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EDITORIAL

Federica Napolitani
Editor in Chief
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
Contact: federica.napolitani@iss.it

The season of renewal has finally come. We enter Spring with the harshness and rawness of Winter's long nights and little warmth still over us. Our first steps may be tentative, but once we truly breathe in the air of Spring, we are supported and led by warm winds towards new paths and to plant new seeds.

I am very excited to talk about a couple of seeds that bore some interesting fruits.
Firstly, *JEAHIL* submission process can now, finally, be done online through the Open Journal System (OJS). It is so simple and efficient; all you'll need to do is find the "Make a Submission" button on the journal's homepage and then follow the instructions.
It is of course still possible to send papers directly to me, however I would ask - and encourage - authors to use the OJS online submitting format and kindly give me feedback on its positives or negatives.

Until now we've used OJS mainly as a sort of repository, to preserve the entire collection of *JEAHIL* and of the *Newsletter* and make it available to users. We are now ready to experiment and use it also for the first part of the publication process: from the submission, through the peer-review process (only for feature articles), to the acceptance of the paper.
The other small innovation is the new Advertising Policy that had been thoroughly discussed by the Editorial Board and approved last February by the Executive Board. The Policy is now online and offers sponsors the possibility to advertise in the Journal 's homepage by acquiring a space in the right-hand banner, for a period of one year. To encourage its use, the rates are extremely reasonable. I am sure that sponsors will take full advantage of this opportunity and thus reach a larger audience of librarians and information professionals worldwide. Tuulevi Ovaska, member of the Executive Board covering the role of Communications Coordinator, kindly sent me some statistics, that showed that the *JEAHIL* OJS received, in the second part of 2018, over 4,000 page views.

Now, let's have a look at the Content of this March issue as our colleagues published two excellent papers.

Robin Ricaud and the DocToBib's Committee tell us about a project carried out by librarians all over France to create video tutorials on research training in the medical field. There is no doubt that videos have become one of the most important mediums for teaching purposes and to communicate information. The results presented by Ricaud are truly impressive. In November 2018, the DocToBib's YouTube channel was formed by 66 short videos that boasted around 80 000 views. Furthermore, "the channel uses playlists to create learning programs on different topics. There is one course on PubMed, another one on Zotero, each video exploring a different side of those tools". If you were to seek or need more information, please do contact the author "The project is still evolving, as it welcomes new members regularly with new ideas to go forward".

Karen Buset, Ghislaine Declève and Tuulevi Ovaska in "Hunting for the library value: benchmarking as a communication tool" present and discuss the methods and results of a benchmarking project started in

2013 that involved three important European health and medical libraries. In their paper, they describe in full detail the experience that could be of inspiration for similar projects across European institutions. They also report how the project influenced their libraries and changed the authors "personally". It was an opportunity not only to gain professional competencies and abilities but also to learn "how to work with colleagues from different countries and working cultures". That is why library benchmarking became a tool to "concentrate on looking for good, maybe even best practices, and to find the value of the library".

In the central pages you will find the updated information from the Basel Local Organizing Committee, the Letter from the President in which Maurella Della Seta informs us about the topics discussed in the Agenda at the February Executive Board, and the usual reports and columns.

Now, some information on future issues. The June issue of *JEAHIL* will host a monographic section edited by Maria-Inti Metzendorf, Information Scientist at the Cochrane Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders Group, University Düsseldorf. The title of this special issue will be "Embracing failure". If you wish to contribute, please contact Maria-Inti at maria-inti.metzendorf@med.uni-duesseldorf.de

Looking forward, the December 2019 issue of the Journal will include a monographic section examining the relationship between art, medicine, and libraries. This is of course a very wide-ranging topic, varying from humanities to sciences, that has the potential to be relevant to us both as health information professionals and as individual members of society. The guest editor for the issue will be Peter Morgan (EAHIL President 2011-12). He is commissioning a series of articles that will cover subjects such as the history of medical illustration, the library's role in collecting art from a medical perspective, and the role of art in the diagnosis and treatment of illness. He is also hoping to include short case studies (up to 1,000 words) reporting on how our libraries are involved in art-related activities, for example in curating art collections or in working with artists and clinicians on art therapy projects. If you are interested in offering such a case study Peter would be delighted to hear from you (emailpbm2@cam.ac.uk).

As Editor in Chief of the Journal and on behalf of the Editorial Board I would like to thank both guest Editors: Maria-Inti Metzendorf and Peter Morgan for accepting the task. We all look forward to reading these 2019 themes.

2019 JEAHIL issues

Issue	Theme	Deadline
2	Embracing failure edited by Maria-Inti Metzendorf	5 May
3	Memories from Basel EAHIL Workshop	5 August
4	Art, medicine and libraries (prov. title) edited by Peter Morgan	5 November

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I hope you'll find some inspiration for this Spring 2019
Federica

Feature Article

DocToBib: an expanding project of video research training tutorials for interns, health students and practicians, three years later

Robin Ricaud (a) and DocToBib's Committee (b)
(a) Université Paris 13, Bobigny, France
(b) doctobib@gmail.com

Abstract
DocToBib is a project carried out by librarians all over France to create video tutorials on research training in the medical field. This is an update on how the project evolved since 2015, on the topic of video format, collaboration between librarians, communication and practical uses of the tutorials.

Key words: *librarians; residents; physicians; PubMed; webcasts as topic.*

A brief summary of the project

DocToBib was created by Ludovic Héry, a resident of medicine whose story was related in an earlier article published in the JEAHIL (1). He noticed how health students, interns and health professionals were too often unable to efficiently use PubMed and other essential research tools in their field. He aimed to fill the need for research training for the time-deprived students and practitioners by providing efficient and sometimes entertaining tutorials. Over the course of a few years, DocToBib evolved to be carried out by health librarians all over France to dispense knowledge on research training in the health sector.

In a nutshell, DocToBib is a series of videos that presents the tools of health research, from documentation monitoring and article research to bibliography and more. It uses a light tone to present information in a concise manner. Each video presents (usually in around three minutes) a functionality of different research tools, databases and gives methodology guidance to its viewers. It was conceptualized with the busy people in mind, but especially towards those that may not have a librarian at hand. It is easily accessible through DocToBib's YouTube channel (2). DocToBib aims to disperse that knowledge to anyone that might need it. The videos are shared on a mainstream streaming platform in an effort to be more visible, but as an experiment, they are soon to be accessible through Framasoft's Peer-

tube (3), a free alternative to Google's product. Although it is less recognizable, it could be more compatible with the open nature of the project; every video is marked under the Creative Commons license (4) that authorizes teachers and student to use the tutorials as they will.

Since 2015, at the time of the first article, the project became more collaborative, adding more librarians to its team. As of today, librarians from thirteen structures (academic libraries, documentation centers etc.) are participating in the production of content, while other documentation professionals are closely following the development of DocToBib. In the month of February in 2015, the participants in the project were all librarians from the following institutions: Université Clermont Auvergne, BIU Santé, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Université Paris Diderot, Université de Tours, Aix Marseille Université, Université Lille 2, Université Rennes 1, Université Paris 13 and Université Montpellier. As of 2018, Sorbonne Université, Université de Bordeaux, Université Caen Normandie joined the project, as well as a colleague from Ascodocpsy, a psychiatry and mental health research network. DocToBib is an informal organization: anybody can help in their capacity and give the amount of time they want to work on the tutorials or just follow the project from afar. It can be a weakness because there are no obligations towards the participants, but also a strength, giving a lot of flexibility to the process,

Address for correspondence: Robin Ricaud, Université Paris 13, 1 rue de Chablis, 93017 Bobigny, France.
E-mail: robin.ricaud@univ-paris13.fr

making the filming of the videos quite fluid and leaving some space to experiment.

The choice of concision

In late 2014, the videos had been watched more than 5000 times. In November 2018, they have been watched more than 80000 times, and the channel reached a thousand followers. This seems to show that there is a need for health documentation guidance that the channel seems to reach. 66 videos have been published since January of 2015 as of November 2018, which means the videos have been produced quite regularly since then. The rate at which the tutorials have been made available is linked to the way the video production process evolved since the beginning of the project.

