focus. Examine the titles which have been used in previous articles relating to your topic. Study the titles of articles in the journal you are targeting. Are they short, snappy and informative or longer and more formal? Previous titles indicate the preferred style of title. It is vital your final title reflects the content of the article and encourages the reader to continue. Many people may not look beyond the title in making a decision as to whether to read an article.

Task 9 – Writing an abstract

Draw up a structured abstract for your article in not more than 120 words.

Observation

Participants were given examples of both informative and structured abstracts. Quite frequently structured

abstracts are used in health sciences journals. They include objectives, methods, results and conclusion and may have other headings. An informative abstract is a concise summary of an article. When writing an informative abstract it is useful to give some thought to verbs. Some of the following verbs are stronger than others – asks, argues, covers, demonstrates, describes, discusses, elucidates, evaluates, examines, expands, explains explores, identifies, maps, offers, outlines, presents, proposes, promotes, reports, reviews, shows, suggests, summarises, surveys, synthesizes. Study the verbs in your abstract. Do they accurately convey, in an engaging way, what the article does?

Task 10 – Finding keywords

Consider what terms/keywords your article might be retrieved via a database search. Assign five keywords to your article.

Observation

While not all journals require keywords, it was agreed that having to assign keywords focuses on content. These keywords may be the main way your article will be retrieved. Sometimes journals stipulate a source for keywords e.g. MeSH terms where possible for JEAHIL.

Task 11 – Structuring

Draw up a structure for your article. List the main sections and approximate number of words in each section. Begin each section with the following: "This section will cover..."

Observation

People frequently throw themselves into the task of writing, without giving sufficient thought to structure. Structuring allows the writer to sift and eliminate ideas, order and contextualise ideas, view the article at a glance and to work on different sections.

Sample structures from the three journals were examined in the workshop

1. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, title, abstract, introduction, setting, methods, outcomes, key messages (including implications for policy and implications for practice), references
2. *Journal of the European Association for Health Information and Libraries (JEAHIL)*, title, abstract, keywords, introduction, main argument /case, discussion, conclusion, suggested reading
3. *Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA)*, title, abstract, introduction, highlights and implications (boxed), background (includes literature review), methods, results, discussion and conclusion, references

Task 12 – Writing the article

Return to the structure and write in sections. Write the section you feel most comfortable with first. Frequently this is the description of the research and the methods used. Don't begin to rewrite until you've completed a first draft. It is at the third and subsequent drafts that you need to consider style.

Observation

Constant editing impedes actually impedes getting your thoughts down. The following points are useful once the first draft is written. The first draft is always quite rough and generally will not have a conclusion. Ideally, new paragraphs begin each time you move from one clear idea to another. Each paragraph should have one major theme or idea. The first sentence usually carries the idea in any paragraph. Paragraphs should have a logical sequence, each new one advancing ideas in previous paragraphs. Headings and subheadings break up text and make a manuscript visually more attractive. They allow the reader to see at a glance the themes and structure of the paper. It is helpful to have at least one heading per page; however the best guide is your target journal.

Task 13 – Being your own critic (this task was not included in the workshop, but will be useful to people with articles nearing completion)

Use the following checklist (adapted from Health Information & Libraries journal) before final submission. These criteria – relating to structure and content – are likely to inform the peer-reviewers decision.

Structure

- Is the title suitably informative?
- Is an abstract included?
- Are keywords (if requested) included?
- Is it clear what the theme of the paper is?
- Does it adhere in length and structure to the guidelines stipulated by the journal?
- Are the objectives of the work clearly stated?
- Are the methods clearly described?
- Are the results concisely presented?
- Does the author refer to relevant papers in the literature review?
- Is there a discussion of the results and the implications?
- Is the bibliography complete and up to date?
- Does your article adhere to the citation style stipulated by the journal?

Content

Does the paper provide anything new, either in the way of evidence or interpretation to what is already known in the field?

- Does it present ideas of interest or practical use to personnel in the particular field?
- Does the paper discuss an issue of current concern in the field?
- Are the arguments sound?
- Does the experimental data support the conclusions drawn?
- Are there gaps or omissions in the coverage, data, logic, or presentation?
- Is the paper well written and the data clearly presented by means of appropriate tables, graphs or diagrams?
- If numeric data or mathematical calculations are included, are these correct?

Task 14 – Submission and peer-review

When you are reasonably happy with your manuscript, put it aside for a week. Reread it. Do a final edit. Reread and submit.

Observation

The above took the form of a discussion rather than a task. When you submit your article to a peer-reviewed journal your article should be acknowledged and then it will be sent for peer-review or else rejected by the editor as unsuitable. If sent for peer-review it may take some time for a decision to be made. The response will be one of the following

- Accept as it is;
- Accept with minor revisions;
- Accept with major revisions;
- Reject.

If you are asked to make revisions, send a letter of acknowledgement and state the expected date you will return the revised paper. Make the changes quickly and resubmit. If you feel that some of the suggested changes are unreasonable/unworkable explain to the editor why you feel this way. However, in the main you will have to adhere to the suggestions of the peer-reviewers.

Task 15 – Drawing up a writing plan

Draw up a ten bullet point writing plan with specific goals and dates.

Observation

Having a plan to return to from time to time is helpful and motivations. Participants were also encouraged to join an academic writing blog, I recently established www.anltcwriters.blogspot.com

Feedback

The responses to two questions which participants answered, in writing, after the workshop are given below.

1. In what way has the workshop helped you?

Spurred me on to get started with writing and allowing my first drafts to be awful.

Given me confidence to start writing.

Excellent references & blog is a great support.

Today has helped me focus my ideas and got me thinking about a potential topic.

Talking to others has helped me realise that others have the same fears that I do.

Helped me formulate a strategy for publishing material.

To set myself goals and to structure information.

Taught me to write first and edit later.

The exchanges with other participants were useful.

This workshop helped me to clarify how the structure of articles is important.

Helped focus my mind and inspired me to return to something I had been putting off.

Encouraged me to consider expanding into academic publication and motivated me to sit down and write.

2. What support do you need to develop your writing for publication?

I need to be given space and time at work to write.

I need advice on my writing and whether it is viable academically or not.

I do not have any institutional support for writing. Writing for publication is entirely up to me – it would be nice to have more institutional support.

I need supervisor support.

I need clear/accurate information.

I need help in getting an article accepted.

I need to make time to write.

I need coaching and more training, particularly to help find good subjects.

Possible collaboration to begin with before expanding into solo work.

Discussion and Conclusion

The workshop provided health sciences librarians with an opportunity to learn skills and share experience. While people found the half-day event useful, there is a need, articulated in the feedback, for ongoing support in terms of both actual writing and organisational

encouragement. Regarding the latter, the fact that the eight attended the workshop would indicate some level of organisational support for academic writing.

Participants in the workshop were given the URL of an open blog I created to encourage academic writing among librarians. (anltcwriters@blogspot.com). To date the participants have not posted any messages. This may indicate the need for a more specialised blog, dealing solely with writing in the health sciences.

Health sciences librarians have the opportunity to publish in both the specific journals relating to health science librarianship, general academic and other library journals and the literature relating to the various health sciences and related disciplines. Academic writing offers an excellent avenue to share experiences, develop ideas and practice and network with colleagues. Collaborating with academic, clinical and research colleagues as co-authors or as contributing authors offers a significant opportunity for health sciences librarians to write for presentation and publication. Librarians increasingly collaborate with colleagues in teaching and research projects and play a leading or contributory role in delivering the outcomes and/or evaluating and presenting the results. These activities include research related evidence-based practice support including literature searching underpinning general and systematic reviews. In universities, libraries are active in designing and delivering information skills at undergraduate and research levels. Increasing interest in the field of bibliometrics may also yield potential for collaborative research and publishing.

There is significant interest among health sciences librarians in writing for publication. The workshop and this article were formed to help develop that further and particularly to encourage those who have not yet published.

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Public libraries for public health: the continuation of an innovative project in Slovenia



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Anamarija Rožić

Abstract

A pilot study of our project Public libraries for public health began in 2007. Positive results demonstrated that citizens require places such as public libraries for finding answers on health related issues and subsequently further steps were taken to recruit various partners into the cooperation of providing new services on public health information. Our aim was to activate public libraries in intensifying their materials on consumers' health awareness and to promote the importance of health information literacy and the means to acquire it. Establishing "health corners" in public libraries is an example of how to enable the public librarian's role into becoming one of the primary agents in disease prevention and offering to the public health information and resources which are required to create a healthy community.

Key words: health information; health awareness; public libraries.

Introduction

In Dublin at the EAHIL workshop in June 2009, we presented a pilot study entitled *Working on public health information in public libraries*. The objectives of this project were to develop users' health awareness in preventive medicine, to intensify patients' compliance with medical treatment and pharmacotherapy and to promote the importance of health information literacy and the means to acquire it. One of the first steps was to find out the most frequent health related questions. There were three public presentations regarding medicine and pharmacy and after these presentations, participants were invited to ask questions regarding their health problems. There were 80 participants at these lectures and 43 questions were asked.

It was clear that the public require additional places for finding answers on health related issues and that it was

necessary for the public library to offer a new service on public health information. Public health literacy seems to be confusing. People read a lot of promotional material but they do not understand it completely. There is not enough time to discuss *marginal* questions with physicians and pharmacists which can turn out to be very important.

The Central Public Library in Celje have established an additional service where healthcare professionals (volunteers – physicians, pharmacists, nurses) are available for a few hours per week to answer questions on health problems. Adequate independent information sources have been now made available and the health care professionals are trained on how to use these information sources. We realized that many questions would not be answered immediately but our aim was to advise people where medical help could be found. The patient's rights were also promoted.

Our study was well accepted by colleagues in the EAHIL Public Health Information Group; we exchanged some ideas and experience. From David Bawden, a Professor of Information Science at the City University in London we received a supportive message and a short description of the situation in the UK (<http://www.soi.city.ac.uk/~dbawden/>). The government there has made it a priority aim for public libraries to help improve the health of communities. The problem is that the methodology has not been specified and usually it has been understood to mean just having a good stock of up-to-date books on health topics. But this is not as effective as it should be because people nowadays need more personal attention – especially with health questions. However, there have been good results with “books on prescription”: doctors *write a prescription for books* for patients to read about their conditions, knowing that they can get these books from their public library. So, this so-called *bibliotherapy* in the UK is working and there have been good results in the field of psychiatry but having a health professional advisor in the library (as in our pilot study in Slovenia) was something new and is not known in the UK.

Our project in Slovenia has been recognized as a potential benefit for public health and we are pushing it to go ahead. We feel it can be a good model for other public libraries in other countries, too. Modern national health care systems must implement strategies to address problems of health literacy by improving health information access, processing, and understanding. Therefore, the most important strategy is public libraries offering these kinds of services.

The Central Medical Library (CMK) of the University of Ljubljana is supporting this project and plans to organize training for public libraries. The courses are intended for librarians with a special interest in consumer health service. The aim of the training is the definition and articulation of users’ information needs, appropriate selection of information resources, effective searching and the evaluation of found information. Some attention is also given to ethics’ issues and health legislation.

Support from the CMK

The CMK has built up a collection of internet links for most common health problems with special attention to patient organizations and self help groups. The collection includes links to trusted resources supporting consumer health in Slovenian and the English language.

The collection is available free of charge on the library website. The CMK serves as a national medical library therefore it is responsible for the acquisition of all Slovenian medical publications which encompass literature intended to support consumer health. Acquisitions also include some foreign textbooks translated in the Slovenian language. A list of consumer health literature is regularly generated and published on the library website. More communication is needed with family doctors to enable greater awareness of library resources and their potential in this bibliotherapy promotion.

Support from the Anton Trstenjak Institute

The Anton Trstenjak Institute is a Slovenian institute dedicated to gerontology and intergenerational relations. It already organizes presentations on health prevention and health professionals (physicians, pharmacists) are willing to give these lectures as volunteers.

Application for a Public Library Innovative Program (PLIP)

The Gornja Radgona public library is now discussing ways how to respond to the Public Library Innovation Program (PLIP) and how to prepare an application for this program. PLIP is a program for new and original ideas for work in libraries and it was established by the Foundation called Electronic Information for Libraries (eIFL) (<http://www.eifl.net>).

PLIP aims to spark innovative library services that improve people’s lives through the use of technology. This three-year grant program will help public libraries in developing and transitioning countries to become centers of community life and is designed to encourage public libraries to partner with local government, business and other organizations to assess local needs and develop new services.

Our plans till July 2010

It is our aim to intensify actions on awareness regarding public libraries as a place for people who search for information on health and patient rights. Among our plans is a promotion of a *health corner* in public libraries, where clients will find brochures for health prevention and promotion as well as skilled librarians who will be able to answer clients’ questions or instruct them where to go to find answers. We also plan future collaboration with the Chair of Family Medicine in the University of Ljubljana to identify the most common health topics which require organized information for users.

