[Collected during November 2012 to February 2013]

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The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians (for lists and TOC's alerts from medical librarian journals, see: http://www.chu-rouen.fr/documed/eahil67.html)

Free full text

1. Xue-Li L *et al.* **Correlation of publication frequency with impact factors in 1058 medical journals in SCI-expanded database**
   Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science 2012 [cited 2013 January 11];17(3)
   We collected the impact factor (IF) and 5-year impact factor (5-IF) of 1058 medical journals in SCI-expanded database, and explore their changes with the increase of publication frequency (PF). Our studies shows that there are positive correlation of PF with IF (r=0.313, P=0.000) and 5-IF (r=0.298, P=0.000). According to the levels of journals' PF, the journals were divided into four groups. The journals with PF from 1 to 5 were divided into group I, that from 6 to 11, 12 to 23, 24 to 58 were divided into group II, group III and group IV, respectively. The IF of the journals in group I were 1.94±1.71,2.16±4.30 in group II, 3.17±2.93 in group III, and 8.00±9.68 in group IV, respectively. The 5-IF of the journals in group I were 2.080±1.668,2.194±3.046 in group II, 3.253±3.045 in group III, and 8.00±10.015 in group IV, respectively. With comparison of mean ranks of IF and 5-IF among four groups with different PF, we had found that the higher the PF the higher the IF (H=114.075, P=0.000) and 5-IF (H=102.796, P=0.000). From 2006 to 2008, PF increased at various degrees in 22 journals, of which the total citation increased too, and just 18 journals of which IF increased. After PF increased in 22 journals, IF and 5-year IF were obviously higher than those before PF increased (Z=2.386, P=0.017; Z=4.015, P=0.000). We concluded that the IF and 5-IF are increased with the increasing of journals' PF. The mechanism of the positive correlation between IF and PF are discussed.
   Available from: http://majlis.fsktm.um.edu.my/detail.asp?AID=1279

2. Waddell DC *et al.* **Tapping into the power of Twitter: a look at its potential in Canadian Health Libraries**
   Partnership: the Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research 2012 [cited 2013 January 11];7(2)
   In health libraries, it is becoming increasingly important to recognize and understand user interactions and expectations. Research suggests that more and more patients will begin to rely on online resources to receive health information. In response, many health organizations have turned to social media and micro-blogging services to try and meet those needs. The ease of posting and sharing information on Twitter makes it an essential

tool for health libraries use to reach their users. However, libraries that lack systematic metrics for measuring success can find themselves pouring precious resources into social media upkeep without knowing if they are promoting their strategic vision. This paper first uses a literature review to summarize the best practices among Twitter researchers. The authors then measure the success of these practices among several health libraries using simple metrics for evaluation. By advocating accountable Twitter use, the authors hope to promote a goal-oriented social media strategy that ensures health libraries are maximizing their efficiency. Administrators and libraries can engage communities through active Twitter use by going well beyond just promoting their services. Through better Twitter use, libraries can show users that they listen to other organizations in the community, hear and respond to the questions and concerns of individual users, and send people links to information that go beyond the reach of their own website. Administrators can subsequently report accurate metrics to demonstrate what is working well and which strategies have not been successful. It is then possible to make immediate changes to maximize the impact that social media can have on that organization's strategic goals. The objective of this paper is to provide every reader with the ability to head into a meeting about social media and confidently develop a strategy that will plan for success, with the metrics to prove it.
Available from: https://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/perj/article/view/1999