At the beginning of DocToBib, the tutorials were acted by librarians on camera, with a focus on production value. The « Doctor H. » videos, presented in the earlier article in the *JEAHIL* (1), which were a parody of the television show *House M.D.*, are yet to be continued by another team. In 2018, there are no longer actors on camera: the way to direct videos has been simplified for easier execution by the widening circle of members.

The tutorials will sometimes still use a conversational style, mostly representing a student, a doctor or an intern looking for information being helped by a librarian in their research, although it can also just be a librarian explaining the subject. The visuals are made using video capture on a computer screen (mainly with the program *Camtasia*) to guide the
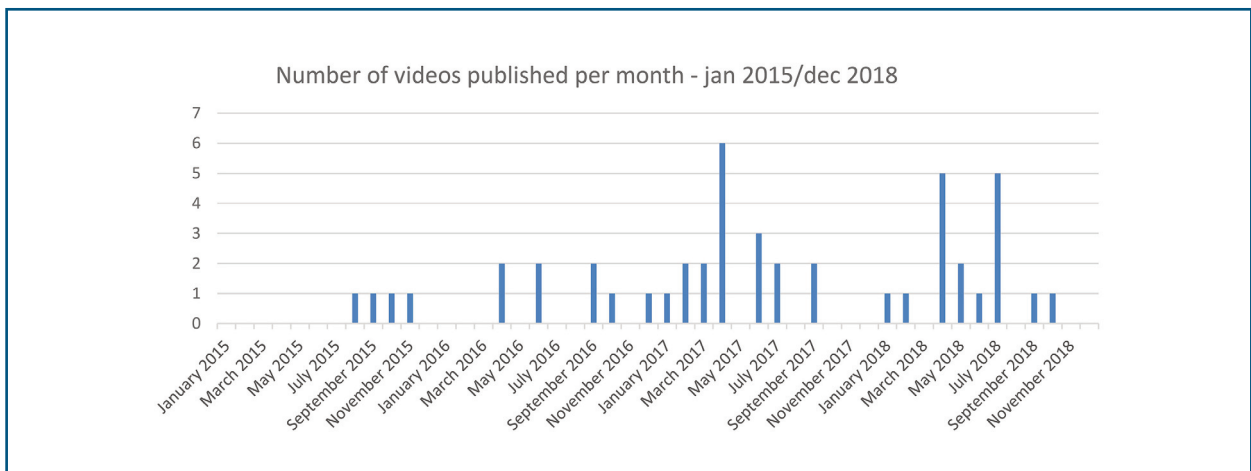
Fig. 1. *Publication rate of the videos on the DocToBib Youtube Channel – January 2015/December 2018. Source: YouTube analytics)*
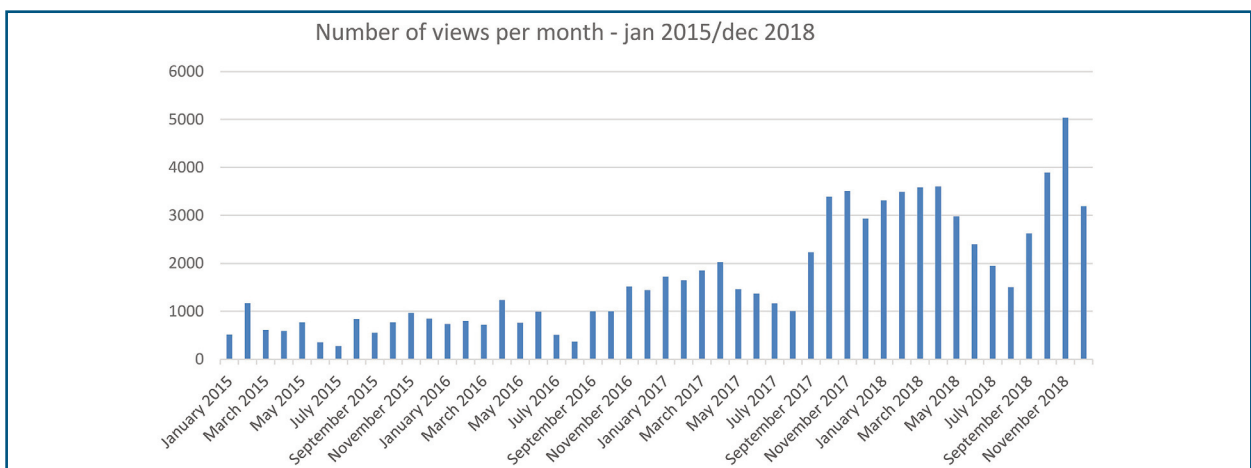
Fig. 2. *Number of views per month on the DocToBib Youtube Channel – January 2015/December 2018. Source: YouTube analytics)*

viewer through their search, with a visual intro and outro, and a musical cue. Although the format of the videos evolved over time for practical reasons, the tone of the tutorials can be easy-going, although it is less humorous than it used to be. The effort of the librarians taking part in the project is focused on delivering practical information in a short amount of time (a resource often lacking in the health field) while remaining entertaining for the viewer. In fact, another thing that DocToBib took its focus away from is the aspect of collaboration between a doctor and a librarian that was thought to be the basis of any video. Now, librarians are mostly working by themselves. Once more, it became that way because of practical reasons, to facilitate the production of the tutorials.

For concision purposes, every short video focuses on a precise functionality of each service, allowing viewers to quickly find what they are looking for. A subject is usually developed as a series of videos developing different aspects. The YouTube channel uses playlists to create learning programs on different topics. There is one course on PubMed, another one on Zotero, each video exploring a different side of those tools. PubMed was one of the earlier series (because of the unavoidable usefulness of the tool), and it is consistently updated for the new functionalities of the database. Starting with those basics in the health documentation field, DocToBib explores more Francophone databases, offering more ways to find the information one might be looking for.

Meeting the audience's documentation needs

The apparent need of guidance through PubMed by students and interns was the initial drive behind the project, and it remains one of its main draws for the public, but there are tutorials on other services such as the soon to be missed BDSP (5) ("Base de Données en Santé Publique", a French resource on public health that will close down in 2019). A new initiative from DocToBib is a series of videos on Evidence-Based Medicine. A first video has been published on the topic, specifically on the PICO model (6), and more videos are being produced on systematic reviews. This is a new direction for DocToBib, as it no longer focuses only on using specific databases but on more general research skills. There are also tutorials on how to make a better use of Zotero, and although it is not a health resource properly speaking it is widely used by students of medicine,

and they are some of the most popular videos on the channel. These videos in particular have been shared by non-medical publications, specifically a blog on European legislation. This seems to indicate that some of the tools presented are reaching beyond the medical field. This has been a moment of questioning for the participants in the project, and a time to reevaluate who they can be useful to. While DocToBib remains centered on health and medicine, the topics it discusses could be important for any person in need of search methodology.

Although DocToBib can be a resource for those that do not have a librarian at hand, it can be useful to librarians themselves to complement their teaching. The videos have proven to be a useful learning tool: librarians have given feedback to the service, documenting their use of the tutorials through the "flipped classroom" method (7). They asked the students to watch the videos before a class on research training, in the comfort of their own home (or library), so they could grasp the fundamentals before a class on PubMed or Zotero. When comes the time to meet the teaching librarian, they were able to discuss their own difficulties that were not addressed in the video directly with the teacher so they could offer their guidance and expertise.

Fig. 3. *DocToBib's logo*

Librarians on the field are working hard to promote the service. They try to be present during health conferences with posters and bookmarks, and to present the service to those that might be interested. There is an annual mailing towards interns and associations in October. DocToBib is also present on social media, notably in Facebook groups for health students or practitioners, which helps spread the word on the service. The public considered for the videos was mostly French-speaking, but as the years went

by, the data shows that people from all over the world could stumble upon the videos. After it was noticed by the committee, a few videos have been subtitled in English to try to meet the needs of that audience, as an experiment, on the services that are internationally available. Time will show if it can be useful beyond the French-speaking audiences.