The Slovenian Ministry of Health is a developer of the project E-Health which is partially funded by the European Social Fund. The duration of the project is planned from 2008 to 2015. Some strategic goals are directed toward increasing active roles of citizens for their health care and improved access to all necessary information and ability of citizens to participate in qualitative health care services. The important part of this project has been the establishment of the National E-Health Portal which is intended to provide research and exchange of healthcare information and data http://www.mz.gov.si/fileadmin/mz.gov.si/page/uploads/eZdravje/eZdravje_eng_251109.pdf.

We are sure that the implementation of the libraries' consumer health approach in the E-Health project would bring many benefits by increasing active roles of citizens for their health care and consequently would help to improve the quality of life of individuals. Further discussion is required with people responsible for the components of the E-Health project regarding the incorporation of the consumer health segment.

Conclusion

Public libraries are often like your best neighbors. People like to go there and because of the pleasant atmosphere they can speak more openly about their health related questions. Our efforts in the project *Public libraries for public health* is based on several studies – such as PubMed search results on public libraries and health information literacy. Our conclusion is that more and more public libraries are taking actions to develop health information literacy and support activities that promote public health. These activities introduce a new role for public libraries to play and subsequently librarians could become one of the primary agents in disease prevention and the promotion of good health in the community. When

initiating such new services it is extremely important that public librarians learn new skills from experts who work in the field of health information or in medical libraries. Collaboration between health science libraries and public libraries with *health corners* can stimulate the formation of partnerships between these two kinds of libraries.

A public library with experts in health information searching can build bridges and fill gaps in information needs from library users who do not spontaneously approach health care professionals but have a generalized unexpressed need to be informed. Consumerism has been blamed many times for health information being misleading or even dangerous to the general public. Citizens require health information that is timely, relevant, reliable and easy to understand. Good quality health information is also essential for greater patient involvement in health care.

As knowledge of evidence-based health searching grows, expert searchers in health related areas will play an increasingly important role as guides in public libraries. The most important characteristic for an expert researcher in public health is the willingness to continually and quickly develop an expertise in new subjects and resources as public health priorities change. One of the most important issues is how to translate the public medical vocabulary into the right medical vocabulary to perform good quality searches. For this purpose the co-operation of medical professionals (physicians, pharmacists, nurses etc.) is essential. There is also a WHO initiative for promoting patients' rights – adequate for state legislation as well as EPHA's (European Public Health Alliance) effort to put citizens' health at the heart of Europe (<http://www.epha.org/>).

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The Portuguese Association of Health Documentation and Information, (*Associação Portuguesa de Documentação e Informação de Saúde*) APDIS: a brief flashback



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Abstract

The Portuguese Association of Health Documentation and Information (Associação Portuguesa de Documentação e Informação de Saúde – APDIS) emerged from a Working Group of medical and health librarians aiming to improve cooperation, exchange of experience, continuing education, easier interlibrary loans within the medical and health libraries in Portugal.

Key words: medical libraries; library services; library users.

Introduction

In Portugal, in the eighties, a group of librarians in the medical and health area decided that they needed to join and share knowledge, efforts, resources, costs, in order to deliver information and documentation to their users with a higher quality. In order to achieve these goals, cooperation had to be developed, enlarged and medical and health librarians made aware of the important role they had to play.

APDIS aims

Until 1987 cooperation among medical libraries in Portugal was only based on librarians' relationships without any formulated regulations. A Working Group of Information in the Health Area, *Grupo de Trabalho de Informação de Saúde* (GTIS) appeared within the Portuguese Librarians Association, (*Associação Portuguesa de Bibliotecários, Arquivistas e Documentalistas* – BAD) and started a very important task in 1986. Its main objective was to develop a contact between every library and documentation centre in the country and subsequently a health libraries network emerged. The first step was the organization of useful interlibrary tools so that medical and health libraries could use uniform procedures and standardization. Four of the most useful tools developed are highlighted below:

1. a list of health indexing terms in the Portuguese language based on the then existing thesaurus edited by BIREME. At the same time the participation in the Project of the Portuguese National Library for Portuguese Indexing and Compatible Language, (*Compatibilização de Linguagens de Indexação em Português* – CLIP);
2. the first edition of *The Portuguese repertory of libraries: health information services and centres in Portugal*, edited by BAD and including 136 health libraries, which was considered excellent as an initial start;
3. the first edition of the *List of journals in health libraries and information services in Portugal*, contributed by most libraries and documentation centres. In this way the medical and health libraries created the first Union Catalogue in the scientific field;
4. the adoption of a national software and indexing language – the only existing thesaurus in Portuguese in the health field – showing the health librarians' realization of the use of compatible tools for a real cooperation among libraries (1, 2).

APDIS rules and procedures

The first Working Group (GTIS) decided that changes were necessary so that a different and independent structure could evidence the whole work the Group had been doing within BAD. APDIS emerged in February 1991, with a well prepared working plan for the years 1991-1993, following the work that had already been done by the previous Working Group (3). The election of its first Directive Board was held in March.

APDIS continues to be specially concerned with the *Documentation and Information in the Medical and Health Area* and not only about health librarians. As stated in the APDIS rules and procedures, cap.1, art. II: *APDIS aims to improve documentation and information in the health area all over the country and share resources with national and international networks, thus contributing for better research, continuing education and development of health care in Portugal.*

APDIS accepts as members:

1. librarians and professionals in the health area, even if retired, and also users which was quite new at the time. This was meant to establish a dynamics between libraries and users. However there is an important difference: the users cannot be elected to its Directive Board;
2. public and private institutions that can cooperate with APDIS activity in a non-profit basis;
3. the APDIS Directive Board is elected by its effective members and several Working Groups are also organized in a independent basis from the Directive Board that analyses and approves their working plans and objectives. Both the Directive Board and the Working Group coordinators are volunteers submitted to APDIS rules and procedures.

APDIS organization

Technical problems and its solutions, continuing education, document supply services, cooperation have

been important APDIS aims to achieve. The perspective of a *health national network* and of *cooperation* with national and international organizations has to be highlighted. To achieve these two objectives some principal areas will be reviewed on a continuous basis:

1. **tools** – A new edition of *The repertory of Portuguese libraries and documentation services* and the *List of periodicals*;
2. **list of journals in the medical and health area** – At a national level it is nowadays available on-line and it has become a very efficient tool to provide a good and fast document supply service;
3. **cooperation among libraries** – Interlibrary loan systems and document supply and protocols to be studied and settled to improve efficacy and quality of services;
4. **continuing education** – Continuing education and training courses on indexing using MeSH indexing terms, bibliographic search strategies and new technologies to be held every year;
5. **cooperation with other organizations** – Other professional associations relationships play a significant role within APDIS policy. BAD, INCITE, EAHIL are some examples for cooperation which is vital for the development and improvement of information and documentation Services.

Conclusion

The APDIS project continues due to the persistency of its members and always keeping in mind that collaboration and cooperation are essential to move forward and improve medical and health libraries in Portugal. We also would like to acknowledge the support of our colleague Lucília Paiva to this success story. She was a very dynamic APDIS President for a long time and her commitment raised our Association to a high level of efficiency.

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3. Paiva L, Hungria A, Imperatori J, Silva AP, Leitão R. Crónica de um nascimento anunciado: Associação Portuguesa de Documentação e Informação de Saúde APDIS. Cadernos BAD, Lisboa. 1991; (1): 45-49.

The Health Sciences Library of Coimbra University



Noémia Canas



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Abstract

The Health Sciences Library of Coimbra University in Portugal (BCSUC) was established in 2009 as a result of the merging of the medical and pharmacy libraries. The new building in a central area between both faculties and also near to health institutions in and around the campus has increased its potential users. Future plans include a new management environment, a new common Web page and a single interface for access. Users stand now to gain from the union of the physical and virtual resources of both libraries as well as its new space.

Key words: libraries; health science libraries; library design and construction.

The Health Sciences Library of Coimbra University in Portugal was established in 2009 as a result of the merging of the medical and pharmacy libraries. Each previously existing library contributed to the new library with their staff and bibliographic resources. The Faculty of Medicine, nevertheless, continues to maintain a bibliographic nucleus attached to the old building of the school where some classes are still taking place until the conclusion of the Pedagogic Unit of the new school of Medicine. The valuable special collection of books from the Faculty of Medicine also remains in the original library.

The BCSUC has benefited from a new building, a well designed architectural project, integrated in the *Pólo das Ciências da Saúde*/Health Sciences Campus, close to the University Hospital, the Pediatrics Hospital and the Oncology Hospital.



Fig. 1. *The new Health Sciences Library, Coimbra University.*



Fig. 2. *The Health Sciences Campus.*

Its location, between the new buildings of the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculties, will be ideal for the teachers and students of both schools. Its proximity also to health institutions in and around the campus has increased its potential users.

The architectural project took into consideration the “learning background” that a library – even an academic library – from the 21st century should have. There are traditional rooms for open access books and printed

journals where silence is imperative. But there are also study rooms for working groups where discussions can take place. In times of intensive studies there is an opportunity to enjoy the fresh air and mild temperatures on a charming terrace.

Researchers who require a prolonged study period can reserve special rooms where books or periodicals can remain for a short period of use, without needing to return to the shelf at the end of each session. Even those



Fig. 3. *Reading room.*



Fig. 4. *Open air terrace.*

interested in rare books have a special space for consultation.

From the beginning, our main concern was to harmoniously balance the library functions as a learning space devoted to students, a mainly virtual environment aimed at teachers and researchers and simultaneously the availability of a centenary collection of books and printed periodicals.

Regarding the learning space, our job was facilitated by the new building, the informatics' facilities and our updated pharmacy and medicine manuals. We maintain the usual support for information literacy programs, accompanied searches and bibliographic recommendations. Students really enjoy the new space and feel well there.

Researchers who require a prolonged study period can reserve special rooms where books or periodicals can remain for a short period of use, without needing to return to the shelf at the end of each session. Even those interested in rare books have a special space for consultation.

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The virtual environment is nevertheless at the same level as it was in our previous libraries. We were already using the same library software as in all other libraries at the University of Coimbra, and the same platform for interlibrary loans, *APDIS*, the Portuguese Association of Health Information and Libraries. We still have the same Web pages that we had before, the same online access to databases, e-books and e-journals until the end of 2009. In the future this situation will change as a new management environment is being designed, a new common Web page is under construction and there will be a single interface for access. Teachers and researchers

prefer to access electronic resources and information from their own office/home and our main concern is to ensure that we do our best to satisfy their information needs.

Users stand now to gain from the union of the physical and virtual resources of both libraries as well as its new space.

The largest part of our centenary collection is fully catalogued and available but we have a considerable amount of books and journal collections still coming into the library because of the move. It is an ongoing process to give this task the appropriate attention, although we have not enough staff to complete this task quickly. But we are happy and confident about our future. We have a good place to work, a continually increasing collection, a friendly staff and... last but not least... a charming environment!

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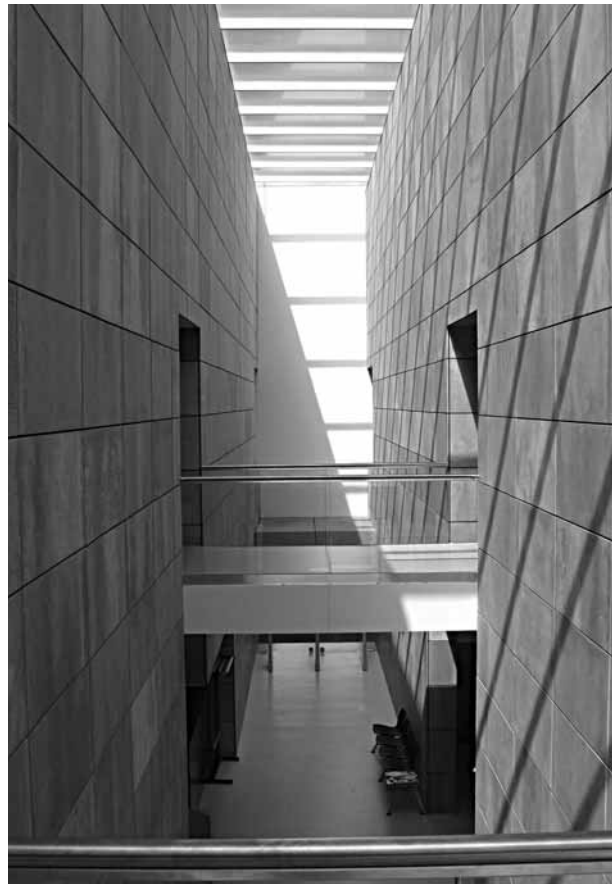


Fig. 5. *Easy access to other buildings.*

The RCAAP Project



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Abstract

The Portugal Open Access Science Repository (Repositório Científico de Acesso Aberto de Portugal– RCAAP) is an initiative which aims to increase the visibility, accessibility and dissemination of Portuguese research, to facilitate access to information regarding the Portuguese scientific output, as well as to integrate Portugal in the wide range of international initiatives in this domain. RCAAP is an initiative of UMIC – The Knowledge Society Agency, developed by FCCN – The National Foundation for Scientific Computation, offering an advanced service on the Portuguese Network of Science and Education (Rede de Ciência e Educação). This article details the RCAAP’s objectives and its services.

