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CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

A season of new beginnings

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Dear EAHIL friends,

Many things happened since the last time I wrote my Editorial in December. New political scenarios are infusing a sense of anxiety in the world; how will Europe change in the course of this year? Brexit is just around the corner and the upcoming elections in some EU founding nations are creating a climate of political expectations and uncertainties.

Whatever will happen, we cannot forget that Europe occupies first place in both the name and the heart of EAHIL.

Spring has always been the season of new beginnings, so here's to hoping it will bring more optimism and warmth to us all in our respective countries!

Spring certainly brought a new beginning to EAHIL, which has just started celebrating its 30th anniversary with the election of a new President, a new Board and a new Council. I invite you all to read the beautiful Letter from our newly elected President Maurella Della Seta. "EAHIL has driven me throughout all my professional and personal life" writes Maurella "Many years have passed since then, many things have changed in our profession, which is now transformed in many aspects, but one thing has always remained the same: the enthusiasm and the joy of working together with the awareness of the usefulness and the importance of our work".

When it comes to learning about our patrons' and users' needs, surveys can be of great help. They provide a lot of information and insights that may positively affect decisions and targets.
In this issue of *JEAHIL*, two original articles are based on the results of a survey. The first by Rudolf Mumenthaler regarding the demand for further education for medical librarians. Almost five hundred people from 38 countries participated in this important survey.
The survey conducted by Ilona Kauce tries to give an answer to the question, is the academic librarian a guardian of books or an information manager? Its work is seen from the students' and librarians' perspective. The same author inaugurates a new page in *JEAHIL*. Under "News from EAHIL" Ilona briefly reports her "Impact story". This is a space open to all members. Please let us know about your successful story, and how EAHIL took part in it.

Don't miss the usual columns by Benoit Thirion and Letizia Sampaolo. They are an incredibile opportunity to keep yourself updated along with the News from US MLA (by Carol Lefebvre), from NLM /(by Dianne Babski) and from HINARI (by Hussein Haruna): they open a window for *JEAHIL* readers on the globe.

Finally, let me remind you about the next issue (June) which will be totally dedicated to Open science 2: Research data. Please contact Fiona Brown (F.Brown@ed.ac.uk) and Katri Larmo (katri.larmo@helsinki.fi), guest editors of this monograph, if you wish to collaborate.

We would be delighted to hear from you on such a relevant topic!

2017 JEAHIL issues

Issue Theme	Deadline
1 Open science 2: Research data (edited by F. Brown and K. Larmo)	5 May
2 Memories from Dublin ICML+EAHIL Workshop	5 August
3 Providing access through national and consortia licensing (edited by G. Bissels)	5 November

Happy reading
Federica

ICML + EAHIL 2017
Early Bird Registration Fee Until 31st March

Read more!

WELCOME TO EAHIL

Health and illness know no frontiers. The sciences that investigate them are perhaps the least affected by cultural variations. The systems for delivering health care in different countries of Europe have more common features than differences, despite political and economic influences. As a result European medical librarians and information workers have a great deal in common, regardless of the institution they work for or the country where they live. This realisation led to the formation of EAHIL to improve library services to the health professions by cooperation and shared experience across national boundaries.

Results of the survey on further education for medical librarians

Rudolf Mumenthaler
HTW Chur, Switzerland

Abstract
A survey was conducted in order to find out if there is a need for a training program in further education for medical librarians.Required skills on the job are compared with the need for a specific training. The study also shows that most participants on the survey are ready to follow lectures in English and that they prefer online courses on specific topics to a low price.

Key words: librarians; library science; libraries; professional competence/standards; staff development.

Introduction

As outlined in a previous article (1) a working group (consisting of Betsy Anagnostelis, Gerhard Bissels and Rudolf Mumenthaler) decided to conduct a survey on the needs of medical librarians for a special program in further education. The survey was funded by the Swiss Academy for Medical Science and took place in November and December 2016. Participants were invited by e-mails to several international mailing lists.

With the survey we wanted to find out if there is a need for postgraduate program in Medical Librarianship? If so, what kind of topics should that include? And in which format to what price should it be delivered.

Results of the survey

In total 499 persons participated in the survey, most of them women (81.1%). The answers came from people living in 38 countries, with 22.3% from UK, 14.3% from USA, 8.6% from Switzerland and 7.5% from Australia (see below for a more detailed analysis and interpretation). The response to the survey was sufficient to give a relevant basis to answer our questions generally, but with a low rate in most non-English speaking countries.

Background

Participants were asked about their educational background with the result that many have a degree in Library and Information Science (LIS) as well as

in another field, that there are more bachelor degrees from other fields, but more master degrees in LIS. So we can assume that usually, a bachelor degree in any field is combined with a master degree in LIS – but most indicated another degree than those from the list (*Figure 1 and 2*).
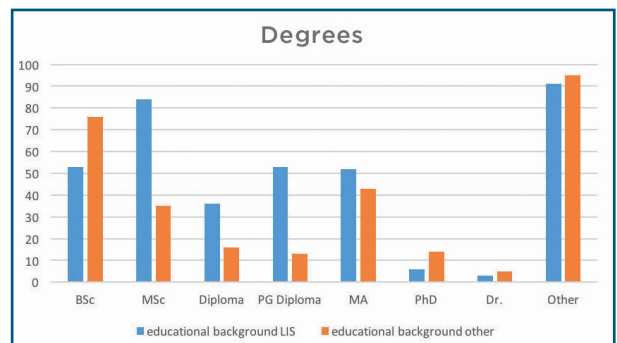

Fig. 1. *Degrees in LIS and other fields.*

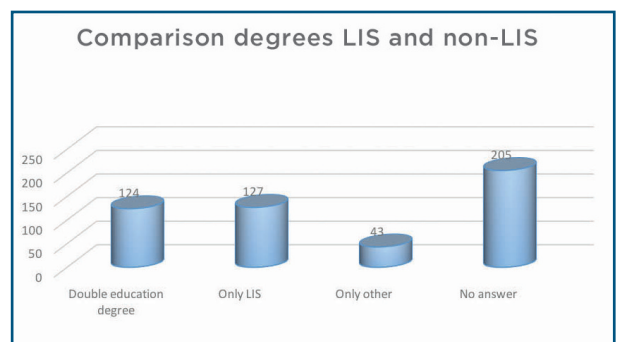**Fig. 2.** *Comparison of degrees in LIS and other areas.*

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When asked about their current occupation 77.5% answered they work as a librarian specialist and 13.3% as information specialists.

Language

The idea behind the survey arose in discussions among participants of congresses. And the working group behind this initiative was convinced that there is a demand for a specific training program in non-English speaking countries. In English speaking countries, i.e. in the US, in the UK or in Ireland exist already several programs in further education. One big challenge for an international program will be the language in which the courses are offered. We assumed that English could be the language of such a program also for participants from other countries, maybe with some additional support in local languages (*Figure 3*).
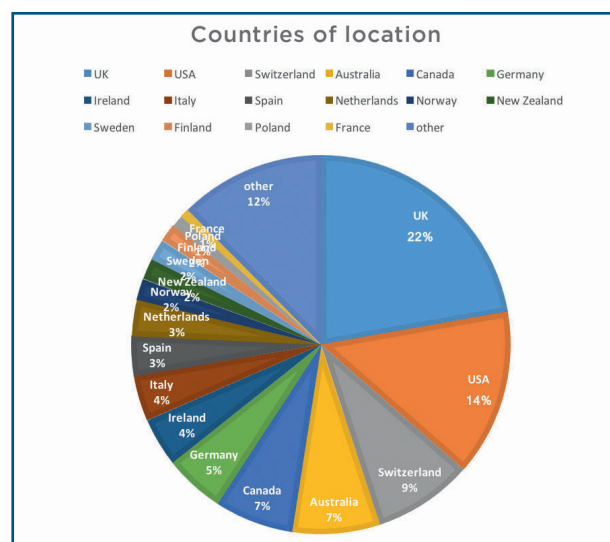

Fig. 3. *Countries of location of participants in the survey.*

Only Switzerland has a relatively high participation from non-English speaking countries. And also English as a mother tongue dominates (54% of participants), followed by German (11% – more from small Switzerland than from Germany), 6% with Spanish mother tongue, 5% French (only 2% from France), 4% Italian and all others with less than 2%. So, the survey reached mainly people with English mother tongue, but hardly medical librarians in non-English speaking countries. This has to be kept in mind, if we discuss the need for a

special training program on an international level. We can't say why the participation rate in non-English speaking countries (except Switzerland) was quite low. This could be an expression of a low interest in the topic. The reason could also lie in a reduced visibility of the survey itself or in a lower readiness and capability to answer questions in English. The invitation to the survey was spread via several mailing lists, for example also in the German Medbib-list.

Then the question was asked: In which other languages would you prefer to follow a lecture or training course?

At least among those medical librarians from non-English speaking countries that participated to this survey in English, the readiness to participate in learning courses in English is very high: 83.3% or 90 out of 108 persons with another mother tongue than English indicated that they would be ready to participate to a training program in English (*Figure 4*).
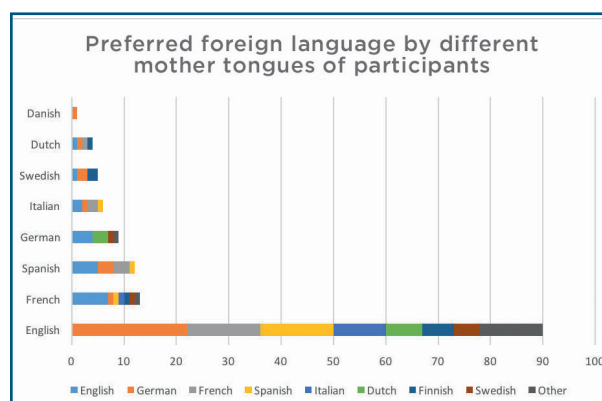
Fig. 4. *Preferred foreign language.*

But we must have in mind that the survey required a working knowledge of English, and the participation rate from non-English speaking countries was quite low. So this question should be verified by asking people in their own mother tongue.

Skills

First we wanted to know, how important specialist skills for the work of a medical librarian are. Answers could be chosen between:
- Very important
- Fairly important
- Important

- Slightly important
- Not important at all
- Don't know
- No answer

The skills were divided into three groups: generic skills, LIS skills and EBM-related specific skills (*Table 1*). The categories based on a catalogue that was elaborated in the working group and discussed at the conference in Berne (1). Soft skills were not part of the survey – contrary to the study led by Sen *et al*. (2).

important" and "important" are combined, there are several topics with a rating of over 88% importance for work: Core resources (95%), knowledge and information management (93.3%), databases and e-resources (93.2%), user research (91.5%), development of information services (89.3%), IT-skills (89.4%), literature search for evidence based practice (89%), teaching information literacy (88.3%) – and they belong to all the three groups of skills. The results are comparable with the study conducted by Sen *et al*. in 2014 (3) (*Figure 5*).

In the next question, participants were asked in

EBM-related skills	LIS skills	Generic skills
Literature search for evidence based practice	information literacy	Knowledge management
Critical appraisal	User research	Ethics
Systematic searching	Collection development	Scholarly publishing
Teaching search	Databases, e-resources	Pedagogics
Health research	Library management	Sustainability
Epidemiology	Information services	Marketing
Information for patients	Research data management	Statistics, visualization
Trends in MLIS	Classification	IT-skills
Core resources in health science	Reference management	
	Bibliometrics	

Table. 1. *Skills and groups of skills used in the survey.*

Fig. 5. *Importance of skills for work.*

Some skills were mentioned by over 50% of participants as to be very important for their work: Literature search for evidence based practice got a rate of 78%, knowledge of core resources for health science a rate of 73%. Databases and e-resources in general are very important for 68.4% of the participants, as well as systematic searching (58.5%), user research (59.2%), teaching information literacy (58.9%) and knowledge and information management (57.5%).

If the three dimensions "very important", "fairly

which fields they need further education: In which fields do you need further education? How useful would be training and education in the following topics?

None of the topics got a rate over 50% to be very important. The highest rates were 42.6% for systematic searching and for teaching information literacy. More than one third of participants said that the following topics would be very useful (or important) for further education: literature search

(39.4%), knowledge management (36.5%), core resources (35.5%), teaching to search (34%), databases, e-resources (34.4%), developing information services (34%), critical appraisal (34%) and scholarly publishing (33%).