Such topics are discussed when the committee for DocToBib meets, which it does twice a year, and it represents a moment to rethink the project and share experience, reinforcing the connections between librarians all over France. For lack of a more appropriate service, the file sharing and discussion occurs on Google Drive. The production of the videos for the librarians acts as a way to learn new skills, both technical (recording and editing the tutorials) and teaching skills. The fact that those videos are being watched seems to show that video tutorials are an attractive medium nowadays, and DocToBib meets different audiences in need of guidance for research training. The project is still evolving, as it welcomes new members regularly with new ideas to go forward.

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Hunting for the library value: benchmarking as a communication tool

Karen Johanne Buset (a), Ghislaine Declève (b) and Tuulevi Ovaska (c)
(a) Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway
(b) Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
(c) University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland

Abstract

International cooperation is an essential part of library and information professionals' work. Three European health and medical libraries started a benchmarking project in year 2013, aiming at comparing services among our libraries in order to find and implement best practices. We wanted to share ideas, solutions and examples. The purpose of this paper is to give the final report of the five-year benchmarking project. The project was a continuous best-practice benchmarking process. At the end the process, we essentially experienced this kind of library benchmarking as a communication and development tool. International benchmarking provides new skills for information professionals

Key words: *benchmarking; international cooperation; librarians; libraries; professional competence.*

Introduction

The aim of library benchmarking is to compare services among institutions involved in identifying best practices in library and information services at each of the libraries.

The suggestion and the plan for a benchmarking project among the health science libraries of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU/BMH), Université Catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain/BSS) and University of Eastern Finland (UEF/KUH) were made in February 2013, by UEF. The libraries were selected because they were dealing with the same subject, in similar environment, serving both universities and university hospitals. Data and statistics were collected and compared from spring 2013 to spring 2014 and library sites were visited in autumn 2014. Online meetings occurred regularly from spring 2013 onward. The project aims at finding and implementing best practices, covering different areas of library activity from the users' viewpoint. After a brief review of the literature, this paper presents the project methods and results followed by a discussion.

Brief literature review

Library benchmarking is not very common. International (best practices) benchmarking among academic health sciences libraries is almost non-existent. Searches were performed in Library & Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), PubMed/MEDLINE, Google Scholar and SCOPUS using the search query benchmarking AND librar* AND (academic OR university OR universities OR health OR hospital OR medical) AND international in title, abstract or keywords or subject headings (when applicable). The results (234) were limited to scholarly/peer-reviewed journals and books or book chapters written in English and to publications from 2003 to 2018 i.e. the last 15 years. The results (63) were browsed by title to remove articles that were not about library services but about e.g. hospital accreditation, health personnel competencies, IT systems, public libraries or library associations. Then the abstracts of the remaining publications (32) were read and the ones about e.g. comparing library systems, search tools or other technical rather than service related topics were removed. At the third stage, the full texts of 11 articles were read and we finally ended up with only four articles that were pertinent to our objective.

One of the very few papers dealing with any type of international benchmarking involving academic libraries was the one about The Matariki Network of

Universities that includes Dartmouth College (USA), Durham University (UK), Queen's University (Canada), the University of Otago (New Zealand), Tübingen University (Germany), the University of Western Australia and Uppsala University (Sweden). Hart & Amos's (1) case study outlines the findings from an activity-based international benchmarking of academic libraries since its inception. Their benchmarking project produced a data set for the participating libraries. The latter were just starting to develop a series of common international performance measures. Their paper is about the first benchmarking activity that aims at offering a development path and a better assessment of progress to demonstrate value. Since September 2011 the project regularly publishes a newsletter about the benchmarking actions (2). Balagué and Saarti (3), who benchmarked ISO 9001:2000 based quality management systems for academic libraries in two countries (Finland and Spain), argue in their case study that it is possible to create common tools – like best-practice databases, education materials, even drafts for quality monitoring manuals – for academic libraries to be used in quality management procedures. But they also stress that each organization must create or at least implement its own type of quality management for it to have any true impact.

We are not the only ones who found statistical measurement and comparison challenging. We included the research paper about the pilot project and workshop on The Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL[1]) e-measures in the UK (4) though it was not about international but national (UK) benchmarking. The authors realised that statistics required by SCONUL did not always match the requirements or practice of libraries even in one country, so it is easy to see why international benchmarking statistical information is not common. We also included the paper by Siguenza-Guzman *et al.* (5) who investigated the opportunities of using Time-Driven Activity-Based Costing (TDABC) to benchmark library processes, though it was not about international but national (Belgium) benchmarking. They had two major research questions:

1) Can TDABC be used to enhance process benchmarking in libraries?

2) Do results at activity level provide additional insights compared to macro results in a process benchmarking?

These authors state that in the current challenging environment measuring library performance cannot be done by looking only at overall analyses and outcomes, and that benchmarking can provide evidence to support changes in resources, budgets or infrastructure. They implemented a TDABC model for two Belgian libraries and four library functions: acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and document delivery. They argue that TDABC provides library managers with information for making sound decisions about optimal resource allocation and with strategic information for identifying improvement opportunities. According to these authors, TDABC can be used to enhance process benchmarking in libraries through the identification of best practices and opportunities for improvements. Their study illustrates how both (or all) benchmarking libraries must learn from each other and that mutually beneficial ways of improving library performance can be found. They encourage rethinking roles, rules, and activities across the library workflow. Of course, there are also limitations: physical infrastructure and transportation distances cannot be easily changed or adapted; libraries may have different priorities; resource cost data must perhaps be disguised for confidentiality reasons; data collection takes a significant amount of time when measuring is obtained from direct observation; documenting the activity flows requires time; some staff members feel uncomfortable being observed which may cause resistance and delays data collection (if managers and TDABC team skip motivation and explanation of the measurement purpose).

Methods

We have used several methods to compare our libraries in the different phases of the project, both quantitative and qualitative. The starting point for the project was the following research questions:

- How is the physical library space used? We compared both library space in general and the library as a learning space.

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[1] *SCONUL represents all university libraries in the UK and Ireland, irrespective of mission group, as well as national libraries and many of the UK's colleges of higher education.*

- How are library services integrated? We looked into how library services are integrated in student/researcher/clinician work, how information skills training is integrated in curricula and how the collaboration with other university services like ICT and student services works out.
- How are library services marketed? We looked into each library's communication strategies and ongoing marketing projects.
- What is the value of the library? We investigated methods and indicators to measure value.

Collaborative collection of data

The first step of the project was to collect statistical information about both the libraries and universities as the plan was to compare activities and results (6). Areas we compared were library areas, facilities and equipment; services for the public, including loan, ILL and user training; collection management, bibliographic records; institutional repository; library staff, both number and staff training; and financial data.

Comparing numbers did not bring useful information into our project partly because numbers were extracted from different contexts. The next step was to use standard ISO indicators (6). The indicators we used were taken from ISO 11620 (7). We first decided on indicators; second we used actual data from our libraries; and third we used indicators to produce information. The following indicators were chosen: user per capita stresses the importance of the library as a place for study, meeting, and as a learning centre, and indicates the institution's support for these tasks. Staff per capita assesses the number of library employees per 1 000 members of the population to be served. The amount of work to be done can be considered proportional to the number of persons in the population to be served. The number of user attendance at training lessons per capita assesses the success of the library in reaching its users through the provision of training lessons. The user services staff as a percentage of total staff indicator can be used to determine the library's effort devoted to the front office services in comparison with the back office services. User services include the following functions: lending, reference interlibrary lending, user education, photocopying, shelving, and retrieving items.

Observation, structured and semi-structured interviews

The members of the project visited all the three libraries involved and spent a week at each library. We held discussions with the library directors and interviewed both library users and library staff members. We also looked into physical space planning, collections, staff organisation, relationships between library and hospital, and between the library and the university.

For the interviews with library users we chose 6 to 8 different spots or areas in each library and observed and talked to individual users, pairs of users and groups of users and asked why and how they used the library space. We had three questions: What do you use this library for? Why do you (study /read/work/group work) right here? Where would you study if the library did not exist?