3. Pariera KL. **Information literacy on the web: how college students use visual and textual clues to assess credibility on health websites**
Communications in Information Literacy Services 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];6(1):34-48
One of the most important literacy skills in today's information society is the ability to determine the credibility of online information. Users sort through a staggering number of websites while discerning which will provide satisfactory information. In this study, 70 college students assessed the credibility of health websites with a low and high design quality, in either low or high credibility groups. The study's purpose was to understand if students relied more on textual or visual cues in determining credibility, and to understand if this affected their recall of those cues later. The results indicate that when viewing a high credibility website, high design quality will bolster the credibility perception, but design quality will not compensate for a low credibility website. The recall test also indicated that credibility does impact the participants' recall of visual and textual cues. Implications are discussed in light of the Elaboration Likelihood Model.
Available from: http://www.comminfolit.org/index.php?journal=cil&page=article&op=view&path[]=v6i1p34

4. Dalton M. **Key performance indicators in Irish hospital libraries: developing outcome-based metrics to support advocacy and service delivery**
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];7(4):82-95
Objective – To develop a set of generic outcome-based performance measures for Irish hospital libraries. Methods – Various models and frameworks of performance measurement were used as a theoretical paradigm to link the impact of library services directly with measurable healthcare objectives and outcomes. Strategic objectives were identified, mapped to performance indicators, and finally translated into response choices to a single-question online survey for distribution via email. Results – The set of performance indicators represents an impact assessment tool which is easy to administer across a variety of healthcare settings. In using a model directly aligned with the mission and goals of the organization, and linked to core activities and operations in an accountable way, the indicators can also be used as a channel through which to implement action, change, and improvement. Conclusion – The indicators can be adopted at a local and potentially a national level, as both a tool for advocacy and to assess and improve service delivery at a macro level. To overcome the constraints posed by necessary simplifications, substantial further research is needed by hospital libraries to develop more sophisticated and meaningful measures of impact to further aid decision making at a micro level.
Available from: http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view17442

5. Schulte SJ. **Embedded academic librarianship: a review of the literature**
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice Evidence Based Library and Information Practice 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];7(4):122-138
Objectives – The purpose of this review is to examine the development of embedded librarianship, its multiple meanings, and activities in practice. The review will also report on published outcomes and future research needs of embedded librarian programs. Methods – A search of current literature was conducted and summarized

searching PubMed, CINAHL, Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (EBSCO), Academic Search Complete, and ERIC (EBSCO) through August 23, 2012. Articles were selected for inclusion in the review if they reported research findings related to embedded librarianship, if they provided unique case reports about embedded librarian programs, or if they provided substantive editorial comments on the topic. Relevant study findings were assessed for quality and presented in tabular and narrative form. Results – Currently, there is disparity in how embedded librarianship is being defined and used in common practice, ranging from embedding an online component into a single course to full physical and cultural integration into an academic college or business unit of an organization. Activities of embedded librarians include creating course integrated instruction modules for either face-to-face or online courses, providing in depth research assistance to students or faculty, and co-locating within colleges or customer units via office hours for a few hours to all hours per week. Several case reports exist in the recent literature. Few high quality research studies reporting outcomes of librarians or library programs labeled as embedded exist at this point. Some evidence suggests that embedded librarians are effective with regards to student learning of information literacy objectives. Surveys suggest that both students and faculty appreciate embedded librarian services. Conclusion – Most published accounts discuss librarians embedding content and ready access to services in an online course management system. A few notable cases describe the physical and cultural integration of librarians into the library user environs. Future research using valid quantitative methods is needed to explore the impact of large scale, customized, embedded programs.
Available from: http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/17466

Abstracts only

1. Zhang Y. **The development of users' mental models of MedlinePlus in information searching**
Library & Information Science Research Research 2013 [cited 2013 February 11] Available online 4 February 2013
This study investigated the dynamic process of people constructing mental models of MedlinePlus, a medical information web space, during their interaction with the system. Thirty-eight participants participated in the study. Their mental models of MedlinePlus were measured by a concept listing protocol and an interview method at three time points: after they freely explored the system for 5 min (T1), after the first search session (T2), and after the second search session (T3). The analysis revealed that participants constructed their mental models of MedlinePlus based on the schemas that they have of information-rich web spaces. The model construction process involved changes and development in three parallel dimensions: cognition, emotion, and behavior. The development is enabled and coordinated by three mental activities: assimilating new concepts, modifying existing concepts, and phasing out previously perceived concepts. Furthermore, mental model construction is not only a function of users' internal cognition, but also affected by external cognitive structures, including the system, system feedback, and tasks. Mental model construction is also a process distributed over time. The results suggested that mental models could serve as a framework for guiding user research and system design. The dynamic nature of the mental models indicated that an iterative approach needs to be adopted.
Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818813000054