And if the three categories of being important are combined, there are also topics with a rate of more than 80%: knowledge management (87.6%), scholarly publishing (86.2%), databases and e-resources (85.5%), marketing (85.4%), developing information services (84.3%), information literacy (84.1%), statistics and visualization (83.7%), reference management (83.1%), IT-skills (81.9%), pedagogics (80.8%), user research (80.2%). The first topic from the EBM-related skills group is systematic searching with 79.1%. The average of the three groups shows, that training in generic skills (81%) is more important than LIS specific skills (76%) than EBM related skills (69%). And among LIS skills classification and cataloging is important only for 50% of the participants (*Figure 6*).
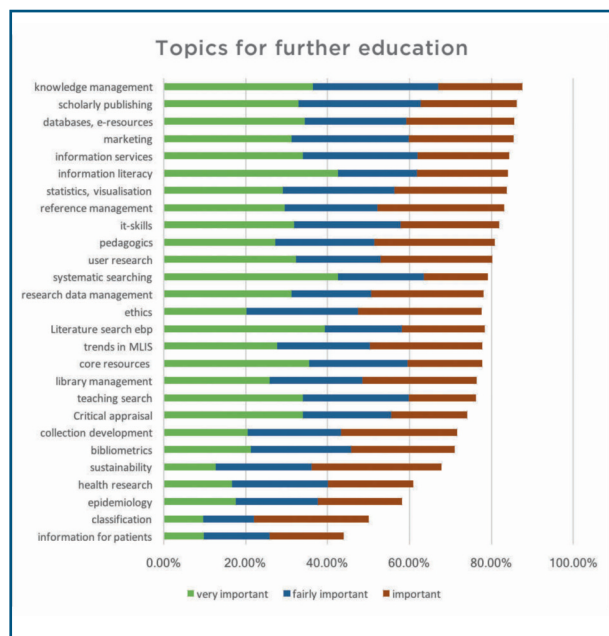
Fig. 6. *Important topics for further education.*

So, we see many EBM-related skills are very important for the daily work but not so important to get training in it. It seems that many participants feel fine with the skills they have today in this specific field. But in general management and IT related topics they feel a need for further education. To come back to our initial question, if medical librarians do need a specific program in further education, we can answer with "yes, but". The need that was articulated in the survey focuses on generic skills and more LIS specific skills. The EBM related skills are very important for a medical librarian's work, but most participants don't feel pressure for further education in this field. It can be assumed that librarians found a way to acquire the skills required on their own or on the job. They just couldn't wait until a training program was offered. There are already several programs concerning LIS and generic skills for medical librarians offered by many institutions in different countries, especially in English speaking countries.

Formats

Several questions concerned the format of a training program. At first we wanted to know if it was important to provide a certain degree or diploma. Which kind of education would be useful (*Figure* 7)?
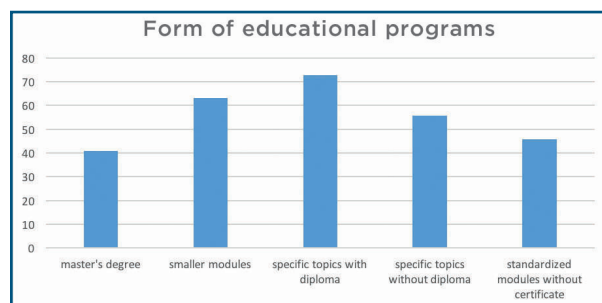
Fig. 7. *Form of educational programs.*

The answers showed a clear preference for specific topics with a diploma provided (72.7%), then smaller modules (63.1%) and specific topics without diploma or certificate (55.7%). A master's degree was seen to be useful only by 40.8%. This agrees with the result of many discussions with librarians on the topic of further education: smaller modules are more easily combined with a job, and the modules should be on specific current topics that are directly connected to the challenges faced at work. A master's program usually takes a long time and requires time and financial resources that many can't afford. But it is also important that those smaller modules can be achieved with a diploma.

The next question was on the preferred course modes. And the answer was clear: the preferred mode is Online (40%). 31% would prefer a hybrid mode and only 19% face-to-face courses. Similar were the answers on the question about the preferred course delivery format: 40.9% prefer standard modules online (*Figure 8*).
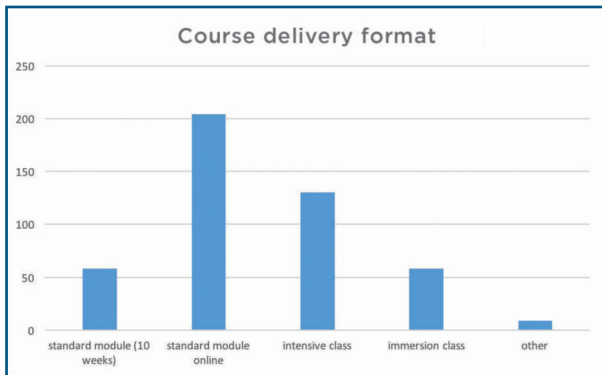
Fig. 8. *Preferred course delivery format.*

So, the winner is standardized online modules on specific topics that provide a diploma.

Price and willingness to pay

Finally, we tried to find out the willingness to pay. It was clear that the range of possibilities would be wide and that Swiss prices for further education would not be what others can afford (*Figure 9*).
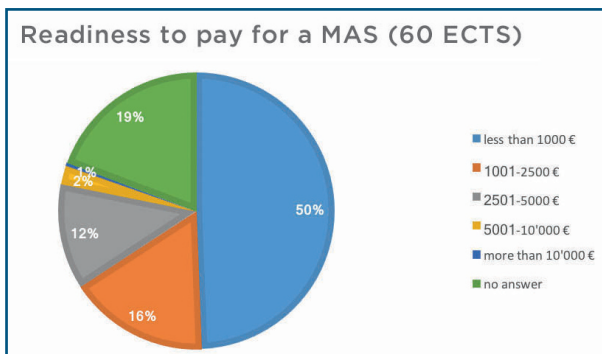
Fig. 9. *Readiness to pay for a MAS.*

Only one person said that he/she would be ready to pay more than 10,000 Euro for a master program with 60 ECTS. Nearly half of participants would like to pay less than 1000 €. We can assume that people had the above mentioned formats in mind and that they would be ready to pay less than 1000 € for a complete online course with diploma. Participants from outside Europe had difficulties to understand the mentioned ECTS (European Credit Transfer System).

Similar were the answers concerning a Certificate of Advanced Studies (15 ECTS) for which 59.2% would be ready to pay less than 1000 €. But if we would agree that 800 € for a CAS with 15 ECTS would be affordable, then a MAS with 60 ECTS would cost around 3200 €. So these two answers do not really match. They give a clear hint that a Swiss price model (around 15,000 € for a MAS) is not realistic and that a "complete online course with diploma" should not cost more than 1000 €.

Suggestions and remarks by participants

We gave in the survey the possibility to make general remarks. Many of the participants made contributions to different topics. Some of them give important hints for the developing of a training program. Some existing courses were recommended as a model for such a program:

"I did the Health Essentials Librarianship course through the Queensland University of Technology.[1] It was a fantastic, well thought out course which helped me change the direction of my library career. I would highly recommend any course of a similar nature." (Participant from Australia)

One participant emphasized that a general education is more important than specialization.

"I am not sure that a Master focused on health librarianship is advisable. This requires that a person know they would like to specialize in this area. Often this realization comes after having explored the various options. The absence of a health background is not necessarily a barrier to excellence in this field of specialization. My arts background has been extremely useful. I have been able to learn the specialized skills and knowledge on the job and through CE opportunities. More important than a specialized Masters would be to ensure that professionals

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[1] https://www.qut.edu.au/study/short-courses-and-professional-development/short-courses/health-librarianship-essentials

are able to travel to conferences and attend CE." (Participant from Canada)

The economic aspect was mentioned several times. One participant suggested a train-the-trainer-program in order to keep costs low and to transmit it to different countries:

> "I would wish any organization as WHO is, could have any concern as to give economic support to educate the first group of medical librarians, in order to become tutors and teachers in their different countries." (Participant from Chile)

Another participant made some critical thoughts about formal education and emphasized the importance of learning on the job and on soft skills.

> "I have left my continuing education courses over the last three years empty because it would take far too long to complete, and because some of the most valuable CPD experiences I have are not from courses or formal learning. To a large extent, we are each responsible for making every day a learning day, and it's hard to predict all the things you will need to learn for a career: versatility, resilience, creativity are aptitudes and attitudes that we need to foster in colleagues from the start." (Participant from UK)

And one participant addressed the challenge to have enough time and energy for further education while doing a challenging job:

> "Unfortunately, although I would like to pursue further education, I probably have too much on my plate already. I don't think I'd get as much out of classes, etc., as I could in other circumstances." (Participant from USA)

Conclusions

As a conclusion, we can say that there is substantial demand for further education in academic libraries in general. The results of this survey among medical librarians showed that the need for training in general LIS-related topics is higher than in topics related to Evidence Based Medicine. That means also that it is most important to have training programs for academic librarians in general that can be attended by medical librarians. People prefer standardized (and smaller) online modules that provide a diploma. And these modules should be not too expensive and can be offered in English.

The survey shows that medical librarians need well elaborated training programs for librarians with smaller modules on current topics like knowledge management, scholarly publishing, e-resources, marketing or service development. Additional specific topics in the context of EBM are welcome but less important.

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Academic librarian: a guardian of books or an information manager?
The work of a librarian from students' and librarians' perspective

Ilona Kauce

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Abstract

Technological development over the last 20 years has considerably affected the work of academic librarians. Have these changes been also noticed by the main target audience – the students? Research in the field reveals that the perception of the work of librarians themselves changes much faster and develops more rapidly than the students' awareness of such changes.

Key words: academic librarians; students; perception; contemporary library; classical library.

Problem statement

Communication is a two-way process between the parties involved. Successful communication, among other things, depends on the perception of communication partners, their respective expectations and level of satisfaction. In the case of an academic library, the communication is effectuated between the university's library (through library's staff, librarians) and its users – students.

Public (in this particular case students) opinion is of particular relevance because of the fact that survival and successful development of a library requires public support. Students' opinion on the work of academic librarians is essential and so is the question of such opinion being positive or not. Meanwhile the perception of one's work by academic librarians themselves is not less important. The communicative message that is forwarded to students depends on the librarian's perception and attitude towards one's work. In the event there are major differences in the perception of librarians and students, it is unlikely that the communication will be successful, considering that the partners will speak "in different languages".

Technological progress has accounted for major changes in library set up and in the work of librarians. The contemporary trend is that many libraries noticed a decrease in reference enquiries and an increase in technical queries (1). Diverse novelties have brought along changes in the academic librarian's working environment and introduced new professional duties. The main (traditional) function – work organization for ensuring availability of books required for the study process, student and teaching staff servicing are supplemented with other, new dimensions. At present the academic librarian is an information specialist, fluent in managing diverse information resources and also the person advising, teaching and providing consultative support in training and research activities. There is an internal trend for librarians to refer to themselves as "information specialists" instead of librarians, explicitly indicating that the work of contemporary librarians involves not only the traditional duties (books, collections) but rather information, its acquisition and distribution. Do students share a similar viewpoint? Students are regular visitors of libraries and maintain day-to-day communication with librarians. Have they taken notice of the changes in the librarian's

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role? Although this issue has not received much research coverage, the existing studies reveal that students still tend to treat libraries in their traditional sense – a place where books are kept, and the librarians – persons taking care of these books. To quote: "They mostly take care of library resources; this is their main work task" (2). Similarly students are convinced that the main task of an academic librarian is to "place books on shelves" and "to give out books reserved by students" (1).

Methodology

The scope of the study is to clarify the opinion of students and librarians on the work of academic librarians and to consider the differences. The study has been based upon the mode of categorization of "Prototype Theory" by Eleanor Rosch according to which the category of a particular concept includes several prototypes, where the central one is the most typical and the peripheral – less typical (3). The work of an academic librarian contextually is considered as a prototype – an abstract aggregation of measures to be taken, including several semantically related activities. According to the prototype theory several of these actions seem more typical for particular social groups (students, librarians) and constitute the centre of the particular category accordingly. Whereas actions that are less typical for the particular group constitute the periphery of that category.

In order to establish the areas of academic librarians activity that are dominantly treated as typical for the work of a librarian students and academic librarians at Riga Stradins University (RSU) were given the assignment to categorize five statements which deal with the work of a librarian, where "1" stands for very typical and "5" for least typical. The statements to be categorized are described in *Table 1*.

The research methodology sets a limitation for the maximum number of statements, i.e. the statements put forward for the study may not exceed 5, out of which 2 should have equal meaning, two others with a meaning opposite to that and the remaining one neutral. In this study we have used 2 "traditional", 2 "contemporary" and 1 "neutral" statement. According to the study, the category "neutral" expresses the central meaning and embeds the value

of librarians work – to ensure the work of a library as an institution. Although this category, alongside with numerous other librarian's activities, is attributable both to the organization (arrangement) of the library collection (traditional value) and also to information resources and technological possibilities (contemporary value), with due regard to longevity and affiliation to provision of library's functions through centuries, the author of the research sees the categorization to be closer to the traditional value (*Table 1*).

Statement	Prototype category
[Librarian] Takes care for arranging and organizing the library collection	"Traditional", related to the organization (arrangement) of library collection
[Librarian] Ensures library's functions and provides services to the readers	"Neutral", related to ensuring the principal functions of a library
[Librarian] Consults on the use of information resources	"Contemporary", associated with information, distribution of knowledge
[Librarian] Assists in the process of acquiring information, acts as a guide in the world of information resources	"Contemporary", associated with information, distribution of knowledge
[Librarian] Takes care for of silence and order in the library, ensures compliance with library rules.	"Traditional", related to the organization (arrangement) of library collection

Table. 1. *Prototypes categories of librarian work and its statement.*

Outcomes

With regard to the survey, which was conducted in November 2016, we received 187 responses, out of which 142 were RSU students and 45 were Riga Technical University and RSU library staff.

The students represented all levels of academic programmes offered by RSU in the following proportions: 62.7% undergraduate students, 26.1% graduates, 7% residents and 4.2% doctoral level students, which roughly represents the actual distribution of students per study programme levels at RSU. As per the historical distribution of study

directions, the health sciences direction (e.g. medicine, rehabilitation, dentistry, health etc.) and social sciences (including., legal sciences), 90.2% of the respondents represented healthcare and only 9.8% social sciences. The majority of students, 78.7% in aggregate, have visited RSU Library often enough, at least once a month. Part of the students,16.3% in aggregate, have visited RSU library during the period of the last six months up to 5 years, i.e. the period of time when the library was actively organizing training and consultations on the application of electronic resources. Which means that at least 95% of all users have been in touch with the "contemporary" library and its services.