We observed a wide range of activities: reading lecture notes and other study material, discussing, writing lab reports and research papers, doing group work, searching for information, using library books and the reader's own books, using their own laptops and library computers. We observed both similarities and differences. The library "has a good atmosphere for studying" (student UCLouvain) "is not too quiet, not too noisy and gives the ability to work together" (student NTNU) and "there is always a librarian around to keep the peace" (student UCLouvain).

We interviewed three staff members at each library about their job and role in their library. We also invited them to share their views on the meaning and impact of their work and of the library's in general. Again, we had three questions: What value does the library (and your role in it) add to the university? What would it mean if the library did not exist/provide the services? In your opinion, is the library doing the right things/providing the right services?

Our colleagues were willing to share. What started as interviews soon turned into collegial discussions, where we found ourselves taking part in processes where people reflect on the meaning of their work and the value of library with outsiders. The discussions were an opportunity to map needs expressed by users with staff views. They can be used to trigger and develop, a more user-oriented activity in the library. It was an opportunity for free expression and reflections through which we ended up finding the value of the library together.

Method 3: Focus group session and interactive workshops

To get a broader insight into both international benchmarking and the value of libraries we invited members of EAHIL (European Association for Health Information and Libraries) to take part in the project by commenting and discussing benchmarking as a method and to come up with ideas about further work in the project. At the EAHIL workshop in Edinburgh in 2015 ten colleagues from all over Europe took part in a focus group interview session on how to proceed with the project. Focus group is a qualitative method; it is a moderated discussion with 5 to 10 participants. The purpose is to obtain a range of opinions from a representative set of people to create a picture of the attitudes, beliefs, desires, and reactions to concepts that exist among the participants. The results cannot be generalized to a population but can be useful in deriving trends. Our focus group discussed the following topics: data comparison, site visits, marketing and library as a place. The focus group suggested that we figure out what we want to measure at this point, that we use indicators, that we should compare staff and – most importantly – that we must focus on fewer topics.

At EAHIL2017 we facilitated a workshop called Cooperation and benchmarking – finding the value and impact together, where we invited the participants to help us identify more future oriented indicators and to discuss how – or if – benchmarking can provide tools for creating an evidence base for health librarianship. We used two different brainwriting methods:

- BrainWriting 6-3-5: The name comes from the process of having 6 people write 3 ideas on Post-It notes in 5 minutes.
- BrainWriting Pool: Each person, using Post-It notes or small cards, writes down ideas, and places them in the center of the table. Everyone is free to pull out one or more of these ideas for inspiration. Group members can create new ideas, variations or piggyback on existing ideas.

During the workshop, we discussed and developed two themes:

1) identify new types of indicators – future oriented instead of based on what has been done – in order to measure impact and value for international (health) library benchmarking;
2) discuss how (or if) benchmarking can provide tools for creating an evidence base for health librarianship.

At EAHIL2018 we facilitated an interactive session called Passing on the benchmarking baton: workshop on cooperation methods, using new indicators, finding partners, and reporting results

We had a group of 20 active participants. The workshop aimed at sharing methods and tools, encouraging cooperation and new partnerships between libraries and librarians, building on new indicators that were identified during the Dublin workshop, determining themes and methods for new benchmarking projects, and finding means and channels to report to colleagues. The interactive methods included speed-dating, brain-storming and brain-writing.

- Speed dating during the first activity, the paired participants discussed each of the proposed new indicators for two minutes and then moved to discuss the next indicator by joining in a new pair. The aim was trying to find a duo or group which is willing to work on the same indicator.
- During the second activity, the participants worked in the duos or groups they had just found during the speed-dating activity. They discussed the chosen indicator and its implementation and started planning new projects.

Tools and documentation

Our project started in 2013. None of us has a budget or dedicated time for this project. We have kept costs and time to a minimum as we mainly work online. The funding sources for the visits came from the Erasmus staff exchange program and from the libraries' budgets.

The work is loosely organised; there is no leader – or we are all leaders. The three of us are equal in all decisions and our roles are based on our personalities and competencies as suits this type of project. Since January 2014 (the main project period) we have used roughly 5% of our total work time each:

- Library visits: 3 weeks
- Work together at EAHIL meetings: 3 days
- Skype monthly meetings and preparations: 3 weeks
- Planning the focus group for Edinburgh: 1 week
- Planning the presentation and writing the full-text article for Seville: 1 week
- Planning for the workshops in Dublin and Cardiff: 2 weeks

One of the challenges has been to find time for in-

dividual activities like reading and preparing between our meetings.

Collaboration tools have been important in order to spend time effectively both during and between meetings. The most useful tools we've used for co-operation have been these: Dropbox for all kinds of data: meeting agendas and minutes, collected data, plans, photos and so on, Google Hangouts for online meetings and collaborative writing; and Word-Press blog for communicating our results (27 posts).

Results

During the project and process our views on using ISO indicators and on implementing new indicators changed and developed. It turned out that what we wanted to benchmark, or compare, when we wanted to identify best practices and develop services, was not very well described using any of the ISO indicators we used. It was clear that instead of quantitative indicators there was a need for qualitative indicators and that those indicators should be more future-oriented than library indicators usually are as they measure what has been done in past instead of what is going on now and what will be the next steps in developing library services. It turned out that observation and interviews (during the site visits) and discussions (in the focus group and the interactive workshops) provided us with the most useful indicators.

During the site visits we found both similarities and differences when observing students. Though most of the user activities were similar in all the libraries, the users appreciated somewhat different aspects of the libraries' space perhaps guided by the furnishing and design of the premises, but which also could be explained through different learning cultures at the three institutions. The discussions with the library staff members in each of our libraries during the site visits gave us the possibility to match expressed user needs with staff views. We have been able to utilise some of these ideas to develop our library services. The focus group discussion in 2015 partly resulted in developing new indicators that could be used to measure the value of library services. For the next two years we continued to work on the indicators in the interactive workshops together with participating colleagues.

The 2016 workshop ended up with a list of ideas for new indicators, e.g. number of high "grade" student essays/exam papers in relation to librarian time spent teaching/tutoring:

• How has the literature search been used to change practice?
• Impact on national health policies index/indicator
• When host organisation cites the library's contribution in press releases or publicity
• What is the new role of a librarian? Non-traditional work
• Publications from the faculty; visibility in altmetrics
• Can the customer get the grant he/she applies?
• Time saved by faculty e.g. lecture writing, student remediation
• Proportion of knowledge syntheses that reach publication
• Increase in application usage after a conference
• Chocolate/biscuits/cards – how many gifts (you get from customers).
  The result of the 2017 workshop was five groups and two pairs that will continue the work on these indicators:
• How has the literature search been used to change practice?
• Proportion of knowledge syntheses that reach publication
• Publications from the faculty; visibility in altmetrics
• When host organisation cites the library's contribution in press releases or publicity
• And the most popular one: new roles for the librarian / information professional; non-traditional work.

The project influenced our libraries in different ways. Some of these ways were visible and direct marketing and user experience oriented activities in the libraries like, e.g. making #Skeletor a recurring figure both in the library and on social media in NTNU/BMH Library, using quick polls to regularly to collect users' point of view, paying attention to the importance of furniture to create a welcoming environment in UCLouvain health sciences library, and getting colourful and flexible furniture and even a certain chair model seen in NTNU when furnishing the new KUH Library, starting #bookfacefriday in UEF Library Instagram and creating UEF library videos.

Some results have more to do with our working

methods, and other activities unrelated to benchmarking, such as always ask the user' opinion when developing the library area (UX) at the NTNU/BMH Library, ask the users to be involved in developing library areas (learning center) and new services (assistance in systematic reviews) in UCLouvain library, and have more staff that has a researcher background in UEF Library.

The benchmarking project also changed us personally. Something we all gained from the process is competency in organising interactive workshops and comparing different methods and tools, ability to write abstracts or proposals for conferences and workshops. Other benefits include better competencies in using indicators and statistics, in benchmarking (naturally), collaborative working and meeting online. In addition, we have learned how to work with colleagues from different countries and working cultures, and increased our language and communication skills, and for one of us the personal decision to transfer to a new department, outside libraries, where it is possible to take some action.

