

Journal of EAHIL

Theme Issue

Memories from Helsinki
and

full texts of awarded
presentations and posters

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Editorial



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Hello Everyone,

Wasn't the 11th EAHIL Conference in Helsinki good? The Scientific and Social programme were excellent; in fact I did not hear anything but praise for whole Conference organization. The *Echo* team reformed again, comprising Aileen Wood, Susan Fairlamb and myself and we managed to produce four editions of the *Helsinki Echo*. The facilities given for the *Helsinki Echo* team were the best I remember and the biggest bonus of all was that we were given Liisa Salmi too! Liisa was an invaluable member of our team, offering advice, working extremely hard as an interviewer and proofreader and as an inside informant and writer on everything Finnish. It was a privilege to work with her. My thanks to Aileen and Susan who worked tirelessly to all deadlines and together with Liisa, a difficult job was made to look easy and become a pleasurable and professional occupation. Congratulations to Pirjo and Merja, Tuulevi, Katri and all the Helsinki Conference team for a memorable Conference. One extra note of thanks I would like to give is to Juha Huttunen, the computer engineer who was there whenever and wherever required, with a ready smile, solving technical problems promptly and very efficiently. Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the work of the Conference photographer, Jussi Mannisto, who provided most of the photos from Helsinki featured in this issue.

At the Helsinki Conference all members of the EAHIL Editorial Board were able to attend a lively and productive meeting held. We were pleased to note that the main changes we had made to the *Journal of EAHIL* during the previous year had met with widespread approval; namely the introduction of a new set of *Instructions to Authors* plus a *Checklist for Authors*, as well as introducing layout changes by grouping all the scientific articles at the beginning of each issue, and a new cover design.

We discussed further possible improvements and plan to emphasize the importance of presentation consistency, especially regarding requirements for *Keywords* and *Abstracts* with submitted articles. The Editorial Board also plans to reduce the type-size used in the journal to enhance presentation, and the styling throughout. Happily, *JEAHIL* continues to cover production costs and make a steadily-increasing profit.

After much discussion we decided that the themes proposed for 2009 would be:

1. Open access: today and tomorrow, Part 2;^(*)
2. Social media and collaborative networking in libraries;
3. The Dublin workshop;
4. Remodelling your library space in a digital world.

We look forward to receiving your contributions!

* We felt that as this was such a current and much-discussed subject we may have enough for 2 issues-November 2008 and February 2009.

Implementing EBLIP to stimulate professional development^(*)



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Abstract

Most librarians presented with the concept of evidence-based library and information practice (EBLIP) are positive and easily convinced of the benefits to the profession. This paper will present two approaches to using EBLIP to stimulate professional (scholarly) development. For the development of the critical appraisal of evidence, a journal club was initiated in October 2004 which has developed into a more stringent and objective critical appraisal exercise including the use of a CRiSTAL checklist. On the side of the production and publication of evidence, we have run two projects. Firstly, a qualitative research project using the method of “participant observation” to investigate the information searching behaviour and IT support needs of younger researchers. Secondly, we have attempted to use collaborative writing in the production of an article on library educational development. These approaches have shown the potential of in-house professional development activities as a way to learn new skills, possibly more cost effective compared to conferences or courses, and easier to tailor to local needs.

Key words: libraries; evidence-based medicine; information services.

Introduction

Most academic librarians presented with the concept of evidence-based library and information practice (EBLIP) are theoretically positive and fairly easily convinced of the benefits to the profession. However, when looking into the task of implementing EBLIP in your own library it is easy to feel overwhelmed, and feel that the work-process will be too time consuming. The aim of this paper is to inspire you and to demonstrate that you do not have to give up your “day job” to work with evidence-based methods.

There have been at least three earlier attempts to define the concept of EBL/EBP/EBLIP all of them having a

slightly different focus (1). Without going into detail about the different definitions, EBLIP allows for library professionals to bridge the gap between research and practice; building the library operation on published research in combination with librarian experience and knowledge of the local users.

Our journey into the realms of EBLIP really began in a more formal way about three years ago when we started a journal club at the library. We could say that the journey was well planned from the start, but that would be a deception. Instead, the itinerary developed as we went along; and where did we end up? Not at the final

^{*}Presented in a Plenary session at the 11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries

destination, but somewhere along the path towards an evidence-based library operation!

The Karolinska Institutet University Library (KIB) is the largest medical library in Sweden, catering to the medical information needs of the mother organization, Karolinska Institutet (KI). The Institute was founded in 1810 and is situated in the capital of Sweden, Stockholm. KI is in fact not only a medical university providing education for all types of medical professions, but also research intensive; KI is probably most well known abroad for being the awardee of the Nobel Prize in Physiology (or Medicine). The Institute has a staff of approximately 3500, of which around 2000 work as researchers (often combined with teaching), and some 7000 students. The library has a staff of 124 (of which 57 are librarians) working with all aspects of modern medical librarianship from e-books to 3D animations, at two library sites in Stockholm.

As background information, it can be noted that academic librarians in Sweden are not under pressure to do research and publish in scholarly journals in order to secure tenure or career advancement. It is definitely not a case of “publish or perish”! In addition, there are a very limited number of Swedish LIS journals to publish in. Despite this, there is a great deal of professional interest in Sweden to describe and present library developmental projects in the form of reports and conference papers.

This paper will present two general approaches to using EBLIP to stimulate professional development at our library, involving:

1. development of the critical appraisal skills of the library staff;
2. production and publication of evidence.

The work with our journal club – which has been published in a Swedish LIS journal called *InfoTrend* (2) – will demonstrate an effort to increase communication with the different library user groups, and gather information about their needs and ideas, part of which has been published in the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* (3). Finally, we shall describe our efforts to support the scholarly writing process in the library, the product of which has been published in *InfoTrend* (4).

Approaches to EBLIP

A journal club to appraise the evidence

The concept of a journal club can be used for learning

critical appraisal skills, while at the same time allowing the staff to get acquainted with the most important journals and authors in the field. There are other models for running a journal club but our club has more idiosyncratic aspects (5, 6).

Firstly, actual literature is scanned for suitable articles, avoiding opinion pieces. Secondly, we try to cover the six domains of EBLIP according to Crumley and Koufogiannakis as well as trying to take into account what is a “hot topic” in our local library environment (7). The authors make the final choice and then the staff are informed about time and place. The staff are allowed about two hours to study the publication *during working hours*. The club takes place about every six weeks, and usually 6-14 staff turns up to the one hour club which we try to make inclusive, not exclusive, and by varying topics we manage to catch different members of staff in the journal club net! The background analysis is usually done by the authors.

The club is intensive and process driven; and anyone can comment as we follow our templates and evaluate:

- *the quality of the journal generally* (Is the journal peer-reviewed? In which databases is the journal indexed? Does the journal have an impact factor and how does it rank within the subject category according to Journal Citation Reports?);
- *the type of publication* (Is it primary, secondary or tertiary?);
- *the authors* (What is the author’s professional background and affiliation? Has the author published earlier and if so, in which areas?);
- *the impact of the research* (Has the article been cited in a citation index or Google Scholar? Has the article been evaluated in Faculty of 1000?);
- *the domain of EBLIP* (To which of the six domains of EBLIP does the research belong and what type of study design has been used, both according to Crumley and Koufogiannakis);
- *the robustness of content* (How does the content stand up to critical appraisal – looking at objectives, design, setting, subjects, methods, main results and conclusions?);

- *the validity, reliability and applicability of the study* (How does the study stand up to the CRiSTAL check lists?;
<http://www.shef.ac.uk/scharr/eblib/use.htm> and
<http://www.shef.ac.uk/scharr/eblib/needs.htm>
 accessed on 27th March 2007);
- *the final belief* (Do we still believe in the study despite everything?) (8).

Generally speaking, we seem to have found a system that works in our local environment. The meetings are intensive as well as “short and sweet”. The staff look forward to the intellectual challenge which allows some relief from the more routine aspects of the job. In the journal club, we are not asking specific questions nor expecting the club to change practice, but this activity seems to provide an intellectual baseline upon which to build.

After the first year of journal club, we asked the participants if the club had influenced their everyday working practice. Many answered that it had, but not in a concrete way; although the professional literature seems to be addressed more often. However, the journal club has clearly affected two aspects of post-graduate teaching in the library. Firstly, LIS research articles are now included as teaching material. Secondly, the journal club approach is used in teaching about the post-publication evaluation of medical sciences (more or less following the list presented above, except for the evaluation of the robustness of content, etc.)

Finally, the authors are also gradually changing their perspective on evidence as being hierarchical in nature (as in evidence-based medicine) to being, firstly, a spectrum of evidence with meta-analysis and systematic reviews and secondly, good qualitative research at the other end of the spectrum (9).

Creating a plan for continuous feedback and improvement of library operations and services – producing the evidence through the Palpus program

The fact that library users visit the physical building to a lesser degree, and instead make use of the virtual library, means less opportunities for librarians and users to communicate about library operations and services. In order to counteract this, the Palpus program was created.

The objectives of the program were:

- to find out about customer needs when it comes to library services, and changes to these needs;
- to get ideas for continuous development of library operations;

- to increase user knowledge and use of the full range of library competencies.

The program began in spring 2007 and was divided into two phases. Phase 1 included identifying methods of communication with three (of four) defined user groups: undergraduate students, PhD students and academic teachers. In phase 2, one of the proposed methods was applied to the user group, to collect information about the needs of this specific group and their library use. The fourth user group, the researchers, had been investigated earlier.

The undergraduate students were approached using two methods: presidents of the three student unions at the institute were interviewed, and a questionnaire was distributed to 6461 students. The questionnaire was answered by 1512 students (23%) and it yielded a wealth of information about how the undergraduate students perceive library services, and about their needs and priorities. Student views concerned many practical things in and about the library, like opening hours, silent reading rooms, lack of group study rooms, and problems with photo copying. In addition to this, students addressed the question of how they were treated by the librarians. For example, some students perceived some librarians as being disinterested in assisting with queries, not having enough time for the individual student, and not being knowledgeable enough.

Approximately 200 PhD students each year take the course on scientific publication and communication called *Writing Science and Information Literacy* held by the library. They formed a natural target group to ask about what they need and want from the library, and how they perceive our services. A total of about 54 PhD students were asked at the end of the course about their *general* support needs from the faculty, and about their *specific* support needs from the library. The result confirmed many of the ideas that we already had concerning the needs of the PhD students, including the need for support in their academic writing, ranging from proof-reading to helping out with reference management or understanding and applying the instructions for authors from scientific journals. The PhD students also voiced the need for updates about databases or other relevant information sources, combined with information from the library as to which support you can expect as a PhD student.

Our contacts with the academic teachers gave us information both regarding their own needs and

regarding how well the needs of the students were met by the library. To gather information about these two groups, four librarians carried out structured interviews with 11 teachers. The interviews were recorded, and then typed up. The results complemented the information from the other three groups, but we were also able to identify specific needs for the academic teacher group. These were information literacy courses targeted at teachers, since some felt that students knew more about information searching than they did; tailor-made on site workshops for teachers, about copyright, etc; and also increased support functions in the library for “just in time” help.

To investigate the information behavior of biomedical researchers at the Karolinska Institute (and two other Swedish universities), a qualitative research project was initiated in 2005, to follow some researchers during their everyday working lives, and observe what they did, especially when it came to getting research information. The method of *participant observation* was used, as applied in ethnology, and two main questions were in focus during the observations (though not directly posed): 1) how do young researchers search for information and 2) what do they need in terms of IT-services or support? Participant observation is an explorative method (without hypothesis testing) in which the observer is part of the studied environment – talking, socializing, and having the same experiences as those being observed while constantly making notes. The project has given library staff invaluable insight into the every day life of the faculty at KI. The most important findings were a confirmation of what we already suspected; they had very little knowledge about library competencies; they had grown accustomed to being able to access everything they needed on their own computer and, if the specific information was not immediately accessible, they found something else to substitute it with. They also used Google for everything (3). This part of the program has already had two concrete effects on practice: firstly, the library web-site has been revised and updated to make it more user-friendly and secondly, new efforts are underway to bring librarians into the world of researchers rather than trying to bring researchers into the world of the librarians.

The results from above were also incorporated into the final Palpus report in order to form a complete picture of the four user groups. One reason for this is that users often have multiple roles, for example, a PhD student works as a researcher and also falls into the category of academic teacher as well.

Applying the results from Palpus to our practice

The Palpus program was an extraordinary effort to get evidence about the needs of the library users. We have now collected a large amount of information, and processed the ideas of the users into four lists of ideas/measures. The work will now transfer into an operational mode in the following way. Small (3-5 individuals) “customer communication groups” will be inaugurated which will be responsible for:

- taking the list of ideas/measures to the next stage of development, for example prioritizing what needs to be done;
- using the evidence-based practice process (when applicable) on important issues;
- suggesting well defined activities/projects to the library management;
- suggesting methods for evaluating these activities;
- continuing communication with the user groups, with the help of the same methods as above, or other/s of their choice.

The Palpus program has increased customer focus among the library staff, and has supplied the library with new contact persons, especially in the academic teacher and researcher groups. It has also made it clear that we have to try even harder to understand the rapidly changing communication and information searching habits – particularly of undergraduates – in order to be able to meet their future needs and expectations. To accelerate this process, a project investigating the learning styles, information and communication habits of 13-15 year olds has recently been initiated (February 2008). The project has begun with a literature study and, depending on the outcome of this, it will be followed up by a qualitative investigation with teenagers in the Stockholm region as respondents. It is hoped that this project will help us look more clearly to what may happen in the future.

Collaborative writing to publish the evidence

At KIB and other libraries, there is a need to reflect and write about practice. It is therefore important to think of ways of helping potential author librarians with an interest in written communication over the threshold into more scholarly writing.

The biggest barrier is perceived as time, and therefore originally the project was optimistically entitled “Speed Writing” in order to reflect the hope that the writing process would go quickly. However, this title evolved

during the course of the project to become “Collaborative Writing” and may finally land in “Writing Support”, since this seems to be a more realistic outcome of the effort. Others have worked with writing support in a library environment (10).

The project involved giving writing support to a member of staff who wanted to publish an article on the use of constructive alignment in the development of library education (4). The English summary from the finished article describes the educational development involved as follows:

The article describes the educational development of a 1 credit course in information literacy for post-graduate students who had started to do research in the field of nursing care. The concept of constructive alignment was used in course design and post-course evaluation and the hierarchical SOLO taxonomy was applied in the formulation and assessment of learning outcomes. The results indicate that the participants had probably reached higher levels of learning according to the taxonomy and therefore, educational intentions seem to have been achieved. Participants were generally pleased with the course. Teachers found the educational control gained through the use of constructive alignment, SOLO and relevant learning activities highly satisfactory. However, it was experienced as difficult to objectively and systematically grade the examination responses with regard to the taxonomy of learning outcomes. Questions concerning the strategic development of research library educational activities are also raised in the article.