During the surveyed period of time, i.e. last 5 years, 75% of all students have taken part in training and consultation activities organized by the library on the application of electronic resources, thus being in direct contact with the role of the librarian as a teacher and advisor (the contemporary role covered by this study).

The respondents involved the employees of Latvia's two largest universities, Riga Stradiņš University and Riga Technical University, out of which 37% hold a master's degree in library science and 35% have acquired a bachelor's degree in library science. All in all 76% of the respondents hold a degree in library science and further 15% have a graduate degree in some other speciality. To sum up, the level of education of the surveyed library staff is high and conforms to the academic requirements as to the level of education of its employees. The relevant work experience of library staff is sufficiently high, considering that the majority of the employees work in the academic environment for a long period of time. Almost half of them, 47% have worked for a university for over 20 years and another 42% from 6 to 20 years. The library staff are experienced and possess the required competences for the work of a librarian, being also well aware of the development trends.

When asked to sequence the most common duties of an academic librarian, based upon relevance, it was established that in the opinion of students:

1. The most typical duty of a [Librarian] is to take care for arranging and organizing the library collection, followed by:

2. [Librarian] ensures library's functions and provides services to the readers;
3. [Librarian] assists in the process of acquiring information, acting as a guide in the world of information resources;
4. [Librarian] consults on the use of information resources;
5. "Less typical"- [Librarian] Takes care for silence and order in the library, ensures compliance with the library rules.

By reducing the acquired perception to particular prototype categories which are related to the academic librarian: "contemporary", "neutral" and "traditional", it has been established that the traditional prototype and the perception characteristic for the neutral prototype which is related thereto, are in the centre of the category. The perceptions that are related to the prototype "contemporary" remain in periphery from the centre of the category (*Figure 1*). The results of the student survey reveal that their perception of the work of a librarian is mostly associated with the "traditional" pattern associated with maintenance of books and library collection, followed by the perception of ensuring the functionality of a library and only then comes the perception of contemporary requirements - information resources, technical solutions and consultative support.
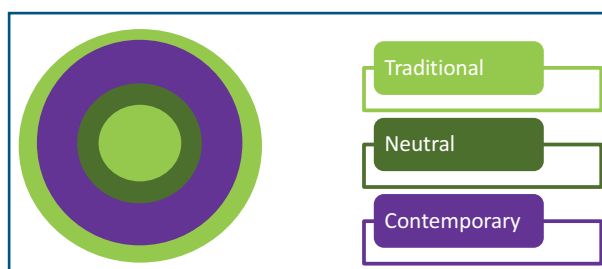

Fig. 1. *Librarian work category round, including perception prototypes by RSU students.*

Librarians when asked to sequence the given statements revealed the following perception:

1 "Most typical" is: [Librarian] consults on the use of information resources;
2 [Librarian] assists in the process of acquiring information, acting as a guide in the world of information resources;

3 [Librarian] ensures library's functions and provides services to the readers;

4 [Librarian] takes care for arranging and organizing the library collection;

5 "Less typical"- [Librarian] takes care for silence and order in the library, ensures compliance with the library rules.

The results of the librarian survey demonstrate that the librarians primarily associate their duties with the "contemporary" pattern, involving technological solutions, IT resources and consultative support, followed by provision of library's functions. The perception, associated with the librarian as a person arranging books in shelves has been shifted to periphery (*Figure 2*).
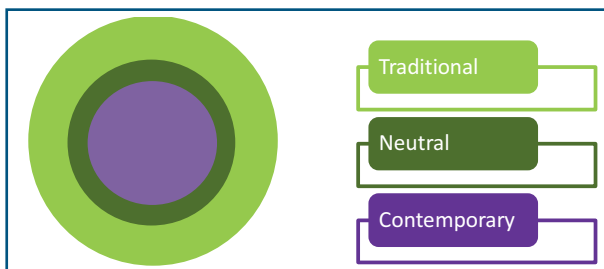
Fig. 2. *Librarian work category round, including perception prototypes by academic librarians.*

Conclusions

The study reveals differences in the perception of students and librarians as to the librarian's work. As in other studies, students treat the librarian as a person in control of the library collection, arranging books in shelves (traditional perception). The librarians, in their turn, associate themselves with technologies and consultations (contemporary perception).

The author is of the opinion that students, irrespective of the fact that they experience and understand the contemporary specifics of university operations, nevertheless still stick to the stereotypical perception of a library as a place for storing books. It should be also noted that the emphasis on the books can be attributed to the fact that the majority of the respondents are medicine students who traditionally have to memorize huge amounts of information from books instead of using electronic sources. Whereas the contemporary day-to-day work of a librarian involves a lot of technologies and the changes are clearly seen in the practice.

The results of the study allow us to arrive at the conclusion that there are certain differences between the self-perception of librarians and the way they are seen by students. Although such differences are not critical, they may cause communication gaps. Librarians have to think of ways and means for constructing their image in the eyes of students in conformity with the desired (and existing) self-image.

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2. Bickley, Rachel, Sheila Corrall. Student perceptions of staff in the Information Commons: a survey at the University of Sheffield. Reference Services Review. 2011; (39/2):223-43.
   doi. 10.1108/00907321111135466
3. Source:
   http://www.encyclopedia69.com/eng/d/prototype -theory/prototype-theory.htm

The International Programme Committee and Local Organising Committee for ICML + EAHIL 2017 are delighted to invite you to Dublin in June 2017. The event is a combination of the International Congress of Medical Librarians and a traditional EAHIL Workshop – bringing you the best of both worlds!   In addition to parallel paper sessions, we are offering a dedicated Workshop strand throughout the event, with a great selection of Interactive Workshops employing a range of innovative methods; knowledge café, flipped classrooms, a 'mock courtroom' and more! Spaces in the workshops have been deliberately limited to 20 to allow participants to enjoy the full experience, so register soon so you don't miss out.

ICML + EAHIL 2017 Keynote Speakers

Michelle Kraft

Michelle is the Library Director at The Cleveland Clinic and former president of the Medical Library Association. She has published several articles and book chapters and spoken on the topics of medical librarianship, technology and emerging roles of librarians. She enjoys engaging in lively discussions with librarians across the world on ways to do things better, more efficiently, and questioning the status quo. She has a very active professional social media presence on Twitter **@krafty** and on her blog the Krafty Librarian www.kraftylibrarian.com

Richard Corbridge

Richard is the Chief Information Officer for the Irish national health service, and the Chief Executive of *eHealth Ireland*, a new structure responsible for the delivery of an eHealth Eco-System for Ireland that will facilitate health informatics innovation and delivery nationwide. Richard also has a wealth of experience in the Health and Clinical Research sector leading various informatics delivery elements; business change, benefits management and Information security projects. Follow Richard on Twitter **@R1chardatron** and www.richardcorbridge.com

Aoife Lawton

Aoife is the newly appointed National Health Services Librarian in Ireland, with responsibility for the management and integration of library and information services in the Ireland's national health service. With a long career in Irish health libraries Aoife has contributed to Open Access policy and implementation, library leadership and collaboration. She has published regularly in the health library field and authored the book *The Invisible Librarian* in 2015. Follow Aoife on Twitter **@aalawton**

Close of Early Bird registration is 31st March so don't delay!

CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES Monday June 12th & Tuesday June 13th 2017	
CEC 1. PRESSing search strategies and AMSTARing systematic reviews: have a go session	Alison Bethel and Morwenna Rogers
CEC. 2: Librarians as Open Science facilitators: How to develop Research Data Management Services	Alicia F. Gomez and Pablo Iriarte
CEC 3. Supporting Systematic Reviews: The Basics	Janene Batten and Angela Myatt
CEC 4. Synchronous Online Teaching – Keeping virtual classroom students engaged	Mr Tomas Allen
CEC 5. Improve your data! How to use surveys effectively in health information and library based research and evaluation	Dr Hannah Spring
CEC 6. Librarians can help address reporting concerns in the biomedical literature, particularly for systematic reviews	Shone Kirtley
CEC 7. Practice makes perfect - Improving information literacy through understanding the quality of evidence	Connie Schardt and Lisa Kruesi
CEC 8. Diverse Questions, Diverse Evidence, Diverse Review Types: Searching in Support of Qualitative and Realist Syntheses	Andrew Booth
CEC 9. Developing and validating geographic search filters for use in systematic literature searches	Thomas Hudson and Elizabeth Barrett
CEC 10. De-myth-ifying observational study design: modelling deliberate library collaboration to support competency-based curricula	Micah J. Waltz
CEC 11. Searching for studies for systematic reviews: developing the librarian's methodological toolkit	Dr. Bernd Richter, Carol Lefebvre , Maria-Inti Metzendorf and Ulrike Lampert
CEC 12. Improving efficiency and confidence in systematic searching through an innovative way of searching bibliographic databases	Wichor Bramer and Gerdien B De Jonge
CEC 13. Advanced search techniques: a guide to the developing a search strategy for a systematic review	Mala Mann
CEC 14. Embedding knowledge in healthcare transformation: creating opportunities to inform strategic change	Alison Turner and Anne Gray
CEC 15. Room for a Review? Matching Review Type to Purpose and Search Strategies to Review Type	Dr Louise Preston
CEC 16. Writing for Publication: Getting Started, Getting Help and Getting Published	Maria J Grant

ICML + EAHIL schedule of events 12-16 June 2017

	Monday 12th June	Tuesday 13th June	Wednesday 14th June	Thursday 15th June	Friday 16th June
AM	Continuing Education Courses / EAHIL Board Meeting	Continuing Education Courses	• Conference opening and key note speeches • Parallel paper sessions • Interactive Workshops • Poster exhibition • Sponsor exhibition	• Key note speeches • Parallel paper sessions • Interactive workshops • Poster exhibition • Sponsor exhibition	• Key note speeches • Parallel paper sessions • Interactive workshops • Poster exhibition • Sponsor exhibition
Lunch			• Lunchtime Masterclasses • EAHIL Special Interest Group Meetings	• Lunchtime Masterclasses • EAHIL Special Interest Group Meetings	• Lunchtime Masterclasses • EAHIL Special Interest Group Meetings • EAHIL General Assembly
PM	Continuing Education Courses / EAHIL Board Meeting	Continuing Education Courses / EAHIL Council Meeting	• Parallel paper sessions • Interactive Workshops • Poster exhibition • Sponsor exhibition	• Parallel paper sessions • Interactive workshops • Poster exhibition • Sponsor exhibition	• Closing keynote address • Closing ceremony and prize giving
Evening		**Welcome Reception at The Dining Hall, Trinity College Dublin**		**Gala Dinner & Céilí Mór at The Mansion House, Dawson Street**	**Dublin Library Tours**

Letter from the President

Maurella Della Seta

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Dear Colleagues,

This is my first letter as newly elected President of EAHIL, and, as you all can imagine, I am very honored and excited in taking up this role. EAHIL has driven me throughout all my professional and personal life. When many years ago, in 1985, I started my career as a young medical librarian, I immediately heard about the proposal to create an association of European medical librarians. Soon, I started to collaborate with Gabriella Poppi of the Library of my Institute, and future EAHIL Board member, in the organization of a conference to be held in Brussels in 1986: the correspondence among the organizers of the conference took place through an e-mail prototype, which, in those days, compared to the fax machine and postal system, seemed a highly advanced innovation, and indeed it was. Communicating almost in real time with colleagues in other countries was a kind of miracle. The following year - 1987 - EAHIL was born (this year is EAHIL 30th birthday!), together with my first daughter. In 1988 I collaborated in the organization of the Bologna EAHIL Conference, although I did not take part in it in person, since I was on maternity leave. Since then, EAHIL has always been a part of my life, and by participating in almost all events I was able to meet many colleagues from all over Europe and to learn so much from their experience. Now is time for me to serve – to the best of my abilities and in the wake of my predecessors – as President for this association, which was always crucial for my professional growth. Many years have passed since then, many things have changed in our profession, which is now transformed in many aspects, but one thing has always remained the same: the enthusiasm and the joy of working together with the awareness of the usefulness and the importance of our work.

At the time of writing this letter we just had our February Board meeting in Amsterdam *(Figure 1)*. This was the right opportunity to welcome our new Board members for the 2017-2020 term, Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland) and Eirik Reierth (Norway). And of course to thank Peter Morgan (UK) and Anna Kagedal (Sweden), who both left the Board in 2017. Peter, as Past President, made an excellent work in organizing our procedures, establishing connections with similar organizations and setting up rules and procedures for scholarships. Anna has ensured that the new modern site of the association saw the light, and we all appreciate her efforts every time we access the website. So, we all thank both of them for their great work and hope to have the opportunity of still working together in the near future. A very special thanks to Marshall Dozier, who has now the role of Past President. She has been a wonderful EAHIL President for 4 years, and is now helping me a lot in the transition period, by her invaluable assistance in all matters: she will always be, I hope, my reference point, and I am looking forward to collaborating with her and all the other colleagues of the Board, who confirmed their roles or took up new ones. Namely, Lotta Haglund

Fig. 3. *EAHIL Executive Board members.*
From right to left, seated: Karen Buset, Maurella Della Seta, Marshall Dozier, Lotta Haglund; standing: Witold Kozakiewicz, Eirik Reierth, Francesca Gualtieri, Ghislaine Declève, Suzanne Bakker, Federica Napolitani, Tuulevi Ovaska.