We assume that something also happened to those EAHIL members and other colleagues who participated in the focus group or workshops or read our blog or articles. Using interactive methods in workshops, we tried to pass on the benchmarking baton, and to plant some seeds.

Discussion

We experience this kind of library benchmarking essentially as a communication tool. We decided not to use the figures, as they were not useful for our purposes, but concentrate on looking for good, maybe even best practices, and to find the value of the library. What started as a benchmarking project became a professional co-development process (8). We invited colleagues to learn with us, to discuss, to share. Every colleague who has visited other libraries knows how much we can learn from each other.

This project helped in strengthening the health sciences university libraries specificity and needs. Most health information professionals face similar challenges and sometimes experience the same success. During the five years of our project, libraries in general went through physical transformations and the development of the services was based more on user-experienced activities. European libraries were also influenced by the European Union open access pol-

icy and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The communication competencies – analysis, discussion, clarification, negotiation, oral presentation, professional writing, persuasion, influencing, reasoning and cross-cultural communication – we learned are essential in developing the profession, to address the necessity to move forward and to handle the challenges in our specific environment resulting from different organisational, political and cultural situations.

Conclusions

This type of international benchmarking process involves working hours and personal interest but also organisational and collegial support. Aiming at providing good library and information services for students and staff, and involving evaluation and continuing development of competencies, is challenging and rewarding. Taking part in this kind of process provides information professionals and their organisations with new abilities and competencies. The main outcome of the project and of the process is that library benchmarking is a powerful tool for communication and development.

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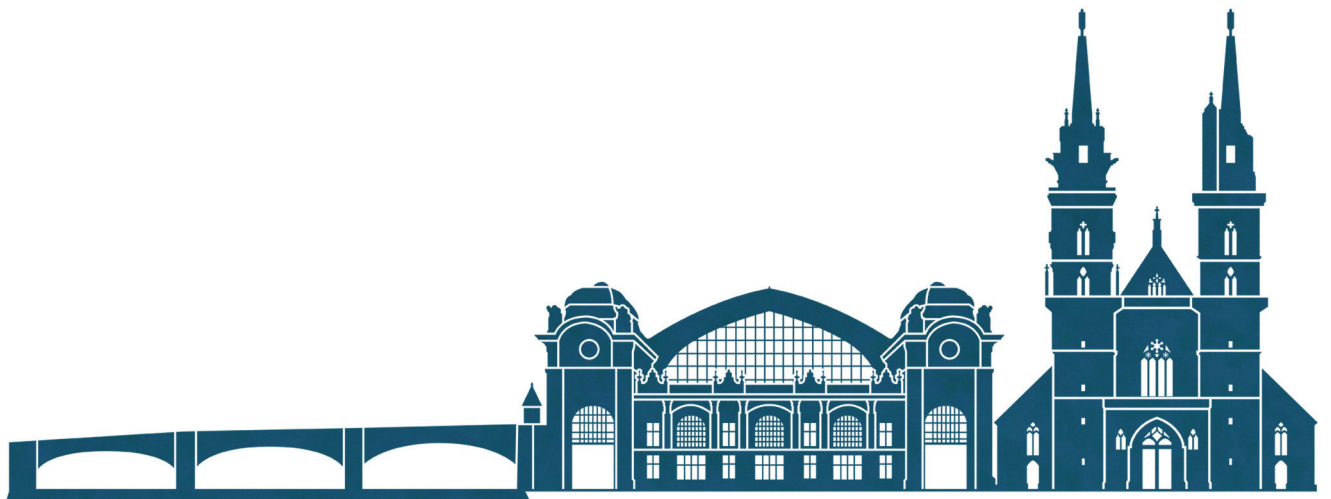
EAHIL 2019

Learn | Share | Act | Bridge Borders

17–20 June

BASEL
Switzerland

eahil2019.net

University of Basel

Keynote
Prof. Dr. Christiane Pauli-Magnus
"From clinical research departments to bedside – how to build partnerships for evidence-based care"

Prof. Dr. Christiane Pauli-Magnus is Co-Director Clinical Research, a department at the intersection of the Medical Faculty of the University of Basel and the University Hospital Basel which supports academic clinical researchers during planning, implementation, analysis and publication of patient-oriented clinical research projects. Christiane has a vast experience in bringing together dry facts from theoretic evidence-base and the needs of health care practitioners and their patients. She is committed to promote a scientific culture with innovation to further improve the evidence-base for health care decision making.

The support of **fifteen exhibitors** makes EAHIL 2019 possible. A wide array of state-of-the-art **product presentations** supplement our scientific program.

Workshops
Tuesday 18 June 2019 – Thursday 20 June 2019

Join our **35 interactive workshops** focusing on the following subjects:

- Roadmap of our profession
- Technology uptake
- Ecology of scholarly communication
- Impact & assessment
- Benchmarking & advocacy
- Evidence-based practice

Continuing Education Courses
Monday 17 June 2019

Improving efficiency and confidence in systematic searching through an innovative way of searching bibliographic databases (full-day course)
Wichor Bramer, Gerdien de Jonge, Elise Krabbendam, Sabrina Gunput

Explaining the method behind our madness: teaching systematic review search methods
Kaitlin Fuller, Erica Lenton

Developing an answerable question to design an effective search strategy
Mala Mann

How to get the PDF (with or without the help of your library)
Guus van den Brekel, Robin Ottjes

Searching for and classifying non-randomized studies
Maria-Inti Metzendorf

Systematic reviews and superpowers: harnessing information professionals' unique skills to improve the conduct and reporting of systematic reviews
Shelley de Kock, Lisa Stirk, Steven Duffy, Caro Noake, Kate Misso, Janine Ross

Tips and tricks for clinical librarians: success in an embedded role
Tom Roper, Igor Brbre

Legal issues at institutional repositories
Laura Muñoz, Victoria Barragan, Veronica Juan

Open access and open science as an opportunity for health information professionals
Alicia Fátima Gómez Sánchez, Rebeca Isabel Gómez

Data management plan in life science
Cécile Lebrand

Mining PubMed metadata with Pandas and Jupyter notebooks
Pablo Iriarte, Floriane Muller

Find the detailed program under https://eahil2019.net/programme/schedule/

Social Program

Experience the culture city Basel and the surrounding region by attending our social program.

Social Events

Welcome Reception on Tuesday 18 June 2019
at Wildt'sches Haus

Gala Dinner on Wednesday 19 June 2019
at Restaurant Safran Zunft

Afternoon tours on Thursday 20 June 2019

- Basel University Library
- University Medical Library
- Pharmacy Museum of the University of Basel (1)

- Historical walk: black death in Basel
- Health and disease in ancient Greece: visit of the Skulpturhalle Basel
- Botanical Garden of the University of Basel (2)

Day tours on Friday 21 June 2019 (additional fees)

- Vitra: Campus architecture tour, Weil am Rhein
- Vitra: Design Museum, Weil am Rhein (3)
- Basel, the "pharmaceutical city": tours at Novartis and Roche

- Bike tour Basel: three countries in one hour
- Zurich: city tour, architecture and libraries
- Freiburg University Library, Freiburg im Breisgau (4)

Contact the Local Organizing Committee
www.eahil2019.net   loc@eahil2019.net   🐦 @EAHIL2019

Letter from the President

Maurella Della Seta

Knowledge Service/Documentation
Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Rome, Italy
Contact: maurella.dellaseta@iss.it

Dear EAHIL Colleagues,

This is my first letter for 2019, so, before anything else, I wish you the very best for your professional and personal life in this New Year. Also, best wishes to our association, which is always lively and active, thanks to your contribution and participation.