At the start, Herron interviewed the potential author librarian in order to understand the nature of the project and what kind of writing support would be needed. It was clear that the writing process could be facilitated in a number of general areas:

- word processing;
- information retrieval;
- reference management;
- making figures;
- language correction;
- writing the English summary;
- help with the publication process.

There were also two areas that required some subject knowledge (i.e. educational development):

- mapping of the examinations against the SOLO taxonomy;
- getting feedback on the content of the text.

In the project, writing support was provided by the members of the user-education department, as well as the authors of this paper. The tasks were divided across the members of the team and support was provided in a synchronous and asynchronous fashion.

As a first example, in the case of information retrieval and reference management, support was provided by four members of the team who constructed search strings using the keywords and synonyms for constructive alignment, SOLO, learning outcomes and library. Twelve databases (ERIC, LISTA, PubMed, SSCI, CINAHL, Nordiskt BDI Index Swedish, PsycInfo, EMBASE, SCOPUS, Google Scholar, Wikipedia and National encyclopedia Swedish) were scanned. An EndNote library was created with highly relevant and relevant hits (perhaps 30 in total). The librarian author was then able, quite quickly, by reading abstracts, to assess the usability of the references and incorporate them into the text. In the second example, Haglund checked out in advance the pros and cons of three different LIS publications (two Swedish and one English), as well as requirements for publication as a basis for deciding which journal the manuscript should be submitted to. A decision was made to publish on the first hand in Swedish (in the journal *InfoTrend*) and, having looked into the requirements for publication, Haglund was able to quickly take the finished manuscript through the publication process.

In this way the author librarian was able to focus on the demanding task of writing a more scholarly text, knowing that support was being provided *behind the scenes* by colleagues.

The collaborative writing project has had a number of effects. Firstly, knowledge about constructive alignment etc. was disseminated among the library teaching staff. Secondly, insight was gained into how to support writing by the disaggregation of the writing process which is influencing our ideas on how the library can support writing and publication. Thirdly, some librarians have expressed an interest in writing in the knowledge that support can be close at hand!

Conclusions

We will not try to hide the fact that the approaches described in this paper have taken some time to implement, but not by any means as much time as you might think when faced with the task of implementing EBLIP into the library.

These approaches have stimulated professional development in several ways. Apart from increasing overall knowledge about EBLIP, there has also been an increased interest in reading LIS literature, and learning about how to systematically apply critical appraisal skills for more objective evaluation of the literature.

Library staff have learnt some research methodologies, and have also applied several methods, including how to compile and draw conclusions from research material. Finally, the “speed writing” project has made the idea of writing an academic article much less dramatic, even though the issue remains about writing in Swedish (easier) for the national or in English (more difficult) for the international audience.

Finally, we have been wrestling with the implementation of appraisal and production of evidence and are firmly committed to continue in our efforts to increase awareness of EBLIP in everyday library practice at KIB.

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Marketing virtual services^(*)



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Abstract

This article discusses why marketing is of growing importance for scientific libraries and the underlying developments such as the loss of the information monopoly. Marketing is not only about promotion: an important task of marketing is to analyze the library services in detail, to examine their strengths and weaknesses. From that analysis, four groups of services can be distinguished. Standard actions help to improve your respective services. In the second part the promotional products of the Central Medical Library of the University of Münster will be reviewed. The library has set up an information cascade, comprising a weblog, RSS feeds, an Email newsletter, a printed journal and a wiki. Finally, the impact of the new “Millennials” generation is discussed.

Key words: marketing; library; Web2.0; wiki; Millennials.

Introduction

Marketing is especially important for libraries, because there’s an ongoing discussion if libraries are needed at all. “The discussion if libraries add value to their organization will intensify in the coming years.” (1) The accompanying questions are “how can we add value to our libraries?” and “how can we assure that our customers take notice of the added value?” As I will try to show in the following, marketing can provide some answers to both of them. But, firstly, let us take a more closer look, why there is a discussion anyway: what are the reasons for the uncertainty about the value of libraries?

Libraries no longer hold the monopoly on information. Articles from journals can be obtained from a variety of non-library-sources: the author, PubMed Central, the journal’s homepage, or from a document delivery service. The library is only one of many distributors. In addition, through price increases, contracts, and copyright law, distribution is being hindered. The library has no monopoly for answering the user’s questions either. It is a well known fact that doctors at first ask a colleague, then they consult their own collection of textbooks and journals, perform a PubMed / Google search before eventually turning to a librarian. Undergraduates consult librarians only to retrieve books or for interlibrary loans. (2)

^{*}Presented in a Plenary session at the 11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries

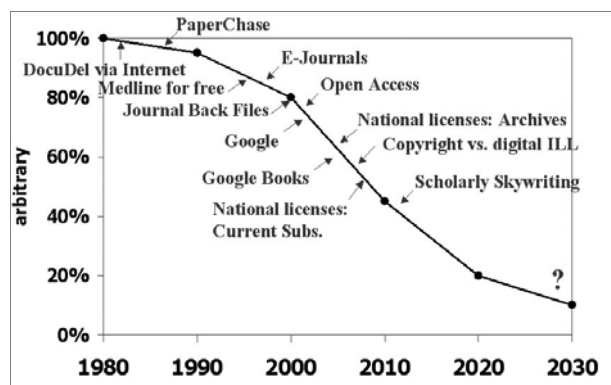


Fig. 1. Loss of information monopoly.

In 1980, if one had to access Medline (Index Medicus) or articles, one had to come to the library. This was a Unique Selling Proposition (USP) because no other competitor could offer this very service of searching and finding at that time. This kind of uniqueness has steadily vanished since then. It all started with services such as PaperChase, which made Medline accessible to the end-user and delivered documents. As more and more content became freely available – without any library as a gatekeeper – the decrease of uniqueness or importance accelerated. Overall, the library’s USPs were on the

decline. If 1980 was to be equated with 100%, then the *importance* of library content today may only be something like 50%, probably even less.

In addition to the loss of information monopoly there are several other threats for the library as well such as the loss of visibility: on the Internet, nobody knows who is actually paying for access to journal articles. If you do not brand your holdings in PubMed with your library's icon, your faculty will not know whom to thank for the full text. Electronic resources can prevent faculties from visiting the library: physical usage is dominated by undergraduates. (3) But for researchers and doctors the library is a 100% virtual service. If I visit them at their department or laboratory, they usually say: "Well, I like your library – last time I went there was five years ago." The formerly close relationship between librarians and users is quickly vanishing. Overall, loss of the information monopoly + loss of visibility + loss of face-to-face interaction has led to the loss of customer relationships.

Tight budgets have forced the heads of the hospitals to evaluate their libraries more closely. We have to prove our value – What is our *return on investment*: exactly how many Euros would the hospital save by financing the library? (4). In addition, libraries have to compete for money, space, staff, and attention both within the medical faculty and externally with other suppliers of information. Here are some of the competitors we have to face:

- *journals* – open access, repositories, pay-per-view, document delivery;
- *books* – Google books, Amazon, Wikipedia, Elsevier's wiser wiki;
- *databases* – Google, Google scholar, publisher's portals, journal agencies, governments;
- *questions* – Uclue (Google answers), Lycos iq, Yahoo clever, Chacha, Sms Guru;
- *social meeting place* – Facebook, Nature network, Elsevier 2collab.

Finally, clichés have to be addressed too: how librarians look; what do they do, what skills do they have. This is not only important for the reputation of the library but also for the perception of librarians as competent information specialists: "Remember to highlight that librarians do more than worry about whether or not books are properly shelved. Stress the role of librarians as providers of information, as instructors who encourage learning, and as global professionals who can quickly and efficiently access resources from around the world" (5).

Products

Marketing is not only promotion, but a comprehensive process of creating successful products. The real point is not to do good and then talk about it, but to analyze the demands and satisfaction of your users, analyze the performance of your library, analyze your library's strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis) (6). This analysis can be carried out informally, by interviewing clients at a focus group, or more formally by means of a survey or by performance indicators such as gate counts. The examined services are entered into a system of coordinates according to the estimated values of user importance and user satisfaction (*Figure 2*). From that portfolio four groups of users can be distinguished and certain standard actions assigned. The services that rank high in importance but low in satisfaction (upper right rectangle) are recommended for immediate improvement. Those of low importance and low satisfaction (lower right rectangle) are marked for medium-term improvement, while those services of high importance and high satisfaction (upper left rectangle) are marked for long-term improvement. Services that rate low importance but high satisfaction (lower left rectangle) are to be consolidated. One should always place one's findings in relation to potential competitors.

Some years ago we made a comprehensive list of all our services and came up with a total of 64. (7) Our customers were asked to rate the importance of and their satisfaction with each of these services. Some exemplary services are shown as a portfolio graph below.

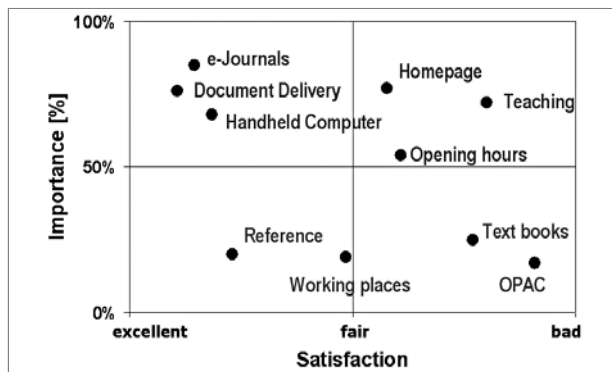


Fig. 2. Analysis of library products.

Promotional media

The information cascade of the promotional products of my library starts with the weblog *Aktuelles*, where you will find the most actual and current news. (*Figure 3*) The weekly newsletter is a summary of the most important weblog entries of the last week. The printed journal then highlights selected news of the latter months and instructional or policy issues as well. The cascade leads to the knowledge wiki, which includes answers to exemplary user questions.

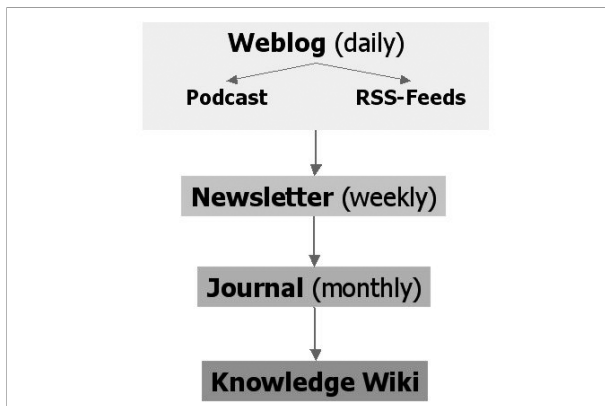


Fig. 3. Information cascade.

Weblog

Weblogs allow for easy writing and publishing, the entries are listed chronologically and are therefore ideal for publishing news items and keep your users current. The weblog can be enriched by adding voting and rating systems (8). The polls are good incentives for low level interactivity. When we asked our users if they would accept higher prices for coffee while getting better quality we received over 100 votes and some 50 comments including one that recommended the library to stick to bad coffee because that was a *unique selling proposition* for a library.

The weblog is enhanced by two special news feeds, which we created by ourselves:

- a feed of everything going on in our faculty, merged from the press releases of university clinics, news items from the Dean, and from the students' portal;
- a feed of medical news from all over Germany, merged from over a dozen resources such as scientific newspapers, blogs, and press agencies.

Because of the universal nature of RSS you can embed these news feeds in any web page you like.

Newsletter

In 1995 we sent the newsletter to our customers by e-mail; in 1997 it became a weekly listserv newsletter (9). This was our only way of distributing current news until the initiation of the weblog. Due to the low frequency, it was almost one week behind. But still many people stick to that format and we love providing the very format they love to use.

Journal

The printed journal summarizes the most important events and changes of the last quarter. (10) It's a professional, high quality fully 4-coloured publication with 12 to 16 pages. Why do we use a *printed* format for marketing *virtual* resources? We promote printed resources on the web and web resources in a printed journal. This kind of entanglement significantly enhances the success of our promotional activities. Even (or especially) in our interactive world, printed media sometimes receives more attention. Overall, the printed format offers several advantages:

- it can be displayed in the library and in the staff cafeteria;
- it can be given to a nurse or a doctor directly into her/his hand;
- it provides a strong physical presence with a high attention value, a professional look and feel;
- some user groups still prefer to keep to the printed world.

An issue may consist of interviews with users who, for instance have just experienced an extraordinary library service; reports on what the library is doing with their money; lessons on searching PubMed; or reviews of new books and databases. Especially interviews are liked by the interviewees: they receive publicity. Afterwards we can use their statements in our promotional materials as well. We have also made "library statement contests" for gathering comments for promotional purposes (11).

Knowledge Wiki

All information streams lead to the Knowledge Wiki, which began in early 2008. For this kind of knowledge database, a blog is not very useful at all. The 100 customer questions & answers from the blog, which we used as a start-up, were outdated, not linked to each other, and not easily accessible because they were buried in the thousands of blog entries. Both to promote this special set of knowledge items to our customers and to benefit from the wiki features, we converted these answers into a wiki. This had the following advantages:

- tremendously easy creating, modifying, and linking of pages;
- a "Page History" preserves older versions of a page and makes it possible to restore it;

- the reader can comment on the entries such as in blogs. If the library does not mind, the readers can even modify them;
- the list of “Recent Changes” to your wiki pages keep your users informed about what’s going on;
- of course, they can subscribe via RSS to every page. If you write for instance a page on PubMed and keep it updated, the user will be currently aware, if there are new features to that database;
- the library made the wiki open and collaborative, so every customer can change or add content if he likes (of course he has to be registered by the library).

Toolbar

Stimulated by Guus van den Brekel from the Central Medical Library of the University Groningen, the Library built a toolbar that can be easily installed by their users (12). The toolbar docks on the users' browser and provides the user with a wealth of information:

- a search box for main library databases, whether it be books, theses, journals, PubMed etc.
- library blog entries (RSS feed), the previously mentioned merged news feeds of the faculty, and the faculty' publications in PubMed.

As appetizers we added several attractive not library related resources to the toolbar as well, such as the German phone book, the university phone book, the Google PageRank, local weather forecasts, etc. The toolbar allows virtually unlimited extensions. It has been installed more than 2000 times and is used about 20,000 times annually.