(Sweden) is our vice President, she will liaise with sister organizations, and chair EAHIL Council. Karen Buset (Norway) and Ghislaine Declève (Belgium) will continue with their essential roles of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, while Suzanne Bakker (Netherlands) is still our Supervisor, and Federica Napolitani the editor-in-chief of the JEAHIL, leading and ensuring communications with the Journal's editorial team. Tuulevi Ovaska (Finland) will be our Communications leader; Eirik Reierth (Norway) will take care of the Professional Development area; Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland) is taking up the role of Deputy Treasurer, while Francesca Gualtieri (Italy) will be our very committed Systems leader, managing EAHIL operational systems such as web server, mail and so on. During the Board meeting we had the possibility of testing new ways of developing our discussion. Thanks to Anna and Lotta efforts, we brainstormed about the topic "New strategies for EAHIL"; many stimulating ideas came out from all members. Among the many "wow ideas" generated during our session I particularly appreciated "Compass speed dating – speed dating between east and west and north and south at and between conferences! Could be organized online and in annual meetings" and we will let you know further developments about this and other issues, that will be also discussed at the Council meeting in Dublin.

My warmest welcome to new and re-elected Councilors for the 2017-2020 term: Luc Hourlay and Sandrine Vanderput (both from Belgium), Stefi Dodig (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Helena Bouzkova (Czech Republic), Brigitte Holm Petersen (Denmark), Pille Naggel (Estonia), Gyöngyi Karácsony (Hungary), Louise Farragher and Aoife Lawton (Ireland), Cristina Mancini and Mauro Mazzocut (Italy), Ilona Kauce (Latvia), Eugenie Delvaux and Hans Ket (Netherlands), Ewa Dobrogowska-Schlebusch (Poland), Maria Da Luz Antunes and Paula Seguro De Carvalho (Portugal), Mar González-Cantalejo (Spain), Isabelle de Kaenel and Désirée Stalder (Switzerland), Madeleine Still (UK), and to all the other Council members. I hope to be able to meet as many of you as possible personally at the next Dublin EAHIL Workshop. I wish you a fruitful work and hope to receive many proposals and suggestions for the future of our association.

Looking at the outcome of the Council elections, I noticed that some countries, although having vacancies, did not elect any representative: I really hope that colleagues from Austria, Croatia, Greece, Iceland and Moldova can find members considering to become a Councilor in the upcoming elections.

As you know from previous President letters, EAHIL is doing a lot of work trying to establish strong liaisons with similar organizations operating all over the world. I am glad to inform you that EAHIL President was invited by Taiwan Medical Library Association to give a speech at its International Conference, in Taipei at

the end of March 2017. The theme of the Conference is inspiring: "Beyond", and the organizers are particularly interested in new roles and challenges for medical librarians, a research topic which is also lively debated in Europe and in EAHIL events and in the Journal. It will be certainly a good opportunity to learn more about trends and "hot topics" in medical librarianship from our eastern colleagues. A representative of Taiwan Medical Library Association, along with other sister organizations from other countries, was invited to take part in the Dublin EAHIL Workshop next June.

Moreover, following the proposal made by the promoters Alicia Gomez (Spain) and Valeria Scotti (Italy), a new EAHIL subgroup has been created, and approved by the Board. It will be about Evaluation and Metrics, with the main aim of connecting all those members interested in different types of metrics (bibliometrics, altmetrics, informatrics). Besides being a framework to share and discuss information and experiences, the new subgroup aims at providing continuing professional development on these topics. Therefore, I warmly invite those of you involved or interested in assessment of organizational impact, in bibliometrics and altmetrics to join this newly established group and to actively collaborate in its activities. I am sure it will be a rewarding experience.

In January, Sapienza University of Rome invited Valeria Scotti and I, on behalf of EAHIL, to give a speech and to chair a session on "The Role of Librarians in the Evaluation of Research Output of University Units", at the International workshop on Medical Libraries as high quality learning centres. All details, abstracts and some slides can be found at this link <https://web.uniroma1.it/sbs/programma-convegno-medical-libraries>.

As far as it concerns future EAHIL events, by the time you will read this letter, registration will be open for the Dublin Workshop, which will be held together with the 12th International Congress of Medical Librarianship (ICML). The draft program looks very promising and our Irish and IPC colleagues worked hard to ensure an extremely inspiring and innovative event, as announced by its theme, Diversity in practice: Integrating, Inspiring & Innovative. I am glad to remind you that we have two very good proposals for EAHIL events in 2018 and in 2019, which will take place respectively in Cardiff (Wales) and Bern (Switzerland). Events from 2020 onward are still to be set, although we had very interesting proposals. Therefore, I invite you once more 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, I wish you a wonderful 2017 full of professional success.

Maurella

March 8 - International Women's Day

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The Board meeting in February this year was hosted by Atria on Monday and by the Library of the Academic Medical Centre in Amsterdam on Tuesday.

Atria is the Dutch Institute on Gender Equality and Women's History.

The institute collects historical and contemporary information, provides policy advice, organizes lectures and events and at the same time is a research institute. All activities and events are aimed to contribute to the enhancement of the position of girls and women in society. Atria's library and archives are located in the city centre of Amsterdam. There is an extensive collection of many different sources, reference works and documents on women's history, gender and diversity.

Founded in 1935 as the International Archive of the Women's Movement (IAV = Internationaal Archief voor de Vrouwenbeweging) Atria has one of the oldest collections about women and gender worldwide. Have a look at the picture taken of the Board meeting of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Amsterdam at the IAV, 19 December 1936:

https://www.atria.nl/nl/parel/rosa-manus-en-de-international-alliance-women

Further information on: www.atria.nl

and in the online catalogue: https://www.atria.nl/search/collectie?advSearch=true&lang=en

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1919 Women in the Netherlands gained the right to vote

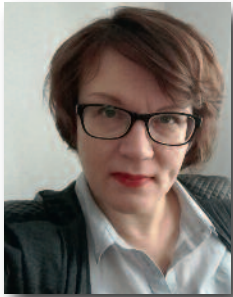1911 First celebration of International Women's Day

1956 Abolition in the Netherlands of legal incompetence of married women to sign contracts

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52% of women in the Netherland are financially independent

45% of Dutch women are confronted with physical and/or sexual abuse

28% of Dutch local politicians are women

20

My impact story

Ilona Kauce
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The EAHIL community is a great professional environment where our Library can look for responsive and aware partners for professional experience exchange through the ERASMUS staff mobility programme. Since 2009, Riga Stradinš University Library staff members have visited six European Countries (Finland, Lithuania, Turkey, Sweden, Italy and UK) and have gotten new competences from EAHIL colleagues. Since 2008, thanks to EAHIL scholarships, seven of my colleagues were able to participate in EAHIL conferences in Finland, Portugal, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy. Now in the Library we are starting active work to develop a new project with other EAHIL member universities to make learning programmes for medical librarians.

But it is not only professional issues that I would like to highlight. Human relations are very important for me too. Since 2009, I have become acquainted with many amazing people from many countries. Here are just a few of them: Tiina, Katri and Pirjo from Finland, Tatiana from Russia, Ulla from Sweden, Meile from Lithuania, Marshall from UK - and many other excellent people that I got to know thanks to EAHIL.

Thank you for this opportunity!

2017: MeSH changes and new challenges

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A new year always brings changes and challenges and this is particularly true for MeSH. The 2017 National Library of Medicine (NLM) maintenance, known as Year-End Processing (YEP), added a large number of new descriptors (627), replaced 35 descriptors with more current terms, deleted 42 descriptors, and introduced one new subheading. A large part of new terms are proteins, protein domains and classes (219), 70 Supplemental Concept Records (SCRs) for model organism species were promoted to descriptor and 339 New Protein SCRs were created.

In the light of 2017 MeSH update by the NLM, the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) has consistently updated the Italian translation of MeSH with 1316 new descriptors/entry terms. The Italian MeSH now accounts for 58325 translated terms, and our challenge will be to keep pace with these new features.

Among other issues listed in *Tybaert S. MEDLINE Data Changes — 2017. NLM Tech Bull. 2016 Nov-Dec;(413):e4a.*, it is worth mentioning a couple of points that may be of interest for online searching and indexing/cataloguing.

1. First of all, the introduction of the subheading /diagnostic imaging, that replaced three existing subheadings:

   - /radiography
   - /radionuclide imaging
   - /ultrasonography

Accordingly, related subheading trees have also been modified: /radiography, /radionuclide imaging, and /ultrasonography were formerly treed under /diagnosis, together with /pathology. In 2017 /diagnosis includes only /diagnostic imaging while /pathology is now only treed under /anatomy & histology. /pathology is now intended for indexing the histological description of the organ/tissue in disease.

   - /diagnosis
           /diagnostic imaging

   - /anatomy & histology
           /blood supply
           /cytology
           /ultrastructure
           /embryology
           /abnormalities
           /innervation
           /pathology

2. There are 12 new entry combinations for 2017 that replace MeSH heading/subheading combinations:

Previous MeSH heading/subheading (entry combination)	Replaced-by heading for 2017 (pre-coordinated)
Anterior Cruciate Ligament/injuries	Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injuries
Cardiovascular Diseases/rehabilitation	Cardiac Rehabilitation
Fascia/surgery	Fasciotomy
Growth Plate/injuries	Salter-Harris Fractures
In Vivo Dosimetry/instrumentation	Radiation Dosimeters
Menisci, Tibial/injuries	Tibial Meniscus Injuries
Myocardium/diagnostic imaging	Heart/diagnostic imaging
Peripheral Blood Stem Cells/transplantation	Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation
Rotator Cuff/injuries	Rotator Cuff Injuries
School Teachers/education	Teacher Training
Shoulder/injuries	Shoulder Injuries
Stroke/rehabilitation	Stroke Rehabilitation

In the light of the above, it is advisable to check the 2017 MeSH Browser for any doubt or to update your saved searches. The new MeSH Browser was launched on November 16, 2016. For more information see *Sorden N. New MeSH Browser Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2016 Nov-Dec;(413):e2.*

Finally, I would like to introduce the new feature of Bibliosan, the Italian network of national biomedical research institutes. Through a dedicated interface (*Figure 1*), Bibliosan offers the possibility of searching PubMed with Italian MeSH and retrieving full texts or ordering paper copies of articles of interest, if available within partner libraries holdings, that account for almost 5000 journals. http://www.bibliosan.it/pubmed.html

Fig. 1. *BiblioSan interface to search PubMed using Italian MeSH terms*

US Medical Library Association report for EAHIL

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Focus on MLA '17: Seattle, Washington, US, 26-31 May 2017
http://www.mlanet.org/meeting

The next US Medical Library Association (MLA) Annual Meeting will be held in Seattle at the Washington State Convention Center from 26-31May 2017. **Even if you cannot plan to attend in person, please see below for information on attending "remotely" via the e-Conference options.**

A link to a PDF of the **One Page Schedule** is available from the meeting home page at: http://www.mlanet.org/meeting

The home page also features an **invitation video** encouraging everyone to attend the meeting and includes one of the meeting organizers receiving training in the legendary "fish-throwing" at Seattle Pike Place Market (check it out on YouTube)!

There will be a choice of c. 200 **peer-reviewed papers** to attend and c. 240 **posters**.

Plenary keynote speakers this year offer the usual MLA eclectic mix.

Julie Angus will deliver the **John P. McGovern Award Lecture.**
The preliminary programme tells of her rowing across the Atlantic and from the north of Scotland to Syria. She is an adventurer, bestselling author, scientist, and a recipient of the National Geographic Adventurer of the Year award.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julie_Angus

Patricia Brennan will deliver the **Joseph Leiter Lecture.**
Patricia Brennan is the newly appointed Director of the US National Library of Medicine (following the retirement of Donald Lindberg in March 2015). She has a background in nursing, industrial engineering and health systems engineering.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patricia_Flatley_Brennan

Hope Jahren will deliver the **Closing Keynote.**
Hope Jahren is a geochemist, geobiologist and author with an interest in the role of women and girls in science.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hope_Jahren

Networking Events offered as part of the "Meeting Registration" package include:
Welcome Reception and Opening of the Hall of Exhibits
New Members/First-Time Attendees Program and Breakfast
Open Forums (including "International: Around the world in 60 minutes")
International Visitors' Reception
Presidents' Awards Dinner
http://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=1186

Dinner Dine Arounds are also being offered this year by the Local Assistance Committee, where you are invited to "go Dutch" (i.e. each pays their own bill) for those arriving early (on Thursday May 26, at 5:30pm in Downtown Seattle locations and Friday, May 27, at 5:30pm at the University of Washington Village (following hands on CE courses) and 6:00pm in Downtown Seattle locations. For further information see: http://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=1093

Registration is open at the link below this paragraph.
There is a discount for EAHIL members through EAHIL's association with MLA. The Meeting Registration package is 629 US dollars (reduced from 945 US dollars). For those of you for whom, even with these discounts, the travel costs remain prohibitive, there is an **"Individual e-Conference" rate of just 149 US dollars** (reduced from 225 US dollars). All these rates apply until 19 April 2017, after which higher rates apply. Additionally, **Institutional e-Conference Licences at 500 US dollars** (reduced from 750 US dollars) are being offered for those who wish to share video and audio presentations with staff and colleagues at training sessions. (Note: The "Individual e-Conference" rate is just what it says – individual! Not for sharing with your colleagues!)
http://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=1177

Continuing Education Courses will take place on Friday 26 May and Saturday 27 May. (There will be no CE courses on the following Wednesday this year.) There will, as ever, be a very wide range of courses, typical of MLA annual meetings. You do not have to register for the conference to register for these courses. There are suites of courses on popular topics allowing delegates to sign up for a number of related courses and these are marked by a special icon in the programme. These suites of courses include:

- (CHIS) Consumer Health Information Specialization Program: presenting the latest resources and ideas in the consumer health information field, approved for MLA's Consumer Health Information Specialization Program;
- (DM) Data Management: these courses provide the latest information and resources in the field of data management;
- (EBP) Evidenced-based Practice: emphasizing the librarian's role in the practice of evidence-based health care;
- (ES) Expert Searcher Training Initiative: emphasizing librarians' roles as expert searchers in health care and biomedical research;
- (M) Management Track: addressing topics relevant to library administration for current managers and individuals with an interest in management.