Key words: access to information; information dissemination; Portugal; publishing.

Introduction

The Portugal Open Access Science Repository (Repositório Científico de Acesso Aberto de Portugal – RCAAP) is an initiative which aims to increase the visibility, accessibility and dissemination of Portuguese research, to facilitate access to the information regarding the Portuguese scientific output, as well as to integrate Portugal in the wide range of international initiatives in this domain. RCAAP is an initiative of the Knowledge Society Agency (UMIC), developed by the National Foundation for Scientific Computation, (FCCN), which offers an advanced service on the Portuguese Network of Science and Education. The project is overseen by the Minho University technical and scientific expertise and is financed by the Programa Operacional Sociedade do Conhecimento and UMIC.

UMIC is the Portuguese public agency with the mission of coordinating the policies for the Information Society and mobilizing it through dissemination, qualification and research activities. It operates within the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education.

FCCN is a private non-profit association of public utility. Its mission, from January 1987, is to maintain the network of national research and education and the international connection, particularly the Network of Science, Technology and Society (Rede Ciência, Tecnologia e Sociedade – RCTS), the registry of domains .PT (DNS.PT) and the operation of the peering IP networks of Portugal (GigaPIX). Since its creation, FCCN has contributed to the expansion of Internet in Portugal with state funding, universities and other I&D national institutions. FCCN is responsible for the operation of the RCAAP Project.

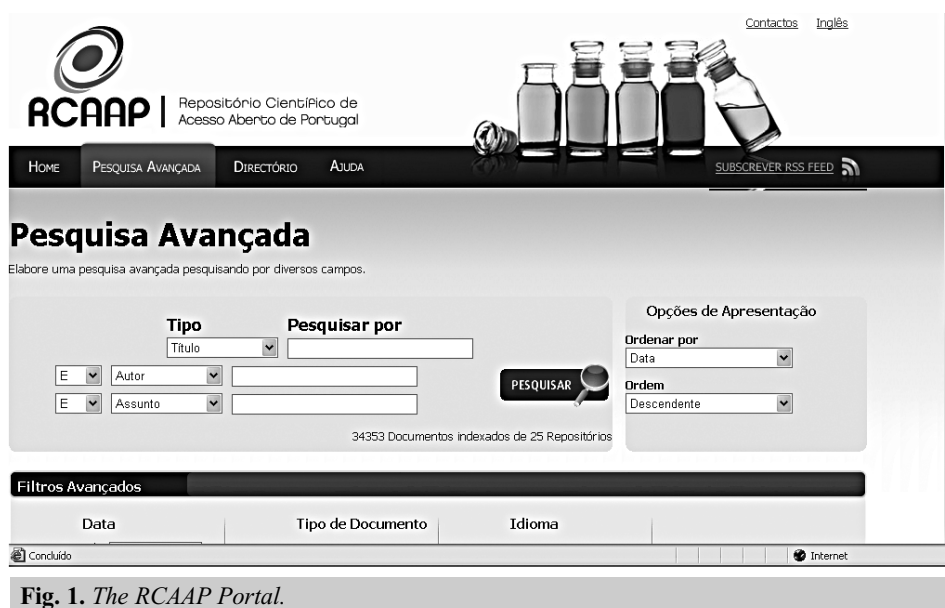


Fig. 1. The RCAAP Portal.

Minho University is a public university with administrative and financial autonomy. Founded in 1973, it started its academic activity in 1975/76. Even if it is a young university, Minho University now has gained a good reputation based on its developed education and research as well as regarding repositories and open access subjects.

RCAAP is the most relevant Portuguese project related to Open Access. Among other results, such as the website, dissemination and advocacy materials and the 3rd Open Access Conference, held in Braga in December 2008, the project has produced the following:

- RCAAP portal (<http://www.rcaap.pt>) which aims to collect, aggregate and index Open Access scientific contents from Portuguese institutional repositories, forming a single entry point for searching, discovery and recall of thousands of scientific and scholarly publications;
- SARI (Serviço de Alojamento de Repositórios Institucionais), an ASP service for institutional repositories, allowing institutions to completely “brand” their repositories as desired.

Mission and objectives

The development of this repository has three main objectives:

1. *Increase the visibility, accessibility and dissemination of Portuguese research results.* Research

results from the institutions that are part of the Portuguese system of Science, Technology and Higher Education are dispersed in thousands of different publications (journals, conference proceedings, etc.) and part of this scientific output has limited accessibility or availability. The development of a meta-repository that allows users to search and access scientific output in an easy way could be a positive contribution to users and organizations alike that are aggregated to this repository. If we consider that researchers are an example of good practice, information and knowledge to the business, family and society, spreading the research output can have also a strong effect. In this way, a national repository can contribute to increase the visibility, accessibility and dissemination of research results and also be a strong ally in the improvement of Portuguese scientific results.

2. *Facilitate access to information regarding Portuguese scientific output.* The interoperability of the repository with other information systems from the Portuguese scientific infrastructure can also facilitate access to information about Portuguese scientific output. The repository is integrated with the DeGois project, a platform to manage and store the *curriculum vitae* of all Portuguese researchers.

3. *Integrate Portugal in the wide range of international initiatives in this domain.* The national scientific repository allows Portugal to integrate a wide range of

international initiatives and facilitates the interoperability and cooperation with research centers, funding bodies, and higher education institutions in Europe and all over the world.

The RCAAP Project is open to all Portuguese scientific or high education organizations. The RCAAP Repository has the following institutions participating: Hospitais da Universidade de Coimbra, Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa, Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Instituto Politécnico de Leiria, Universidade Aberta, Universidade de Coimbra, Universidade de Lisboa, Universidade do Minho, Universidade do Minho, Universidade de Porto, Universidade dos Açores, Universidade de Aveiro, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, Universidade da Madeira, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Universidade de Évora, Escola Superior de Educação de Paula Frassinetti, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência.

The main services of the RCAAP project are:

- 1) the search portal RCAAP;
- 2) SARI: Institutional Repositories Hosting service;
- 3) communication, dissemination and training.

The Search Portal is the main component of the Project and is available at www.rcaap.pt. The RCAAP Portal aims to collect, aggregate and index Open Access scientific contents from Portuguese institutional repositories. RCAAP constitutes a single entry point for searching, discovery and recall of thousands of scientific and scholarly publications, namely journal articles, conference papers, thesis and dissertations, distributed by several Portuguese repositories. A list of the repositories aggregated in the portal is available in the Directory. The RCAAP portal is a meta-repository that harvest metadata from Portuguese repositories with OAI-PMH protocol. This

way, RCAAP portal is a Service Provider that delivers search services based on the Data provider's metadata (Portuguese repositories). The current version of the RCAAP portal was developed with the harvester and search engine ARC, created by the Old Dominion University Digital Library Group.

The Institutional Repositories Hosting Service (SARI) is intended to be used by any scientific and higher education institution for hosting their institutional repository, with the individualization of the corporate identity. In addition to customizing the image of the repository, each institution may also establish and implement the configurations and parameterizations it deems appropriate to its organizational structure and its policies of self-archiving of publications and managing the repository. This is an ASP based service that runs on the infrastructure of the project (hardware, hosting, connectivity, backups, security, monitoring,...) whose operation and management is done by the project's team. Every institution is responsible for managing its repository and all managers attend a training program to understand all the tasks that they have to manage. This service offers a DSpace system, updated to the most recent version

Communication, dissemination and training.

Since the lack of information on the use and benefits of scientific repositories is often identified as the main obstacle for the deposit of documents, action has been taken to increase awareness and disseminate these subjects to the different audiences in this process. Information and materials to promote the project is sent to the institutional managers and authors. The future repository administrators will also participate at a training course to achieve the necessary competencies. Some training modules are available. The project has also a helpdesk: helpdesk@rcaap.pt

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EAHIL2010

14th-18th June Lisbon, Portugal

Dear Colleagues

We are looking forward to meeting all of you in Lisbon and Estoril this June.

First Timers event - June 15: a visit to the Casa de Santa Maria and the Lighthouse Museum, Cascais

Architect Raul Lino started work in 1902 for the Casa de Santa Maria which was built by Jorge O'Neill for his daughter Teresa. Jorge Torlades O'Neill was the titular and official head of the Clanaboy O'Neill dynasty, whose family has been in Portugal since the 18th century. Located in Santa Marta near the Lighthouse and Marina de Cascais, it is one of the most important buildings of the artistic heritage of Cascais from the 1900's. During the II World War the O'Neill Palace was home to several political exiles such as the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, the Counts of Barcelona, King Umberto II of Italy and more. If you are a First Timer don't miss the opportunity to visit this beautiful place and share a few moments to walk around the breathtaking surroundings.



Fig.1. *Casa de Santa Maria and the Lighthouse Museum, Cascais*

Taken from <http://members.virtualltourist.com/m/p/m/44a8f9/> Copyright: Estoril Convention Bureau

We have a varied and exciting programme for the conference and for the Continuing Education Courses. As you can see we have 16 CE courses on offer and we hope that many of you will sign up for these.

Continuing Education Courses

Ref.	Theme	Lecturer	Cost	Capacity
CEC 01	Access to fulltext articles / Acesso aos textos integrais dos artigos (Portuguese language)	Teresa Costa, Helena Donato, Manuel Montenegro Portugal	Free	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 02	Scholarly publishing and open access	Eloy Rodrigues Portugal	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 03	BioMedical web nuggets	Friedhelm Rump, Germany	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 04	Trials registers, trials results registers and other research registers	Julie Glanville, Carol Lefebvre UK	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 05	Emerging technologies and tools (Portuguese language)	Pedro Príncipe Portugal	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 06	Emerging technologies and tools	Guus Van den Brekel Netherlands	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 07	Writing for scientific/academic publications	António Vaz-Carneiro Portugal	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 08	The use of group reflection to evaluate projects: using the knowledge we have to create seas of change	Barbara Sen UK	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 09	Bibliometrics: an introduction	Suzanne Bakker Netherlands	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 10	How to design and start a library liaison program	Blair Anton USA	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 11	Strategic planning for health information libraries: a Quantum2 workshop	Gabrielle Derriks Belgium	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 12	PICO workshop	Hans Ket, Marion Heijmans Netherlands	100 € (Full-day course)	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 13	HINARI - Training the trainers: promoting HINARI among international visitors from eligible countries	Lenny Rhine USA	Free (Full-day course)	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 14	Navigating the evidence base: planning and delivering effective library services	Andrew Booth UK	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 15	Effective survey design: ask the right questions, get the right answers	Deborah H. Charbonneau USA	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants
CEC 16	How to develop a search strategy for a systematic review	Mala Mann UK	60 €	Minimum: 7 Maximum: 25 participants

In addition to the scientific programme, we have reserved for you a few social and cultural moments.

For our Library Visit on June 17th we have chosen the Mafra Palace and Royal Convent



Fig.2. *The Mafra Palace and Royal Convent*

Built by command of King John (João) V (1689 -1750), the Mafra building is the most important monument of the Portuguese Baroque, comprising a Royal Palace, a Basilica and Franciscan Convent, and a very important Library, synthesis of the encyclopaedic knowledge of the 18 century. King João V was the greatest patron of the arts in Europe at that time and ordered sculptures and paintings from the Italian and Portuguese masters, liturgical objects and vestment sets from France and Italy, as well as all the daily objects needed for the Convent and Basilica's everyday life. The Royal Palace collections are paintings, furniture, silver, ceramic and glass from the 18th and 19th centuries. Comprising 12,065 items, only 43.4% of them have been catalogued and around 3,600 photos have been taken.

In the Basilica the architectural ensemble develops symmetrically from a central axis, acting as the central point of a lengthy facade flanked by two turrets; at the rear of the Basilica, the monastery of the *Ordem de São Francisco da Província da Arrábida* (the Franciscan monks of Arrábida Order) stands. A German goldsmith, João Frederico Ludovice, who studied architecture in Italy, was commissioned to direct the works. He adopted a classical Baroque model, inspired by the papal Rome, showing the influence of Bernini and Borromini, namely in the towers and also added some German elements. The work started in 1717, when the first stone was laid and, on October 22nd, 1730, the King's 41st birthday, the Basilica was solemnly consecrated.

The Palace-Convent possesses one of the most important Portuguese libraries, with some 40,000 volumes, and numerous artistic works ordered by the monarchs of Portugal.



Fig.3. *The Palace - Convent Library*

Picture taken from <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/25321644> Copyright: Joelomba

In King John VI's reign the Palace was inhabited for a complete year in 1807 before the Court's departure to Brazil. A decorative refurbishing in some of the most important rooms, took place then by well-known artists. It was from this Palace that the last King of Portugal, Dom (King) Manuel II, left for exile on October 5th, 1910, following the proclamation of the Republic.