Summary

In the Table below I sum up our marketing activities. Please pay attention to the two last columns. The time invested in blog, newsletter and wiki pays off very well. To write one entry takes only some minutes and all of these are heavily accessed. On the contrary, the journal and the podcast needs much more engagement. It took no less than 40 hours to produce one issue of the journal and two hours for a three minute podcast. So be sure you have that much capacity, before you start your own menu of marketing products!

New users – new challenges – the Millennials

Coming to the end, I would like to bring your attention to our newest user generation, the Millennials. That is quite a challenge to meet. Wan Wee Pin said quite rightly: “We must recognize that the Internet and search engines are now the main ways in which people look for information. Rather than try to change users’ habits, the library can change its approach and meet users where they are – on the Web, using the tools they enjoy using” (13). The simple questions are:

- Is the library ready for the Millennials?
- Is it prepared for this generation’s information needs and habits? And do we actually know these?
- Do we have to make our services as Google-like as possible?

Obviously, we could very much benefit from their knowledge if we find a way to integrate it/them into our services. Our knowledge wiki may be a first step.

	frequency	total entries	hits p.a.	minutes per entry
Weblog	daily	1.000	360.000	5
Newsletter	weekly	500	40.000	15
Journal	monthly	45	10.000	2.400
Knowledge Wiki	permanent	200	n.e.	1-30
Podcast	irreg.	20	200	120
Toolbar	-	-	15.000	0

Table 1. Frequency, entries, hits and time spent on each activity.

In a famous Scott Adams cartoon, the hapless engineer Dilbert has to ask the marketing department which features the new product should provide. The marketing guy becoming increasingly enthusiastic and begins to list incredible features, each one more science fiction and more impossible than the previous. When he finally

demands time travel and telepathic user interface, Dilbert slaps him into his face: "I could write a program, that makes fish appear on the computer screen," he suggests to the consternate agent. Hopefully, libraries will not become just that – fish on screens!

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Award for the Best Presentation

Some comparisons between Embase and Medline



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Abstract

Some comparisons were performed between Embase/Ovid, Embase.com, PubMed and Medline/Ovid. Address searches revealed that author addresses are complete in Embase/Ovid, and far from complete in PubMed and Embase.com. Searches including a publication year, retrieve both print publication year and e-publication year in PubMed, while the other databases only retrieve the print publication year. For this reason, database comparisons including publication years have to be analyzed carefully. PubMed records are the most recent ones, as could be expected. Yet the delay in indexing and therefore retrieval in Embase/Ovid was amazingly long for the Annals of Internal Medicine.

Key words: bibliographic databases; comparative study; Medline; PubMed.

Introduction

The bibliographic databases Embase and Medline both contain records of journal articles in biomedicine. Both databases are indexed with controlled subject headings, and both are searchable at several host organizations, for example Ovid, DIMDI, Dialog. Embase is produced by Elsevier. This organization also developed – and is the unique host for – the database Embase.com, which contains both Embase with more than 11 million records from 1974 to present, and more than 7 million Medline records from 1966 to present. Medline is produced by the National Library of Medicine. This organization has developed a special version of Medline, PubMed, which

contains both the Medline database with more than 15 million indexed records from 1966-present, and some 3 million extra records. The most recent ones of these extra records are not yet indexed. In 2007 Embase covered 4703 journals, and Medline 5164 journals, while the overlap between both databases consisted then of 3012 journals, 64% of the Embase total and 58% of the Medline total (1).

The comparison

The comparative studies included:

- address searches;
- subject searches;
- searches for the most recent journal issues.

Address searches

The management of the Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), consisting of the Medical Faculty of the Universiteit Leiden and the Academic Teaching Hospital Leiden, wanted to know if an address search in PubMed was sufficient to retrieve all journal publications by the staff of the LUMC, or whether an additional Embase search would provide additional information. Although it was expected that Embase would yield extra information, because of its unique journal content, it was not known how many unique journal articles this database would provide. To give some clarity about the additional value of Embase, identical address searches were performed in PubMed and Embase/Ovid, for the publication year 2006. The search strategy is shown in (Figure 1).

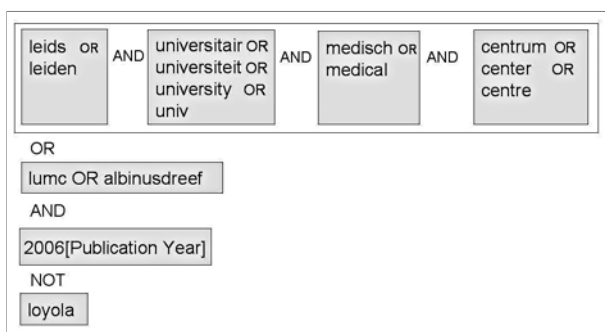


Fig. 1. Search strategy for LUMC publications.

It was necessary to exclude *loyola* because the Loyola University Medical Center had LUMC as its abbreviation, like the Leiden University Medical Center. All resulting records were imported into Reference Manager, where the unique and the overlapping records were identified. This was a far from a simple operation because of differences between Embase/Ovid and PubMed in many initials of authors and in names and abbreviations of journals. Another cause of errors was an imperfect Reference Manager import filter, that had difficulties with typical Dutch names like *De Haan, T.* (which was recognized as *De, H. T.*)

The first results are shown in Figure 2.

Embase/Ovid:	1686 records	
PubMed:	882	
Total:	2568	
Overlap:	1421	} 723 from Embase/Ovid 698 from PubMed
Embase/Ovid unique:	963	
PubMed unique:	184	

Fig. 2. First results in the LUMC address search.

The asymmetric overlap between Embase/Ovid and PubMed was a surprising result. It was caused by 15

internal duplicates, 14 from Embase and 1 from PubMed. Of these 15, 10 were of the type E-E (internal duplicate in Embase), 4 were of the type E-E-P (internal duplicate in Embase, single record in PubMed), 1 was of the type E-P-P (single record in Embase, internal duplicate in PubMed). The only internal PubMed duplicate pair concerned an indexed and a non-indexed record, with different accession numbers.

The majority of the 14 internal Embase duplicate pairs, which originated from 14 different journals, had equal accession numbers and only differed in one subject heading. Because of the asymmetric overlap, corrections had to be made: 25 records had to disappear from the overlap, 10 of them moved to the Embase/Ovid unique records and 15 were deleted. The corrected results are shown in Figure 3.

Embase/Ovid:	1671 records	
PubMed:	882	
Total:	2553	
Overlap:	1396	} 698 from Embase/Ovid 698 from PubMed
Embase/Ovid unique:	973	
PubMed unique:	184	

Fig. 3. Corrected results in the LUMC address search.

Author addresses

A search was performed in PubMed to check if the 963 unique records from Embase/Ovid really were not covered by PubMed. It turned out that 850 out of these 963 records are available in PubMed. They were not retrieved in the address search because they did not have any address at all (101 records) or they had only one, non-Leiden address (749 records). PubMed had a bad score in the address search because only one address was included, while Embase/Ovid included all available addresses.

When the address search was repeated in Embase.com, only 917 records were found, a much

Fig. 4. Author addresses in Embase/Ovid, PubMed and Embase.com.

smaller result than in Embase/Ovid. The cause for this phenomenon is that records in Embase.com, such as in PubMed, have only one address. The address in Embase.com is the corresponding author's, while in PubMed, data are from the first author's address (2) (see Figure 4).

It is very surprising that Embase.com does not provide all addresses, although they must be available, while Embase/Ovid does provide them.

Publication years

The 184 unique PubMed records retrieved in the address search were expected to have the publication year 2006. But 116 of these records had other print publication years (113 from 2007, 2 from 2005, 1 from 2008), in combination with e-publication year 2006. It turned out that a search for publication year 2006 in PubMed retrieves both print publication year and e-publication year 2006, whereas an identical search in Medline/Ovid, Embase/Ovid and Embase.com retrieves only records with print publication year 2006. This makes database comparisons that are limited to publication years in which PubMed is involved, rather complicated. Many of the apparently unique PubMed records could be available in the other database, with a publication year different from the studied years. This effect was not studied in the LUMC address search.

Subject searches

Nearly identical subject searches concerning the enzyme Cytochrome P-450 CYP2D6 in relation to tamoxifen effectiveness in breast cancer were performed in PubMed and Embase.com. The questioner, who was asked to report about the additional value of Embase, was missing 5 very relevant records in the Embase part of the search results. These missing references were really not available in Embase/Ovid at that time. More than 7 months after the original searches, 4 of the 5 missing records had appeared in Embase/Ovid. The record that was added to Embase as the last one of these 4 had Entry Week 17 of 2008 in Embase. The e-publication date of the corresponding article was May 31 2007; its PubMed record had Entry Date June 2 2007. The print publication of the article appeared in the April 2008 issue of the journal. The PubMed record of this article received its index terms in week 25 of 2008. So the Embase indexing was some 2 months before the Medline indexing, but the record of the (e-)publication was available in PubMed some 45 weeks earlier than in Embase.

Most recent issues of several journals

The differences in entry dates observed in the subject searches were a reason to compare the recentness of journals in Embase/Ovid, Embase.com and PubMed. A set of 10 journals, 5 national medical journals and 5 well known international medical journals were included in this study. They are listed in Figure 5.

DMW - Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift (German)
 La Presse Médicale (French)
 Lakartidningen (Swedish)
 MMW - Fortschritte der Medizin (German)
 Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (Dutch)
 BMJ
 Annals of Internal Medicine
 FEBS Letters
 The Lancet
 The Lancet Neurology

Fig. 5. Journals that were studied for the most recent issues.

Name changes in some of the journals caused some problems in finding the correct data. In Embase/Ovid it seemed at first that the most recent issue of *The Lancet* was volume 370, issue 9605, year 2007. Afterwards it turned out that more recent issues were available for *The Lancet*. It was a surprise to discover that the oldest records for *The Lancet* also concerned volume 370, issue 9605, year 2007. A similar problem was caused by *Lancet Neurology*. In this journal the divide between the two names was between the issues 9 and 10 of volume 6, year 2007. PubMed and Embase.com did not offer this problem. They consequently used the names *Lancet* and *Lancet Neurology* throughout all years.

The results of the searches for the most recent journal issues are shown in Figure 6. The PubMed column shows the most recent volume/issue combinations.

Journal	PubMed	Embase/Ovid	Embase.com (Embase part)	Embase.com (Medline part)
DMW	133(17)	-8	-7	-2
La Pr Med *	>37(4)	0	0	
Lakartidningen	105(6)	> 23 years		+3
MMW	150(9)	-1	0	
NTvG	152(11)	0	+1	
BMJ	336(7649)	-5	-5	-4
Ann Int Med	148(8)	> 22 months		-2
FEBS Lett *	> 582(11)	-4	-3	
The Lancet *	371(9620)	-2	-2	
The Lancet Neur. *	7(5)	-4	-1	

Fig. 6. Most recent issues of 10 journals in PubMed, Embase/Ovid and Embase.com.

La Presse Médicale and *FEBS Letters* contained more recent information (concerning e-publications without volume/issue information) than the mentioned issues.

The 3 Embase columns show how many issues Embase is ahead or arrear (signed + or -) in comparison to PubMed.

The delay of Embase, due to the time needed for indexing, is within expectations. The + of *Läkartidningen* is thanks to the Medline part of Embase.com. Only the *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* has a real +.

It was surprising to discover that the *Annals of Internal Medicine* are far behind in Embase/Ovid. Also the fact that *Läkartidningen* is in fact not covered by Embase/Ovid is an unexpected result, while Embase is supposed to perform better than Medline for European journals (3, 4). The 4 Elsevier journals in this study about the most recent issues did not seem to be indexed

faster in Embase (produced by Elsevier) than the other 6 journals.

Conclusions

- Embase/Ovid performs best in address searches;
- PubMed gives unclear results in publication year searches;
- Embase contains a lot of internal duplicate records;
- PubMed contains the most recent information;
- Elsevier journals do not seem to be indexed faster in Embase than other journals.

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Dear Editor:

In the accompanying article comparing EMBASE and Medline, Ms Brand-de Heer outlines a number of differences between EMBASE and PubMed (on the one hand) and EMBASE.com and EMBASE on Ovid (on the other). We welcome such studies, and are grateful for this opportunity to elaborate upon four of the specific issues raised in the report that are important to our customers.

They include:

(1) "*EMBASE (on Ovid) contains a lot of internal duplicate records.*"

In this study 14 such duplicates were found, of which we have seen one. The discrepancy is likely due to a limited single batch of update records sent to Ovid in August 2007 for which the original records were retained. We are now working with Ovid to remove the original records.

(2) "*Multiple author addresses on EMBASE (on Ovid) but not on EMBASE.com.*"

This is correct, but we would note that multiple author addresses are being rolled out on EMBASE as part of a drive to address emerging user needs on all EMBASE platforms. Ovid is one of the first vendor platforms to have implemented this improvement; in the case of EMBASE.com, implementation awaits the next version, scheduled for autumn 2008.

(3) "*PubMed contains the most recent information.*"

This is factual, but there is little separation between EMBASE and the indexed part of PubMed. We repeated the identical searches on 15 July and found that for the nine active EMBASE journals in this sample PubMed was ahead in five cases, and EMBASE in four cases. It should be noted that no provider can obtain the PubMed (National Library of Medicine) ePub ahead of print citations. It is normal to expect more entries on PubMed than on Ovid or other licensees of the PubMed database. (source: Thomas Finn, Sr. Product Manager with Ovid Technologies)

(4) "*The four Elsevier journals did not seem to be indexed faster in EMBASE.*"

This is correct, the highest priority in the EMBASE production process is given to ca. 1000 journals with the highest Impact Factors, including many Elsevier journals.

We thank Ms Brand-de Heer for sharing her EMBASE insights with us in advance of publication.

Ian Crowlesmith

Senior Content Development Manager

Elsevier Corporate Markets / Pharmaceutical Development Group

Award for the Best First-Timer Oral Presentation

Placing the academic library at the centre of veterinary PhD students' training



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Abstract

For several years academic libraries have been actively involved in information literacy instruction. However, the required competences are different for PhD students and in the case of the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Liège (Belgium), good Faculty-Librarian collaborations have been developed. Specific targeted courses and training sessions concerning information literacy have been officially incorporated in the PhD curriculum, with the main objective being to help PhD students to be autonomous and efficient in the elaboration of scientific publications, an essential stage of their scientific career.

Key words: veterinary medicine; information science; education.

Introduction

The University of Liège is the only French-speaking institution in Belgium to be entitled to offer the second cycle – the last three years out of six – of Veterinary Medicine studies, and to grant the title of DVM (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine).