A number of the courses offer the opportunity for hands-on practice and these are marked by a special icon in the programme.
http://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=1167

A **Continuing Education Symposium** will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, May 27 entitled The Librarian's Role in Reproducibility of Research. The Keynote Speaker is Shona Kirtley, Senior Research Information Specialist for the EQUATOR Network at the Centre for Statistics in Medicine, University of Oxford, UK. More information about the symposium and the important role that librarians have to play in this area can be found at:
http://mlasymposium.libguides.com/c.php?g=584462&p=4036194

Late Breaking Lightning Talks
Once again, the conference is offering the opportunity for *"Late Breaking Lightning Talks"*. These are five-minute presentations and focus on one main topic. Submissions closed in early March this year, i.e. prior to publication of this article but please bear this in mind for future years, as this later deadline for these presentations (c. 5 months after the standard deadline for oral presentations and posters) can be beneficial for international visitors who may not have their funding confirmed well enough in advance to commit to submitting under the general call for abstracts.

The **MLA '17 Blog** will provide coverage of a range of topics including programme sessions, plenary sessions, exhibition activity and social events, before, during and after the meeting at:
http://www.mlanet.org/p/bl/et/blogid=82
Additionally, you can follow the meeting on **Twitter** with the hashtag #mlanet17 and follow the MLA more generally on **Facebook** at: https://www.facebook.com/MedicalLibraryAssn

Future MLA annual meetings - dates for your diary:
MLA Atlanta, Georgia, 18-23 May 2018
MLA Chicago, Illinois, 3-8 May 2019

Membership of MLA
MLA offers **International Membership** to individuals at a reduced rate. This category applies if you work or have worked in a health- or health information-related environment and live outside the US or Canada. The current annual subscription rate for International Membership is **130 US dollars (or 25 US dollars if you are from a HINARI-eligible Group A or Group B country.)**
http://www.mlanet.org/join

News and publications from MLA
The latest issue of the ***Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA)*** (Volume 105 (1) January 2017) is now available (open access) at:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/latest/
Open access to back issues of the *JMLA* (and its predecessors back to 1898) is available from:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/
Preprints of the forthcoming issue of *JMLA* are available (for members only) by selecting **JMLA Journal** then **JMLA Preprints** under the **Publications** option when you login to the MLA web site with your username and password.
MLA News is MLA's members-only newsletter, featuring the latest resources, professional advice, and association news. It is published ten times per year and is accessible under **Publications** when you login with your username and password. **MLA-FOCUS** is MLA's members-only email newsletter, published at least twice a month.

National Library of Medicine report for EAHIL

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NLM's Director Appointed Interim NIH Associate Director for Data Science (ADDS)

This year will see the transition of trans-NIH data science initiatives to NLM. This change builds on the recommendations by the NLM Working Group Report to the NIH Director, makes concrete steps towards the vision of NLM's future – that the National Library of Medicine become the "epicenter of data science for the NIH". In January 2017, Patricia Flatley Brennan, RN, PhD, assumed the role of NIH Interim Associate Director for Data Science. According to Dr. Brennan, "NLM is well positioned to add these new functions to its research portfolio. In this new year and the years to follow, we welcome these exciting opportunities and challenges."

NLM's Director wants to hear from you!

NLM has a goal of completing a strategic planning recommendations report by December 2017. Throughout this planning process we will continue (in a variety of ways) to ask you for help and ideas as we plan our future. In a recent blog post Dr. Brennan wrote, "I recognize that people may (and likely do) hold different perspectives on some of the ideas I've advanced. That's why there's space here for readers to talk back. Bring it on, I say!"

Let your voice be heard – tweet or comment on Dr. Brennan's blogs:

Twitter @NLMDirector

Musing from the Mezzanine

Dianne Babski

DataScience @ NIH Blog

Give the refreshed Tox Town a whirl – It's a fun and informative tool

Use Tox Town to find:
- everyday locations where you might find toxic chemicals;
- non-technical descriptions of chemicals;
- links to selected, authoritative chemical information on the Internet;
- how the environment can impact human health;
- Internet resources on environmental health topics.

Tox Town uses color, graphics, sounds and animation to add interest to learning about connections between chemicals, the environment, and the public's health. It is a companion to the extensive information in the TOXNET collection of databases that are typically used by toxicologists and health professionals. You can explore Tox Town by Neighborhoods, Locations or Chemicals.

Access to and utilization of health information in Africa: New challenges, new solutions

Hussein Haruna

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Abstract
Health information represents a critical resource that plays a big role in health settings for supporting healthcare service delivery, teaching, and learning, as well as to inform the public about their health. In Africa, access to and the utilization of health information is difficult due to many factors, including limited resources and lack of expertise in health information services. In recognition of these challenges of access to and utilization of health information, the AHILA 15th congress came up with a main theme that gave an opportunity for its members who attended the congress to learn, and to share their experiences and best practices through presentations, discussions, and training on the best ways to enhance access to and the use of health information in the region. This paper reports on the themes that were presented and discussed during the congress. Also, it highlights resolution that AHILA need to take into account in order to establish a strong accessible and usable health information systems in all member countries.

Key words: access to health information; utilization of health information; AHILA congress; health information; Africa.

Introduction

The 15th Biennial congress of the Association for Health Information and Libraries in Africa (AHILA) was held in Uganda from 17th to 21st October 2016. The congress was guided by the main theme "*Access to and utilization of health information in Africa: New challenges, new solutions!*". Principally, this theme was formed in recognition of the challenges and solutions towards the access and utilization of health-related information in the region. This will be possible due to the paradigm shift from the traditional approach to an embedded professionalism. This represents a change in professional culture from the traditional approach to a modern approach, where health information professionals become more proactive in the provision of health information services to their intended users. We are all aware that health information is critical to the strengthening of our health systems and to the improvement of the health of our peoples in Africa.

The conference took place at the Makerere University School of Food Technology, Nutrition, and Bioengineering. As usual, the conference participants were from diverse fields of library and information science (LIS), specifically those working in information services and libraries in health settings such as hospitals, Universities and Medical schools, Government, International health organisations, International Non-Government Organisations, Private health facilities, and many more. Also, there were exhibitions of products and services from different companies, including Research for Life, ITOCA, Phi, Jaypee digital, and

Wolters Kluwer. Delegates were from 19 countries, including Africa and other parts of the world, attended the conference. The countries represented were: Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The congress main sponsors were Elsevier, Wolters Kluwer, National Library of Medicine, WHO, Makerere University, and ITOCA. Large number of papers were presented orally, while only two posters were presented. Apart from paper presentations, two workshops were conducted during the congress: scholarly writing that was made possible by the generous support from the National Library of Medicine; and UptoDate – database for clinical information. The next 16th AHILA congress is scheduled to take place in 2018. The proposed host country is Central African Republic, and the two back up countries are Nigeria and Mozambique. This paper provides the highlights from the AHILA 15th congress, with special attention to papers presented based on the sub-themes.

The Conference themes

As pointed out in the introduction, regarding the main theme, the papers presented in the conference come under the following sub-themes: Health information and rural communities; Librarians and Evidence Based Healthcare; Evolving Medical education curriculum; Capacity building of Health Information Professionals: the role of LIS education in Africa (Curricular design and instruction); Communicable and non-communicable diseases; Preservation of rare medical records; ICTs and health information provision and access. These sub-themes were drawn from the main theme that was aimed at for presentation and discussion during the congress. Based on the main theme of the congress, the papers presented were divided into 7-sub-themes. Each sub-theme is described in detail below.

Health information and rural communities
Papers under this sub-theme discussed the obstacles facing rural health care providers and patients in accessing and using consumer health information, compared to their counterparts in urban areas. The papers focused on access to health information on the part of rural communities; the role of health librarians; consumers of health information provisions: innovative rural health information services delivery; patient care and patient empowerment related to health information; and the promotion of health care information communication. Presenters shared their experiences related to innovative ways regarding how consumer health information is delivered to rural communities, as well as how they receive and utilize it. The main reasons identified that rural health care providers and patients have difficulty in accessing and using health information comprise geographical, cultural, and economic factors.

Health sciences librarians, and evidence-based healthcare
The implementation of evidence-based practice (EBP) requires the acquisition and use of a complex set of skills, including the following: the ability to locate and critically evaluate clinically relevant research literature; the ability to clearly formulate PICO elements from research questions; and the ability to clearly understand how systematic reviews are developed and applied to inform health policy formulation. Presenters provided an overview of the role of the health sciences librarian in EBM practices such as developing systematic reviews and health policy briefs. They focused on the role of health librarians in implementing EBM; the evolving role of health information scientists in systematic review development; capacity building for practitioners in implementing EBP for effective health care service delivery; and knowledge, attitudes, and perceived barriers against EBP for quality healthcare service provision.

Evolving health education curriculum
In recent years trends in health sciences education are blending a variety of instructional designs; for instance, problem-based learning (PBL), team-based learning (TBL), and community-based learning and research services (COBERS). Health sciences librarians need to be versed in these instructional approaches in order to best support the teaching and learning process. The curriculum develops in students the learning skills essential for independent study and continued professional development in their life as health professionals. In

this regard, presenters provided an overview of health sciences instructional trends and the way health sciences librarians can play a role in the process of teaching and learning, including providing resources and services for various instructional approaches. Presenters focused on embracing learner centered approaches to health sciences education; changes in the health sciences curriculum in different African countries, and challenges faced by both learners and teachers; and the application of competence based curriculum in health sciences universities.

Capacity building of health information professionals: the role of LIS education in Africa (curricula design and instruction)
Health sciences librarians have an important part to play in supporting research and training, and developing the knowledge economies of nations. The changing roles of health librarians and the new skills and knowledge required to play these roles are a major challenge for health sciences libraries and librarians in developing countries, especially for those in Africa. To meet this challenge, advanced training and continuous career growth should be promoted. Papers under this sub-theme focused on the advanced professional training and continuous career development of health sciences librarians. Presenters discussed the training of health sciences librarian professionals to provide effective service delivery; continued professional programmes for the capacity development of health information professionals; and the definition of minimum competencies for LIS professionals in Africa.

Communicable and non-communicable diseases
At present, non-communicable diseases are sweeping the entire globe. There is an increasing trend in developing countries, where the demographic and socio-economic transition imposes more constraints in dealing with the double burden of infectious and non-infectious diseases in a poor environment, characterized by ill-health systems. Among non-communicable diseases, special attention is devoted to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic pulmonary diseases. The burden of these conditions affects countries worldwide, but represents a growing trend in developing countries. Preventative strategies must take into account the

component of improved access to health information. The presenters in this sub-theme provided a global view of the main diseases and their impact on populations living in low-and middle-income nations, and the contribution of health information access and strategies such as vaccination programmes for polio and various childhood diseases. Other diseases were also discussed, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and dengue. Their papers focused on the following: health promotion messages to communities from both health sciences librarians and health workers; finding health information on clinical effectiveness; and communicating the threat of an emerging outbreak to the public.

Preservation of rare medical/health records
Health sciences libraries have a responsibility to preserve, conserve, and, if possible, restore their local history and local materials. Such materials may include sensitive and fragile patient records which require extra care and authorization during the preservation process. The papers presented under this sub-theme addressed the process of preservation, conservation, and restoration of heavily used, fragile, and rare local history and other materials that may be available in health settings, including hospitals, clinics, government offices, or health institutions of higher learning. Presenters discussed the digitization of hospital records and the preservation and archiving of health/medical information in hospitals and health schools.

ICTs and health information provision and access
The health sciences librarianship field is a rapidly changing profession, continuously evolving to keep pace with continuing technological advancements and the changing needs of patrons. This is one of the major reasons professional development is critical for librarians. It enables them to apply technologies in their routine work as health information professionals. Presenters in this sub-theme shared their experiences of applying new technologies in health information services and library work, as well as promoting the provision of and access to health information. Papers presented include: the use of ICTs in enhancing health information dissemination in rural communities; mobile technology application and health information communication; and the utilization of ICT and health information systems.

Conference resolutions

After five days of presentations, deliberations, and discussions the Conference participants identified and agreed on the following resolutions:

1. Health information professionals need to be more proactive in inter-professional collaboration so that their presence is felt and their expertise appreciated. For example, in research during systematic reviews, information dissemination in communities through the use of ICT and mass or social media, along with the development of materials, enable health workers to perform their duties better. This can also be done through subscribing to authentic databases with evidence based information such as the HINARI, Elsevier, Jaypee Digital, and MEDBOX;

2. improvements must be made in the rigor of research within the health information field, as well as in skills connected with scholarly writing and publication. This will improve the quality of papers presented during such congresses;

3. health information workers need to engage more in continued professional education programmes to increase their knowledge, and enable them to be more dynamic and versatile, and therefore remain relevant. They must scan for new opportunities and put an emphasis on specialization, such as training in health sciences librarianship;

4. there is a need to build and maintain more collaboration with other Associations, consortiums or programmes such as the US National Library of Medicine, European Association for Health Information and Libraries, and University of Winchester – Partnerships in Health Information;

5. while strengthening Country Chapters, Regional collaboration should be introduced so that countries within the same region work together to share experiences and good practices. Alongside this there should be the creation of a mailing list for all members to foster inter-country/member collaboration;

6. emphasis should be placed on the continued ease of communication and information sharing amongst the English Speaking, French Speaking and Portuguese speaking health information professionals in Africa. All future congresses should have translators during the proceedings. This is essential, given that AHILA member countries attending the congress mainly speak three languages. As such, having translators could help break down the language barriers that often exist among participants.