At the time of writing this letter, we have just had our February Board meeting in Rome. This was the right opportunity to welcome our new Board member for the 2019-2022 term, Tiina Heino (Finland), and to thank Eirik Reiert (Norway), who left the Board at the end of 2018. I am starting this year my second and last term (2019-2020) as EAHIL President. I am looking forward to collaborating with all the colleagues of the Board, who confirmed their roles or took up new ones. Namely, Marshall Dozier (UK) is our Past President, and Lotta Haglund (Sweden) was elected as vice President; she will liaise with sister organizations, and chair EAHIL Council. The Board elected Karen Buset (Norway) and Ghislaine Declève (Belgium) as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Tuulevi Ovaska (Finland) will be our Communications leader; Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland) is taking up the role of Deputy Treasurer, while Marshall Dozier (UK) and Francesca Gualtieri (Italy) will still be our System Administrators, managing EAHIL operational systems such as web server, mail and so on. The new Board member Tiina Heino will take care of contacts with sponsors, and of continuing education programmes.

Federica Napolitani will continue in her role as editor-in-chief of the JEAHIL, leading and ensuring communications with the Journal's editorial team.

My warmest welcome to new and re-elected Councilors for the 2019-2022 term:

Dina Vrkić (Croatia), Jette Frost Jepsen (Denmark), Sarah Hagström, Elise Johansson and Ritva Miikki (Finland), Helge Knüttel and Dietrich Rebholz-Schuhmann (Germany), Artemis Chaleplioglou (Greece), Anna Sigríður Guðnadóttir (Iceland), Caroline Rowan (Ireland), Valeria Scotti (Italy), Daiva Jurksaitiene (Lithuania), Katrine Aronsen, Irene Hunskår and Hilde Strømme (Norway), Justyna Zawada and Paulina Milewska (Poland), Octavia-Luciana Madge (Romania), David Ožura (Slovenia), Rebeca Isabel Gómez and Virgili Páez Cervi (Spain), Ann-Catrin Ekelund and Eva Hessman (Sweden), Shona Kirtley, Mala Mann and Madeleine Still (UK).

My best wishes and thanks to all the other Council members, hoping to be able to meet old and new Councilors at the next Basel EAHIL workshop next June. My hope is to receive from the Council many new ideas and proposals for the future of our association. Unfortunately, some countries, although having

vacancies, did not elect any representative. I really hope that colleagues from Austria, Bulgaria, France, Moldova, Russian Federation and Turkey can find members willing to become a Councilor in the upcoming elections.

I sincerely want to thank, as well, the members of the Financial audit committee 2017-2019: Helena Bouzkova (Czech Republic) and Susanna Henriques (Portugal); the members of the Nomination committee 2017-2018: Ann De Meulemeester (Belgium) and Ivana Truccolo (Italy); and the members of the Election audit committee 2019-2020: Angels Carles (Spain), Katri Larmo (Finland) and Linda Lisgarten (United Kingdom).

As regards the future EAHIL events, by the time you will read this letter, registration will be open for the 2019 EAHIL Workshop. As you know, it will be held in Basel, Switzerland between the 17th and the 20th of next June. The themes developed by the International Programme Committee (IPC) together with the Local Organising Committee (LOC) are: Roadmap of our Profession; Technology Uptake; Ecology of Scholarly Communications; Impact and Assessment; Benchmarking and Advocacy, Evidence-Based Practice. I personally took part in many in-person and online meetings of the IPC and the LOC. Both the scientific and the social programmes look very promising. A programme detailed view with all abstracts is available on the website of the Workshop. I recommend you to register as soon as possible, since places are limited.

I remind you that the Executive Board already accepted the proposals for the EAHIL Conference in 2020: it will take place in Łódź, Poland, in the month of June.

Events from 2021 onward are still to be set, although we had very interesting proposals. Therefore, I renew my invitation to send expressions of interest or proposals to the secretariat email address (EAHIL-SECR@LIST.ECOMPASS.NL). Please feel free to contact me or other Board members for discussion and support.

Looking forward to hearing from you with proposals or suggestions,

Maurella

Report from the Special Interest Group on Mesh: news from 2019 MeSH

Alessandra Ceccarini
Knowledge Service/Documentation
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
alessandra.ceccarini@iss.it

The 2019 MeSH thesaurus of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) is now available; this year 402 new MeSH Headings, including a large number of heterocyclic/polycyclic compounds and organic/inorganic chemicals, plus 20 new Publication Types, were added to MeSH. The yearly update also includes 73 MeSH headings that were either changed or deleted.

2018 has brought to an end the MeSH Maintenance Translation System (MTMS), the web-based platform that the NLM has developed for MeSH translators to add terms to the database all over the year. Unfortunately, the NLM could not maintain the system any longer, and officially informed all language translators in past May that the MTMS would be ceased on December 18, 2018. By the end of 2018, new 2019 MeSH data were downloaded by translator institutions. We haven't received further instructions yet as to how to go on with new 2020 terms for translation but have been informed that management of new translated terms should be handled by single institutions, then sent to NLM.

Some translator institutions might have already solved the problem and created a software for data handling in their own language. For those who are still struggling to find a solution there would be an interesting workshop at the forthcoming EAHIL Workshop in Basel. Filip Kriz and Lenka Maixnerova (National Medical Library, Czech Republic) will present an open-source system for MeSH translation workflow and data management at the Workshop "Medical Subject Headings translation process in the times without MTMS" - ID: 139 / Workshop A-06: 1

https://www.conftool.com/eahil2019/index.php?page=browseSessions&downloads=show&form_session=49&mode=list&presentations=show

Other questions and ideas could be discussed at the SIG 7: SIG meeting MeSH, chaired by Maurella Della Seta (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy) on Thursday, June 20 – 1:30 pm-2:30 pm – at Kollegienhaus, in Basel.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND LIBRARIES IN AFRICA (AHILA)

Leader in promoting access to health information in Africa   website: www.ahila.org

Presents

16th Biennial Conference

Date: 14-17 October, 2019
Venue: International Conference Centre, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Announcement and Call for Papers

Theme

Achieving healthy lives and well-being in Africa through access to and use of information

Sub-themes

1. Application of ICTs to support medical education, quality health care and well-being
2. The contribution of health literacy to achieving health and well-being
3. Education and training for health sciences librarianship in the 21st century: is the curriculum addressing the need?

Target Audience

Health sciences librarians, documentalists, information professionals, ICT experts, health professionals and others with a passion for reliable health information.

Abstract Submission

The abstract should be submitted in electronic format and must contain:
- Title of abstract
- Summary of abstract (250 – 300 words maximum)
- An indication of the sub-theme the abstract is focusing on

Author's name, address, telephone number(s), professional affiliation, email address, keywords (not more than five) and biographical note (40 words).

Abstracts must be submitted to the scientific/abstract committee members listed below:

1. Professor Ademola J. Ajuwon - ajajuwon@gmail.com
2. Dr Shehu Allade - alladefaith@gmail.com
3. Dr Violet Ikolo - violet.ikolo@gmail.com and copied to: ahila_ng@yahoo.com; ahilanige@gmail.com

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACT: SUNDAY 30 JUNE, 2019

Conference fees	Dollar($)
Pre-conference registration	200
On-site registration	250

National Library of Medicine report for EAHIL

Dianne Babski

Deputy Associate Director, Library Operations
National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
US Department of Health and Human Services
dianne.babski@nih.gov
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/

Implementing the NLM Strategic Plan – Making NLM More Efficient and Effective through Organizational Change and Data Science Training

In the last issue, I wrote about the changes we implemented to make NLM's products and services more aligned with the FAIR principles of making data and information Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable. I want to continue upating you on changes at NLM related to our most important resource – our staff. You may have already heard about the first phase of NLM's reorganization plans being implemented this year. I'll explain those changes and share news about an exciting data science development program for our staff.