The Life Sciences Library – with its scope extending to encompass Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Botany, Zoology, Psychology and Education Sciences – occupies a significant position in the activities of the Veterinary Medicine Faculty (VMF) and in the life of the practitioner. Step by step, the Library staff have developed high quality services, enabling the approach of its various public targets. In order to satisfy the

^(*) In the photograph.

specific needs of researchers and PhD (third cycle) students, the Life Sciences Library has been working closely together with the VMF and has created different solutions to support their education.

We present here an outline of how the Life Sciences Library helps those postgraduate students in their first steps as researchers and thus as authors of scientific papers.

Specific targeted courses and training sessions

For several years, the teachers of the University of Liège's VMF have been very conscious of the need for

their students to master the research tools that give access to scientific information. This clear position on the part of the Faculty has generated an efficient collaboration between teachers, scientists and librarians. Targeted and advanced courses on information retrieval and management have been officially incorporated into the PhD students' program. These courses are a continuation of the teaching they receive throughout their six years of study in Vet Medicine. Courses are both theoretical and practical and are designed to help the PhD students to be autonomous and efficient in information management.

Over the last few years, the strengthened cooperation between the VMF and the Life Sciences Library has influenced the evolution of these courses, in terms both of content and educational approach.

Information literacy is progressively consolidated through the following activities:

1) *acquisition of basic skills.*

- developing an awareness of one's own information needs;
- developing a deep understanding of the question to be answered;
- locating the appropriate sources of scientific information;
- creating effective search strategies for specific databases: *Medline via Pubmed, CAB Abstracts, Web of Science*;
- using criteria to select the relevant material from the references collected;
- analyzing critically the information collected, in relation to present needs.

The first 10 hours of the course consist of a passive theoretical approach, in the auditorium. Following this, 5 hours of hands-on learning are offered. The students (maximum 10 PhD students in a group) are supervised by a scientific librarian, who helps them through the whole process of searching for, retrieving and evaluating information.

2) *how to write and publish a scientific paper.*

The approach is somewhat different here, consisting of a discussion based on the different aspects of scientific writing (structure of the article, citations, ethics). The discussions relating to theoretical sources grow richer with the experience of each student, even though they are just beginning this process.

3) *bibliographic management.*

In 2007-2008, a new 5-hour course was created, aimed at demonstrating the usefulness of managing information through the use of specific bibliographic software. Free access to *EndNote Web* is included in the package of ISI databases purchased by the university. PhD students are trained to create personal databases, to manage references imported from different sources such as *PubMed*, and to generate automatically their own bibliographies according to specific editorial styles. The training aims at being pragmatic, with a maximum of twelve students per workshop. A personal computer is at each student's disposal. The theory is immediately put into practice by the students, centered on the students' own scientific interests. At the end of this training course, each PhD student is able to use *EndNote Web* and to create bibliographies related to scientific work. The students' motivation increases as they go through the research process, and in time, they feel the need to use advanced functionalities. In this case, they come back to the Library, where they have the opportunity to attend advanced training in using the desktop version of the software. The scientific librarian in charge of the project is also responsible for providing both helpdesk support (by phone and/or e-mail) and personal assistance in order to solve specific problems. After the training, the scientific librarian remains at the students' disposal and continues to provide support to individual students as necessary.

Support with publishing

During the PhD Vet curriculum at the University of Liège, the student must be the first author of at least two original research articles and of one bibliographical article giving a state of the art on a particular subject. Therefore, the student has been accepted for the publication of a minimum of three publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals. Following this, these articles are attached to the final document (PhD thesis) that he will present in front of a panel in order to gain his degree. The University Life Sciences Library is important for the PhD student at two crucial stages in the curriculum:

1) *at the end of the first year – an opportunity to publish a review paper.*

Before the end of the first year of the PhD program, the thesis director usually suggests to the PhD student that he should write and submit for publication an extensive review of the literature concerning the subject of his thesis. This first approach to literature analysis and editing can be greatly simplified by the scientific

librarians in the Life Sciences Library. Indeed, the Library numbers, among its scientific librarians, the Editor-in-Chief of *Les Annales de Médecine Vétérinaire*, a peer-reviewed journal published since 1856 and indexed in major specific databases, such as *CAB Abstracts*, *Web of Sciences*, and *Current Contents*.

In fact, the young researcher usually opts to submit this review paper to the *Annales de Médecine Vétérinaire*. This choice is based on various advantages: (1) the ability to publish in the mother tongue (French), which simplifies the process of critical analysis; (2) easy access to the Editor-in-Chief (a scientific member of the Life Sciences Library), which relieves the student from having to submit to formal procedures; (3) free access publication (open access) (<http://www.facmv.ulg.ac.be/amv/>), which maximizes the dissemination of the paper among the scientific community and veterinary practitioners.

2) at the end of the PhD process – online publication of the dissertation.

In the spirit of open access and in order to maximize the dissemination of scientific work, the University of Liège has, since 2006, required the electronic deposit of the student's dissertation (<http://bictel.ulg.ac.be/>) in advance of the oral presentation. A librarian is on hand, if necessary, to help those students who experience difficulties in completing the specific layout.

In the future?

We have now reached the stage where it would be advisable to evaluate the different training programs. Surveys could be run before and after the sessions, in order to measure their contribution, and possibly to adapt the course on the basis of those results. It would also be useful to improve the librarians' teaching skills and expertise in two specific fields: desk research

application software and bibliography management. Finally, we need to create online learning materials – database tutorials, links to relevant web pages, online self-assessment tools and exercises – in order to promote life-long learning and to support the researchers confronted with the constant evolution of the systems. In October 2008, the VMF will hire a scientific librarian, who will help the Library develop these applications.

Conclusions

The Life Sciences Library has increasingly positioned itself as a valuable partner in PhD students' training. The presence in the Library of a skilled and motivated staff constitutes a decisive advantage; however, more important is the presence of scientific librarians, who themselves have carried out research in closely allied fields. In fact, some of the librarians, who themselves hold a PhD, are quickly able to understand the young researchers' needs and can easily guide them towards solutions. This constitutes a major asset in the establishment of professional relationships. This also establishes a strong relationship between the VMF and its Library: the official existence of librarian-run courses and training sessions in the PhD students' study program contributes to the full recognition of the Library as a pedagogic partner within the Faculty. The benefits for the PhD students and young researchers continue once they have finished attending these courses in the program, including the acquisition of new knowledge, increased skills, changed attitudes and modified behavior. It is the beginning of their empowerment as professionals.

Award for the Best Poster

Personal professional development and skills transferring



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Abstract

It is always a challenge for a work community when a new employee arrives. There are a lot of tacit knowledge and unwritten practices in an organization. How can we transfer all the experience, expertise, skills and awareness from an experienced colleague to a new one? Library staff must constantly update the competences necessary to respond to the demands of the increasingly complex modern library. Continuous professional development is important and also new employees and their ideas present an opportunity for senior colleagues to obtain new points of view.

Key words: libraries, medical; education; inservice training; mentors.

The poster, presented at the 11th EAHIL Conference in Helsinki, was a case study of an effective way to transfer knowledge and skills in a way that is motivating for both parties. We presented a mentoring-like process in which senior colleagues play a very important role in familiarizing new colleagues in their duties in effective co-operation.

Core capabilities

- critical skills of employee;
- organizational routines;
- values;
- norms.

How to ensure an effective training process so that the new employees learn all their duties and grow into their role?

Core capabilities may be transferred formally and explicitly: much knowledge is transferred informally

through processes of socialization and internalization. This tacit knowledge is unstructured, involving subtle processes that are not easily codified into formal training programs or captured in information systems. Successful knowledge transfer is difficult but the literature provides evidence that mentoring plays a role in building up the core capabilities of an organization. Mentoring has proven a successful avenue for us to transfer knowledge (1, 2, 3).

Ideal mentor characteristics

- nurturing;
- knowledgeable;
- listening;
- patience;
- trustworthy;
- open-minded;
- a role model;

- approachable;
- helpful;
- encouraging;
- initiating;
- loyal;
- nonjudgmental;
- positive attitude;
- a sense of humor.

Knowledge transfer

Senior colleagues

- share experiences & information;
- provide feedback & career support;
- provide opportunities for active;
- learning in real situations;
- teach by asking questions;
- teach through guidance & support;
- are a professional role model.

New colleagues

- are helped to develop professionally and personally;
- learn by doing and observing;
- learn problem solving strategies;
- get an opportunity to actively participate in learning;
- get an opportunity to ask questions and get answers.

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Conclusions

Mentoring

- takes time and continuity – requires management support;
- activates the whole work community – better possibilities to improve;
- work and promote knowledge transfer in the organization;
- requires the ability and willingness to share knowledge (senior) – to feel welcome (new colleague);
- is not a mechanical process - requires active engagement and reciprocity;
- is a nonhierarchical relationship of trust and open-mindedness – people feel free to challenge the mentor's ideas;
- is a mutually beneficial relationship - develops and motivates both parties;
- is a fruitful relationship – requires “personal chemistry”;
- means working in pairs – decreases workload and provides possibility to substitute for duties;
- helps self-monitoring and self-reflection – improves work routines and manners;
- requires preparedness for learning;
- adds job satisfaction – requires successful co-operation;
- increases senior staff's work appreciation;
- is rewarding – teaching is learning.

Award for the Best First-timer Poster

The Danish Hospital Licence Consortium



**Ilse
Schødt¹,**



**Conni
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Abstract

In 2007 the regional structure in Denmark was changed; the 15 counties in Denmark were divided into 5 regions. In anticipation, in spring 2005, the Federation of County Councils chaired a group of appointed medical librarians representing each of the five regions with the task of considering a model for country-wide access to electronic resources.

Key words: libraries, medical; access to information; periodicals.

Introduction

In 2007 the 15 counties in Denmark were divided into 5 regions, mainly managing health services and hospitals (*Figure 1*). In Spring 2005 the Federation of County



Fig. 1. *The five regions*

Councils had chaired a group of appointed medical librarians representing each of the five regions. Their task was to consider a model for country-wide access to electronic resources: journals, databases and medical textbooks for health care personnel in all Danish hospitals and primary care with focus on the clinical practitioner and limited focus on researchers.

Methods

- provide documentation for the varying access to resources by focusing on the existing license agreements in the area;
- choose necessary basic resources based on existing data and the group members experiences from their daily work;
- make proposal for solution of technical problems in providing access to resources;
- make economic estimation of cost in collaboration with Denmark's Electronic Research Library.

Findings and results

Access to electronic resources 2005-2006

- Licence-agreements for the individual hospitals varied.
- most of the licences were concentrated to the three universities with at medical faculty;
- two hospital libraries gave access to a broad spectrum of relevant resources for researcher and clinical practitioners in all hospitals in their respective counties;
- some hospitals had access to a limited number of medical journals and databases or access to journal-packages from individual publishers;
- a number of hospitals still lacked access to electronic resources.

The general practitioners were not covered by the license-agreements.

Basic resources

To satisfy the regions claim for quality, the group had the following demands for the electronic resources. The products should be directed to all health professionals in hospitals and primary care (general practitioners). Further more there should be no embargo on the products.

Access to electronic resources 2007-2008

In January 2007 the Regional Licence Consortium were able to welcome Danish hospitals and general practitioners to more than 3.000 electronic journals, five bibliographic databases and four other products.

Access to the resources

Demands: access by IP-addresses from hospitals and the possibility for remote access (*Figure 2*). Access with a digital signature via the “Sundhed.dk” gateway for general practitioners since it is impossible to handle all the ip-adresses from GP’s in DK (*Figure 3*).

Results: One gateway for each region and one gateway for the general practitioners.

DEFFNet/TDNet was chosen as gateway for both hospitals and the general practitioners.

Collaboration with Denmark’s Electronic Research Library

All licences were negotiated through Denmark’s Electronic Research Library (DEFF). DEFF is a department of the Danish Agency for Libraries and Media and an organisational and technological partnership between research libraries. DEFF has 10 years of experience in negotiating new and existing licenses for University- Research- and Highschool libraries.

Conclusion

There is a need for further resources especially as psychiatry has high priority. The first year has shown the need for further economical resources for administration of DeffNet, teaching and marketing. From January the 1st 2008 the Regions Health Directors appointed new representatives for the Hospital Licence Group. The group has evolved from being a group of 7 librarians to being a group of 10 doctors and nurses and 12 librarians. Both groups include psychiatry.

Journal packages	Bibliographic Databases	Other products
- Blackwell - BMJ Journals - Elsevier - Lippincott - Oxford University Press - Springer - Wiley Single journals - New England Journal of Medicine - JAMA	- AMED (Ebsco) - CINAHL Full Text (Ebsco) - Cochrane Library - EMBASE (Ovid) - PsycInfo (Ovid)	- Clinical Evidence - DynaMed - MdConsult - Medicinordbogen

Table 1. *Access to electronic resources.*

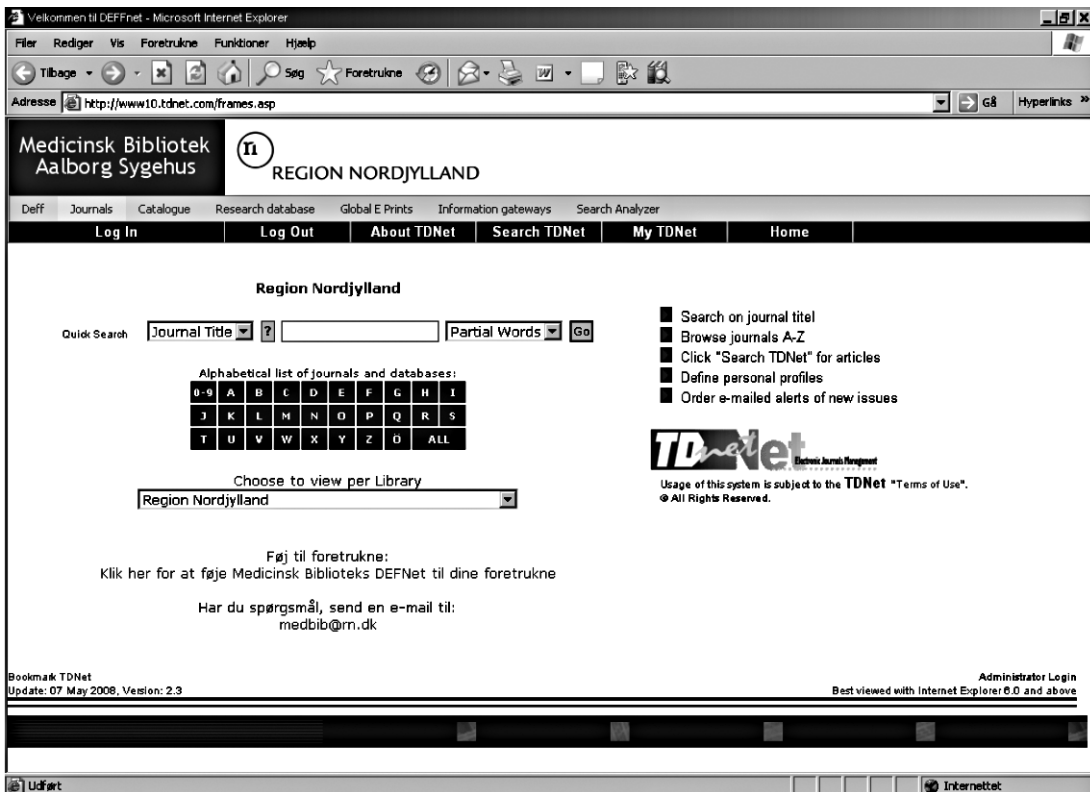


Fig. 2. Access by IP filtering from hospitals and remote access.