Challenges facing the AHILA Conference

The number of papers accepted for presentation were many, but only half papers were presented during the Conference. This is due to the fact that the majority of presenters were unable to attend the Conference because they had difficulty getting funding to attend and present their papers. This is in connection to the fact that AHILA member countries comprise all nations in Africa, as well as collaborators and partners world-wide. Difficulty of acquiring funding to attend the AHILA congress is also a challenge for delegates: we received a large number of members who showed interest, but very few were able to receive sufficient funding. Unlike our counterpart, EAHIL, AHILA does not have its own journal to publish papers, including those presented at the congress. As a result, papers presented during the conference that are likely to contain useful information for other members who could not physically attend have not been published. The AHILA needs to make the initiative to establish its own journal to serve as a platform for members, partners and collaborators to share their experiences and research by means of publishing them in the journal.

Conclusion

The AHILA 15th Congress main theme aimed to provide a space in which its members could gain knowledge, and share experiences and best practices regarding new ways of making health information easily available and accessible. Presenters shared their experiences related to each sub-theme, which gave opportunities for conference participants to discuss and share their best practices related to the subject matters. The issues discussed were relevant to health information practitioners in the current era. As health information professional of this age, we must be flexible enough to adopt new ways of making sure health information is easily available and accessible to our intended clients. Thus, the themes of this year's congress are critical, as they provided insights into how to enhance access to and utilization of health information in Africa. This will ultimately strengthen member countries' health systems and improve healthcare delivery.

THE INVISIBLE LIBRARIAN
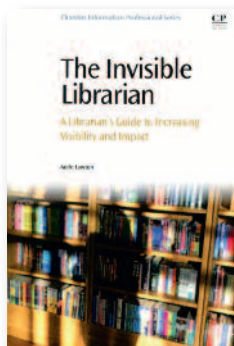
The invisible Librarian
A librarian's guide
to increasing visibility
and impact
Aoife Lawton
Chandos Publishing;
2016.
349 p.
ISBN 978-0-08-100171-4

In the last few decades the move from printed to online resources has created a situation in which a large proportion of library services are delivered online, meaning that users are less likely to physically visit libraries and indeed may sometimes be unaware that a library is even responsible for the service in question, for example with online journals in many institutional settings. As contact with users diminishes, the recognition of the library's contributions should not be taken for granted. According to the author of *The invisible librarian: A librarian's guide to increasing visibility and impact,* Aoife Lawton, the profile of librarians seems to be fading and, with it, also a significant portion of the libraries' budgets. A lack of understanding of library contributions on the part of patrons and administrators may affect libraries when they seek support from their institution, especially when the same factors leave potential users uninformed about services they would otherwise find useful. To garner the support needed from their institutions and make sure their services are used optimally, libraries may need to become more active in promoting themselves.

This book presents some of the ways librarians are responding to this change of perception trying to be more visible to users, stakeholders and society. The book is written for librarians, librarianship students and everyone interested in library jobs (Chapter 1, "Step into the shoes of a librarian", may be of particular interest to them).

The first half of the book, consisting of Chapters 2-6, presents a group of case studies based on interviews the author conducted, between 2014 and 2015, with librarians chosen for their high visibility internationally. Each chapter relates to a different kind of library: academic, school, public, health science and special. The subjects were asked to rate themselves using a scale from 0 to 10 on how visible they felt among their stakeholders and library users. Each librarian explained the strategies they used to raise their visibility along with some advice they thought could be useful to librarians in their areas of work or making their first steps in the profession. At the end of every chapter there is a useful summary that, through a detailed list, highlights which were the most effective strategies to improve visibility that emerged from the interviews. Obviously, different kinds of librarians must face different problems in increasing their visibility but a clear common theme is the need to develop a proactive strategy to go outside the library (literally or virtually) to create new connections with users and stakeholders, and often this means librarians going beyond their comfort zone and getting involved in activities outside their traditional role.

All the offered experiences are accompanied by practical examples to enforce the theory and give useful tips. Naturally, a presence on social media such as Twitter, LinkedIn or Facebook through library accounts (sometimes combined with specially created content such as library blogs) is a frequent element of these strategies, and many of the case studies enter into further detail on this point. These are by no means the only methods discussed, however: for example, one academic librarian describes how, to increase the library visibility, they run a series of classes covering a new or popular technology where the librarians feel that students or faculty may want to keep up to date with, the so called "Technology lunch series". The library provides, as an added value, a lunch consisting usually of pizza and water.

Chapters 7, 8 and 9 are focused on suggestions on how to measure the visibility of the librarian and the library, and on the subsequent strategies to adopt to

increase it, identifying gaps in visibility and potential areas of improvement. The author underlines that the visibility of the library and the librarian in the online environment is fundamental, for example it is important that the library has a brand (a slogan and/or a logo) that is easily recognizable and that is displayed at every online access point (A to Z online listings, social media, subscription databases, the institutional repository etc.). Another way to increase the visibility of the library is to be creative in presenting information, for example using contemporary visualization techniques such as infographics (usually the software available to create them is free) and exploring nontraditional ways of using social media.

In Chapter 8 the author describes a method to develop a 10-step Visibility Improvement Plan for the library as a way to tie together the elements introduced in the previous chapters (with a wealth of examples and practical suggestions), and Chapter 9 details examples taken from the LIS (library information science) literature of libraries that have successfully measured and evaluated the impact that they have on their users, arranged by library type. The last chapter describes a number of current and potential developments which seem likely to lead to further changes for library professions in the near future, which librarians will need to stay aware of in order to anticipate new requests on the part of users. As the author states, "Librarians have a strong role in the future, but that role needs to be defined and shaped and librarians need to be brave enough to embrace transformative librarianship as 'A Big Opportunity' ".

The book gives plenty of ideas, tips and checklists that can be genuinely useful to librarians who want to measure and improve their visibility, impact and value to readers, to stakeholders, and in society as a whole. The book is aimed to everyone working in this field, as every librarian should find useful resources to be applied in their field of work.

The author is also maintaining a blog, theinvisiblelibrarian.org, as a follow up to the book.

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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. Acknowledgement to **Informed Librarian Online.**

FREE ACCESS

1. Andrea Marchitelli, Paola Galimberti, Andrea Bollini, Dominic Mitchell. **Helping journals to improve their publishing standards: a data analysis of DOAJ new criteria effects**
JLIS.it - the Italian Journal of Library and Information Science 2017 v. 8 n.1, 1-21
In 2013, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) expanded and updated its inclusion criteria and its journal evaluation process, ultimately removing a large number of journals that failed to submit an updated application. The present study examined the results of the new process and its capability to improve the quality of the directory and the reliability of the information contained in it. A dataset of 12,595 journals included in DOAJ, since its launch in 2003 until May 15th 2016, was examined and compared to other data. The number of journals deleted from DOAJ during this period is 3776; the majority of them (2851 journals) were excluded because publishers failed to complete the reapplication on time; 490 had ceased publication or were otherwise inactive; 375 were excluded for ethical issues; 53 because they were no longer open access or the content was embargoed, the final 7 were removed for other reasons. The top five countries in terms of the percentage of journals removed are: Japan (74% of journals removed); Pakistan (60%); Canada (51%); United States (50%); and Mexico (49%). Our study has shown that 158 of the removed journals are included in Beall's lists; 1130 journals indexed in DOAJ are included in Scopus and/or JCR. Our analysis demonstrates that, thanks to the new acceptance criteria, to the improved screening process performed by national groups under the direction of the new management, there is a noticeable quality improvement of the journals indexed in DOAJ
http://dx.doi.org/10.4403/jlis.it-12052

2. Morrison, Heather. **From the Field: Elsevier as an Open Access Publisher**
The Charleston Advisor, Volume 18, Number 3, 1 January 2017, pp. 53-59(7)
Highlights of this broad-brush case study of Elsevier's Open Access (OA) journals as of 2016: Elsevier offers 511 fully OA journals and 2149 hybrids. Most fully OA journals do not charge article processing charges (APCs). APCs of fully OA journals average $660 US ($1731 excluding no-fee journals); hybrid OA averages $2500. A practice termed author nominal copyright is observed, where copyright is in the name of the author although the author contract is essentially a copyright transfer. The prospects for a full Elsevier flip to OA via APC payments for articles going forward are considered and found to be problematic.
https://doi.org/10.5260/chara.18.3.53

3. Susan Franzen, Colleen Bannon. **Merging Information Literacy and Evidence-Based Practice in an Undergraduate Health Sciences Curriculum Map**
Communications in Information Literacy 2016 v. 10 n. 2, 245
The ACRL's Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education offers the opportunity to rethink information literacy teaching and curriculum. However, the ACRL's rescinded Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education correlate with the preferred research and decision-making model of the health sciences: evidence-based practice. Through a partnership, librarians and faculty can use all three to develop a curriculum map composed of a series of research assignments and library instruction delivered over the course of a two-year undergraduate allied health program. The presented curriculum map shows that the Standards can be retained and utilized as a bridge between the new Framework and evidence-based practice to strengthen the impact of information literacy teaching in the health sciences.
https://goo.gl/qAvfyN

4. Lynn Easton, Scott Adam, Trish Durnan, Lorraine McLeod. **Identifying and Classifying User Typologies Within a United Kingdom Hospital Library Setting: A Case Study**
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice v. 11 n. 4, 2016
Objective – To identify available health library user typology classifications and, if none were suitable, to create our own classification system. This is to inform effective future library user engagement and service development due to changes in working styles, information sources and technology. Methods – No relevant existing user typology classification systems were identified; therefore, we were required to create our own typology classification system. The team used mixed methods research, which included literature analysis, mass observation, visualization tools, and anthropological research. In this case study, we mapped data across eleven library sites within NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Library Network, a United Kingdom (UK) hospital library service. Results – The findings from each of the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Library Network's eleven library sites resulted in six user typology categories: e-Ninjas, Social Scholars, Peace Seekers, Classic Clickers, Page Turners and Knowledge Tappers. Each physical library site has different profiles for each user typology. The predominant typology across the whole service is the e-Ninjas (28%) with typology characteristics of being technically shrewd, IT literate and agile – using the library space as a touch down base for learning and working. Conclusions – We identified six distinct user types who utilize hospital library services with distinct attributes based on different combinations of library activity and medium of information exchange. The typologies are used to identify the proportional share and specific requirements, within the library, of each user type to provide tailored services and resources to meet their different needs.
http://dx.doi.org/10.18438/B8V33P

5. Katharine V. Macy, Heather L. Coates. **Data information literacy instruction in Business and Public Health Comparative case studies**
IFLA Journal v. 42 n. 4, December 2016
Employers need a workforce capable of using data to create actionable information. This requires students to develop data information literacy competencies that enable them to navigate and create meaning in an increasingly complex information world. This article examines why data information literacy should be integrated into program curricula, specifically in the instances of business and public health, and offers strategies for how it can be accomplished. We approach this as a comparative case study within undergraduate business and master of public health programs at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. These case studies reveal several implications for practice that apply across social and health sciences programs.
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0340035216673382

6. Kiran Chaturvedi. **Evidence-Based Library and Information Practice & Educational Needs of Health Librarians: National and International Trends**
DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology v. 37, n. 1 (2017)
The health care knowledge base, documented in the healthcare literature is vast and ever increasing and

changing. Changes in medical information and technology are revolutionising health care. The clinicians today are trying to incorporate research into practice and are increasingly depend on technology to bring evidence to the bedside to improve quality and patient outcomes. Today, given the significance of evidence-based practice, health librarianship is given higher priority in many centers. Responses vary, but there seems to be a more towards "clinical information scientists" – "informationists" who might be educated in both clinical and information disciplines. But adaptation to change is not enough. Even as we have increased our roles in health environment as value-added educators and information providers, there is need to continue education and training in different facets: conferences, short courses, seminars etc should be conducted. Conferences are required to be organised at national level in order to improve health care services and recognition of health librarianship.
http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/10653

7. Michael Panzer. **Increasing Patient Findability of Medical Research: Annotating Clinical Trials Using Standard Vocabularies**
Bulletin of the Association for Information Science and Technology December/January 2017 v. 43, Issue 2
Multiple groups at Mayo Clinic organize knowledge with the aid of metadata for a variety of purposes. The ontology group focuses on consumer-oriented health information using several controlled vocabularies to support and coordinate care providers, consumers, clinical knowledge and, as part of its research management, information on clinical trials. Poor findability, inconsistent indexing and specialized language undermined the goal of increasing trial participation. The ontology group designed a metadata framework addressing disorders and procedures, investigational drugs and clinical departments, adopted and translated the clinical terminology of SNOMED CT and RxNorm vocabularies to consumer language and coordinated terminology with Mayo's Consumer Health Vocabulary. The result enables retrieval of clinical trial information from multiple access points including conditions, procedures, drug names, organizations involved and trial phase. The jump in inquiries since the search site was revised and vocabularies were modified show evidence success.
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bul2.2017.1720430213/abstract