2. Oh S. **Online health information in South Korean public libraries: developing evaluation criteria**
Library & Information Science Research 2013 [cited 2013 February 11];35(1):78-84
Public librarians in South Korea assist users in obtaining information on a variety of topics. However, health-related information and services have a lower profile than other services due to a perceived lack of librarian expertise in searching and evaluating health resources. Although public library users are actively seeking health information, it has become critical for both public librarians and users to develop skills for using and evaluating Internet health resources. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify a set of useful criteria to evaluate online health web sites for both librarians and library users. From a comprehensive literature review, 33 criteria related to health website evaluation were identified. Using this set of criteria, South Korean public librarians and users were asked to rate the importance of each criterion in surveys. A strong consensus was found between the two groups. The top 10 most highly rated criteria from both groups were identified and compared. The results led to the development of an initial set of 12 evaluation criteria for health websites. It is expected that the final set of criteria will be used by public librarians to recommend the best health websites to their users. Although the study was conducted in South Korean public libraries, the findings are applicable in providing evaluation services of health websites to libraries worldwide.
Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S074081881200093X

3. Guardiola-Wanden-Berghe R *et al.* **Medical subject headings versus American Psychological Association Index Terms: indexing eating disorders**
Scientometrics 2013 [cited 2013 February 7];94(1):305-11
To analyze the keywords used in articles published in eating disorder journals indexed in MEDLINE to determine their correspondence with the MeSH or the APA-Terms. Descriptive bibliometric study. We established three inclusion criteria: articles had to be original, to contain keywords, and to have been in the MEDLINE database in the last 5 years. 918 original with 1,868 different keywords were studied. Eight original articles (0.87 %) presented complete correspondence between the keywords used and the indexing terms. Of the keywords studied, 300 (16.06 %) coincided with MeSH and 366 (19.59 %) with APA-Terms. The comparison between keywords matching MeSH and those matching APA-Terms, we found significant differences indicating greater agreement with APA-Terms (p < 0.001). The weak agreement between keywords and indexing terms may hinder the cataloguing of eating disorder articles. The authors of these studies made greater use of keywords related to APA-Terms.
Available from: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-012-0866-7

4. Kratochvíl J. **Evaluation of e-learning course, Information Literacy, for medical students**
Electronic Library 2013 [cited 2013 January 14];31(1):55-69
Purpose – The main purpose of this article is to describe and to evaluate the results of evaluation of the e-learning course, Information Literacy, which is taught by the librarians at the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University. In the article the results are discussed to inform about the librarians' experience with tutoring the course. Design/methodology/approach – The survey covers the medical students who enrolled on the course between autumn 2008 and autumn 2010. The students were requested to fill the questionnaire designed in Google Documents and based on the quantitative method, including a five-point Likert scale combined with closed and open ended questions. Findings – Results show the medical students are satisfied with the e-learning course, Information Literacy, because of time and space flexibility, studying at their own pace and online interactive tutorials. More than half the students found the gradual releasing of the study materials and the tasks as the main motivation for continous learning. Most of the students were satisfied with the taught topics like methodology of searching in the databases Web of Science, Scopus and medical databeses, using EndNoteWeb and citation style ISO 690. Most of the tasks like searching in the online databases, working with EndNoteWeb or finding the impact factor of a journal were evaluated as beneficial. Practical implications – The results have suggested several important revisions to the e-learning course, Information Literacy. The librarians have decided to create the interactive tutorials explaining the importance of the topics according to the students' needs in the future and writing a scientific paper and remove the parts of tutorials describing the library terminology and catalogues. Besides this decision, two new tasks – verifying online access to the full text of journals and finding signs of plagiarism in a short text – have been added since spring 2011. Finally the librarians will prepare some printed material supporting the course and improve the publicity of their e-learning course among the teachers who can recommend the course to their students. Originality/value – The article presents one of the first experiences with the e-learning course Information Literacy for medical students in the Czech Republic. The results and its discussion can help other librarians who are going to prepare a similar e-learning course in planning the conception of their course.
Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02640471311299137