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Archives of Neurology: 1959-1997

Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry: 1919-1958
Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine
 (formerly American Journal of Diseases of Children): 1911-1997
Archives of Ophthalmology: 1929-1997
Archives of Otolaryngology – Head & Neck Surgery: 1925-1997
Archives of Surgery: 1920-1997

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[Collected October - December 2009]



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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. DeArmond AR et al. **Preparing science librarians for success: an evaluation of position advertisements and recommendations for library science curricula**
Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 16];Fall: 59
Science librarianship is a rapidly changing professional specialization that requires unique skills and experiences for science librarians to perform at the highest level. A content analysis of recent job advertisements was conducted to determine the most desirable qualifications for science librarians. It was found that the most frequently cited qualifications include formal education and professional experience, and also, significantly, interpersonal skill sets in areas such as customer service, communication, and teaching. Furthermore, subject-specific scientific knowledge and experience was also found to be desirable for science librarian positions or departmental liaison roles. These results suggest that library schools should re-evaluate their curricula to make sure that their courses emphasize communication skills and offer subject-specific training as well as education in the traditional skills of librarianship.
Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-fall/article1.html>
2. Nariani R. **E-books in the sciences: if we buy it will they use it?**
Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 16];Fall:59
York University, Toronto, Canada has been acquiring e-books from different publishers and content providers. At present our University subscribes to electronic content from NetLibrary, ebrary, EBL, Oxford Scholarship Online, Oxford Reference Online, MyiLibrary, Safari, Springer, Oxford University Press, Knovel, Books24x7, Synthesis Engineering E-books, Books@Ovid, and some other publishers that are available through ebrary platform. As libraries divert substantial amount of their budgets for e-books, librarians need to evaluate if and how these e-books are being used in the academic environment.
Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-fall/article3.html>
3. Bogucka R, Wood E. **How to read scientific research articles: a hands-on classroom exercise**
Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 December 16];Fall:59
Undergraduate students are generally unfamiliar with scientific literature. Further, students experience frustration when they read research articles the way they read textbooks, from beginning to end. Using a team-

based active learning exercise, an instruction librarian and colleagues at University of Texas at Austin introduce nutritional sciences students to a method for reading research papers. Librarians provide student-pairs with one section (introduction, methods, results, or discussion) of a scientific research article. Student-pairs read, discuss, and take notes, then join with pairs assigned the other sections of the article to compare their understanding of the research presented. The exercise reinforces students' critical evaluation skills by providing a productive reading strategy based on the purpose of each section of the research article. This paper describes the active learning exercise and discusses its implementation and evolution.

Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-fall/article4.html>

4. Losoff B. **Electronic scientific data & literature aggregation: a review for librarians**

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 December 16];Fall:59

The advent of large-scale digital repositories, along with the need for sharing useful data world-wide, demands change to the current information structure. The merging of digital scientific data with scholarly literature has the potential to fulfill the Semantic Web design principles. This paper will identify factors leading to integration of databases and journal literature; discuss the visions of the merged format proposed by scientists; and librarians' role in this transformation.

Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-fall/refereed2.html>

5. Dogan RI et al. **Understanding PubMed® user search behavior through log analysis**

Database: The Journal of Biological Databases and Curation [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 8]

This article reports on a detailed investigation of PubMed users' needs and behavior as a step toward improving biomedical information retrieval. PubMed is providing free service to researchers with access to more than 19 million citations for biomedical articles from MEDLINE and life science journals. It is accessed by millions of users each day. Efficient search tools are crucial for biomedical researchers to keep abreast of the biomedical literature relating to their own research. This study provides insight into PubMed users' needs and their behavior. This investigation was conducted through the analysis of one month of log data, consisting of more than 23 million user sessions and more than 58 million user queries. Multiple aspects of users' interactions with PubMed are characterized in detail with evidence from these logs. Despite having many features in common with general Web searches, biomedical information searches have unique characteristics that are made evident in this study. PubMed users are more persistent in seeking information and they reformulate queries often. The three most frequent types of search are search by author name, search by gene/protein, and search by disease. Use of abbreviation in queries is very frequent. Factors such as result set size influence users' decisions. Analysis of characteristics such as these plays a critical role in identifying users' information needs and their search habits. In turn, such an analysis also provides useful insight for improving biomedical information retrieval.

Available from: <http://database.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/2009/0/bap018>

6. Gavvani VZ. **Evidence-based medical librarianship in Iran: an introduction**

Webology [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 October 6];6(2)

There are various barriers for physicians to practice Evidence-Based Medicine. Librarians working in hospitals and medical school libraries can cooperate with physicians to facilitate the Evidence-Based Medical Practice (EBMP). Do hospital/medical libraries enjoy subject specialist librarians? What are the problems of librarians to support physicians in EBMP in developing countries? This study aims at finding the state-of-the-art of subject specialist librarians among clinical/medical libraries of Iran focusing on the Evidence - Based Medical Practice (EBMP).

Available from: <http://www.webology.ir/2009/v6n2/a72.html>

7. Alimohammadi D et al. **Correlation between references and citations**

Webology [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 October 6];6(2)

There are various opinions on the possible correlation between references and citations. The main question is: is there a positive correlation between the number of times a paper is cited (citations received) and the

number of its references? Some of the researchers have stated that there is no or low relationship between references and citations; while others have showed evidences on a given powerful relationship. The present study, in response to this question, aims to find out an adequate answer to this problem based on the existing literature. To achieve this purpose, various opinions are considered, the diversity in interpretation of the problem is illustrated, the review is done and a sufficient conclusion is presented. This study shows that such relationships can be used as basis for predictions, by extrapolation, assuming that the publication and citation practices of authors will remain stable in the future. Results of this research can shed light on the current status of the problem.

Available from: <http://www.webology.ir/2009/v6n2/a71.html>

8. Galloni J. **Breast cancer awareness is more than a pink ribbon**

Virginia Libraries [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 October 6];55(2)

In 2000, the Virginia Breast Cancer Foundation (VBCF) began giving public libraries donations to purchase updated breast cancer information. The goals of VBCF "are to establish the eradication of breast cancer as a state and national priority, to advocate for the collective needs of people affected by breast cancer, and to educate all Virginians on the truth about breast cancer.

Available from: http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/VALib/v55_n2/galloni.html

9. Dong X. **Managing biological journal citations: the use of a BIBTeX journal titles and abbreviations database in conjunction with latex type-setting system**

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009[cited 2009 October 1];58

We applied a method to automate bibliographic management for biomedical and environmental scientists/professionals using a BIBTeX database of the titles and abbreviations of 4,387 mostly biological journals. This database is readily usable to meet the requirements for journal title format by many of today's leading scientific publishers. This article also provides links to additional tools and tutorials for using the proposed database.

Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-summer/article3.html>

10. Lascar C, Barnett P. **Journals not included in BIOSIS previews have a notable impact in biology**

Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 1];58

The purpose of this study was to reveal influential journals used by life scientists: journals not currently included in BIOSIS Previews, but included in either PubMed or Science Citation Index Expanded. These 252 journals were revealed by the Eigenfactor, an iterative ranking scheme which quantitatively measures the scientific influence of academic publications based upon their usage by scholars. This method has allowed us to determine which journals not covered by BIOSIS Previews have a notable impact in biology. Such an analysis is important for individual scientists, libraries, professional societies and funding organizations. This analysis illustrates the benefit of searching multiple databases for more accurate article retrieval in biology.

Available from: <http://www.istl.org/09-summer/refereed2.html>

Abstracts only

1. Robins D et al. **Consumer health information on the Web: the relationship of visual design and perceptions of credibility**

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 10];61(1):13-29

Consumer health information has proliferated on the Web. However, because virtually anyone can publish this type of information on the Web, consumers cannot always rely on traditional credibility cues such as the reputation of a journal. Instead, they must rely on a variety of cues, including visual presentation, to determine the veracity of information. This study is an examination of the relationship of people's visual design preferences to judgments of credibility of information on consumer health information sites. Subjects were asked to rate their preferences for visual designs of 31 health information sites after a very brief viewing. The

sites were then reordered and subjects rated them according to the extent to which they thought the information on the sites was credible. Visual design judgments bore a statistically significant similarity to credibility ratings. Sites with known brands were also highly rated for both credibility and visual design. Theoretical implications are discussed.

Available from: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/122615437/abstract>

2. Asadi M, Shekofteh M. **The relationship between the research activity of Iranian medical universities and their web impact factor**

The Electronic Library Year [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 6];27(6):1026-43

The Altavista search engine was chosen because of its advanced search facilities for counting links and having a wider scope of academic web sites than other search engines. It was searched for determining the number of pages, in-links and self-links of 42 web sites of Iranian medical universities. The Web Impact Factor (WIF) was calculated by two formulas and the relationship between the two grades of universities (WIF and ISI) was calculated by using the Spearman's correlation coefficient.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/02640470911004101>

3. Bunnett B *et al.* **The National Library of Medicine/Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries (NLM/AAHSL) Leadership Fellows Program: a year in review**

Journal of Library Administration [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 4];49(8):869-79

The National Library of Medicine/Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries (NLM/AAHSL) Leadership Fellows Program was created to provide training and mentorship to potential library directors. The program's constituent parts, site visits, mentoring, online classes, and Capstone events, are described. The program has been successful in imparting these skills to its participants; 18 of the first 35 fellows have been promoted since they completed the program, 11 of whom have been named directors at AAHSL libraries. The NLM/AAHSL program ensures that the impending retirement of many members of the current cadre of academic health sciences library directors will not result in a leadership vacuum.

Available from: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a917374916~db=all?jumpType=alert&alertType=new_issue_alert,email

4. Stankus T, Spiegel SE. **The SLA DBIO 100 poll: 100 journals voted by SLA'S Biomedical and Life Sciences Division as the most influential over the last 100 years**

Serials Review [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 3];35(4):202-12

An expert opinion poll of the members of the BioMedical and Life Sciences Division (DBIO) of the Special Libraries Association (SLA), conducted on the occasion of the SLA's Centennial (Washington, DC, June 14 - 17, 2009), identified 100 journals across three major categories (Clinical Medicine and Allied Health Sciences, Journals Primarily Reporting Molecular and Cellular Biology, and Journals of Natural History) as the most influential over the last 100 years. The Top Ten, containing winners from all three of these groups, were also named, as were a "Journal" and a "Publisher" of the Centennial.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2009.08.012> [Science Direct]

5. Valkimadi PE *et al.* **Increasing dominance of English in publications archived by PubMed**

Scientometrics [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 3];81(1):219-23

English is becoming the international language in numerous fields of human civilization. We sought to evaluate the extent of use of English in the field of biomedical publications. We searched in PubMed for the number of articles written in the 57 indexed languages, during each one of the four past 10 year periods. The extent of use of English as the publication language of articles included in PubMed has gradually risen from 62.3% of the total number of indexed articles between 1967-1976, to 74.0% between 1977-1986, 83.4% between 1987-1996, and reached 89.3% in the period between 1997-2006. The percentage of articles written in each one of the other languages was less than 1.6% for the period of 1997-2006. Apart from English, only the percentage of articles written in Chinese has risen between 1967-1976 and 1997-2006 (from 0.05% to

1.49%). In conclusion, the dominance of English in biomedical publications archived by the most commonly used database is impressive and increasing. This fact may have several consequences, favourable or not, in various aspects of scientific production.

Available from: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/d0697033q731j8ku/?p=24a6117f4a604652b80a4a656fa169cd&pi=13>

6. Vieira ES, Gomes JANF. **A comparison of Scopus and Web of Science for a typical university**

Scientometrics [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 December 3];81(2):587-600

For many years, the ISI Web of Knowledge from Thomson Reuters was the sole publication and citation database covering all areas of science thus becoming an invaluable tool in bibliometric analysis. In 2004, Elsevier introduced Scopus and this is rapidly becoming a good alternative. Several attempts have been made at comparing these two instruments from the point of view of journal coverage for research or for bibliometric assessment of research output. This paper attempts to answer the question that all researchers ask, i.e., what is to be gained by searching both databases? Or, if you are forced to opt for one of them, which should you prefer? To answer this question, a detailed paper by paper study is presented of the coverage achieved by ISI Web of Science and by Scopus of the output of a typical university.

Available from: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/93221x3756287663/?p=24fe7efc483c4a68a30a18959833d660&pi=19>

7. Barrett FA. **Connecting older adults to quality health information on the internet: a selective annotated bibliography**

Reference Services Review [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 1];37(4):451-62

The purpose of this paper is to provide an annotated listing of studies that focus on older adults and, second, to describe methods by which librarians can provide the necessary tools needed to identify quality web sites that provide reliable health information found on the internet. Individuals are taking more interest in their own health care. The internet is becoming an increasingly important and influential source of health information for the public. Unlike some of the traditional approaches to acquiring health information in the past, the internet is accessible 24/7 to anyone who owns a computer and has an internet connection...