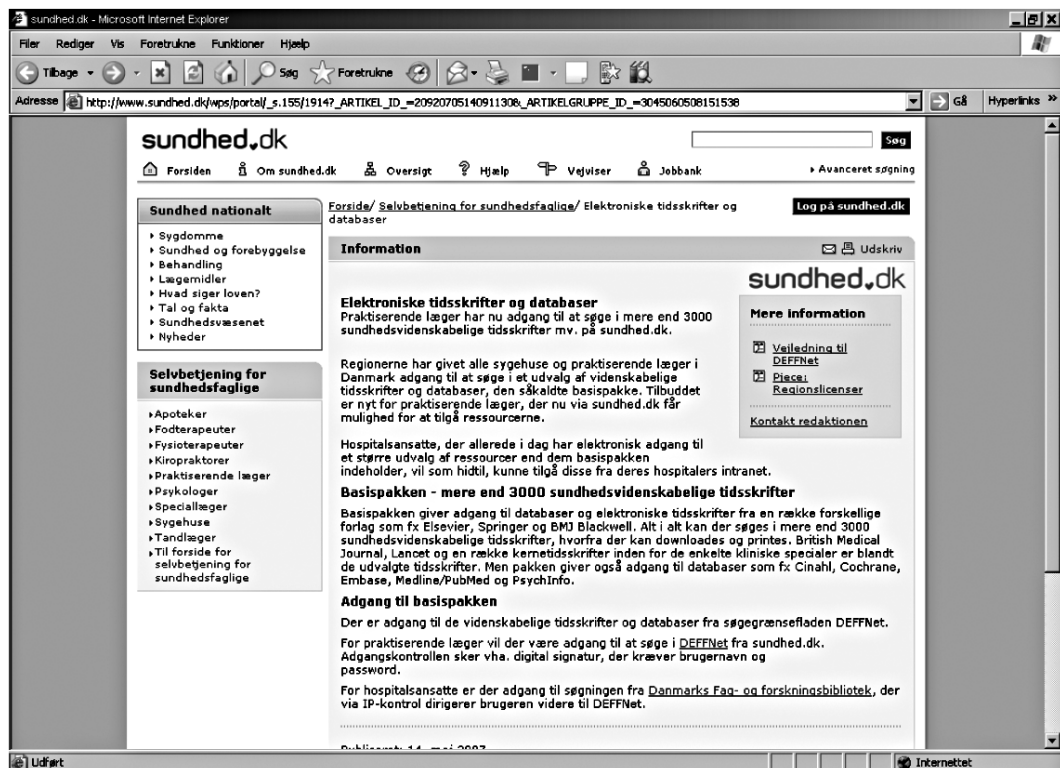


Fig. 3. Access with digital signature for general practitioners.

Memories from Helsinki

EAHIL scholarship recipients



Ana Ivković

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The 11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries held between 23 and 28 June in Helsinki had a very strong impact on me. It was a great experience to meet all the participants. As a first-timer I will never forget this event and the warm hospitality of our hosts as well as the fantastic organization.

What did we learn? The Continuing Education Courses (CEC), workshops and oral presentations brought to us the most current achievements and highlights in medical librarianship. Information specialists, Guus van den Brekel and Dorine Kief-Wondergem from the Medical Faculty in Groningen, had an interesting lecture *Space Up Your Library and Use Netvibes*, which was something very new for many of us. Lectures showed us how to make a modern library and how to retrieve information by one click only. *Library space could be on your computer!* At the workshop Guus showed us how to make EAHIL Netvibes Universe, as well as how to make our own Netvibes Universe start page. Friedhelm Rump showed us new tools and tricks, browsers, toolbars and many useful links for easier retrieval of all relevant information. Evidence-based medicine, one of my favorite topics, was presented by two very special ladies – Anne Brice and Jo Hunter, who told us that to practice evidence-based medicine, a librarian has to be critical and analytical. What was totally different was the CEC by David Herron from Karolinska Medical Library. He convinced me that without biomedical knowledge it was very hard to retrieve scientific literature. His workshop about ENTREZ was inspiring, although exhausting. There were so many new things to learn – gene, protein, DNA... transcribe and translate a gene – wow!

Do we all have to be scientists to find proper literature? “Using the Web 2.0 or Science” was the question put to us by two excellent info specialists, Guus van den Brekel and David H. It seems it will be a “neverending discussion”... I never thought I would meet Dr Oliver Obst and listening to his presentation about *Marketing of virtual services*, I recognized my everyday problem. Yes, a very unusual topic, but the only way to spread information is to find an appropriate way to present it! He pointed out that the Library as a modern institution has to be a source of information with many diverse tools! We also heard one amazing oral presentation, much better to say – performance! Lars Iselid (Stockholm) presented the web 2.0 using a mobile: iPod and iPhone in sharing information. I still have not grasped the idea that “Using a mobile instead of PC is easier and simpler.” In answer to the question “aren’t you afraid of radiation”, his answer was very quick: “aren’t you afraid of smoking?” But between all these interesting lectures, we also had enough time to see the posters. I could not say which was the most interesting by topics or by design, but one thing was sure: ideas were inspired by their own work in libraries, and each of them was unique! Our hosts arranged visits to Terkko, the Library of Medical Faculty, where they presented their staff and work. I also have to mention the beautiful church concert in the cave (amazing!), and also the unique Nordic walking for the first-timers. Then there was the unforgettable Gala dinner. I really cannot say what was my lasting impression of EAHIL2008 but maybe in the end something “completely different” to me, which I saw for the first time – sunset at midnight! See you on the web!



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Thank you EAHIL for the experience! The 11th EAHIL Conference in Helsinki/Finland was a unique opportunity for a young medical librarian to get the big picture of this scientific area, not only across Europe but worldwide. Over 120 presentations from different countries and institutes provided the scaffold for valuable discussion in and out of the Conference hall. For me, it was my second attendance of an EAHIL conference, but it was the first time that I was honored to receive an EAHIL scholarship. I want to express my gratitude to the EAHIL Board that gave me the opportunity to present my work to the Conference and to meet colleagues from all over the world.

One of the sessions that I had the chance to attend and will greatly help my work in my Library was the virtual communities and virtual libraries session. Based on these presentations I decided to develop a wiki in my home Institute, in order to improve the communication between the Library and the researchers. Another important topic was that of virtual communities – collaboratively practices, in which the benefits of working together in the digital environment, by integrating electronic information resources, such as databases, e-journals e-books, image collections etc. were presented. Emphasis should also be given to the exceptional plenary presentations, which provided a broader prospect of medical librarianship with real paradigms of successful libraries, libraries services’ and functions.

In the beautiful background of the Helsinki midsummer and the midnight sun, the six conference days flew smoothly, but unfortunately very fast. The accompanying social events program provided us snapshots of the Finnish cultural life and inheritance. The National Library, the National and Kiasma Museum, the Ateneum are only few of the places that someone has to see in Helsinki. In conclusion, participation in an EAHIL Conference was again a great experience for me.



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I have been a member of EAHIL for 2 years. I was not able to attend previous EAHIL Conferences; this was my first experience. The announcement of sponsorship encouraged me to apply for it and luckily I received a scholarship. Last year one of my colleagues had attended this Conference and she shared her experiences with me but I noticed that it was very different to be there personally. It is possible to follow the trends through the literature review. But attending this Conference gave me a chance to come together with initiators and implementers of our profession. I chose to take the *Finding evidence-based clinical information in the Cochrane Library and PubMed* (hands-on) course. My purpose was to observe the style of the course but I learned much more than I expected. I have a lot of new ideas and practical advice on medical searching in PubMed and Cochrane and am planning to use my experience in my user training courses.

In this Conference I was especially interested in evidence-based management (EBM) sessions. They were very beneficial for me. We serve adult, child, oncology and dentistry hospitals, but we do not practice EBM in our library yet. After this Conference I realized that EBM applications are very important and commonly practiced in European

Memories from Helsinki

libraries. This experience motivated me to give EBM services to our clinics and as a result, I decided to put this as an objective in our 2009 library strategic plan.

It was a great opportunity to meet colleagues from other countries who have more advanced systems. It was also a very good environment to share information, experiences, and ideas with other colleagues. I also had the chance to see Helsinki, Finland and I found the city naturally green and very quiet. It was very exciting for me to see the “white nights”. I would like to thank the Conference organizers and EAHIL for this wonderful opportunity; I look forward to attending it in following years. This Conference will certainly help my professional development and also inspire me to improve our library services. I came back to work with new practical ideas and I was very much motivated by these new ideas which I gained at the Conference.



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I am very grateful to the EAHIL Board who offered me a scholarship and gave me opportunity to attend the 11th EAHIL Conference in Helsinki. It was a pleasure to be a part of this great event. At the EAHIL Conferences there is always an atmosphere of a librarians' festivity – we can meet old friends and new colleagues and feel like members of the international librarians' society!

As I work in the specialized library at the Institute of Public Health, Krakow, I joined the Public Health Special Interest Group (PHSIG) last year during the EAHIL Krakow Workshop. The PHSIG is a good forum for information professionals from public health libraries and from all public health organizations in Europe. Public health definition and public health missions differ from country to country and such a variety generates many problems but it is also a big challenge for all members of PHSIG. Through PHSIG a good collaboration has been initiated and hopefully our libraries will benefit from it. We agreed that the PH analysis (definitions and missions) by country would be a good “starting point” for our cooperation. For me it is very important to know what kind of PH data is collected and by what institutions. Warmest congratulations to the chairs of PHSIG: Paivi Pekkarinen and Sue Thomas – they did a great job in preparing the meeting. We also had a chance to enjoy the informal PHSIG meeting at the Kanava Bar Restaurant on Thursday 26th June.

During the many Conference's sessions I observed that three main subjects dominated:

- education and a professional development;
- evidence-based library/evidence-based library information practice;
- new technologies.

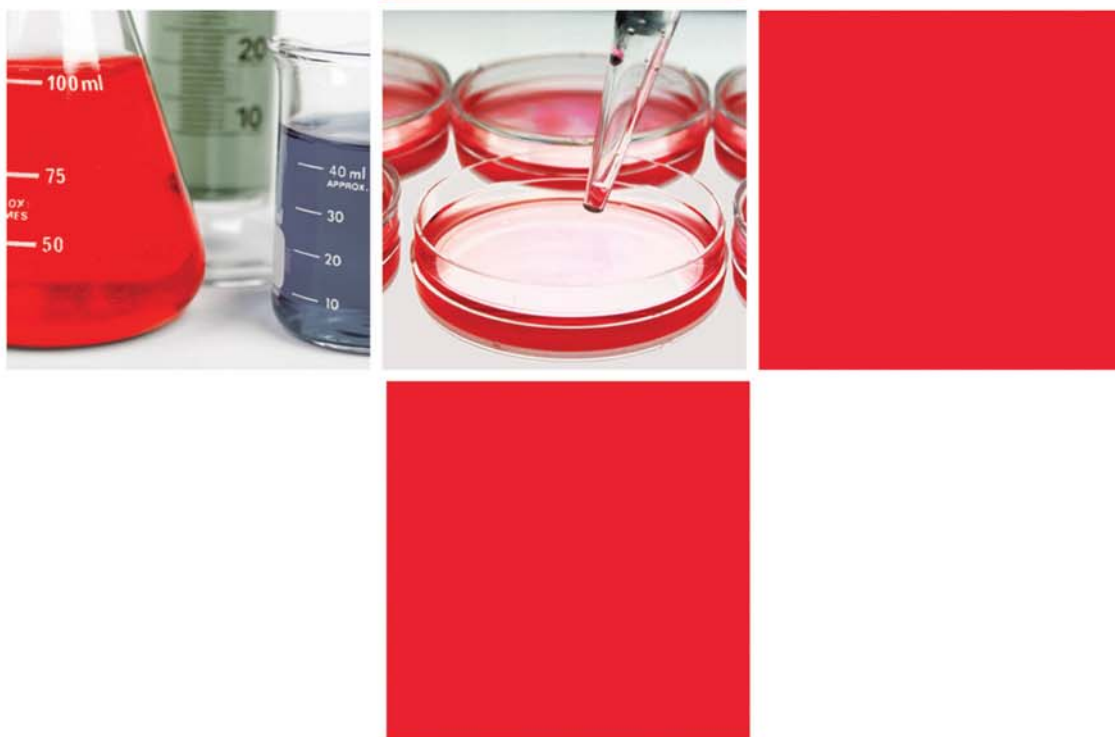
As at previous conferences, there were many parallel and very interesting oral presentations that decisions of choice were difficult.

I found the presentation by Heather Todd from University of Queensland Library about new spaces for learning at the library very interesting and new. If the users of my library had seen the photos with the comfortable armchairs and sofas at the library's reading-rooms, they certainly would have envied their colleagues in Australia. I also still remember the presentation at the plenary session on Saturday 28th June given by Lotta Haglund from Karolinska Institute on *Implementing evidence-based library information practice*. Although the wonderful Gala Dinner had taken place the previous evening and the audience was tired, we appreciated the clear and comprehensible lecture given.

The opening of the posters' exhibition was also an exciting moment. The posters' session gave me an opportunity to talk and exchange experiences with the exhibition's visitors interested in PH terminology – a subject of my poster presentation. Perhaps these discussions will be beneficial to me and I may participate in research on PH terms definitions.

Thank you very much for an excellent Conference!