5. Nemati Anaraki L *et al.* **Investigating the awareness and ability of medical students in using electronic resources of the integrated digital library portal of Iran: a comparative study**
Electronic Library 2013 [cited 2013 Febuary 14];31(1):70-83
Purpose – The present paper aims to compare the awareness and ability of medical students in using the electronic resources of the Integrated Digital Library (IDL) portal of Iran. Design/methodology/approach – The current research involves a comparative applied survey. The survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire circulated among 300 medical students sampled from three major Iranian universities. A stratified random sampling method was used. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, average and so on) have been used to analyze the data using the Microsoft Excel software. Findings – The awareness and utilization level of students in the three universities were lower than the average and those who are not aware of the existence of the IDL portal used general search engines to meet their information needs. The respondents admitted that their lack of awareness about the IDL was their most significant problem. Among the investigated universities, students of

Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS) used the End Note, Elsevier, Thomson, Scopus and Proquest databases most. All the students expressed the effect of the IDL on the academic activities as much as 64 percent in Iran University of Medical Science (IUMS), 72 percent in Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS) and 66 percent in Shahid Beheshti Medical University (SBMU). The mean scores for utilization of searching strategies were 2.43, 2.89 and 2.87, respectively, for IUMS, TUMS and SBMU. Originality/value – A few attempts have been made to investigate the awareness, use and research ability of students in universities but this is the first of its kind to compare universities within the Integrated Digital Library. The paper will be useful for those in decision-making roles and provides insight for the people responsible for IT application. It is hoped that this paper will assist administrators of the university libraries in developing a more complete understanding of students' electronic information needs and barriers.
Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02640471311299146

6. O'Dell F *et al.* **Exploring factors in non-use of hospital library resources by healthcare personnel**
Library Management 2013 [cited 2013 January 14];34(1/2):105-27
Purpose – The purpose of this study is to investigate reasons for non-use of a UK hospital library service and under-utilisation by some groups of staff. The context is the increasing role of evidence-based clinical and non-clinical activity in the health sector and requirements for professional development. Design/methodology/approach – A purposive sample survey of staff groups in an acute services, teaching and district general hospital (DGH) is carried out. Three core themes for non-use of hospital libraries are identified from the literature and the survey findings are evaluated in accordance with those themes using quantitative and qualitative evidence. Findings – The evaluation demonstrates that the three selected themes of ignorance of service, not having a need and perceived bar on access are based on shortcomings in library promotion and hospital staff members' assumptions about access and benefits. Research limitations/implications – Selection of specific non-use factors within a larger list from previous studies enables a focus on issues that have previously been less fully investigated. The limited scale of the research indicates the value of a further larger scale survey. Practical implications – The findings could help health sector libraries to improve service delivery and increase the number of library users. Originality/value – The selected themes have only been previously investigated in broader studies and not in the specific detail of the current study. The study focuses on perception of service benefit as well as practical issues of access and so can be of value to hospital library managers in their aim of achieving or endorsing a role within the core hospital ethos.
Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/01435121311298315