Let's first take a look at the new structure of NLM in its revised organization chart:
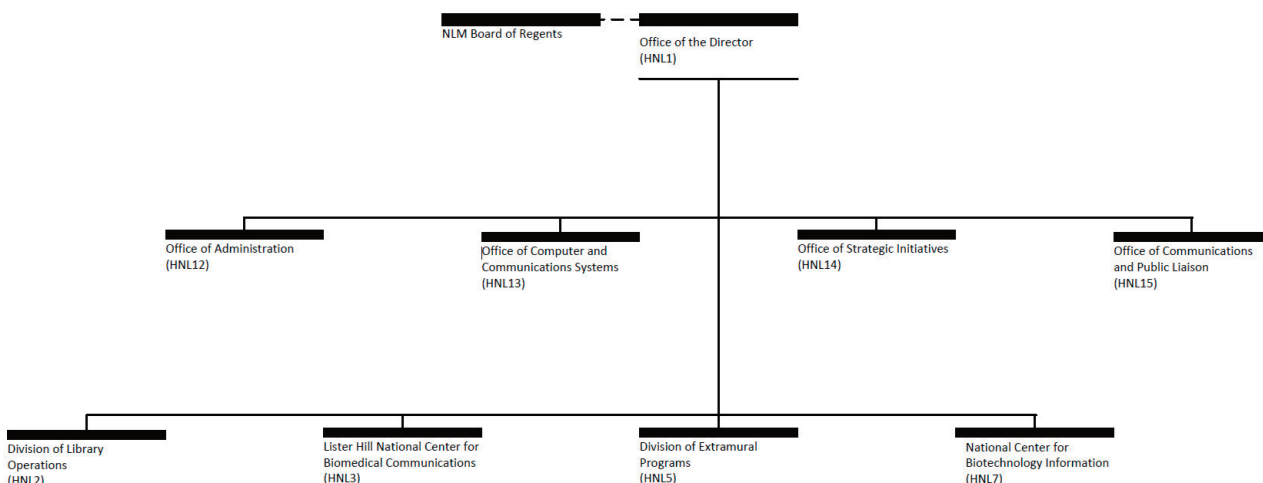
The most significant change is that the Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) was removed. For over 50 years, SIS provided information resources for special populations covering toxicology, environmental health, outreach to the underserved, HIV/AIDS, drugs and household products, and disaster/emergency preparedness and response. Some SIS resources will continue while other resources will have information incorporated into existing NLM resources to increase findability and improve the

user experience. Other SIS resources will be retired. SIS staff will be integrated into areas of the Library where they may continue projects or take on new roles with NLM products.

Two areas within the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications were reorganized. The Office of High Performance Computing and Communications was closed and staff were reassigned to other parts of Lister Hill. The Audiovisual Programs Development Branch will be integrated into the Office of Communications and Public Liaison to more effectively promote our health information services and research advances.

The Office of Health Information Programs Development was renamed the Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI). This Office will be key in advancing NLM in data and open science, program evaluation, and tracking the implementation of the goals and objectives in NLM's 2017-27 Strategic Plan.

While planning for the implementation of these changes, our NLM Director, Dr. Brennan, has been open to staff comments, suggestions, and concerns about the new direction and vision for the Library. She held numerous town halls, attended staff and team meetings, created a dedicated email account, developed an implementation dash board that allows staff to follow what is going on, and even deployed "not so techy" paper suggestion boxes throughout staff work areas to provide everyone an opportunity to be heard, regardless of fomat. A recurring theme emerged: "How do I fit into this new data science vision and how will I gain the skills to support NLM as the epicenter of data science?"

To address these concerns, we began developing and launching a Data Science @NLM Training Program to strengthen and empower our diverse and data-centric workforce. This extensive training program, developed in partnership with Booz Allen Hamilton, will provide opportunities for all staff to particpate in a variety of data science training events throughout the year.

Events range from all-hands training sessions that dispel myths and develop a common data science vocabulary, to an intensive, 120-hour fundamentals course designed to bring a group of NLM staff together for comprehensive training combined with group projects that will use data to answer questions. Staff can participate in survey instruments that will asses their understanding across several data science competencies followed by a chance to select an aspirational persona. Combined, the resuts of these tools will provide each staff member with customized training plans to refine or build new skills. To celebrat the conclusion of this initiative, we are planning a data science open house where staff can share their data science work, group projects from the fundamentals course, and continue the dialogue across buildings, divisions, and products. The final objective of the program is to provide a detailed staff skills assessment and "roadmap" for leadership to use for short- and long-term planning to develop staff or recruit effectively to fill known skill gaps.

This Data Science @NLM Training Program initiative serves as a critical stepping-stone to provide pathways for data science learning for all NLM staff and aligns with the third goal of our strategic plan, which is to "build a data-ready workforce for the future." For some of our staff, data science is already a part of their day-to-day activities; for others, data science may not be more than a concept – and that's okay. Not everyone needs to be a data scientist, but we can all learn from one another and become more data savvy.

COMPETITION POLICY IN HEALTHCARE. FRONTIERS IN INSURANCE-BASED AND TAXATION-FUNDED SYSTEMS
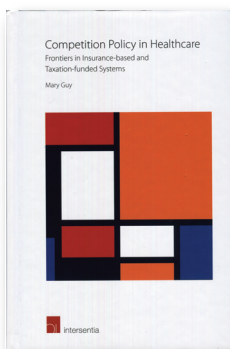
Competition policy in healthcare. Frontiers in insurance-based and taxation-funded systems

Mary Guy
Cambridge: Intersentia;
2019 264 p.
ISBN 978-1780686493

The reform of the healthcare system to promote improved quality of care and lower cost growth has been a policy objective of many European countries for decades. The introduction of competition in healthcare is an issue that is always raising controversy between those who claim that this could solve all the big problems affecting this sensitive issue and those who regard the introduction of competition in healthcare as a source of inefficiency. Understanding whether competition will drive quality improvement, or, on the contrary, will sacrifice quality, is crucial for assessing whether quality improvement objectives can be achieved.

Competition policy in healthcare. Frontiers in insurance-based and taxation-funded systems, written by Mary Guy (a lecturer in Law at Lancaster Law School), is one of the very few books so far to address in great detail this important topic associated with public health taking into account two very different European healthcare systems: the taxation-funded English healthcare system and the insurance-based Dutch one.

Starting from the assumption that healthcare is fundamentally different from other liberalized sectors and thus requires a special treatment, the author in this book brings an innovative, comparative approach to the study of competition policy in healthcare by analyzing the Dutch 2006 reforms and the reorganization of the National Health Service (NHS) in England in 2012.

Competition policy in healthcare. Frontiers in insurance-based and taxation-funded systems is structured into four chapters: Chapter 1 analyses the competition reforms in Dutch and English healthcare systems and the evolution of competition policy by reference to legislation and policy documentation, Chapter 2 examines the applicability and application of the competition law in Dutch and English healthcare systems, Chapter 3 discusses the sectoral regulation in healthcare, with reference to the Competition Authority and the Healthcare Regulator in the Netherlands and England, Chapter 4 focalizes on the specific themes of hospital mergers, general merger control and the development of "healthcare-specific" merger control in the Netherlands and England.

The author has also dedicated two sections (List of cases, List of legislation) to the analysis of some important case law, making this book of real interest for scholars and policy makers who are interested in a detailed analysis of the topics of healthcare and competition.

The last section of the book, Conclusions, is divided into two sections. The first one is a summary of the findings of the first four chapters, the second one elaborates the two broad themes that emerged from

these findings in order to offer a starting point for future discussions and policy: the need of tailored approaches to accommodate the specific characteristics of the national healthcare systems, and the relationships between the EU competition law framework and the emergent national policies in healthcare, of course in the future this factor will play a very different role in these two countries which however doesn't change the implications for other EU countries.

Even if Mary Guy's study is focused only on Dutch and English healthcare systems, this book is an informative read that can be useful to those who are interested on the topic of public healthcare provision, as well as an excellent starting point for thinking about future developments in the field.

Annarita Barbaro
Knowledge Service/Library
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
annarita.barbaro@iss.it
http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6089-5983

Publications and new products

Letizia Sampaolo

CNAPS,
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy
letizia.sampaolo@iss.it

Dear friends,

During World War II, malaria posed a huge threat to American GIs in the South Pacific, as dreadful as that of the enemy's military forces. At that time, quinine was the only treatment and it was not always available. So, tens of thousands of men died. Therefore, a little later but early in the conflict, a malaria control office was established. It provided soldiers with plentiful supplies of the new antimalarial agent Atabrine. However, soldiers didn't view the threat seriously enough, and they didn't take the risk to submit themselves to Atabrine's side effects such as headaches, nausea, and vomiting. Consequently, it happened that while the battle was raging, two-thirds of the troops were either afflicted by the disease or recovering, and could not fight when it was needed. To counteract the situation, the Armed Forces Radio began broadcasting many malaria advisories but it was immediately clear that GIs mostly responded to information only if it was presented as fun.
This is the reason why in 1944 an artist named Frank Mack was asked to design pinup malaria-content calendars designed to reach soldiers all over the battlefields.