8. Sung Un Kim and Sue Yeon Syn. **Credibility and usefulness of health information on Facebook: a survey study with US college students**
Information Research, 21(4), paper 727
Introduction. This study examines ways in which college students perceive the credibility and usefulness of health information on Facebook, depending on topic sensitivity, information source and demographic factors. Method. With self-selection sampling, data were collected from two universities through an online survey; 351 responses were used for analysis. Analysis. The data were analysed using analysis of variance and t-tests. Results. Overall, college students tend to consider health information with low sensitivity levels as significantly more credible and useful than health information with high sensitivity levels on Facebook. Regardless of topic sensitivity, college students tend to consider professional information sources as more credible and useful than non-professional information sources on Facebook. However, among non-professional information sources, they prefer an experienced person over family when it comes to serious health issues. Female students tend to trust highly sensitive health information more than male students. Students living in campus residence halls are less likely to consider health information on Facebook as credible or useful. The more students are educated, the more credible or useful they consider professional information sources. Conclusions. This study demonstrates critical factors influencing students' perceptions of health information on a social networking site and provides implications for healthcare marketers and health educators.
http://www.informationr.net/ir/21-4/paper727.html

9. Yunseon Choi. **Supporting better treatments for meeting health consumers' needs: extracting semantics in social data for representing a consumer health ontology**
Information Research, 21(4), paper 731
Introduction. The purpose of this paper is to provide a framework for building a consumer health ontology

using social tags. This would assist health users when they are accessing health information and increase the number of documents relevant to their needs. Methods. In order to extract concepts from social tags, this study conducted an empirical study on terms collected from a social networking site. The semantics of tags were analyzed and a concept list was developed by using the middle-out strategy. Analysis. This study analysed the semantic values of tags by employing Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA). This is a method for extracting and representing the contextual-usage meaning of words by analyzing relationships between documents and the terms they contain and word semantics. Results. The process of building an ontology using social tags shows how using this consumer health ontology could improve user access and retrieval. It demonstrates how terms extracted from tags are related to each other with similarity and relationships within hierarchies in the ontology. Conclusion. The study has implications for better design of ontology applications that support the search for health-related resources. This will enhance the communication between health consumers and professionals

http://www.informationr.net/ir/21-4/paper731.html

10. Kathel Dunn, Ariel Deardorff, Erin D. Foster, & Lori E. Harris. **Pilot Implementation of a Leadership Framework in the National Library of Medicine Associate Fellowship Program**
Library Leadership & Management v. 31 n.1, 2016
The National Library of Medicine Associate Fellowship Program is a nearly fifty year-old fellowship program for recent library science graduates interested in developing a leadership role in health sciences libraries. The program has used a number of informal methods of leadership development including the use of behavioral assessments, mentoring, and meeting with senior leadership. In 2015, the Associate Fellowship Program Coordinator introduced the "Five Practices of Exemplary Leaders" leadership model developed by Kouzes and Posner (2007) and began a pilot program of a series of leadership exercises to formally reinforce the leadership development aspect of the program. The model was selected after reviewing a number of leadership models because of its clarity, and the presumed adaptability of the practices to professionals early in their careers. The model uses the practices: Model the Way, Inspire a Shared Vision, Challenge the Process, Enable Others to Act, and Encourage the Heart. The program used the participating cohort members to explore the effectiveness of the leadership exercises and to shape the program going forward. The leadership framework and exercises were successfully revised based on comments from the cohort.
https://journals.tdl.org/llm/index.php/llm/article/view/7182

ABSTRACTS ONLY

1. Mike Thelwall and Kayvan Kousha. **ResearchGate articles: Age, discipline, audience size, and impact**
Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology Volume 68, Issue 2 February 2017 Pages 468-479
The large multidisciplinary academic social website ResearchGate aims to help academics to connect with each other and to publicize their work. Despite its popularity, little is known about the age and discipline of the articles uploaded and viewed in the site and whether publication statistics from the site could be useful impact indicators. In response, this article assesses samples of ResearchGate articles uploaded at specific dates, comparing their views in the site to their Mendeley readers and Scopus-indexed citations. This analysis shows that ResearchGate is dominated by recent articles, which attract about three times as many views as older articles. ResearchGate has uneven coverage of scholarship, with the arts and humanities, health professions, and decision sciences poorly represented and some fields receiving twice as many views per article as others. View counts for uploaded articles have low to moderate positive correlations with both Scopus citations and Mendeley readers, which is consistent with them tending to reflect a wider audience than Scopus-publishing scholars. Hence, for articles uploaded to the site, view counts may give a genuinely new audience indicator.
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/enhanced/exportCitation/doi/10.1002/asi.23675

2. Morrison, Heather. **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**
The Charleston Advisor, Volume 18, Number 3, 1 January 2017, pp. 25-28(4)
DOAJ is a unique search service for fully Open Access (OA) (no embargo) peer-reviewed scholarly journals, featuring options to include article or journal level metadata in other library search services. DOAJ's over 9000 journals represents about 27% of the world's scholarly peer-reviewed journals, up from 10% in 2007, and the article-level search encompasses about 10% of global scholarly journal article production. All academic disciplines are represented; some (notably medicine), more so than others. With 128 countries and many languages represented, DOAJ is diverse and inclusive. DOAJ has a well-designed, clean, attractive, easy-to-use search interface. Suggestions for improvement include more reader-friendly organisation, and results-level metadata export for journals and articles. ADA compliance checking is currently in progress. DOAJ's application form is long and complex and could benefit from streamlining. DOAJ is the premium venue for authors seeking quality Open Access journals to publish in. Its value for finding academic material is strong and growing. It is also a must-have for libraries. DOAJ membership for libraries, while optional, is of value to libraries for local OA promotion as well as promotion of the library through DOAJ's popular website.
https://doi.org/10.5260/chara.18.3.25

3. Jiří Kratochvíl. **Comparison of the Accuracy of Bibliographical References Generated for Medical Citation Styles by EndNote, Mendeley, RefWorks and Zotero**
The Journal of Academic Librarianship Volume 43, Issue 1, January 2017, Pages 57-66
Bibliographical references to online and printed articles, books, contributions to edited books and web resources generated by EndNote, Mendeley, RefWorks and Zotero were compared with manually written references according to the citation instructions in 15 biomedical journals and the NLM citation style. The fewest mistakes were detected in references generated by Zotero for 11 journals and the NLM style, while the second fewest number of mistakes was found in Mendeley. The largest number of mistakes for 9 journals was found in references generated by EndNote and in the other 4 journals the largest number of mistakes was detected in RefWorks references. With regard to the individual types of resources, the lowest number of mistakes was shown by Zotero, while RefWorks had the greatest number of mistakes. All programs had problems especially with generating the URL and the date of access in the reference to online documents. It was also found that several mistakes were caused by technical limitations of the reference managers, while other mistakes originated due to incorrect setting of the citation styles. A comparison showed that Zotero and Mendeley are the most suitable managers.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2016.09.001

4. Yingqi Tang, Paula Barnett-Ellis. **Nursing Students' Learning Experience With E-books**
The Journal of Academic Librarianship Volume 43, Issue 1, January 2017, Pages 67-71
The purpose of this study was to examine nursing students' views on e-books and whether the use of electronic books will affect their learning engagement and experience. Findings will help librarians to determine whether students will benefit from the growth of e-book collections, as well as why and how students access e-books
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2016.08.020

5. Helen M. Ryba & Trudi Pledger. **Supporting the Teaching of Information Literacy with First Year Bsc Nursing Students: The Case for a Printed Workbook**
New Review of Academic Librarianship Volume 22, 2016 - Issue 4
Information literacy (IL) is increasingly considered to be an important life skill and there are a number of challenges that librarians face in implementing an effective IL program. This article examines the experience of library staff at Birmingham City University (BCU) and how they developed a printed workbook to be embedded within sessions attached to a first year Nursing degree academic skills module. Previous approaches to IL input with Nursing students will be discussed. The changes that were made and the impact of these

changes on students, academic and library staff are then considered. Since the implementation of the workbook, feedback from students and staff has been encouraging concerning its purpose and value. Possible future developments are then suggested.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13614533.2016.1200105

6. Ellen L. Rubenstein. **Breaking Health Barriers: How Can Public Libraries Contribute?**
Public Library Quarterly Volume 35, 2016 - Issue 4
This article focuses on the health information needs of the State of Oklahoma, which ranks 45th among all 50 states in the health status of its citizens. A deficit in collections technology, a lack of knowledge about medical information in service staff, and poor marketing and outreach efforts in lightly populated counties and towns have worked against the provision of solid health information to the populace. The author points out how grants have provided funding for collaboration, partnerships, and training to certification (Medical Library Association's Consumer Health Information Specialist Certification [CHIS]) for many staff as health information specialists. Although the issue of health information is still significant in Oklahoma, the Oklahoma library community has made inroads in handling a severe community problem in which the author believes that US public libraries should be heavily involved.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01616846.2016.1245006

7. Loet Leydesdorff Jordan A. Comins Aaron A. Sorensen Lutz Bornmann Iina Hellsten. **Cited references and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) as two different knowledge representations: clustering and mappings at the paper level**
Scientometrics December 2016, Volume 109, Issue 3, pp 2077-2091
For the biomedical sciences, the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) make available a rich feature which cannot currently be merged properly with widely used citing/cited data. Here, we provide methods and routines that make MeSH terms amenable to broader usage in the study of science indicators: using Web-of-Science (WoS) data, one can generate the matrix of citing versus cited documents; using PubMed/MEDLINE data, a matrix of the citing documents versus MeSH terms can be generated analogously. The two matrices can also be reorganized into a 2-mode matrix of MeSH terms versus cited references. Using the abbreviated journal names in the references, one can, for example, address the question whether MeSH terms can be used as an alternative to WoS Subject Categories for the purpose of normalizing citation data. We explore the applicability of the routines in the case of a research program about the amyloid cascade hypothesis in Alzheimer's disease. One conclusion is that referenced journals provide archival structures, whereas MeSH terms indicate mainly variation (including novelty) at the research front. Furthermore, we explore the option of using the citing/cited matrix for main-path analysis as a by-product of the software.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-016-2119-7

8. Hussein Haruna & Evans Wema. **Practices of Locating Health Information in an Electronic Environment: Reflections on Conducted Health Information Skills Training**
The International Information & Library Review v. 48 n. 4, 2016
Health information skills in an electronic environment are essential to health science librarians, who serve as educators both within and outside of their health training institutions. This reflective study was conducted to examine the application of online health information skills obtained from the training provided for librarians who are working in health settings. Health sciences librarians, as future information skills educators, therefore need to possess their own health information skill sets. Capacity building is vital in order to promote the development of health information skills for health sciences librarians who can then teach and advocate the concept of health information skills on the Internet within and outside of their places of work.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10572317.2016.1243960

9. Erin Hea-Jin Kim. **Topic-based content and sentiment analysis of Ebola virus on Twitter and in the news**

Journal of Information Science December 2016 42: 763-781

The present study investigates topic coverage and sentiment dynamics of two different media sources, Twitter and news publications, on the hot health issue of Ebola. We conduct content and sentiment analysis by: (1) applying vocabulary control to collected datasets; (2) employing the n-gram LDA topic modeling technique; (3) adopting entity extraction and entity network; and (4) introducing the concept of topic-based sentiment scores. With the query term 'Ebola' or "Ebola virus", we collected 16,189 news articles from 1006 different publications and 7,106,297 tweets with the Twitter stream API. The experiments indicate that topic coverage of Twitter is narrower and more blurry than that of the news media. In terms of sentiment dynamics, the life span and variance of sentiment on Twitter is shorter and smaller than in the news. In addition, we observe that news articles focus more on event-related entities such as person, organization and location, whereas Twitter covers more time-oriented entities. Based on the results, we report on the characteristics of Twitter and news media as two distinct news outlets in terms of content coverage and sentiment dynamics

http://jis.sagepub.com/content/42/6/763.abstract

10. Rick L. Fought & Mitsunori Misawa. **Effective Leadership in Academic Health Sciences Libraries: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study**

Journal of Library Administration Volume 56, 2016 - Issue 8

The purpose of this study was to better understand how academic health sciences library directors construct their understanding of effective leadership. After transcribing and performing thematic analysis on the interviews of eight academic health sciences library directors, five main themes emerged from the data: understanding leadership, building a vision, relationships are key, advocating and credibility, and measuring success. The findings suggest there are internal and external leadership responsibilities for library directors, both of which are important, however, the internal responsibilities are easier to delegate. Also, academic health sciences library directors need better evaluation methods for determining their effectiveness as leaders.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2015.1130548

11. Lorna Elizabeth Wildgaard. **Advancing PubMed? A comparison of 3rd-party PubMed/MEDLINE tools**

Library Hi Tech v. 34 n. 4, 2016

Purpose Systematic reviews of biomedical literature are used to inform patient-treatment. Yet the acquisition of relevant literature is proving increasingly challenging due to the large volume of information that needs to be searched, filtered and collocated. There is a need to improve the efficiency of biomedical literature searches. PubMed remains the primary resource for biomedical literature, and as PubMed makes the MEDLINE data and Entrez PubMed Programming utilities freely available, any developer can produce alternative tools to search the database. We question if PubMed still provides the superior search interface for systematic searches or if the innovativeness of third party tools provide alternatives worth considering.