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00907320911007047>

8. Kanyengo CW. **Contextualising library and information policies for health-care delivery in Zambia**

Library Review Year [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 November 4];58(9):685-9

Purpose – The paper highlights the need for grounding library and information policies within the environment they operate. The purpose of this paper is to argue for the grounding of health library and information policies within the health sector context. Design/methodology/approach – The paper is an opinion piece which discusses the importance of grounding library and information policies in the national health sector strategic plans. Findings – A comprehensive and structural approach to improving access to health information as part of the overall priorities in the health sector requires concrete policies, strategies and services to be put in place at all levels of the national health system. Practical implications – The paper offers insights into how to influence the formulation and eventual implementation of a national policy for library and information services in the health sector.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00242530910997964>

9. Veinot TC. **Interactive acquisition and sharing: understanding the dynamics of HIV/AIDS information networks**

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 November 4];60(11):2313-32

HIV/AIDS information is an important resource for people affected by the disease, particularly information that they obtain from other people. Although existing studies reveal that people with HIV/AIDS (PHAs) rely extensively on personal relationships for HIV/AIDS information, they explain little about how this happens as

a social process. To investigate how PHAs and their friends/family members acquire and share network-mediated HIV/AIDS information, semistructured, in-depth interviews were conducted in three rural regions of Canada. Interviews were carried out with 114 PHAs, their friends/family members, and health care and service providers. A network solicitation and chain-referral recruitment procedure was used to delineate HIV/AIDS information networks for participants. Interview data were analyzed qualitatively and compared to Haythornthwaite's (1996) concepts of network-mediated information processes and Talja and Hansen's (2006) collaborative information behavior framework. Findings revealed that participants obtained HIV/AIDS information from their networks through five interactive processes: joint seeking, tag-team seeking, exposure, opportunity, and legitimation. The results of this study advance information behavior theory by pointing to the interactive character of information behavior and introducing new concepts to describe everyday life collaborative information behavior. This research also demonstrates the extensive interplay between health information exchange and the sharing of emotional support. The insights emanating from this study suggest that health information practice might benefit from a focus on program strategies such as building information network capacity, developing collaborative information retrieval systems and relationship-building, in addition to the more traditional library-related concerns of reference encounters, collections, and institutional Web sites.

Available from: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/122499046/abstract>

10. Forster M. **“Search for health”: developing a credited module in health information skills**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):160-72

The importance of Information Literacy (IL) has been widely recognized within the health professions. The emergence of evidence-based practice and corresponding problem-based and evidence-based teaching techniques to develop the appropriate skills and approach in health professionals has resulted in a need for effective information skills training in the health sciences academic environment. However, librarians have often struggled to establish themselves within academic structures in ways that formally acknowledge the importance of such skills and allow sufficient time and resources to plan effectively. In response to a proposal from its librarian, the School of Community Health and Social Care within the faculty of Health and Human Sciences invited Thames Valley University Library Services to develop a compulsory 10 credit information skills module for two degree courses. The librarian and colleagues had the challenge of conveying the context of Health Information Literacy, the factual information required, and the searching and appraising skills necessary in a cogent, coherent, and interesting module. Practical considerations of staff time management and other resourcing issues had to be analyzed and assessed. An evaluation of the librarian's existing and potential roles in the promotion of Information Literacy is on-going.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144698>

11. Thomas J, Gosling C. **An evaluation of the use of “guides at the side” web-based learning activities to equip students in health sciences and nursing with information literacy skills**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):173-86

The Open University offers a range of health related programs, including the pre-registration nursing diploma and a foundation degree in health and paramedic sciences. It is a requirement for students on these courses that they develop skills in finding, accessing, and reviewing information. Library staff worked with academics to embed activities into these courses that assist students in developing information literacy skills. To overcome the necessity of providing extensive instructions in print with students having to shift constantly from print to screen, the decision was taken to develop a series of “guide at the side” activities. The instructions would appear in the “instruction pane” on the left-hand side of the screen and the website or database that the students have to use would appear on the right-hand side in the “database pane.” Surveys of students on two first-level courses provide insight into how effective and enjoyable they found this method of learning. These two courses are compulsory in the pre-registration nursing diploma and in the foundation degree in health and paramedic sciences. Results show that the majority of students found this method of teaching effective and enjoyable.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144638>

12. Otter M et al. **Using wikis and peer evaluation to teach medical students how to find and assess evidence based resources: a pilot study**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):187–205

During their first two years at Leicester Medical School, undergraduate students observe two patients and submit a 10,000 word dissertation on the medical condition, treatment, and social context of the patient. To support this, in the students' second semester, Information Librarians at the University of Leicester run embedded teaching sessions showing the students how to find information for good medical evidence, using a range of online databases and information resources. Wikis are web 2.0 tools which facilitate group work, sharing, and reflection. Information librarians experimented with using a wiki and peer evaluation to engage the students in the learning process. This article discusses how the wiki was created, and the issues encountered. It also explains the students' assignment and how peer evaluation was integrated into the teaching session. The results are compared with another cohort of students who were learning the same information without using a wiki or any peer evaluation. This paper reflects on the elements that were successful, changes that can be made in the future, and how the students responded to this method of learning. Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144601>

13. Dale P, Cheshir K. **Collaboration between Librarians and Learning Technologists to enhance the learning of health sciences students**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];5(2):206-18

Collaboration between Librarians and Learning Technologists at Bournemouth University (BU) has been stimulated and cemented by Pathfinder funding from the Higher Education Academy. This paper will consider four case studies collected as part of the eRes Project that describe the use of Web 2.0 technologies in the School of Health and Social Care at BU. The project aimed to enhance the student learning experience in an increasingly electronic environment. This was achieved by developing and disseminating innovative pedagogical frameworks, bringing together learning activities and academically led quality e-resources within the unit of study. An e-reading strategy which encompasses models for resource discovery and e-literacy was developed, drawing on the experiences and findings of the case studies. Issues considered in this paper will include accessing academic electronic reading materials and using a social bookmarking tool integrated within BU's virtual learning environment with students studying away from the main campus. Additionally, the paper will consider how technology can be used to motivate students, especially in large groups and how it can be used to engage students with a subject perceived as "dry" or "difficult." The rich possibilities of health science materials can be exploited more fully using new technologies embedded within the curriculum.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144752>

14. Vaska M. **Results of a user survey to determine needs for a health sciences library renovation**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):219-234

The Health Sciences Library (HSL) at the University of Calgary serves the faculties of Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Nursing, and is the library for the staff, physicians, and patients of the Foothills Hospital. In August 2008, HSL was approached by the Faculty of Medicine requesting a significant portion of library space to accommodate an increase in undergraduate medical student enrollment. Despite initial concerns that the reduction of library space would be detrimental to all clients, the proposed changes actually benefited both parties involved. The Faculty of Medicine needed a lecture theatre, two 50-seat classrooms, and six small group rooms; whereas the library required a renovation to better accommodate the technological demands of current students and to provide a new learning-conducive environment for future generations of students, faculty, healthcare providers, and patients. To ensure that the HSL renovation met the needs of our clients, a brief opinion survey of five open-ended questions was designed and administered via electronic mail to all staff, students, and faculty served by HSL. In all, 170 survey responses were received. While comments made supported key themes discovered from the literature, they also provided HSL with a new perspective, resulting in design changes to better meet clients' needs.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144677>

15. Kuhn I, Edwards-Waller L. **You can lead a horse to water... are clinical students getting the message about the library and information skills support that is available?**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):253-65

Cambridge University Library is the recipient of a grant from the Arcadia Trust to investigate issues and challenges in delivering academic library services in the digital era. One project under this auspice has been IRIS: Induction, Research and Information Skills, which attempted to map the information skills and needs of students at Cambridge University. The results of this study will be used to provide information in planning future services and facilities for students. Students were invited to complete an online survey asking about which online information resources they use most frequently, from whom they hear about new resources, and where they go for help with information-seeking. Librarians across the tripartite Cambridge system, in 60 college, department, and University libraries, were also surveyed with regard to what training, induction, and support they offered and to whom. This article will focus on the responses of 115 medical students who participated in the survey, accounting for 6.5% of the total survey responses. While acknowledging that student respondents were self-selecting, the results raise questions about how well the librarians' message is getting across and how librarians can better serve students in the digital age.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144832>

16. Wakeham M. **Health sciences librarians in academic libraries: a brief review of their developing role**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 27];15(2):266-72

Information relating to health has been gathered since ancient times. Physicians often gathered their own books which were sometimes donated to create early medical libraries. The explosion of information, the demands of qualification accrediting bodies and technological developments have also helped to promote the work of health libraries. The professionalization of health occupations has tended to move the health library support from hospitals into academic settings. Librarians are increasingly concerned with promoting their services and teaching patrons to use library resources. While some health sciences librarians see the availability of health information on the internet as a threat, to those that can see ways to exploit it, it may serve to enhance their role.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a916144729>

17. Levine-Clark M et al. **Collecting law and medical titles for general academic collections: what user statistics can tell us**

Collection Building [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 19];28(4):140-5

Abstract: Purpose – In order to better understand how collections are used, this study aims to present a large-scale analysis of usage patterns for non-core monographs in the collections of fourteen general academic libraries of varying sizes. Design/methodology/approach – Using Spectra Dimension, a collection analysis tool, this study compares use data from multiple academic libraries. Findings – It appears that general academic libraries are overinvesting in legal materials and perhaps underinvesting in medical materials.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContentItem.do?contentType=Article&contentId=1817405>

18. Gross M et al. **How can I tell you this? The developing discourse on HIV/AIDS in young adult novels**

New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 16];15(1):67-87

This bibliographic essay describes how information about HIV/AIDS is presented in young adult novels, published in English or translated into English, between 1981 and 2008. The content under consideration includes the presentation of the risk of infection that young people face, how people with HIV/AIDS are depicted in these novels, the presentation of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS in these narratives, and taking care of self and others when HIV/AIDS is a reality of life. The analysis demonstrates that a movement from

the depiction of HIV/AIDS as a problem of adult males to one that young people themselves may face is underway. At the same time people with HIV/AIDS continue to be divided into those who can be considered "innocent victims" and those who are not. In general, presentation of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS appears to be lessening in these works. Stigma represented by instrumental unreasonable fears (casual contact) is less prevalent in recent works as is stigma related to symbolic views influenced by associations with homosexuality and drug use.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a915853508>

19. Slater MD. **Newspaper coverage of cancer prevention: multilevel evidence for knowledge-gap effects** *Journal of Communication* [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 1]; 59(3):514-33

Prior research on knowledge-gap effects has focused on assessing individual-level differences in news exposure based on self-report of media use. Inferential limitations of this approach are addressed by testing the hypothesis that the relationship between education and cancer prevention knowledge will be moderated by regional differences in U.S. cancer-prevention news coverage. The study also tests the findings by N. Kwak (1999) suggesting that examines the importance role of attention to health news in predicting knowledge decreases as available information increases. Using representative newspaper samples to assess regional differences in cancer-prevention coverage, a representative probability sample to assess respondent education and cancer-prevention knowledge, and multilevel analyses of the relationship between regional coverage differences and knowledge of persons in those regions, support is found for both propositions the knowledge gap hypothesis. In addition, attention to health news appears to reduce knowledge differences associated with differences in the amount of media coverage.

Available from: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/122611085/abstract>

20. Maples L, Applin JL. **Stories that promote understanding of children with special needs: a look at autism spectrum disorders, Tourette syndrome, Down syndrome, and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity disorder** *Community & Junior College Libraries* [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 1];15(4):176-87

This article takes on the issue of understanding children with special needs by providing an annotated bibliography of stories about children with special needs. Four areas are addressed: autism spectrum disorders, Down syndrome, Tourette syndrome, and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity disorder. Each area is described with its typical characteristics. Then a list of books telling stories (as opposed to pure informational texts) helps both children and adults to understand and relate to children with these special needs.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a915271164>

21. Hawkins L. **Best practices for presentation of e-journal titles on provider web sites and in other e-content products**

Serials Review [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2009 October 1];35(3):159-61

As a result of inaccurate displays of journal metadata in e-content access tools and on Web sites, researchers and readers do not find the content they are seeking, and the full value of e-content services is not realized. A group will be formed later this year to develop a set of NISO best practices for presentation of e-journal titles, provision of correct ISSN information, and other basic bibliographic data on provider Web sites and in other e-content products.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2009.05.014>

Flashmobs and libraries



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Much is talked about library users diving deep into digital social networks, but does it have an impact on the real library? Usually not, apart from users hacking vigorously at library computer keyboards. In this issue I will not write on libraries using social networking, but on libraries abused by social networking...

Recently, the *Library Journal* kindly made us aware of a new social movement taking place in libraries: Flashmobs (1). According to Wikipedia a *flash mob* or *flashmob* is a large group of people who assemble suddenly in a public place, perform an unusual action for a brief time, and then quickly disperse. The term *flashmob* is generally applied only to gatherings organized via telecommunications, social media, or viral emails (2).