7. Sedghi S *et al.* **How do healthcare professionals select the medical images they need?**
Aslib Proceedings 2013 [cited 2013 January 14];65(1):54-72
Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate how healthcare professionals search for and select the medical images they need within medical settings. Design/methodology/approach – In total, 29 healthcare professionals participated in the study. Using a think-aloud technique and face-to-face interviews, the authors asked participants to explain how they looked for medical images and how they judged the relevancy of retrieved images. Findings – A total of 15 criteria were applied by participants when determining the relevance of medical images in relation to their information needs. Topicality was found to be the primary and most important criterion used by participants. Originality/value – This study compares the relevance criteria used for medical images with those identified in the literature and highlights six additional criteria that have not been suggested in previous work.
Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/00012531311297186

8. Pappas C. **Medical librarian rounding with an iPad**
Library Technology Reports 2012 [cited 2013 January 11];48(8):22-7
Beginning in July 2011, a medical librarian has accompanied physicians and students during rounds on the pediatric and neonatology units of the University of Illinois Medical Center. The librarian was invited as a direct result of her six-year involvement in the Evidence-Based Medicine initiative conducted by a pediatric attending and a professor in the Department of Medical Education. In order to facilitate reference provision in the hospital ward environment at the point of care, the librarian chose to use an iPad. Chapter 4 of Library Technology Reports (vol. 48, no. 8) "Rethinking Reference and Instruction with Tablets" includes a description of the library and hospital context, a brief explanation of the clinical librarian and newly evolving informationist roles, the

advantages that a tablet brings to the situation, specific downloaded applications that have proved helpful, and insights gained by her experiences in the hospital as part of the caretaking team.
Available from: http://alatechsource.metapress.com/content/p558340u8p140422/?p=b3970dc383d54bc6b8bc83475e62b097&pi=3

9. Vanopstal K *et al.* **PubMed searches by Dutch-speaking nursing students: the impact of language and system experience**
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 2012 [cited 2012 August 1];63(8):1538-52
This study analyzes the search behavior of Dutch-speaking nursing students with a nonnative knowledge of English who searched for information in MEDLINE/PubMed about a specific theme in nursing. We examine whether and to what extent their search efficiency is affected by their language skills. Our task-oriented approach focuses on three stages of the information retrieval process: need articulation, query formulation, and relevance judgment. The test participants completed a pretest questionnaire, which gave us information about their overall experience with the search system and their self-reported computer and language skills. The students were briefly introduced to the use of PubMed and MeSH (medical subject headings) before they conducted their keyword-driven subject search. We assessed the search results in terms of recall and precision, and also analyzed the search process. After the search task, a satisfaction survey and a language test were completed. We conclude that language skills have an impact on the search results. We hypothesize that language support might improve the efficiency of searches conducted by Dutch-speaking users of PubMed.
Available from: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.22694/abstract

10. Brady K *et al.* **Embedded & clinical librarianship: administrative support for vital new roles**
Journal of Library Administration 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];7(4):716-30
Medical libraries continue to face the challenge of demonstrating relevance and value in hard economic times. Job titles such as "embedded librarians," "clinical medical librarian," and "informationist" have become more common as medical libraries strive to meet patrons at the point of need within a natural workflow. This article provides an overview of such positions, including necessary skills and expertise, added value, administrative challenges, and a discussion of evaluation.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01930826.2012.748403

11. Featherstone RM. **The disaster information specialist: an emerging role for health librarians**
Journal of Library Administration 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];7(4):731-53
This article describes the emergence of disaster information (DI) specialists, with particular focus on their presence in health libraries. Although literature on the subject of disasters and libraries is dominated by accounts of librarians preserving collections and ensuring continuity of library operations following a flood, fire, or other disaster event, the work of DI specialists extends beyond these traditional roles. DI specialists conduct outreach in the community, providing information services to emergency managers and other disaster workers. This article recounts a history of disaster information service in which public librarians served communities during disaster recovery periods, and health librarians became involved in organizational disaster planning activities. DI products from the National Library of Medicine are introduced in addition to federal funding opportunities for DI outreach projects. The development of the Medical Library Association's Disaster Information Specialization Program is presented, and the article shares recommendations for library administrators to encourage DI training for librarians and support the development of outreach services to disaster workers.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01930826.2012.746875