Design/methodology/approach Seventy-six third party tools that build on PubMed content were identified in a PubMed search and in published studies known to the authors. Only tools that provided free access to the broad PubMed content and designed specifically to enhance the search were included, reducing the set to 16 tools. The functionality of each tool within the scenario of a systematic search was compared across 11 aspects. A systematic search in PubMed was used as study control. Findings The 16 tools limited rather than advanced the sorting, filtering and export functionality required in a systematic search. The reproducibility of the searches in these sources was reduced. Our study shows that PubMed remains the superior provider for searching, identifying, and exporting biomedical literature for systematic reviews. Originality/value Our work contributes to the discussion of how librarians can help researchers navigate the bio-medical literature in systematic reviews

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/LHT-06-2016-0066

12. Md. Habibur Rahman *et al.* **Modernization of central library and establishment of an e-resource center at Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU): a case study**
Library Hi Tech News, Vol. 33 Issue 8, pp. 8-10
Purpose The purpose of this paper is to explain how the author carried out the modernization project of the central library and establishment of an e-resource center at Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU), stated the implementation of integrated library system (ILS) in a library and encouraged library professionals by sharing practical experience to implement modernization project in their libraries. Design/methodology/approach The paper describes the authors' practical experiences regarding implementation of the modernization project of the central library and establishment of an e-resource center at CVASU using open-source ILS and library management systems (LMSs). Findings The study reveals practical and systematic approach toward implementation of the modernization project starting from the project proposals, fund release, vendor selection, mode of procurement, manpower selection, selection of ILS and LMS solution to the library's day-to-day activities and a series of communication with the funding organization. Practical implications This paper will help librarians implement the modernization project in a practical way to their libraries. This paper stands as a unique case study for the new applicant and for those who have got University Grants Commission funding for library modernization. Originality/value The paper provides a practical experience in the implementation of a library modernization project complying all the procedures of funding agencies. The content of the paper was not published before in any form other than the internal workshop and presentation.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-06-2016-0029

13. Cheever John *et al.* **Highly cited papers in Library and Information Science (LIS): Authors, institutions, and network structures**
Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology Volume 67, Issue 12 Pages C1 - C1, 2829 - 3100, December 2016
As a follow-up to the highly cited authors list published by Thomson Reuters in June 2014, we analyzed the top 1% most frequently cited papers published between 2002 and 2012 included in the Web of Science (WoS) subject category "Information Science & Library Science." In all, 798 authors contributed to 305 top 1% publications; these authors were employed at 275 institutions. The authors at Harvard University contributed the largest number of papers, when the addresses are whole-number counted. However, Leiden University leads the ranking if fractional counting is used. Twenty-three of the 798 authors were also listed as most highly cited authors by Thomson Reuters in June 2014 (http://highlycited.com/). Twelve of these 23 authors were involved in publishing 4 or more of the 305 papers under study. Analysis of co-authorship relations among the 798 highly cited scientists shows that co-authorships are based on common interests in a specific topic. Three topics were important between 2002 and 2012: (a) collection and exploitation of information in clinical practices; (b) use of the Internet in public communication and commerce; and (c) scientometrics.
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.23568/abstract?campaign=woletoc

Publications and new products

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Dear friends and colleagues,

Spring is approaching fast and it is time to plan this year's garden and vegetables. Then, why not have a look at The Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) (https://archive.org/details/biodiversity&tab=about) and get some suggestion? It is a consortium of natural history and botanical libraries that cooperate to digitize the legacy literature of biodiversity held in their collections and to make that literature available for open access and responsible use as a part of a global "biodiversity commons." The BHL consortium works with the international taxonomic community, rights holders, and other interested parties to ensure that this biodiversity heritage is made available to a global audience through open access principles. In partnership with the Internet Archive and through local digitization efforts, the BHL has digitized millions of pages of taxonomic literature, representing nearly 100,000 titles and over 160,000 volumes.

Once upon a time, people grew much of food they ate, but that was a long time ago. The Biodiversity Heritage Library Seed & Nursery Catalogs, which is part of Biodiversity Heritage Library, provides a glimpse into that world of New Peerless tomatoes, Giant Red Rocco onions, Wurzburg Giant radishes, and Simson's Early Curled lettuce. It is not hard to imagine drinking tea by a roaring fire on a snowy winter evening planning next year's garden. Grab a cup of your favourite drink, settle up to a computer monitor, and enjoy the view of an all but lost world (https://archive.org/details/seedcatalogs).

JOURNAL ISSUES

Health Information and Libraries Journal: Contents of March issue 2017

Editorial
Ten years of reviews.
Maria J. Grant

Review Articles
Assistive technology for people with dementia: an overview and bibliometric study.
H. Yu, I. Asghar, S. Cang

Original articles

The potential of educational comics as a health information medium.
S. McNicol

Supporting the library and information needs of health and social care students on placement.
C. Plaice, J. Lloyd, P. Shaw

Negotiating concepts of evidence-based practice in the provision of good service for nursing and allied health professionals.
J.R. McTavish

Online information search behaviour of physicians.
O. Mikaef, P.E. Kourouthanassis, A.G. Pateli

Where people look for online health information.
S. LaValley, M. Kiviniemi, E. Gage-Bouchard

Knowledge Into Action – supporting the implementation of evidence into practice in Scotland.
Herbert, S. Davies, A. Wales, K. Ritchie, S. Wilson, L. Dobie, A. Thain

Regular features

Dissertations into practice
The role of information therapy in reducing anxiety in patients undergoing In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment.
S. Ahmadizadeh, A.S. Bozorgi, L. Kashani

International perspectives and initiatives
International Trends in Health Science Librarianship Part 20: Russia.
J. Murphy, S. Jargin

Teaching and Learning in Action
Delivering information skills training at a health professionals continuing professional development conference: an evaluation.
A. Lawton, P. Manning, F. Lawler

FROM THE WEB

- **OpenFoodTox**

  The new EFSA database provides instant access to a wealth of information from over 1,650 EFSA scientific outputs about the toxicity of chemicals found in the food and feed chain. EFSA scientists Jean-Lou Dorne, the toxicologist who led its development, and Jane Richardson, lead scientist on open data, explain that what is special about this database is that all the information is already publicly available, but until now one would have to look it up in over 1,650 separate scientific opinions and conclusions. Instead, OpenFoodTox gives quick and easy access to the most important information from that huge body of work, providing the summary toxicological information used by EFSA in its risk assessments since 2002 and has taken over five years to compile.

  The database gives information on over 4,000 chemical substances that come from all the different areas in which EFSA is responsible for chemical risk assessment, related EU legislation, the EFSA output identifying their critical effects and the safe levels set by EFSA scientific panels, such as tolerable or acceptable daily intakes. In addition, it is a living tool as the database will be updated on a yearly basis. It can be accessed through EFSA's Scientific Data Warehouse but the development of a smartphone app is being considered.

Read the full article announcing OpenFoodTox at http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2017.e15011/full

- **Not only books: The National Film Preservation Board**
  Established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, the National Film Preservation Board works to ensure the survival, conservation and increased public availability of America's film heritage, including: advising the Librarian on its recommendations for annual selections to the National Film Registry, apprising the Librarian of changing trends and policies in the field of film preservation, and counseling the Librarian on ongoing implementation of the National Film Preservation Plan. The National Film Registry selects 25 films each year showcasing the range and diversity of American film heritage to increase awareness for its preservation. The Library of Congress invites you to submit your recommendations for movies to be included on the 2017 National Film Registry. Public nominations play a key role when the Librarian and Film Board are considering their final selections. To be eligible for the Registry, a film must be at least 10 years old and be "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant." (https://www.loc.gov/programs/national-film-preservation-board/film-registry/nominate/). Looking for ideas on possible films to nominate? Check for hundreds of titles not yet selected to the National Film Registry (https://www.loc.gov/programs/national-film-preservation-board/film-registry/films-not-yet-named-to-the-registry/) or view the complete list of films currently on the Registry.

- The **European Library**
  Following the decision made by CENL at its Annual General Meeting in Bern in 2015 to no longer contribute to the collective subscription model for the European Library (TEL), from 31 December 2016 'The European Library' services will no longer be available and its portal (http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/tel4/) will be frozen with no subsequent updates.

BOOK REVIEW

The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer. Siddhartha Mukherjee. ISBN-10: 1439170916 (ISBN-13: 978-1439170915). $22.30 (Hardcover). $11.25 (Paperback). $6.20 (Kindle). Scribner; Reprint edition (August 9, 2011). 608 pp.

Siddhartha Mukherjee, who is a physician, a researcher, and award-winning science writer, examines cancer with a cellular biologist's precision, a historian's perspective, and a biographer's passion. The result is an astonishingly lucid and eloquent chronicle of a disease humans have lived with – and perished from – for more than five thousand years. This Pulitzer Prize winner – now also a documentary from Ken Burns on PBS – is considered "a beautifully written account of the ingenuity, courage, and utter confusion humankind has brought to its attempts to grapple with cancer" (Maclean's). The author has the ability to fascinate while not depressing because he gives a face to cancer, the old, great enemy. An illuminating book that provides hope and clarity to those seeking to demystify cancer.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

International Staff Exchange Week for Library Professionals 2017
For further information: https://www.helsinki.fi/en/university/isew-library-2017

June 12-16, 2017, Dublin, Ireland
ICML + EAHIL 2017 Diversity in Practice: Integrating, Inspiring and Innovative
For further information: http://eahil2017.net/

June 18-21, 2017, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
9th International Evidence Based Library & Information Practice Conference (EBLIP9):
Embedding and Embracing Evidence
For further information: http://eblip9.org/

September 21-22, 2017, Leicester, UK
9th International Clinical Librarian Conference
For further information: http://www.uhl-library.nhs.uk/iclc/index.html

PRESS RELEASE

The Informed Librarian Online introduces its newly redesigned and streamlined web site at https://www.informedlibrarian.com
Our web site is the information professional's one-stop site for all of their professional reading. At the beginning of each month, an issue is posted linking to all of the tables of contents and full-text (where available) of the journals, magazines, newsletters and electronic publications that came out during the month. Over 300 different journals addressing all aspects of librarianship and information science are covered by this service. It is an easy, time-saving way to keep up with the professional literature. The issues are emailed to subscribers each month, with a link to the web site.

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For more information contact Arlene Eis at 201-836-7072 or by email at arlene@informedlibrarian.com

Guus Mathijsen
(A.H.H.M. Mathijsen 1930-2017)

From April 1967 till his retirement in August 1995, Guus Mathijsen was the veterinary faculty librarian of Utrecht University. Armed with a degree in biology, having been a biology teacher and a biohistorical researcher, along with postgraduate education in academic librarianship he was the perfect candidate for this position. With his broad interest in the library and information sciences as well as in the history of animal health care, he has been a well-respected and much valued guide for many generations of students, scientists and animal health clinicians into the labyrinth of traditional and modern information sources as well as the many anecdotes and stories that illustrate the developments and background in veterinary sciences.

Guus was an active member of the Dutch Library Association, as Board member of the Academic and the Biomedical subgroups, and in the Association's Board, from 1983 till 1987 as President. His scholarly attitude and research in the history of the sciences resulted in being elected to President of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine.

Among the colleagues in medical librarianship in the Netherlands, Guus was known and acknowledged as a pioneer in computerized literature and information retrieval. Guus and Edo de Graaff, his colleague from the academic medical library in Nijmegen, went in 1969 to the Karolinksa Institute in Stockholm for the MEDLARS course (about 6 weeks, starting February 1, winter in Sweden, dark and cold!) in order to become qualified to access the NLM-database. In the early days of MEDLARS, Guus had to mail his offline search strategies (typed out on paper) to Stockholm where they were then batch processed along with other requests once a month. The results of his searches were returned as meters long printouts on paper, which were mailed back from Stockholm to Guus. The turn-around time was several weeks! (WOW – how technology has changed since 1969!) In 1974, the Veterinary Library in Utrecht was the first location outside the Scandinavian countries with direct online computer-terminal access to the MEDLINE database. Dieuwke's career in information retrieval started in Utrecht, as a close colleague to Guus. Suzanne succeeded Edo in Nijmegen in the online literature search services.

Guus attanded the first International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (ICAHIS) in 1992 in Reading (UK). The success of that meeting resulted in about 30 veterinary librarians attending the EAHIL conference in Oslo in 1994 where Mitsuko Williams presented a paper about the ICAHIS and the Veterinary Medical Librarians Section (VMLS) of MLA. Guus very much supported the decision taken during that meeting to start the European Veterinary Librarians Group (EVLG) as a special interest group of EAHIL with Paul van Olm (Netherlands), Marta Prosbova (Slovakia) and Friedhelm Rump (Germany) comprising its first board.

During his career, Guus contributed greatly to librarianship, to the history of the sciences and the associations in these fields. But above all he will be remembered by his colleagues for his philosophical attitude, his knowledge and friendly and stimulating companionship. Guus enjoyed being with family, friends and colleagues.

After the death of his wife almost 5 years ago, his health had slowly declined and he had become less active in social activities. At the age of 86 he passed away rather suddenly after coming home from a meeting with friends.

Suzanne Bakker

Dieuwke L. Brand-de Heer

February 2017

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS JEAHIL

JEAHIL is the official *Journal of the European Association for Health Information and Libraries* (EAHIL). It publishes original articles, reviews, theme issues and brief communications in the field of health information and libraries. It also publishes news from EAHIL and from other medical library associations, meeting reports, product reviews, opinion and discussion papers and news items. No article submission/processing charges apply to authors. The aim of the European Association for Health Information and Libraries is to unite and motivate librarians and information officers working in medical and health science libraries in Europe. EAHIL encourages professional development, improves cooperation and enables exchanges of experience amongst its members.

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- The recommended length for original articles is about 1000-2000 words (4-8 A4 pages) with no more than 20-25 references.
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Tables and figures should always be accompanied by a legend, and be understandable without reference to the text. Numbered in Arabic numerals they should be cited in the text in round brackets and be of appropriate size for reproduction.

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