

Health Sciences Library 2.0 at the Hospital Universitario La Paz
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Introduction. Web 2.0 tools allow information specialists to design a virtual library with access to all traditional services of presencial libraries (reference, information search and retrieval, document retrieval and training), besides a new service, knowledge management. Main objective: to provide Health Sciences professionals relevant and updated information from selected sources and resources in order to support the development of their daily clinical practice work, teaching and research activity. Two specific objectives aimed to the Hospital staff: 1) using all the online library services; 2) publishing their scientific works generated by knowledge management.

Methodology. Systematic directory classified into categories and subcategories with content labels of all types of primary, secondary, tertiary and reference sources; and also of resources: OPAC, databases, search engines; apart from the implementation of a virtual reference service via chat, seven Web 2.0 tools to store, disseminate and share any kind of text and multimedia papers free of copyright protection; and an software application for e-learning (see [Sources and Resources](#))

Results. Blog [Health Sciences Virtual Library](#) on the theme designed by Andreas Viklund in WordPress. The blog [cited 2010 Jan 26] contains: 301 entries; 83 links in the blogrolls; seven pages that provide information on authorship and classification of all the sources and resources in the blog, and also links to the specific library services at the Hospital Universitario La Paz; 58 categories; 48 labels; a multimedia repository; and a specialized training course in “Evidence-Based Medicine”.

Discussion. Any library 2.0 is a potential and comprehensive source of knowledge that can provide to the users all sorts of traditional librarian services with some advantages: free software, global access to knowledge, versatility (implementation of all kinds of tools), immediacy of information dissemination (RSS), and interactive communication (social networks); as well as some disadvantages: limited data storage, external dependency of the integrity and security data, difficulty of searching and retrieving information because of the spread of knowledge and the lack of indexing of the contents.