12. Johnson LM *et al.* **Developing e-science and research services and support at the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Libraries**
Journal of Library Administration 2012 [cited 2013 January 4];7(4):754-69
This article describes the development and implementation of e-science and research support services in the Health Sciences Libraries (HSL) at the University of Minnesota (UMN). A review of the broader e-science initiatives within the UMN demonstrates the needs and opportunities that the University Libraries face while

building knowledge, skills, and capacity to support e-research. These experiences are being used by the University Libraries administration and HSL to apply support for the growing needs of researchers in the health sciences. Several research areas that would benefit from enhanced e-science support are described. Plans to address the growing e-research needs of health sciences researchers are also discussed.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01930826.2012.751291

13. Pluye P *et al.* **Four levels of outcomes of information-seeking: a mixed methods study in primary health care**
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology Services 2012 [cited 2012 December 11] Article first published online: 10 dec 2012
Primary health care practitioners routinely search for information within electronic knowledge resources. We proposed four levels of outcomes of information-seeking: situational relevance, cognitive impact, information use, and patient health outcomes. Our objective was to produce clinical vignettes for describing and testing these levels. We conducted a mixed methods study combining a quantitative longitudinal study and a qualitative multiple case study. Participants were 10 nurses, 10 medical residents, and 10 pharmacists. They had access to an online resource, and did 793 searches for treatment recommendations. Using the Information Assessment Method (IAM), participants rated their searches for each of the four levels. Rated searches were examined in interviews guided by log reports and a think-aloud protocol. Cases were defined as clearly described searches where clinical information was used for a specific patient. For each case, interviewees described the four levels of outcomes. Quantitative and qualitative data were merged into clinical vignettes. We produced 130 clinical vignettes. Specifically, 46 vignettes (35.4%) corresponded to clinical situations where information use was associated with one or more than one type of positive patient health outcome: increased patient knowledge (n= 28), avoidance of unnecessary or inappropriate intervention (n= 25), prevention of disease or health deterioration (n= 9), health improvement (n= 6), and increased patient satisfaction (n= 3). Results suggested information use was associated with perceived benefits for patients. This may encourage clinicians to search for information more often when they feel the need. Results supported the four proposed levels of outcomes, which can be transferable to other information-seeking contexts.
Available from: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.22793/abstract

14. Khalili L *et al.* **Factors influencing acceptance of open access publishing among medical researchers in Iran**
Libri. International Journal of Libraries and Information Services 2012 [cited 2012 December 11];62(4):336-54
This paper reports the findings from a research project which focused on determining the factors influencing acceptance of open access journals (OAJs) among Iranian medical researchers. Low use of OAJs as a publishing media, especially in developing countries, could be a sign of low acceptance of it. However, it is still not clear what factors influence researchers to publish their scholarly outputs through this channel. This study used a survey design and a questionnaire as the data collection instrument. The sample comprised 367 clinical/basic science academic staff of medical schools at public medical universities in Iran. Results of hierarchical multiple regression indicate that out of the 14 predictors of intention to publish in OAJs, only experience, attitude, facilitating conditions and type of university were significant. Also, results of hierarchical multiple regression show that out of 14 predictors of self-reported publishing in OAJs, intention, social influence, attitude, academic rank, facilitating conditions, type of university and familiarity were significant key predictors. This study is significant in that it provided a description of the current status of OA among Iranian medical researchers. It also investigated the acceptance of OAJs among researchers based on a theoretical framework derived from the UTAUT model, as well as the inclusion of attitude and anxiety as dimensions influencing acceptance
Available from: http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/libr.2012.62.issue-4/libri-2012-0026/libri-2012-0026.xml?format=INT