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Host Country - Australia

Australia's landscape is a picture of amazing diversity, contrasts and natural wonder. From ancient Uluru (Ayers Rock) to the Great Barrier Reef, Australia's Red Centre reaches out to a magnificent azure coastline. The world's smallest continent and largest island, Australia is like nowhere else on earth. It is as big as mainland United States but has only 20 million people. It is adventurous, stylish and friendly, has unique flora and fauna and a fantastic climate. Aussies (as the locals are called) enjoy sport, beaches, music, performing arts, outdoor cafes, pubs, multicultural restaurants and good friends. A rich cultural blend of fashion, languages and cuisine colours the streets of Australia's major cities.

Further information about Australia can be found at www.australia.com or subscribe to the ICML Blog at <http://icml2009.blogspot.com/>

Host City - Brisbane

Brisbane, capital of Queensland, Australia's 'Sunshine State', is a modern, dynamic and sophisticated city that greets visitors with a warm and friendly welcome. Brisbane's mild and pleasant winters delivers a outdoor and subtropical lifestyle.

Brisbane's surrounding regions boast a feast of spectacular experiences. Refresh in World Heritage listed rainforest, laze on sun-drenched beaches, explore the untouched charm of country towns, head south to the Gold Coast or north to the Sunshine Coast (home to the Irwin's Australia Zoo), cuddle koalas or hand feed dolphins in the wild ... all within an hour's reach of the city. Convenient access to a complete range of Queensland destinations makes Brisbane the perfect launch pad to a host of other world-renowned attractions including the Daintree rainforest and the Great Barrier Reef.

The Venue

Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre

The Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre is part of the South Bank Corporation complex, which includes an Art Gallery, Museum, Performing Arts Complex and the Conservatorium of Music. The Centre is only a five minute walk away from South Bank Parklands, where there are beautiful gardens, tourist activities, shopping, food outlets and museums. Just across the Brisbane River, downtown Brisbane has an excellent range of shopping and restaurants, along with many hotels all within safe walking distance of the Centre.



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Memories from Helsinki

Concert in the Temppeliaukio Church (Church in the Rock)



This church is one of the most famous architectural features in Helsinki. The troglodyte chapel is hewn from living rock and covered by a copper roof. The architects of this engineering feat were Timo and Tuomo Suomalainen. Pirjo Rajakiili, Chair of the International Programme Committee and Suzanne Bakker, President of EAHIL, welcomed everyone to the Church for this midsummer concert. Over 150 EAHIL members listened to a variety of musical compositions. These included an organ recital, a male *a cappella* quartet, four girls in traditional dress playing the *kanteles*, the oldest Finnish folk music instrument dating back 2000 years and finally a tenor soloist. This concert provided a welcome opening introduction to the 11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries in Helsinki.

Helsinki Echo Team

Welcome Reception at the City Hall

The Welcome Reception took place at the City Hall which lies in the heart of Helsinki's neoclassical town centre, bordered by the Market Square. The City Hall was built first as a hotel in 1833, when the new capital (Helsinki was promoted to the status of capital in 1812) had need of better facilities for its social life. Afterwards it became a theatre: the first performance of the first Finnish opera in 1852, and the first cinema performance by the Lumière Brothers in 1896 took place here. In 1920 it became the City Hall, was completely renovated between 1965-70 and now is the site of the City Council, City ruling powers and offices.



An extension was built in 1989, which received the Europa Nostra Award. The EAHIL delegates were greeted firstly by Mrs Maija Berndtson, Director of Helsinki City Libraries, who extended a very warm welcome to everyone, explaining that the City representatives were unfortunately unable to join her in the welcome as they were on a trip to France. Mrs Merja Jauhiai, Chair of the Local Organizing Committee, also welcomed everyone and then all delegates were treated to a wonderful Finnish style buffet, while appreciating the City Hall's art collection. Afterwards everyone walked back to their hotels in the ever present daylight.



Helsinki Echo Team

First-timers' welcome Nordic walking Wednesday, June 25, 10-12 am

The First-timers' event was introduced as a new idea in Cluj 2006 in order to put newcomers at an EAHIL conference at ease and to introduce them to other new delegates. In Helsinki a totally unique method of bonding was proposed - Nordic walking.

Some 50 first-timers participated in the Nordic walking exercise. Excellent guides from Suomen Latu (an outdoor activity association) gave an introduction to pole or stick walking and then some warm-up exercises were done: the weather was rather chilly, so it really was necessary. Three groups, each with a guide, were formed and suitably long sticks were chosen for everyone to become acquainted also with an extra gadget that can be fixed to the bottom of the stick if walking on asphalt. At first everyone took it carefully and then gradually started to speed up. The route went through lush park areas around the bay in the vicinity of Finlandia House. The overall impression was that the walking tour was a good idea: it was very nice to do something together and get acquainted with colleagues from other countries. As someone pointed out, this event was an icebreaker, good to start the conference. Many librarians had heard of Nordic walking previously, but the majority had never tried it before. I gathered some impressions and opinions:

- really exciting, you have the comfort of walking but gain physically more good for your muscles. You can really feel it even in your arms, not only your legs;
- easier to walk, faster walking, better for your whole body;
- fun, interesting, a good starting point for those who have not done any exercise for a long time;
- a motive to start exercising, no special abilities required;
- the walking tour gave a taste of Finland;
- jogging is better, although Nordic walking is more social;
- we will start this on our university campus - regular exercise with nice socialising;
- good to have both exercise and fresh air at the same time, which you do not get at a gym.

The main advantages summarised:

- a good social event, excellent to start a conference;
- good for exercise beginners;
- good for elderly people.

First-timers then were offered a coffee or tea and a cinnamon bun in a "kota" (barbeque hut) with an open fire in the middle and the final nice touch, a gift of a Nordic walking mug to take home! It was an imaginative and memorable get-together.



Gala Dinner at the Kalastajatorppa restaurant



The delegates all met at Finlandia Hall and were taken to the location for the Gala Dinner. When we arrived we were informed that this restaurant is the preferred option for Presidents, royalty and visiting dignitaries (Presidents Yeltsin and Clinton have been guests here) and therefore it seemed a natural venue for all EAHIL participants! Kalastajatorppa is situated at the seashore and in the dining room Siirtomaasali, one whole wall was covered by windows, overlooking the water, so we could see the

midnight sun while we ate. The service was high class, the food beautifully presented and excellent entertainment in the form of two 30 minutes shows was provided by the talented and innovative Tsuumi Dance Company. For



those who had the liqueur at the end of the meal, Liisa explained that this was a unique drink made from the arctic raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*), a species of slow-growing bramble belonging to the rose family that is only to be found in the very north of Finland. At the end of the meal, participants danced to lively and contemporary music, and the beautiful red sunset over the Toolo bay gave a fitting end to a memorable evening.



Helsinki Echo Team

First-timers' Impressions



Luisa Leone
Settore Documentazione
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy

The EAHIL Conference was my first international conference and I attended it as winner of one of the EAHIL scholarships. It was an exciting experience and the international context of the workshop gave me the opportunity to meet many librarians and information professionals working in different countries worldwide. One of the oral presentations I particularly enjoyed was by Heather Todd from Australia and it was about re-styling the library as a modern space where great importance had been given to comfortable seating areas, created for three different kinds of students: the introvert, the voyeur and the exhibitionist. What a clever idea!

My professional interests are mainly evidence-based medicine and web content and that is why I particularly appreciated the final part of the Conference dedicated to the semantic web, new technologies and Web 2.0. The Documentation Service of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) is involved in a European Project for the creation of a unique European ethics documentation centre, named "Ethicsweb". One of the main tasks for the ISS is the creation of a registry of Knowledge Organisation Systems (KOS), with links to information on existing thesauri, ontologies and glossaries in the field of ethics. Thus, I found very interesting the presentation by Professor Eero Hyvönen, Helsinki University, who spoke about a new semantic health portal, based on semantic web technologies. In my opinion all the presentations, even if from different points of view, underlined that the librarian's role is changing and its evolution is strongly influenced by the development of new applications based on the web and new powerful technologies.

Finally, I was impressed by the wonderful natural location in which the Gala Dinner took place. I could also do some bird watching and admire the rare so called "Oyster catcher", typical of the Polar regions, but unusual for Italians. The perfect scenario to conclude a journey through the marvellous world of medical and health librarians!



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Join us in the historic setting of Dublin Castle, as we explore the theme of collaborative work, engage with other health information professionals and extend our skills and knowledge as we learn to work beyond the borders of the health library.

Abstract submission:

Abstract submission will be through the EAHIL Abstract Submission System, and will be online only. We are eager to make this event a *workshop* in the real sense of the word. Most definitions of *workshop* include an element of discussion, an exchange of ideas, and interaction between all delegates. For the EAHIL Workshop 2009, the International Programme IPC will be looking for facilitated and interactive workshop sessions aimed at smaller groups. The programme will also include a number of plenary papers. Further details and guidelines will be posted on the EAHIL mailing list and on the EAHIL Workshop website www.eahil2009.ie in August 2008.



Dublin Castle (Upper Yard)

The Dublin Castle complex has served a number of roles throughout its history. The oldest structures on the site date back to the 12th Century, and served to repel a Norman invasion! Formerly the centre of English power in Ireland, the castle complex now serves a range of functions. The State Apartments are used by the Irish Government for official engagements and Irish presidents are inaugurated in St Patrick's Hall. The castle complex also houses a modern, purpose-built, conference centre. The centre was constructed for Ireland's Presidency of the European Union in 1990 and it has since been the venue of many meetings of the European Council.

Important dates:

Abstract submissions begin: September 2008

Deadline for submissions: October 2008

Registration begins: February 2009

For further information, please contact:

Louise Farragher (Health Research Board), Chair Local Organising Committee.

Contact: info@eahil2009.ie

Paul Murphy (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland), Chair International Programme Committee.

Contact: pauljmurphy@rcsi.ie

Stay up to date by visiting the EAHIL Workshop website: www.eahil2009.ie

Take a Look!



Benoit Thirion

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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>)

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Drop in: Drupal for libraries



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Have you been in Helsinki? Then you surely noticed all those wonderful Web 2.0 tools that help librarians to communicate with their users and create community around their library. But all those tools – weblogs, wikis, forums, tagging, social networks – are located at different places and each requires a specific login and password. Would it be possible to have the same functionalities at one place? Some Open source content management systems could help in some way, and among them, Drupal.

Drupal open source CMS

Drupal ([HYPERLINK "http://drupal.org/"http://drupal.org](http://drupal.org/)) is a content management system (CMS) using the common MySQL PHP technologies. A Content Management System is a web-based software that allows you to add content to your Website without any knowledge of HTML. Drupal was created in 2000 by a Belgian student: Dries Buytaert. After its public release in 2002, it was rapidly sustained by a community of users and developers, among them some librarians. The evolution of the software is regular (version 4 in 2006, now in version 6.3) and in several countries support from free software services companies is available.

Description

The three main concepts of Drupal are: nodes, modules and themes. Lets have a look at these.

Nodes

In Drupal, a « node » is the basic information element. A node is constituted of a title, a teaser and a content bloc. It has also some properties like the place published (first page or not), the comments options, the classifications, etc. By default, there are two node types: story (news) and page. Regarding the modules you activate, some other nodes type may appear like blog entry or forum message.

The core modules

«Out of the box », you will get a content management system with several core modules, some of them still need to be activated. The User module allows creating different roles with specific rights on the system. The first user is the administrator with all rights on the system. The taxonomy module allows you to define vocabularies (sets of categories) which are used to classify content. The module supports hierarchical classification and association between terms, allowing for truly flexible information retrieval and classification. Free tagging allows users to enter a free term into a thesaurus, users with taxonomy administration rights may then rearrange the thesaurus. A lot of third party modules enhance the taxonomy functionalities. Every node may receive a comment feed ; forums can be rapidly installed ; blog is also available: every user may start his own blog within the site developed with Drupal. Drupal generates RSS feeds but also contain a RSS aggregator: several external feeds may be aggregated and presented within Drupal, each feed may be categorized.

Optional modules

Drupal has a lot of optional modules developed by third parties (<http://drupal.org/projects/modules>). These allow to rapidly and easily extend Drupal functionalities. But selecting one is sometimes a challenge: you must evaluate the ability of the module to be updated in the future, or be ready to do it on your own. Several modules are indeed well maintained (since version 4), here follows a selection of the most common optional modules that could be of interest for a library.

a. Drupal has several **WYSIWYG modules** available. Those modules allow getting the usual icons to format the text of a node. The administrator may choose to most suited one (TinyMCE, FCKeditor, BUEditor, YUI...). To enhance the presentation of nodes, the Views module is often used.

b. The **CCK module** allows adding fields to specific node types in order to get structured information. It allows building simple databases within Drupal. Those two modules are almost core modules. A module allows to import and export data from Drupal ; another allows the basic database management within Drupal. Additional software, like PHPMyAdmin is thus not necessary. Authentication may also occur via an external active directory thanks to the LDAP module. Some modules also help to manage different languages within a single Drupal site.

c. The **MARC module** allows to import MARC records as nodes (for Drupal 6). The Z39.50 module allows searching external catalogues and present results.

d. The **bibliography module** allows show bibliographical references on a Website. It is fitted with an import function for common text files (RIS, BibTex) or Endnote format, and export as well. Some other additional modules may be added: normalize which normalize the names and faceted search which creates a link between the bibliography module and the faceted search module, and the OAI-PMH module will transforms your system into an OAI-PMH harvestable depot. The Millenium Integration module allows importing bibliographic information from the Millenium WebOPAC and generates biblio type nodes.

e. Some other modules allow to integrate into Drupal content from online applications like **Flickr**, Youtube or Googlevideos. The **Drupal for Facebook module** (beta) shows within Facebook content published into a Drupal Website.

Themes

Layout is store in theme with page templates and cascading style sheets (CSS). It is easy to switch from theme, and the admin part of the site may have a different style than the public.

Examples

Here, we provide some examples suited for libraries:

Providing an OPAC 2.0 with Drupal

- A first example is SOPAC (social OPAC), based on Drupal 4.x and implemented at the Ann Arbor Library. It has not been updated for the most recent versions of Drupal (<http://www.blyberg.net/2007/01/21/aadlorg-goes-social/>). Another example is Fish4Info - a next generation library portal. It is based on the MARC module. (<http://fish4info.org/>).

Building a catalogue

- Leo Klein, an American librarian that started the Drupal4lib discussion list, has produced an impressive screen-cast showing how to combine different modules to quickly set up a database catalogue on the Website of a library (<http://chicagolibrarian.com/node/262>). Another great example is provided by the tinytax module that allows to navigate into the taxonomy and list the related content, like the MeSH browser. (<http://sandbox.scratchpads.eu/>)

Creating collaborative documents

- Drupal is not a wiki system, but it has the « book » concept. This is a set of node hierarchically organized with a table of content. Drupal handles rights management and may store the different versions of a node. An interesting example is the support site of Biblioscape (<http://support.biblioscape.com>). In this case, the edition is limited to a specific group of editors.