Undoubtedly, these rare 1945 pinup calendars, of which the picture above is an example, are attracting souvenirs of lived military life and the holes in their corners state the duty they did many years ago when they were hanging on a clinic's office wall. Mike "Sport" Murphy originally published this fascinating article in 2011, in The National Library of Medicine's Hidden Treasure. Circulating Now from NLM recently republished it. Find the full article and enjoy the read!

JOURNAL ISSUES

Health Information and Libraries Journal: Contents of March 2019

Editorial
10 year anniversary
Grant MJ

Review Article
Topic search filters: a systematic scoping review
Damarell RA, May N, Hammond S, Sladek RM, Tieman JJ

Original Articles
- **Provision of consumer health information in Alberta's Rural Public Libraries**
  Danhoundo G, Whistance-Smith D, Lemoine D, Konkin J

- **Novel insights into views towards H1N1 during the 2009 Pandemic: a thematic analysis of Twitter data**
  Ahmed W, Bath PA, Sbaffi L, Demartini G

- **Development of a search filter to identify reports of controlled clinical trials within CINAHL Plus**
  Glanville J, Dooley G, Wisniewski S, Foxlee R, Noel-Storr A

- **Towards a deeper understanding of meaningful use in electronic health records**
  Sina Joneidy Maria Burke

- **Optimal search strategies for identifying moderators and predictors of treatment effects in PubMed**
  Marcia Tummers Ralph van Hoorn Charlotte Levering Andrew Booth Gert Jan van der Wilt Wietske Kievit

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- **Dissertation into Practice**
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- **International Perspectives and Initiatives**
  Medical academic libraries in Romania – breaking with the past and turning towards the future
  Madge OL, Robu I
- **Teaching and Learning in Action**
  New roles and challenges for health information specialists: professional changes over the years
  Pizzarelli S, Cammarano RR, Sampaolo L, Della Seta M

FROM THE WEB

- **Kári Stefánsson: the Master Decoder**

The Scientist published a post by Anna Azvolinsky last March 1st, 2019 about the chief executive and founder of deCODE Genetics, a company based in Reykjavik that was set out in 1996 by Kári Stefánsson to draw useful or valuable material from the unique genetic makeup of Stefánsson native land. He says that few places have the ideal conditions for genetic research provided by Iceland. In his words, "there are relatively few ancestors that account for a large percent of the current-day population. This means that rare genetic variants important in disease show themselves more readily in the genes of Icelanders than they would". After more than 20 years, Stefánsson and his staff's greatest hits in genetics research are the following:

© COURTESY OF DAVID SLIPHER

- Using extensive genealogy data on the Icelandic population going back hundreds of years, provided evidence of a genetic component to human longevity.
- Demonstrated that the most common late-onset form of Parkinson's disease has a genetic component.
- Identified 10 percent of the human genome that likely has evolved faster as a result of meiotic recombination by analyzing the relationship between recombination rate and reproductive success.
- Identified common gene variants that raise schizophrenia risk, and a link between creativity and predisposition to schizophrenia.
- Isolated genetic variants linked to educational attainment and found that there is negative selection against these genetic elements, as individuals with these variants tend to have fewer children.

Why not take a look at the full post? It will be surely an exciting journey through human genetics!

- **The World Inequality Report 2018**

The first ever World Inequality Report was published in 2018 and presented at the inaugural WID.world conference at the Paris School of Economics last 14th December. "The availability of transparent, systematic and up-to-date statistics on the evolution of income and wealth is a necessary condition for peaceful democratic debates on inequality and growth". This is the conviction under which WID.world, the author and publisher of the Report, works. This conviction is shared by many because it is deemed as the direct translation of health inequalities research into the realm of policymaking. From his part, the World Inequality Database (WID.world) wishes to contribute providing open access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, within countries and between countries.

Inequality is increasing thoroughly across the world – that is the strong finding of this first ever World Inequality Report. Specifically, it has grown fastest in Russia, India, and China – where this was long supposed but there was a scarcity of accurate data to draw a reliable picture.

The Report is fully downloadable and its Executive Summary is available to download in nine different languages. The slides originally presented summarizing the World Inequality Report 2018 are accessible here.

- **Libraries and the Google Generation**
  In his interesting contribution "Generation X: A Critical Sociological Perspective" (Generations, vol. 41, no. 3, Fall 2017, pp. 12–19) Stephen Katz tells that The Google Generation has grown up in the era of modern technology with full access to the Internet, mobile devices and social media. This kind of use of the media might have shaped their expectations about search and user experience, leading them to expect for content that is readily available and digestible. Add to that a crave to be constantly connected. This may have also generated a negative effect on their research behaviour, used to prompt gratification of search results.
  What does that imply for your library? It simply means that your library end-users want self-sufficient tools and platforms. Also, they might need to be trained on the main tools of research while having access to strong search platforms that satisfy their user expectations, while simultaneously guiding them in their research
  Take the quiz EBSCO set out and discover how well you know the Google Generation. Take the quiz EBSCO set out and discover how well you know the Google Generation.

NOT ONLY BOOKS

Medicine on Screen. Films and Essays from NLM.
Movie lovers will find Sarah Eilers' post on the NIH's Circulating Now very stimulating. She is the Manager of Historical Audiovisuals in the History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine. Last February, she published about the National Library of Medicine's collection of films named Medicine on Screen, related to human health and illness. It is a portal to the National Library of Medicine (NLM) historical audio-visual collections, whose titles are regularly digitized. It showcases unique, rare, and important medical films enriched with contextual information and related resources. It is open to the public and accessible online through NLM Digital Collections.
Recently, a mysterious item that lacked a title or any other information was catalogued and acquired to the collection. It was named Anatomical animation by Frank Armitage. Effectively, the author name was the only available information. He was Frank Armitage, a mural artist, Disney animator, and medical illustrator as well, whose precious work is worthwhile taking a look at. As Armitage says in the voice-over commentary: "I like to feel there can be great beauty in medical art, a beauty that really goes hand-in-hand with science, as we explore the infinite inner spaces of the human body." Indeed, the film's first three minutes provide examples of medical art's beauty, moving from animated sequences of the heartbeat to a journey through the history of art.
Oliver Gaycken, Associate Professor in the Department of English and Core Faculty in the Film and Comparative Literature Programs at the University of Maryland, on February 28 gave a speak at the National Library of Medicine about "Fantastic Voyages through the Historical Audio-Visual Collections of the National Library of Medicine." Since his lecture was of high interest, it was live-streamed globally, and archived for later consultation.

SOME INTERESTING FORTHCOMING EVENTS:

April 8-12, 2019, Suna Kıraç Library, Instanbul, Turkey
2nd International Library Staff Week
Info: https://libguides.ku.edu.tr/iilsw19
April 10-11, 2019, Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland
LAI/CILIP Ireland Joint Annual Conference 2019
Info: http://conference.libraryassociation.ie/

May 20-24, 2019, Hønefoss, Norway
20th Nordic Workshop in Evidence-Based Practice
Info: http://www.congressoevent.com/20thnordicworkshop

June 15-19, 2019, Cologne, Germany
HTAi 2019 Annual Meeting
Info: https://www.htai2019.org/register/

June 17-20, 2019, Basel, Switzerland
European Association for Health Information and Libraries Workshop
Info: https://eahil2019.net/

August 24-30, 2019, Athens, Greece
85th IFLA General Conference and Assembly
Info: https://2019.ifla.org/

Please feel free to contact me (letizia.sampaolo@iss.it) if you have any further suggestion about events you would like to promote.

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