You may all know about *pillow fight flashmobs* in public places: in social networks such as Facebook, (mostly), young urban people conspire to meet at a certain time for the desired performance. Flashmobs may take place at traffic junctions, underground stations, or ... surprise, surprise ... at medical libraries. What will the mob do there? Sometimes they hold *silent dance parties* in order not to disturb the peace in the library. At the Carleton College library they gathered at an appointed time and place, and danced (silently) with headphones, listening to music synchronized to a starting signal (3). They were just looking for fun, enjoying themselves, making just these sort of things, which are prohibited by these stubborn librarians: noise, music, singing, dancing on desks to ghetto blasters, sweating in crazy dresses – all kinds of nonsense! Afterwards it was put on YouTube.

What is the motivation for flashmobs? Quite often, stress is mentioned, especially in the exam weeks. The extended library opening hours have made long nights of learning possible – stress may be bottled up. Looking for an outlet, the library is a perfectly suited victim. Firstly, as professors do, they force people to learn, learn, learn. And secondly, librarians are always saying “shshsh...”!

Libraries and stress prevention

But libraries are not always the bad guys, they have a lot to offer in terms of stress prevention:

- Usually they have sweets & coffee automated machines, as well as plenty of text books, even e-books which you could say is the best learning environment one could buy for money. The staff are well trained to be polite and competent, but not pushy.
- Some libraries do a lot more: for example, the Branch Library of Medicine, Münster, has a rest room, equipped with couches on which students may have a nap (4).
- The Medical Library of the University of Queensland, Brisbane, provides flexible furniture which can be transformed by users from “group furniture” to “individual furniture”. In this way, students can create their own library, suitable for their needs. The library defined different user groups, and offered special designed

spaces for each: spaces for extroverts, spaces for voyeurs, for introverts, etc. Since the refurbishment has been done, library usage has doubled (5).

- The Alvin Sherman Library, Fort Lauderdale, offers sophisticated services to help their students relax while preparing for final exams: *There is a 'Zen Zone', where students received free services such as yoga, guided meditation and massages. Other services include tutoring, reference help, resume help and a games room* (6).
- Would it be a good idea to offer a “stress prevention library disco” too? Really, I don’t know.

What should libraries learn from flashmobs?

Security Issues

Flashmobs are not altogether safe. Large gatherings of people have their own dynamics; as with football stadiums, railings may crash due to pressure, and mass panic may arise. For example, take a look at these two flashmobs arranged by US students in libraries: hundreds if not thousands of students gather “to have a flashmob rave on the night before finals... to help relieve stress” (7, 8). Considering how chaotic this could become, one could become anxious for students and libraries as well. It is quite difficult to know how to react – do you:

- get the police?
- trigger the fire alarm?
- make an evacuation call?
- just sit there and try to relax as it will end soon either way?

I hope that something like this will never happen at my library...

Marketing

On the other hand, flashmobs are ingenious tools for activating people. Maybe the library could use some of the underlying viral techniques for marketing their services. Think about services which badly need attraction, on polls, on demonstrations, on every kind of action where the library badly needs support from many people (e.g. if threatened by budget cuts or shut-down). Flashmobs (or Smartmobs) could be used for gathering interest, for gaining attention, for kick off services. A beautiful example of such a flashmob is the one by the students of the Medical Faculty of the Charité Berlin for celebrating the extension of the opening hours of the Central Medical Library (9). Why is it that libraries do not use the fascinating combination of videos, crowds, and music more often for marketing purposes? Wouldn't it be great to be for once just an incredible **cool** library?

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6. Rodriguez A. Library helps students relax during crunch time. In: *The Current* 2009 14 Apr. (URL: <http://tinyurl.com/lc2g9r>)
7. skyrepsol: “JMU East Campus Library flash mob rave (Complete highlights)”. 2009 7 Dec. (URL: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdfmO8iurCE>)
8. cackalacky789: UNC Chapel Hill UL Flash Mob Rave. 2008 9 Dec. (URL: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ruEMaDZWRcs>)
9. PublicFSI: “Länger ist besser – Flashmob”. 2009 18 June (URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TYyeHfm4_M)

Letter from the President



Suzanne Bakker

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Dear EAHIL members, dear Friends,

At the time of writing this letter the weather is rather cold and there is lots of snow in most parts of Europe causing problems to all travellers, be it by air, train or car. The International Programme Committee members were lucky to meet just before these extreme weather conditions in Lisbon on 14-15 December. Margarida Meira (Chair of LOC) and Isabel Andrade (chair of IPC) with their colleagues managed to arrange for a comfortable, efficient and very pleasant IPC meeting, hosted by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (see: <http://www.gulbenkian.pt/>). In less than 1.5 days of discussions the programme for the Conference in June was set, including an impressive Continuing Education schedule (thanks to the work of Patricia Flor and Noemia Canas). The results will be published by now on the conference website and registration is open. Please note the early bird registration fee will end on 31 March.

In February 2010 (on Friday 12th) the Executive Board will meet for its midwinter business meeting in Milan. Issues on the agenda will be the President's and the Treasurer's report 2009, a draft of the former will be published on the website and both reports will be presented to the General Assembly in June. A very positive outcome of 2009 is expected, now that the financial results of the Dublin workshop are known. Louise Farragher and her team did a very good job.

Being an association, EAHIL's aims are not to make money, but to promote medical and health related information (see 3. Objectives in the EAHIL Statutes), among which: *the training, education and mobility of health librarians and information officers in Europe and the improvement of professional skills and promotion of quality and standardisation in European health libraries.*

The EAHIL scholarship programme is one of the tools we use for EAHIL's aims and goals, funded by the positive results of conferences, workshops and the generous support of EBSCO. An important part of the work of our association takes place in the taskforces and special interest groups. These groups will meet in Lisbon and do not hesitate to contact the Chairs or secretaries if you are interested in meeting the group or joining them (<http://www.eahil.net/organization.htm#sub>). Economies in many countries are suffering from the financial crisis and many colleagues and their libraries are threatened by budget cuts or even worse. Please do contact EAHIL Board members if you think EAHIL can support by approaching governments or institutions and sending letters to ministers or directors about the value of medical libraries and professional library staff to support clinical, educational and research staff.

This year elections will take place: in April/May for the EAHIL Board and President and in November for the

Council. My second term as President will end this year and I must step down. Pirjo Rajakiili will have served 4 years in the Board (first term) and can be re-elected if she is willing to. The nomination committee (chaired by Sally Wood-Lamont) will be in charge of finding suitable candidates for the vacancies. You may contact me if you would like to get some background information about the tasks for the Board and Council.

For the Council elections the number of vacancies will be related to the number of members in each country. Maybe this is a good moment to persuade colleagues to join EAHIL. Promising conferences in Lisbon (June 2010) and Brussels (2012) and a workshop in Istanbul (2011) are convincing arguments, but the friendship among colleagues all over Europe (and beyond) is the best of all.

Current membership at the 1 January stands at 1447 members. The tables below shows each country and number of members.

I wish you all a happy and healthy 2010.

Albania	1
Australia	3
Austria	11
Belarus	2
Belgium	55
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	2
Croatia	9
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	21
Denmark	46
Estonia	8
Finland	69
France	77

Germany	41
Greece	16
Hungary	25
Iceland	8
India	1
Ireland	77
Israel	1
Italy	84
Latvia	41
Lithuania	10
Macedonia	1
Moldova	11
Netherlands	91
Norway	115
Poland	28

Portugal	54
Romania	21
Russian Federation	25
Saudi Arabia	1
Serbia & Montenegro	4
Slovak Republic	5
Slovenia	14
South Africa	1
Spain	47
Sweden	91
Switzerland	35
Turkey	19
Ukraine	3
United Kingdom	253
USA	16

Thanks to Google's indexing of pdf's it was possible to make a separate search engine for the archive of the Journal of EAHIL including the *Newsletters to European Health Librarians*.

Direct link: <http://www.google.com/cse/home?cx=004308201683882109473:sr4ttmjipjc>

These results are also included in the general EAHIL Search engine,
<http://www.google.com/cse/home?cx=004308201683882109473:dhqs7laoiy8>

but I believe it is usefull to have this option to just search the archives of the Journal of EAHIL.

The Journal search is included in the EAHIL Toolbar of course. <http://eahil.ourtoolbar.com>
 Please have a look and test the search engine.

Let me know if you have any comments!
 Guus

News from EAHIL

News from the Public Health Information Group



Päivi Pekkarinen, Katri Larmo, Susan Thomas

[Photo by Jussi Männistö]

EAHIL Public Health Information Group
Meilahti Campus Library Terkko, Helsinki, Finland
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The EAHIL Public Health Information Group had a small group work meeting in Helsinki, Finland in November, in the context of the 80th Anniversary Seminar of the Finnish Research Library Association. The meeting was held at the Meilahti Campus Library Terkko: participants were the PHIG's Co-chairs Päivi Pekkarinen and Susan Thomas and also the PHIG's secretary Katri Larmo.

The agenda started with an important issue for our group to think about: as you all have seen on the PHIG discussion list (EAHIL-PUBH@NIC.SURFNET.NL), PHIG has been invited to become a partner to work with the WHO Global Health Library (GHL), especially the "Hot Topics" part of it (www.globalhealthlibrary.net). (See e-mail by Tony McSeán, Programme Management Officer, WHO on PHIG's discussion list, 22nd September 2009.) We are very delighted about the suggestion, but this is, indeed, an issue that requires the input from all our group members. Päivi and Sue have been negotiating with Tony regarding the GHL partnership and we shall keep you informed with more details as the discussions move on and when we have precise questions for you.

Another question which we will be asking PHIG members, is the topic our colleague Ivana Truccolo raised in the EAHIL Dublin 2009 Workshop: How can the Public Health Information Group better serve those who are interested in consumer health information? You will be getting an e-mail-enquiry about this matter soon.

There are some changes in the PHIG's homepage: the web page's links have been moved to the social bookmarking tool Delicious (http://delicious.com/EAHIL_PHIG). All PHIG and EAHIL members are invited to participate in updating the PHIG's Delicious links. Please contact Katri Larmo (katri.larmo@helsinki.fi) for a password and further information. Hopefully together we can collect and tag the best links relevant to our work in the public health information field.

At the Public Health Information Special Interest Group in Helsinki in June 2008, the meeting agreed to take action on a research area to explore the different definitions of public health as these are used by countries and organizations across Europe. Tomas Allen from the World Health Organization Geneva volunteered to lead this work. He invited members of EAHIL to share the definitions that either their own organization or the national public health organization in their country use. We would like to thank all respondents for their contribution. Some of the definitions received have now been added to the PHIG homepages (<http://www.eahil.net/PHIG-Projects.html>), and further definitions will be published shortly.

We wish all EAHIL members a very good 2010!

The University of Eastern Finland



Tuulevi Ovaska

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Starting on the 1st of January 2010, two Finnish universities, the University of Joensuu and the University of Kuopio, will merge to constitute the University of Eastern Finland. The University of Eastern Finland is one of the biggest universities in Finland. There are approximately 13,000 students and 3000 staff members on three campuses in the cities of Joensuu, Kuopio and Savonlinna. About 2200 new students are admitted each year.

There are four faculties in the University of Eastern Finland: the Faculty of Health Sciences, the Philosophical Faculty, the Faculty of Science and Forestry, and the Faculty of Social Sciences and Business. They offer teaching in more than 100 major subjects.

The Faculty of Health Sciences provides training for a variety of social welfare and health care professionals and researchers. Furthermore, molecular medicine and clinical research are used to develop disease diagnostics and new treatment methods. The prevention of chronic national diseases rests on the University's strong expertise in health sciences. The strengths in research are lifestyle choices, nutrition and health; trials and development of medicinal products; molecular medicine; and neurosciences.

	University of Eastern Finland	National proportion (%)
Students	14 557	8
Degrees	2 543	11
Publications	2 263	9
Staff (full-time equivalent)	2 863	9
University budget (1 000 euros)	135 695	9
Additional funding (1 000 euros)	73 676	10

Fig. 1. *Statistics of the University of Eastern Finland.*

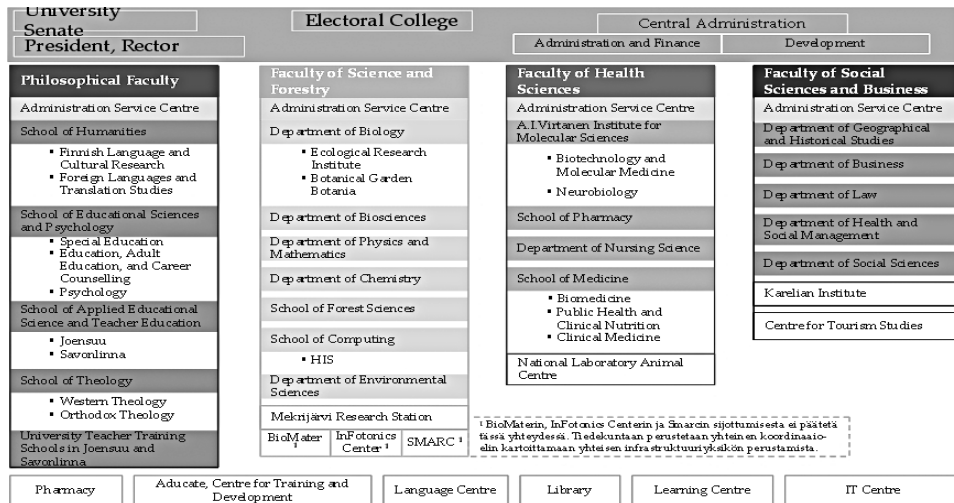


Fig. 2. Structure of the University of Eastern Finland.