Building an internet / intranet

- Drupal is powering a lot of well known websites, including libraries websites (http://drupalib.interoperating.info/library_sites). One nice thing is that Drupal may handle multi-sites: each site has its own folder with specific database connection infos, modules and themes folder. All sites are thus run by the same Drupal, facilitating the update process that must occur once only. But each site has its own look and feel.

Conclusion

Drupal is a mature Open source project and has been adopted by a large number of Webmasters, including librarians. Drupal offers indeed a lot of opportunities to develop into one site several services for the users, and give them several tools to participate to the library life. More than a Content Management System, Drupal is an open source social publishing system that should be considered for any project related to diffusion of information by librarians. For more information, visit DrupalLib (<http://drupalib.interoperating.info/>), join the librarians Drupal group (<http://groups.drupal.org/libraries>) and subscribe to the Drupa4Lib mailing list (<http://listserv.uic.edu/archives/drupal4lib.html>).

Letter from the President



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The day after the night before... *an indication of relative time frames, with a double meaning, referring to secrets of inside information and a major happening.* Yes, that could be the title for this issue of our journal: “The issue after the conference before”. For those of you who attended the Conference in Helsinki (and approximately 1/3 of EAHIL membership did so), this issue will bring back memories of what happened.

The Local Organizing Committee must be thanked for a wonderful week, a mixture of a well-organized Conference and many cheerful social events. And last but not least: they managed to get the proceedings published on the web within a week! Back home we need to reflect on what was presented, what were the highlights and especially: what and how to improve local services and policies.

Some colleagues will organize post-conference meetings with their colleagues to report back and to discuss the issues raised. Some others were lucky enough to attend with one or more colleagues from the same library and could already start thinking of “their take-home message”. And others shared their thoughts at flight level 30 (30,000 ft), making new plans for their own practice as well as for EAHIL activities. The networking of the Conference is continuing.

EAHIL aims “to raise standards of provision and practice in health care and medical research libraries”. The EAHIL awards of best presentations is one of the tools for this purpose. Thanks to the many colleagues (Arne was able to mobilize some 40 or more to assist him in the evaluation procedure) who have done a critical appraisal of all the presentations, the EAHIL Board was advised to grant awards in 4 categories to the presenting authors of:

Best First-Timer Poster: Ilse Schødt (co-authors: H. Christensen, C. Skrubbeltrang) – The Danish Hospital Licence Consortium;

Best Poster: Tuulikki Airaksinen (co-author Kirsi Salmi) – Personal professional development and skills transferring;

Best First-Timer Oral Presentation: Christine Brouwir (co-authors: Sandrine Vandenput, Michel Vandenput, Nancy Durieux, Nicolas Fairon, Françoise Pasleau) – Placing the academic library at the centre of veterinary PhD students' training;

Best Oral Presentation: Dieuwke L. Brand-de Heer (co-author Suzanne Bakker) – EMBASE dot com: strength and weaknesses – a comparison.

Furthermore it is the responsibility of the Board: to unite health librarians and information officers in Europe and to act as a channel of communication between them through a newsletter, electronic media, meetings, conferences and such other means as shall seem appropriate from time to time. Everyday language: running the Association and communicating with all.



Linda Lisgarten

It is at this point that the Board decided to give the EAHIL Award of Merit 2007 to Linda Lisgarten.

Linda joined EAHIL in 1988. Happily it was with the full support of her long-time employers (The School of Pharmacy, University of London) who strongly believed in the potential benefits of sharing knowledge and best practice in biomedical information with European colleagues. She has attended nearly all the EAHIL meetings since then, and has been involved in many ways, having served on the International Programme Committees of several of them, as well as presenting papers; chairing sessions; and particularly in organising the activities of PHING, which she co-chaired with Giovanna Miranda for several years. Additionally, right from the start of her involvement with EAHIL, Linda served as a UK Council Member and latterly (since 2001) on the EAHIL Executive Board, where she served as Secretary, until she stood down in February 2007 following her retirement. Ever since, the Board have missed her as the unseen organizer, the steerer with a smooth hand, the one who was always able to find the right person and to get a job done. Linda says: “My involvement with EAHIL has always been immensely rewarding and receiving the EAHIL Prix d’Honneur is definitely the highlight of my career. Through EAHIL I have been privileged to meet and network with some of the most talented, dynamic and forward-thinking medical information professionals in the world, and now I am so pleased that I will be able to stay in touch with all my friends and with all the exciting new developments via *JEAHIL*, since I have been asked to serve on the Editorial Board. I am very grateful, proud and delighted to have received this Award.”

With reference to the aims of the Association, it is the Board’s duty – To seek to identify and define the needs for common effort and to initiate activities for the benefit of health information and libraries in Europe, in co-operation with other international and national associations, organisations and institutions. Another rather abstract phrase, but if we include in this respect: promotion of (health) library cooperation and interlibrary loans, defending the library exemptions in the legislation, in promoting open-access publishing in medicine, in raising standards in (health) library services, many EAHIL members will recognize in this profile, Ulrich Korwitz.



Ulrich Korwitz

Ulrich Korwitz joined EAHIL in the late 90's. In that period Ulrich was Vice-President and later President of the German Medical Library Association (AgmB Arbeitsgemeinschaft für medizinisches Bibliothekswesen). Both as president of AgmB and as Director of the Zentralbibliothek für Medizin in Cologne, Ulrich was interested in international cooperation and international library services. He arranged invitations for several colleagues from outside Germany to attend and to present a paper at the annual meeting of the AgmB which was very supportive for EAHIL contacts with German colleagues. The number of EAHIL members in Germany increased heavily with the EAHIL conference in Cologne in 2002, with Ulrich chairing the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and Oliver Obst and Rüdiger Schneemann co-chairing the IPC. Not only did Ulrich chair the LOC, he managed to have the whole conference organized by the staff of his library which took place in the University of Cologne.

The EAHIL Award of Merit 2008 was given to acknowledge his support and influence on the discussions regarding the role of the library and library services to provide affordable access to scientific information in the biomedical and health sciences in Europe.

For reports on the business meetings and my Presidential report 2007, please refer to the EAHIL website. I wish you all a good summer.

News from EAHIL

News from the Pharmaceutical Information Group



**Michelle
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**Giovanna
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The Finlandia Hall in Helsinki was a terrific venue for the 11th EAHIL Conference and The Pharmaceutical Information Group met on Friday 27th June at 12.15pm.

As there has been a change of Co-Chair and of the Secretary of the Group, we started with introductions of the new Officers as well as the Group members introducing themselves and describing their institutions. This took us to an issue that had been discussed in our last meeting, that of the name of the Group. Members felt that the name was adequate and did portray that all types of institutions, from academia to industry were/could be involved. An interesting point was raised however, that the abbreviation PHinG could be confused with other SIGs, therefore the name is to be abbreviated to Pharm Info Group.

Our Co-Chair Giovanna who is also on the Editorial Board for *JEAHIL* explained that each Group has a dedicated page in each issue of *JEAHIL*. This is an excellent forum for expressing news and views and for letting everyone know how the pharmaceutical sector is faring. Any thoughts can be sent directly to Neroli as the Group Secretary (Neroli.Harris@pharmacy.ac.uk) and they will be collated for the next issue. It was also noted that items for immediate discussion could be sent to the Group's email list EAHIL-P, instructions for joining are available at: http://www.eahil.net/pharmaceutical_information_group.htm#em

This is especially relevant as there was a lively discussion relating to having virtual meetings as well as arranging CECs and a parallel session at Dublin. The Group would also like to plan a social meeting in Dublin as well as the usual business meeting.

It is planned that the email list will play a bigger role within the Pharmaceutical Information Group in the future.

The Group also has a web site at:

http://www.eahil.net/pharmaceutical_information_group.htm

So please let Neroli have any ideas for changes and additions.

Finally, we would like to congratulate Linda Lisgarten our past Co-Chair who was presented with the EAHIL 2007 Award at the closing ceremony at Helsinki. (<http://eahil2008.blogspot.com/2008/06/saturday-general-assembly-award-for.html>)

European Veterinary Library Group SIG meeting



Fiona Brown

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The most recent European Veterinary Libraries Group (EVLG) meeting took place on 25th June 2008, during the 11th EAHIL Conference at Helsinki. Twelve attendees from eight countries participated.

Trenton Boyd, from the University of Missouri, USA opened the meeting with a history of EVLG and its affiliation with EAHIL. EVLG grew from the 1st International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists. Preliminary discussions began in 1989 when Trenton Boyd and the late Linda Warden (then librarian at the Royal Veterinary College, London) discussed the possibility of an international meeting of veterinary librarians. The 1st International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists was held in Reading in 1992 and had 84 attendees from 18 countries. The conference was organised by Trenton Boyd, Mitsuko Williams (University of Illinois), Vicki Croft (Washington State University) and Carol Downs (University of Illinois), with assistance and advice from Benita Horder (Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London) and Linda Warden.

EVLG itself began in 1994 and the first meeting was held at the EAHIL conference in Oslo and had 30 attendees. Anne Cathrine Munthe (Norwegian School of Veterinary Science) arranged for a concurrent session in the EAHIL conference for veterinary papers. She also arranged for a special time slot for the veterinary librarians to meet and discuss the formation of a European veterinary library association. It was decided to affiliate with EAHIL (In the same way as the Veterinary Medical Libraries Section (VMLS) is affiliated with the US Medical Library Association). Raisa Iivonen reported that EVLG now has 67 members. Trenton Boyd also reported that Vicki Croft is compiling a database of veterinary librarianship papers and it is hoped to make some of these available on her open-access repository.

Finally, Trenton Boyd reported on behalf of the VMLS. The VMLS is updating the International Directory of Veterinary Medical and Related Libraries (<http://www.vmls.mlanet.org/vlindex.htm>). Susanne Whitaker (Cornell University) chairs the International Directory Committee with the other committee members being Trenton Boyd, Vicki Croft and Tara Cataldo (University of Florida). The list is almost complete, but there are gaps in information on, for example, Central America, India and Japan. All members of EVLG are asked to check the Directory and send their details to Trenton Boyd (BoydT@missouri.edu). Alexandre Kossovoi with some input from Friedhelm Rump (both Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover) has set up a mashup using Google Maps with veterinary library data for Europe (<http://elib.tiho-hannover.de/virtlib/vetmedlib.htm>).

Roos Goverde spoke about the recent redevelopment of the Veterinary Library at Utrecht which changed from being a traditional library to an integrated study environment. As well as books, journals and different types of study space the library contains 3D models and anatomical specimens. The European veterinary librarians only meet up occasionally and value being an EAHIL SIG. One of the benefits of this is the opportunity to network and share experiences. We all look forward to meeting up in Dublin next year!

Public Health at the EAHIL Helsinki Conference: working together to put public health information on the European Map



**Paivi
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Sue Thomas²



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Public health really arrived on the EAHIL agenda at the 11th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries in Helsinki. Thanks to the Conference organisers, we had our Public Health Special Interest Group business meeting which was an afternoon session discussing public health themes and eleven posters on a wide variety of public health topics. EAHIL delegates from all parts of Europe attended these sessions, showing that public health issues are one of our common concerns. As we reported in the *EAHIL Echo*, we had a very lively debate at our business meeting. Research undertaken by Barbara Mauer-Gorska from Poland focussed our discussions on whether our customers actually searched for health information, and if so how they did this. We agreed that as public health information specialists we should be proactively involved in training customers to assist them in using the best and most reliable information available from whatever source.

We will be writing up this research work in more detail in the future, and hope to publish it in the *Journal of EAHIL* in our regular slot on public health. To take forward the work of our interest group we agreed that we would:

- redraft our mission statement aims and objectives and include actions to take from June 2008 to June 2009. We will do this by September 2008, and circulate it to all members of the group for ratification. It will also be available on our web site. We will then report back on the activities we have carried out in our session at the Dublin workshop in June 2009;
- check our membership list so that we know for sure who is involved. We will then be able to send out information to keep everyone up-to-date with our activities and to more easily exchange information and best practice;
- promote our group both inside and outside of EAHIL to libraries in relevant other settings such as in schools and public libraries, as all are interested in health issues. We will also be promoting our work to health information and library associations in Europe so that we can further expand our public health contacts;
- produce and disseminate a publicity leaflet about our group. This will be launched at the public health session in the EAHIL Dublin workshop in June 2009;
- further expand the information available on our web site;

- look into the definitions of public health, key public health issues and strategies in European countries to provide a context for public health policy developments. This information will be available on our web site and we hope to include it in future issues of the *EAHIL Journal*.

So, who is going to do this very extensive work? The business meeting agreed that we required to change the officer structure to achieve this. Two Co-Chairs were elected: Paivi Pekkarinen (Finland) and Sue Thomas (Wales). We would then be sure to have someone to chair our meetings at conferences and workshops. We also agreed that we needed a secretary post, and Katri Larmo (Finland) was elected to this position. Tomas Allen from the World Health



Public Health Special Interest Group, Helsinki, 2008

Organisation in Geneva also agreed to take forward the work on the public health definitions, and to be part of the planning group for our public health sessions at the Dublin workshop. It is really great to have the full support of the group, and to have both Katri and Tomas on board. There is plenty to do, so welcome both. We finally agreed that we should re-examine work done by the World Health Documentation Centres on evaluating the dissemination of documents on health outcomes. Posing the question “Do we make a difference?” we want to find out what is happening in our libraries on evaluation, and to see whether it is possible to develop a common template to capture this vital feedback.

Public health session

This was the first time at the EAHIL Conference that a session was dedicated to discussing public health, and it is good to report that a packed audience attended the session, and listened attentively to the four presentations:

- **Sue Thomas:** Doing it differently in Wales: designed to inform: information specialists supporting evidence based public health policy and practice;
- **Marion Spring:** Applying the principles of EBM to public health: searching for public health evidence: the experiences at the National Institute for Health and Clinical Evidence;
- **Gabriela Floresco & Emanuela Sirlincan:** Rural health information in Romania;
- **Jean Shaw & Shane Godbolt:** Developing continuing professional development in Africa.

Summary

This report provides a flavour of the very wide ranging public health discussions we had at this EAHIL conference. To build on this we are already well into our planning, both for future articles for the Journal of EAHIL and for an even more dynamic public health session at the Dublin workshop in June 2009. To find out more about the exciting world of public health contact us, join our Public Health Special Interest Group and come to our session in Dublin. We look forward to meeting everyone in June 2009.