15. Arroyo SA *et al.* **Information literacy for users at the National Medical Library of Cuba: Cochrane library course for the search of best evidence for clinical decisions**
Community & Junior College Libraries Networking 2012 [cited 2012 December 7] 18(2) 89-98
The National Medical Library of Cuba is currently developing an information literacy program to train users in the use of biomedical databases. This paper describes the experience with the course "Cochrane Library:

Evidence-Based Medicine," which aims to teach users how to make the best use of this database, as well as the evidence-based medicine concept for making better decisions about medical care. During the course, the Big 6TM Model is also introduced for finding and organizing the evidence-based medical information; it also enables students to create information products (electronic bulletins) that will allow the presentation of search results as well as promoting information for healthcare in the future.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02763915.2012.738581

16. Kostagiolas PA *et al.* **Examining patterns of information behavior among healthcare professionals: a case study on health psychologists**
New Review of Information Networking 2012 [cited 2012 December 7];17(2):108-119
Psychologists are an understudied population in terms of information needs and information seeking behavior. This article provides theoretical analysis accompanied with some empirical evidence drawn from a nationwide survey of psychologists working in the Greek National Healthcare System (GNHS). The empirical study was conducted during the spring of 2011, through a specially designed questionnaire distributed to all psychologists within GNHS. Psychologists seek information for patient consultation purposes and for knowledge updating; they prefer using their personal library, internet search engines, and their colleagues as information sources, while the main obstacles they face include the lack of hospital libraries. This research identified the need to more strongly link hospital library services to health psychologists on the grounds of their information needs and behaviors.
Available from: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13614576.2012.724300

17. Preston H *et al.* **Exploring factors in non-use of hospital library resources**
Library Management 2012 [cited 2012 December 3];34(1/2)
Purpose - This study investigates reasons for non-use of a UK hospital library service and under-utilisation by some groups of staff. The context is the increasing role of evidence-based clinical and non-clinical activity in the health sector and requirements for professional development. Design/methodology/approach - A purposive sample survey of staff groups in an acute services, teaching and district general hospital (DGH). Three core themes for non-use of hospital libraries are identified from the literature and the survey findings are evaluated in accordance with those themes using quantitative and qualitative evidence. Findings - The evaluation demonstrates that the three selected themes of Ignorance of Service, Not Having a Need and Perceived Bar on Access are based on shortcomings in library promotion and hospital staff members' assumptions about access and benefits. Research limitations/implications - Selection of specific non-use factors within a larger list from previous studies enables a focus on issues that have previously been less fully investigated. The limited scale of the research indicates the value of a further larger scale survey. Practical implications - The findings could help health sector libraries to improve service delivery and increase the number of library users. Originality/value - The selected themes have only been previously investigated in broader studies and not in the specific detail of the current study. The study focuses on perception of service benefit as well as practical issues of access and so can be of value to hospital library managers in their aim of achieving or endorsing a role within the core hospital ethos.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17068203&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

18. Kratochvil J. **Evaluation of e-learning course Information literacy for medical students**
The Electronic Library, 2012 [cited 2012 December 3];31(1)
Purpose - The main goal of this article is to describe and to evaluate the results of evaluation of the e-learning course Information literacy which is taught by the librarians at the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University. In the article the results are discussed to inform about the librarians experience with tutoring the course. Design/methodology/approach - The survey has covered the medical students who enrolled the course between autumn 2008 and autumn 2010. The students were requested to fill the questionnaire designed in Google Documents and based on the quantitative method including a five-point Likert scale combined with closed ended questions and open ended question. Findings - Results show the medical students are satisfied with the e-learning course Information literacy because of time and space flexibility, studying at their own pace and online interactive tutorials. More than half students found the gradual releasing of the study materials and the tasks as the main motivation for continuous learning. Most of the students were satisfied with the taught topics like methodology of searching in the databases Web of Science, Scopus and medical databases, using EndNoteWeb and citation style ISO 690. Most of the tasks like searching in the online databases, working with EndNoteWeb or finding the impact factor of a journal were evaluated as beneficial. Practical implications - The results have suggested several important