The University of Eastern Finland is internationally well-connected and is involved in several international networks. Furthermore, the University’s teaching and research staff and students are active in participating in various mobility programmes.

For more information, see <http://www.uef.fi/english>

Fanny Ribes Cot has retired!



Fanny Ribes Cot, Library Director of the Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla since 1983 officially retired in October 2009. She has been at the forefront of electronic technology since its onset in Spain. Online information retrieval began in 1985 in her library and since then she has offered training in how to use electronic sources. With a hospital team of 2 medical doctors, 1 computer specialist and 1 librarian, she designed the Virtual Marquesa de Pelayo Library in 2000.

Fanny’s background is in Contemporary History; from that she drifted into librarianship. After her History degree in Cantabria University, she did her first library course. In 2000 she sustained her doctoral thesis: *Historia de las Bibliotecas Medicas. Biblioteca Marquesa de Pelayo: origen, evolucion y analisis documental (1929-1970)*.

In 1992 she received her Masters degree in Information Science in Barcelona University.

She has always been an active member of the Spanish Medical Library Group; in fact the first Spanish Medical Libraries Meeting was held in Santander in 1986, and she was the President. Fanny participated in the 1st European conference in Brussels in 1986 and has continued to represent her country in EAHIL since then as a member of the EAHIL Council. She was also a member of the Newsletter Editorial Board from 1986-2003. She regularly attended the EAHIL conferences and workshops as a member of the IPC, Chair of Sessions, a speaker and in 2004 organised the memorable EAHIL Conference in Santander, Spain.

When asked how it felt to be retiring, Fanny answered: “I am not worrying: the word retirement in Spanish is translated *Jubilacion!*” Indeed, all EAHIL members will want to wish Fanny a long and happy “jubilation” when we see her again in Lisbon!

Medical Library Association report for EAHIL



Bruce Madge

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It is always an interesting exercise writing this column for publication 2 months into the future. The election for MLA President Elect and the Board of Directors has just taken place and the MLA Annual Meeting in May is rushing towards us rapidly. I have just heard from Carla at MLA HQ that Gerry Perry has been elected President Elect for 2010-2011 but have no details as yet of the Board of Directors. As always I urge you to consider going to Washington D.C. in May as it looks to be a great meeting with plenty of opportunities for learning and networking with U.S. colleagues.

Other recent events include the fact that the November/December *MLA News* is online for MLA members. This issue features a Technology column on radio frequency identification (RFID), asks the question *Are library schools teaching what the next generation of librarians needs to know?* and there is also an Internet Resources column on childhood vaccines. You can also discover the new association management system (AMS) through the MLA Connections blog. Take a look at what it is doing to transform MLA's processes.

There are now a number of e-learning courses available to members. The most recent is *Influence for Medical Librarians*. This course will teach you how influence is about making it easier for other people to say yes by earning their trust and respect and not through unsavory behavior. Through a series of interactive writing exercises and online group discussion, you will learn how to use positive concepts to impact the success of your medical library and your career.

MLA's Ad Hoc Committee for Advocating Scholarly Communication has released a new slide show: *NIH Public access policy: overview for librarians*. The committee developed this resource in response to the feedback it received from members who took the Autumn 2008 survey on the NIH Public Access Policy. The slide show provides a template of information that can be modified for individual use, and is provided as both a PowerPoint presentation and PDF files depending on your needs. The MLA Online Resume Clinic has recently launched! Members can visit MLANET for expert review of their resume and interviewing tips.

All MLA'09 plenary and business sessions plus the NLM update were recorded to video with synchronized slides this year and are available as FREE downloads (Quicktime *.mov files) to MLA members. From saving hospitals thousands of dollars per year to saving patients' lives, hospital librarians help fulfill many mission-critical roles in today's hospital. The executive summary *Vital pathways for hospital librarians: addressing the hospital's information and training needs* describes critical roles for hospital librarians from a white paper to be published in the October 2009 *Journal of the Medical Library Association*. More details are available at <http://www.mlanet.org/resources/vital/index.html>

So you see there is a lot going on and it is well worth considering joining MLA for all the useful and interesting information you can access. Also the next Annual Meeting in Washington promises to be a great event to attend and it is not so far as Hawaii!



Giovanna F. Miranda

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Dear Colleagues,

There is little encouraging news on scientific publications. *The Lancet* has published an editorial on the quality of medical journals stating that *the overall quality of science journals and journal editing, despite a few exceptions, seemed to be static or even worsening* (Lancet. 2009;374:950). Moreover, more than 20% of medical articles have a “guest” or “honorary” author and nearly 8% have a “ghost” author, and journals are not doing enough to tackle the problem (BMJ. 2009;339:652).

Regarding the disclosure of conflict-of-interest, a study on the accuracy of its disclosure reported by physicians found that there is a high rate of nondisclosure (N Engl J Med. 2009;361:1466). The International Committee of Medical Journals Editors (ICMJE) encourages all journals that are not members of ICMJE to adopt their new disclosure form which asks authors to disclose four types of information including any financial association involving their spouse or their children under 18 years of age (Lancet. 2009;374:1395).

Giovanna F. Miranda

Journal issues

Since the Journal of November 2009, the following journal issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received:

Volume 26 Issue 4

Grant MJ. Search, strategy, policy and provision. Editorial. p.259.

Smith S, Duman M. The state of consumer health information: an overview. p. 260-278.

This review provides an overview of the current state of consumer health information in the UK. It examines the changing roles of information producers, providers and users, exploring the impact of health literacy and new technologies.

Kamel Boulos MN, Toth-Cohen S. The University of Plymouth Sexual Health SIM experience in Second Life®: evaluation and reflections after 1 year. p. 279-288.

This paper reports an evaluation of a sexual health project in Second Life, designed to provide education about sexually transmitted infections, prevention of unintended pregnancy and promotion of equalitarian sexual relationships.

Davies K. Quantifying the information needs of doctors in the UK using clinical librarians. p. 289-297.

The main objective of this paper is to determine the frequency of doctors' clinical information needs using Clinical Librarians as data collectors.

Publications and new products

Barley EA, Murray J, Churchill R. Using research evidence in mental health: user-rating and a focus group study of clinicians' preferences for a new clinical question-answering service. p. 298-306.

The aim of the study is to describe needs and preferences for a mental health clinical question-answering service designed to assist this process.

Beecroft C, Booth A, Otter ME, Keen C, Lynch C. Supporting 'Best Research for Best Health' with best information. p. 307-315.

The article seeks to identify areas where NHS library and information staff can become involved in supporting the research process.

McSean T, Jakobsson A. The open access Association? EAHIL's new model for sustainability. p. 316-321.

The objective of this article is to describe the governance structure and a business model for the European Association for Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL) which will be economically sustainable in the medium term and implementing new revenue streams to sustain the Association's activities.

Stieda V, Bačić M. Sharing the cost: health information licensing programmes in Canada. p. 322-330.

The aim of the article is to provide a structured and descriptive account of Canadian initiatives that focus primarily on licensing health-related information to post-secondary education institutions, hospitals, libraries and related organisations in the health sector.

Books review

Library Mashups. Exploring new ways to deliver library data. Ed. Engard NC. Facet Publishing, London (UK), 2009; ISBN: 978-1-85604-703-6; £29.95 (price to CILIP members £23.96). The book helps libraries keep their website dynamically and collaboratively up-to-date. The areas covered are: mashing up library websites and catalogue data; maps, pictures, and videos.

The Google generation: are ICT innovations changing information seeking behaviour? Eds. B. Gunter, I. Rowland, D. Nicholas. Chinosis Publishing, Cambridge (UK), 2009; ISBN-13: 978 1 84334 557 2; £47.00, p. 220 paperback. This book provides comprehensive analyses on the evolving nature of information search behavior. It examines original and secondary research evidence from international sources to determine whether there is a younger generation of learners who are adopting different styles of information search behaviour from older generations as a function of their patterns of use of online technologies.

Papers review

Google Books shrinks its ambitions.

Information World Review. 2009; Issue 261:2.

Clicks versus copyright.

Venkatraman A. Information World Review. 2009; Issue 259:12.

Uniform format for disclosure of competing interests in ICMJE journals.

Comment. Lancet. 2009;374:1395.

Accuracy of conflict-of-interest disclosures reported by physicians.

Okike K et al. N Engl J Med. 2009;361:466.

More than 20% of medical articles have a "guest" author.

Godlee F. BMJ. 2009;339:652.

Are medical journals getting better-or worse?

Editorial. Lancet. 2009;374:950.

An examination of social tagging interface features and functionalities. An analytical comparison.

Shiri A. Online Information Review. 2009;33:901.

PubMed Instruction for medical students: searching for a better way.

Tuttle BD et al. Medical Reference Services Quarterly. 2009;28:199 .

Developing a holistic model for digital library evaluation.

Zhang Y. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 2010; 61:88.

Optimal results: what libraries need to know about Google and search engine optimization.

Cahill K, Chalut R. The Reference Librarian 2009;50:234.

New journals and book series

Therapeutic Hypothermia. The Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. announces a new online open access peer-reviewed journal, which will begin publication in February 2010, focusing on advancing the understanding of therapeutic hypothermia and its applications in cardiology and neurotrauma.

www.liebertpub.com

News

Conflict of interest disclosure. Editors at leading medical journals have agreed to adopt a new standard conflict of interest disclosure form. The disclosure form, drafted by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), prompts authors for information regarding financial relationships – such as board membership, consultancy, expert testimony, honoraria and stock options – and potentially conflicting financial relationships among spouses and children under age 18.

<http://www.icmje.org/format.pdf>

http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf

The Swedish Research Council's OA-mandate. The Swedish Research Council now requires researchers to publish their material so as to make it available to all. The public and other researchers will have free access to all material financed by public means.

<http://www.vr.se/inenglish/fromus/news/newsarchive/news2009/news2009/theswedishresearchcouncilrequiresfreeaccessstoresearchresults.5.227c330c123c73dc586800012074.html>

Vooks. A vook is a new innovation in reading that blends a written book, video and the power of the Internet into a single, complete story. It is possible to read the book, watch videos that enhance the story, and connect with authors and friends through social media all on one screen, without switching between platforms.

Vooks are available in two formats: as a web-based application you can read on your own computer and as a mobile application for reading wherever you go.

www.vook.com

Information sources... web based

The ClinicalStudyResults.org. This database is a web-based repository for clinical study results in standardized format. It will make available clinical trial results for many marketed pharmaceuticals and it is designed as a key tool to provide information to practicing physicians and their patients.

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

Foodsafety.gov. This site is the gateway to food safety information provided by government agencies. It provides consumers with up-to-date information on food safety, food recalls and food poisoning, moreover reports on foodborne illness and information on preventing such illnesses and educational materials.

<http://www.foodsafety.gov>

Forthcoming events

eagle-i Consortium. This project funded by a \$15 million grant from the National Institutes of Health's National Center for Research Resources, aims to centralize catalogs of reagents, cell and tissue banks, and model organism lines. The consortium will erect an internet-based portal that researchers can use to search for resources available at each of the nine participating institutions. An informational website will be online by December, with catalogs compiled and added over the course of the next two years.

<http://www.the-scientist.com/blog/display/56129/>

News from editors

Thieme. The publisher, in collaboration with the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), has made **primary chemistry data accessible worldwide**. Primary data is scientific data gathered from experimental measurements. In the field of chemistry, such data is accumulated by a variety of analytical, spectroscopic or computer simulation methods. From now on, primary data will be registered and made available online via the Thieme eJournals website using digital object recognition in the form of Digital Object Identifiers (DOI). This will enable scientists to easily locate research articles, including accompanying data, and make enhanced use of the scientific content.

Thieme have **re-launched their site thieme.com**. In addition to its new look and expanded functionality, thieme.com includes dynamic video interviews as well as a regularly updated "Latest News" section. The "Resources" pages provide individualized information that caters to the specific needs of authors, students, instructors, librarians and others. The streamlined design of the site allows easy access to journals and Thieme-produced web-based services, such as the Thieme E-book Library, Thieme-connect and WinkingSkull.com.

<http://www.thieme.com>

http://www.thieme.de/connect/en/services/press-release/tc_oct_06_09.html

NPG. The Nature Publishing Group offers remote searching of the nature.com platform via nature.com OpenSearch. The new service allows application software to query nature.com, and returns results in a machine-readable format that can be reused and redisplayed.

Nature Archive. The complete archive is available online in collections that can be tailored for libraries. The archive is offered as three major collections, containing over 400,000 articles: November 1869 - December 1949 (180,000 articles), January 1950 - December 1986 (200,000 articles), January 1987 - December 1996 (37,000 articles).

Content published more recently can be purchased as single years or as customizable packages.