Medical Library Association report for EAHIL



Bruce Madge

MLA representative to EAHIL
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The MLA conference in Chicago this May was a great success. Not only is Chicago a great city to be in, but the quality of the conference was impressive. The plenary speakers were all excellent and the papers that I managed to see were all informative and well produced. The final session on Web 2.0 was made available as a webcast and I hope that MLA will plan to do more dissemination of their meetings this way as it gives EAHIL members a chance to find out what is going on the other side of the pond. A CD of the Chicago meeting is now available. The MLA '08 CD-ROM, supported by the *New England Journal of Medicine*, includes plenary sessions, featured speakers, section programs, sunrise seminars, and open forums

Other highlights of the year, as I reported in Helsinki were:

- the Association developed collateral materials (brochures, t-shirts, pens, tote bags) for Librarians without Borders® (LWB) e-library training workshops, supported by grants from the Elsevier Foundation. MLA also developed an LWB brochure for distribution and an LWB poster in cooperation with LWB e-training coordinator Lenny Rhine that was displayed at MLA's Annual Meeting. MLA member Jill Mayer was invited to give a power point presentation on Librarians without Borders® (LWB) at the 2007 IFLA conference and exhibition in South Africa. Information about the project can be found on MLANET at <http://www.mlanet.org/resources/global/>
- MLA established a tentative bilateral agreement with the South African National Health Information Partnership (SANHIP);
- as part of MLA's bilateral agreement with the Korean Medical Library Association, one South Korean health sciences librarian attended MLA'08 as an official representative of KMLA. Two other librarians also attended the meeting as well;
- more than 75 international colleagues attended the International Reception organized by MLA's International Cooperation Section at MLA '08 in Chicago;
- MLA exhibited at the CHLA/ABSC conference in May 2008.

MLA is also planning to have a stand at IFLA in Quebec City in August in cooperation with the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada and the Association of Library and Information Science Education. As I mentioned last time Carol Lefebvre was awarded the *2008 T Mark Hodges International Service Award* for advancing the field of health sciences librarianship and evidence-based medicine through her work on the importance of sensitivity and precision when searching complex thesaurus-driven databases.

Lisa Kruesi of Australia and Vijay Padwal of India, the 2008 Cunningham Fellows, arrived in the United States in May 2008, and completed their fellowships in June 2008. Two new Cunningham Scholars were chosen for 2009: Hasballuh Atan of Malaysia and Stanslalus James Ngadaya of Tanzania. It is worth remembering that the Cunningham Fellowship award is open to all EAHIL members.

Also worth noting is that the MLA Board of Directors has approved the *JMLA* Editor Search Committee's recommendation for *JMLA* Editor. The appointment of Susan Starr was announced on May 20, 2008 during MLA Business Meeting II. Her term will run from 2009 through 2011. Ms. Starr impressed the committee with her publication and editorial experience and her unique vision for the *JMLA*. In 2009, the MLA conference will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii May 15-20, 2009 so start saving up now and I'll see you on the beach.



Giovanna F. Miranda

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Dear Colleagues,

The evolution of faster publication has a new dimension. From the beginning of July BMJ will be publishing content continuously on www.bmj.com. All the articles will be published online as they become ready, so the site will be updated several times a day. Once published, articles will then be selected for a subsequent print issue (F. Godlee et al. *BMJ*. 2008;336:1450). While publications continue to be faster and faster, the problem of the ghost author is still there, and authorship issues are a common obsession of medical journal editors (D. Kamerow. *BMJ*. 2008;336:989).

Giovanna F. Miranda

Journal issues

Since the Journal of May 2008, the following journal issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received Vol. 25 Number 2:

Vol. 25 Issue 2

K McIntosh. Information, immunization and the information professional. Editorial. p 79-80.

R Ward, C Stevens, P Brentnall, J Briddon. The attitudes of health care staff to information technology: a comprehensive review of the research literature. p 81-97.

A review on the attitudes of health care staff towards the development of information technology in practice.

M Raynor, H Iggulden. Online anatomy and physiology: piloting the use of an anatomy and physiology e-book–VLE hybrid in pre-registration and post-qualifying nursing programmes at the University of Salford. p 98-105.

This study reports on a pilot project that attempted to normalize varying levels of students' background knowledge by delivering Anatomy and Physiology teaching using an online interactive e-book–virtual learning environment (VLE) hybrid.

K Davies. Job hunting in the UK using the Internet: finding your next information professional role in the health care sector and the skills employers require. p 106-115.

The aim of this article is to analyse *professional* health information vacancies advertised on three specific websites for 6 months from 1 April 2006 to 30 September 2006. The objectives for this research were to identify the frequency of health information vacancies advertised on three specified websites and on an e-mail discussion group.

M Ullah, I Farooq Butt, M Haroon. The Journal of Ayub Medical College: a 10-year bibliometric study. p 116-124.

This article is a bibliometric evaluation of the Journal of Ayub Medical College (JAMC), Abbottabad, Pakistan.

L Caldwell, S Davies, F Stewart, A Thain, A Wales. Scottish toolkit for knowledge management. p 125-134.

This paper describes the tools, methods and resources used to develop Managed Knowledge Networks (MKNs) within the NHS Scotland e-Library

SC Whitmore, SF Grefsheim, JA Rankin. Informationist programme in support of biomedical research: a programme description and preliminary findings of an evaluation. p 135-141.

This case report describes the NIH informationist programme, including implementation experiences, the informationists' training programme, their job responsibilities and programme outcomes.

Books review

Information literacy: international perspectives. Ed. J. Lau. K.G. Saur, Munich. 2008 (IFLA Publications; 131). Euro 78,00 (Euro 58,00 for IFLA Members) ISBN 978-3-598-22037-1. This book provides a comprehensive update on the status of information literacy activities around the world, particularly from countries where no related literature has been published in English.

Access to libraries and information: towards a fairer world. Ed. Theo JD Bothma. IFLA/FAIFE World Report 2007- World Report Series VII. € 30 (€ 25 for IFLA Members). ISBN: 978-0-620-41005-2; p. 480. The report provides a world perspective on several issues regarding freedom of expression and freedom of access to information and it is now available in PDF format for free on the IFLA website at: http://www.ifla.org/faife/report/world_report_2007.htm

Best practices in government information: a global perspective. Edited on behalf of IFLA by I. Lynden and J. Wu. K.G. Saur, Munich, 2008. Euro 58,00; ISBN 978-3-598-11769-5. This volume allow to discover international trends and developments in access to government information in selected papers from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Oceania and Russia.

Papers review

An exploratory study of Google Scholar.

Mayr P, Walter AK. *Online Information Review*.2007;31(6):814.

Web of Science and Scopus: a journal title overlap study.

Gavel Y, Iselid L. *Information Review*.2008;32(1):8.

Reprotox: an information system on environmental hazards to human reproduction and development.

Fitzpatrick RF. *Medical Reference Service Quarterly*.2008;27(1):73.

Continuous publications.

Godlee F et al. *BMJ*.2008;336:1450

Who wrote that article?

Kamerow D. *BMJ*. 2008;336:989

The long march of the e-book

Caldwell T. *Information World Review*.2008;245:12.

News

IFLA Libraries Success Stories Database. Within the framework of its activities for WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society) and in order to contribute to the ongoing and long term presence of libraries in the world, IFLA has set up a database that aims to showcase the value of libraries to society as a whole. The contents of the database are library achievements and projects according to the categories: Libraries as access point, Libraries as ICT learning centres, Libraries for continuing education, Libraries for specific needs and Libraries for cultural heritage. It is possible to become a member and directly add your success story in the database. Librarians can fill the form in four languages (English, German, French, and Spanish). Before the success stories are published, it is checked by moderators to validate the content.

<http://www.tribapixel.ch/ifla/index.php>

Information sources... Web based

HomBRex. A database on Basic Research experiments on Homeopathy. It contains research on effects of homeopathic preparations in bioassays and physico-chemical effects of the preparation process (potentization). By the end of September 2007 it contained more than 1190 experiments in more than 900 original articles, including 1014 biological studies.

<http://www.carstens-stiftung.org/>

EHL. The AED-SATELLIFE Center for Health Information and Technology has launched a new gateway on Nutrition. Essential Health Links (EHL) connects users to over 700 health/medical websites selected by experts on a variety of important topics in nutrition, diet and chronic disease, food security, general nutrition, micronutrients, mother and child nutrition, and severe acute malnutrition and emergencies. Nutrition and HIV issues are addressed in most of these sub-topics.

<http://www.healthnet.org/essential-links>

News from editors

Blackwell. As of July 1, 2008, all Blackwell journal content from current issues, backfiles, and issues published online before print will be incorporated into Wiley InterScience. This merger will make some 2 million journal articles in over 1400 journals available on a single site. Blackwell journal content will be searchable on Wiley InterScience, and listed under appropriately enhanced subject categories.

<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/>

Nature Publishing Group. According to the 2007 Journal Citation Report (Thomson, 2008) the Nature Publishing Group (NPG) is the leading publisher of high impact, high quality scientific journals. NPG publishes more of the top 20 journals by Impact Factor in science than any other publisher (8 of 20). *Nature*, with an Impact Factor of 28.751, is the number one multidisciplinary science journal, ahead of its major competitor *Science* (26.372).

<http://www.nature.com>

BioMed Central. The *Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research*, the official journal of the Regina Elena National Cancer Institute, moves to BioMed Central publishing platform.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com>

Forthcoming events

9 August, 2008, Québec City, Canada

Role of Evidence-based Research in Medical Libraries

Satellite Session of the 74th IFLA General Conference and Council

For further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74/satellite-en.htm>

10-14 August 2008, Québec City, Canada

Libraries without borders: Navigating towards global understanding.

World Library and Information Congress

74th IFLA General Conference and Council

For further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla74/index.htm>

1-5 September 2008, Taganrog, Russia

2nd Russian Summer School in Information Retrieval (RuSSIR)

For further information: <http://romip.ru/russir2008/eng/index.html>

4-6 September 2008, Oslo, Norway

2nd European Conference on Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine

For further information: <http://www.ecspbiomed.net/>

16-17 October 2008, London, UK

Internet Librarian International 2008

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

19-22 October 2008, Nice, France; ICIC 2008

For further information: <http://www.infonortics.com>

20-22 October 2008, Ljubljana, Slovenia

2nd DIA Europe Medical Information and Communications Conference

For further information: www.diahome.org

26-30 October 2008, Karlsruhe, Germany

7th International Semantic Web Conference

For further information: <http://iswc2008.semanticweb.org/>

11-13 November 2008, Dusseldorf, Germany

Berlin 6 Open Access Conference

For further information: <http://www.berlin6.org/?p=20>

2-5 November, 2008, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Pharma-Bio-Med 2008 Conference & Exhibition

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

2-4 December 2008, London, UK

Online Information 2008

For further information: <http://www.online-information.co.uk/index.html>

23-27 August 2009, Milan, Italy

Libraries create futures: building on cultural heritage

World Library and Information Congress: 75th IFLA General Conference and Council

For further information: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla75/index.htm>

31 August - 4 September 2009, Brisbane, Australia

10th International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML) 2009

For further information: www.icml2009.com

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EAHIL Council election 2008

EAHIL Council election 2008 for the period 2009-2012

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

Each member state of the Council of Europe (http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/About_Coe/Member_states/default.asp) (or group of states, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure) can elect one Council member if there are at least five voting members and one additional delegate for each state for each further block of twenty five (25) voting members up to a maximum of three delegates per country.

Number of Council delegates for a country:

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

Delegates of member states are elected for a term of four years by the voting EAHIL members resident in their country. They may be re-elected once, after which they are not eligible for re-election until they have been absent from the Council for two years. For some Councillors their term will end in 2008 and also, because of the growth of EAHIL membership, more countries are now entitled to elect Council members or to nominate and elect additional Council members. The list below gives full details regarding the situation for each country.

Procedure for nominating Council members:

The nomination form is available on EAHIL web site http://www.eahil.net/elect-form_2008_11.doc (About EAHIL). Any two members can nominate a Council member from their own country. Please send the properly and fully completed form NOT LATER THAN 30 September, 2008 to the EAHIL Nomination Committee (address is on the form). After the nomination period we will set up secure electronic elections through the EAHIL membership database. The period of election will be online at <http://www.eahil.net> from the 1-30th November 2009. To be able to participate in the Council election, please make sure that you have your **userid** and **password** for the membership database.

Please encourage members to stand for the Council election!

On behalf of the Nomination Committee,

Suzanne Bakker
EAHIL President



Vacancies for the 2008 Council Elections

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

No. of Councillors	To elect for 2009-2012*	Council member	Country	Vacancies/candidates in Council elections 2008
1	1	Vacant	Croatia	New**
1	1	Dana Zdenkova 2005-2008 1st term	Czech Republic	Can be re-elected
1	1	Vacant	Estonia	New**
3	1	Vacant	Finland	New**
3	1	Vacant	France	New**
1	1	Litsa Lappa 2004-2007 2nd term	Greece	Cannot be re-elected
1	1	Livia Vasas 2005-2008 2nd term	Hungary	Cannot be re-elected
1	1	Vacant	Iceland	New**
3	1	Vacant	Ireland	New**
3	1	Maurella Della Seta 2005-2008 2nd term	Italy	Cannot be re-elected
	1	Ivana Truccolo Elected to EAHIL Executive Board 2008	Italy	Must stand down from Council
2	1	Vacant	Latvia	New**
3	1	Vacant	Netherlands	New**
1	1	Barbara Niedzwiedzka 2005-2008 1st term	Poland	Can be re-elected
2	1	Vacant	Portugal	New**
2	1	Minielle Brasey 2005-2008 1st term	Switzerland	Can be re-elected
	1	Vacant	Switzerland	New**

* The list of members has been taken from the 23 June 2008. If the number of members increase by the 25th October 2008, there may be a further entitlement of an additional Councillor in some countries.

** New allocation because of increase in numbers of members.



EAHIL

European Association for Health Information and Libraries



NOMINATION FORM	EAHIL Councillor (4-years term 2009-2012)	2008 election
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I, EAHIL member Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:	I, EAHIL member Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:
---	---

I hereby nominate as candidate for the EAHIL Council (2008 EAHIL elections):

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

Candidate's agreement:

I agree to be a candidate in the 2008 elections and am willing and able to serve as an EAHIL Councillor in the years 2009-2012.

Date: Signed (by candidate):

This form should be sent not later than **30 September, 2008**, (preferentially by email) to:

EAHIL Election Committee, EAHIL Secretariat, PO Box 1393, NL-3600 BJ Maarssen, The Netherlands. Fax: + 31 346550876



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