revisions to the e-learning course Information literacy. The librarians have decided to create the interactive tutorials explaining the importance of the topics according to the students' needs in the future and writing a scientific paper and remove the parts of tutorials describing the library terminology and catalogues. Besides this decision two new tasks – verifying online access to the full text of journals and finding signs of plagiarism in a short text – have been added since spring 2011. Finally the librarians will prepare some printed material supporting the course and improve the publicity of their e-learning course among the teachers who can recommend the course to their students. Originality/value - The article presents one of the first experience with e-learning course Information literacy for medical students in the Czech republic. The results and its discussion can help to other librarians who are going to prepare the similar e-learning course in planning the conception of their course.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17068497&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

19. Nemati-Anaraki L *et al.* **Investigating the awareness and ability of medical students in using electronic resources of the Integrated Digital Library (IDL) Portal of Iran: a comparative study**
The Electronic Library, 2012 [cited 2012 December 3];31(1)
Purpose - The present paper aims to compare the awareness and ability of medical students in using the electronic resources of the IDL portal of Iran. Design/methodology/approach - The current research involves a comparative applied survey. The survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire circulated among 300 medical students sampled from three major Iranian universities. A stratified random sampling method was used. Descriptive statistics (Mean, Standard Deviation, Average and so on) have been used to analyze the data using the Microsoft Excel software. Findings - The awareness and utilization level of students in the three universities were lower than the average and those who are not aware of the existence of IDL portal used general search engines to meet their information needs. The respondents admitted that the lack of awareness about IDL as their most significant problem. Among the investigated universities, students of Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS) used the End Note, Elsevier, Thomson, Scopus and Proquest databases most. All the students expressed the effect of the IDL on the academic activities as much as 64% in Iran University of Medical Science (IUMS), 72% in Tehran University of Medical Science (TUMS) and 66% in Shahid Beheshti Medical University (SBMU). The mean scores for utilization of searching strategies were 2.43, 2.89 and 2.87, respectively, for IUMS, TUMS and SBMU. Originality/value - A few attempts have been made to investigate the awareness, use and research ability of students in universities but this is the first of its kind to compare universities within Integrated Digital Library. The paper will be useful for those in decision-making roles and provides insight for the people responsible for IT application. It is hoped that this paper will assist administrators of the university libraries in developing a more complete understanding of students' electronic information needs and barriers.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17068498&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

20. De la Mano M *et al.* **Quality evaluation of health libraries in England: a new framework**
Performance Measurement and Metrics 2012 [cited 2012 November 12];13(3)
Purpose - This study aims to give the details of the development of the Health libraries standards in England during the last decade; to identify and analyse the main features and innovations of the new accreditation framework published last year to assess the quality of that type of libraries, comparing it with the previous accreditation programme, and to present its first results. Design/methodology/approach - This study is based on a comparative analysis between the two main Health libraries accreditation programmes developed in England (the Helicon checklist and the LQAF framework), reviewing the goals they intend to achieve, the methodology they propose and the structure and content of their standards. This analysis is built on a wide literature review, including mostly grey resources: technical standards and reports, newsletters, minutes of meetings, and briefings Findings - In the study, the main changes incorporated in the LQAF framework have been identified both at strategic, tactical and operational levels, delimiting the scope of the "360 degrees review" of the Health libraries situation it aims. Besides, the main achievements since the LQAF appeared have been stated: the undertaken of the first National Baseline Assessments against the standards, whose results show the good fitness of English Health libraries services quality, and the creation of the Innovation Reward. The near future, however, raises some uncertainties prompted by a new revision of the standards. Originality/value - This is the first study about the new LQAF framework and it also provides the first comparison in the literature and a joint view of the main Health libraries national accreditation programmes in England.
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