<http://www.nature.com>

<http://www.nature.com/opensearch>

Burgundy Information Services announces that they are now exclusively representing World Scientific Publishing Group in Scandinavia and Eastern Europe with immediate effect.

http://www.burgundyservices.com/pdf/OCT_2009_WS.pdf

BioMed Central has teamed up with **AuthorMapper** and **SpringerExemplar**.

AuthorMapper is an online tool for visualizing scientific research, which enables document discovery based on author locations and geographic maps. Integrating content and mapping technology allow the exploration of patterns in scientific research, identifying new and historic literature trends, discovering wider relationships and locating other experts in research fields.

SpringerExemplar shows how a particular term or phrase is used in peer-reviewed, published literature and how to see the context in which different keywords are used within the full text of BioMed Central's articles.

<http://authormapper.com/about.aspx>

<http://springerexemplar.com/>

Fortcoming events

23-26 February 2010, Rome, Italy

Paradigms and conceptual systems in KO

ISKO 2010 conference

For further information: <http://www.iskoi.org/ocs/index.php/int/rome2010>

23-26 February 2010, New Delhi, India

ICDL International conference on digital libraries

For further information: <http://www.teriin.org/events/icdl>

28 March, 2010, Milton Keynes, UK

ECIR 2010

32nd European conference on information retrieval

For further information: <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/events/ecir2010/>

26-28 April 2010, Trondheim, Norway

emtacl10

Emerging technologies in academic libraries international

For further information: <http://www.ntnu.no/ub/emtacl/>

25-28 May 2010, Chania, Crete, Greece

QQML2010

2nd international conference on qualitative and quantitative methods in libraries

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

27-29 May 2010, Leiden, The Netherlands

ECSP 2010

The 3rd European conference on scientific publishing in biomedicine and medicine

For further information: <http://www.lumc.nl/con/2009/>

7-11 June 2010, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Honouring heritage, inspiring innovation

Canadian Health Libraries Association Conference 2010

For further information: <http://www.chla-absc.ca/2010/index.html>

16-18 June 2010, Lisbon 2010, Portugal

Discovering new seas of knowledge: technologies, environments and users in the future of health libraries

12th EAHIL Conference

For further information: <http://www.eahil2010.org/en/index.php>

Giovanna F. Miranda



JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND LIBRARIES

formerly: NEWSLETTER TO EUROPEAN HEALTH LIBRARIANS

ADVERTISING RATES 2010

Print size & format	Black/White	Colour
Full page (A4)	€ 457	€ 571
3 page (landscape)	€ 336	€ 420

Print size & format	Black/White	Colour
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1/3 page	€ 207	€259

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A series discount of **10%** is available for a minimum of 4 ads booked at the same time. A **10%** discount is offered to Affiliated Members.

COPY DATES

The Newsletter is published in February, May, August and November. Copy is required not later than the first day of the month **before** publication (Jan 1, Apr , Jul 1, Oct 1).

SPONSORSHIP RATES

Prime positions for their advertisements are available to affiliated members (EUR 397 / year) who book space in four consecutive issues in return for a prominent acknowledgement of their support for the Newsletter. It is possible to extend the membership with the option of receiving address data for postal mailings (at an extra of EUR 100 to be paid with the membership fee). For further information on sponsorship, please contact the Supervisor (Suzanne Bakker, mailto: EAHIL@nic.surfnet.nl) of the Association's Secretariat.

AFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP

Affiliated membership may be granted to firms and institutional bodies active in the area of medical information, documentation, librarianship or close related areas. Affiliated members receive the newsletter, membership directory (usage for commercial mailing is not allowed!!) and get a reduction on advertisement fees. Address data for postal mailings can be purchased by affiliated members only, EUR 100 administration costs, to be paid in advance with the membership fee, for two mailings per year to EAHIL-members (the subject material of the mailing needs approval by the EAHIL Executive Board).

TECHNICAL DATA

Full page (A4)	210 mm wide x 297 mm height
1/2 page horizontal)	190 mm wide x 130 mm height
2/3 page (vertical)	125 mm wide x 262 mm height
2/3 page horizontal)	190 mm wide x 170 mm height
1/3 page (vertical)	59 mm wide x 262 mm height
1/3 page horizontal)	125 mm wide x 130 mm height

Process: common formats (preferentially PDF or Word) of electronic files (please check about acceptable formats). Color printing is possible; but should be agreed upon in advance with the editor.

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ELECTIONS FOR THE EAHIL PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Dear EAHIL member

The election for the EAHIL President (2011-2012) and Executive Board Members (2011-2014) will be open from the 10th of May until the 10th of June 2010.

The nomination procedures and the nomination form are to be published in Journal of EAHIL (2010 Feb issue, earlier edition see 2008;4(1):59-60) and the candidates will be presented in the May issue of the Journal of EAHIL 2010 due out May 5.

The elections will be done electronically through the Membership Database.

Instructions for voting

1. Go to EAHIL web <http://www.eahil.net/>;
2. Click on **Membership database**;
3. Login with your user id and password.

If you have forgotten your user id and password, click on the link *Forgot your password?* Type your email address to receive an email with your username and password. If the e-mail address in the database matches the address you typed in, you will get your user id and password by e-mail. If this does not work, send me an e-mail and I will update your e-mail address in the membership database. When I have updated your e-mail address the *Forgot your password* function will work.

4. Click on **Elections** and you will get a list of all current elections, i.e. EAHIL President and EAHIL Executive Board Members.

5. Click first on the election for EAHIL President and you will get the candidate list and information on the maximum number of votes you can cast. You can click on the candidate's name to get the address information for the candidate, for instance workplace and even a photo if the candidate has added his/her photo in the membership database. If you want to vote for a candidate you just check the checkbox after the candidate's name.

6. When you have checked the boxes for your candidate(s). Press the *vote* button.

If you have voted for fewer candidates than your maximum number of votes, you will be informed that you have chosen too few candidates. You can press *vote again* to proceed or check the boxes for more candidates and then press *vote*

7. Go back to the list over elections by clicking on Elections. Click then on EAHIL Executive Board Members and follow the same procedure (paragraph 5 and 6)

You can only vote once in each election!

If you have any problems, questions or find any errors please contact Arne Jakobsson E-mail: p.a.jakobsson@ub.uio.no

Arne Jakobsson on behalf of EAHIL election committee
EAHIL Past President

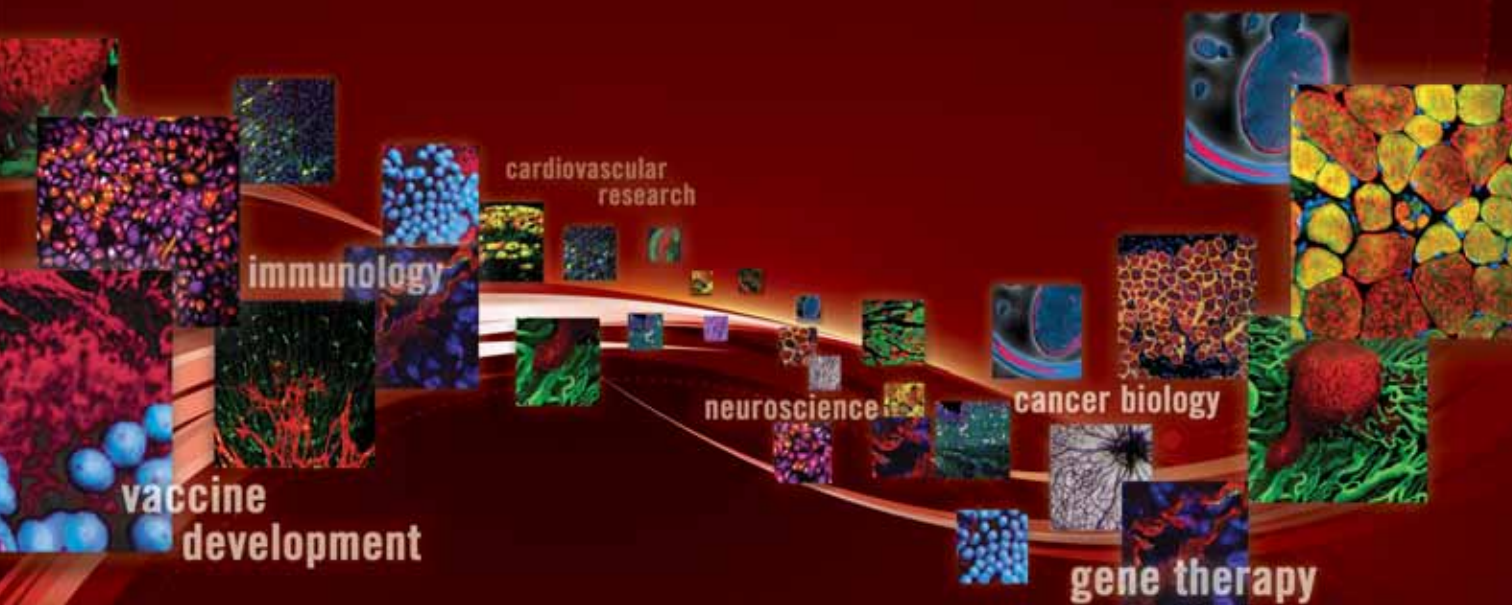


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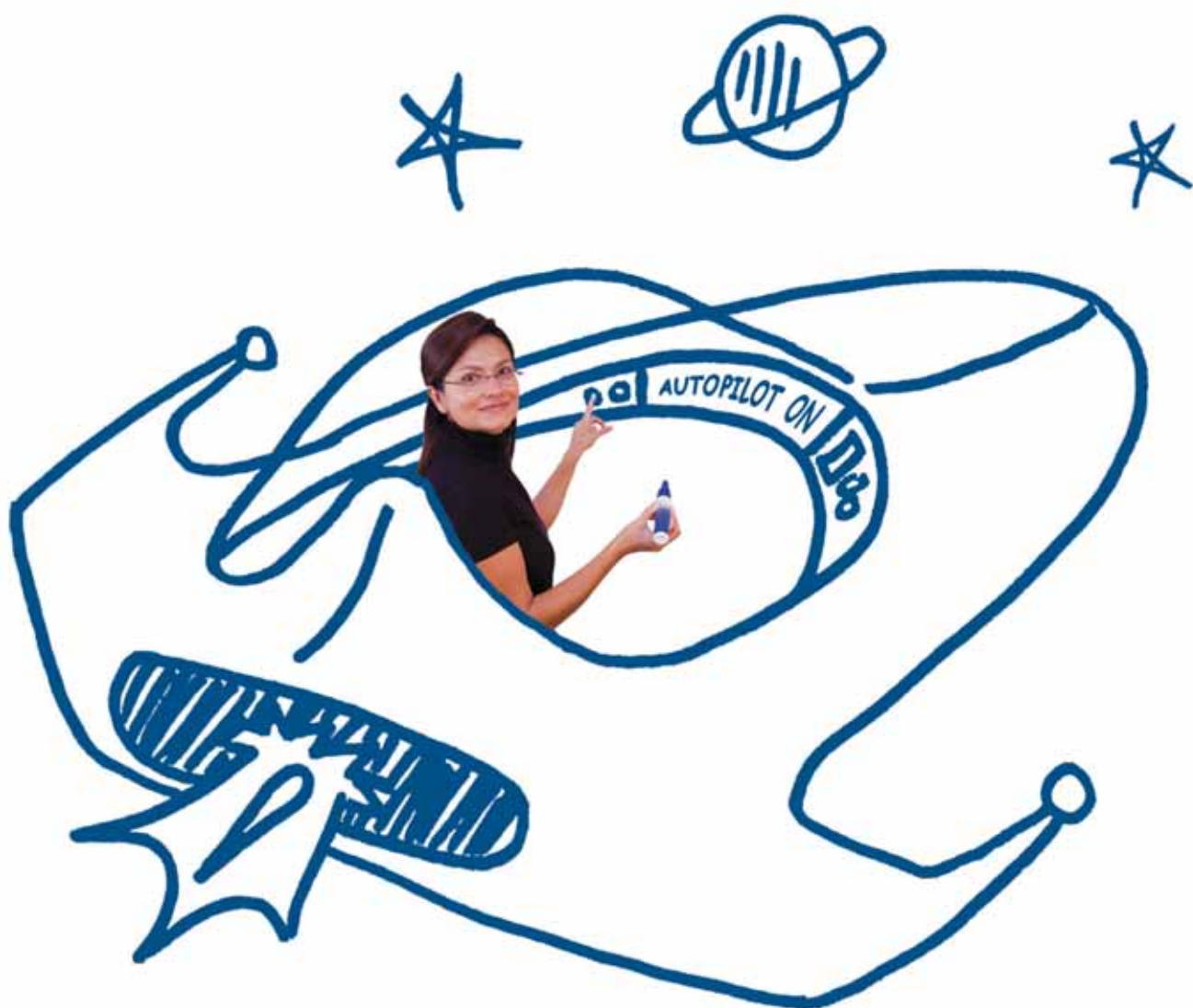
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