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Theme Issue

**Digitization and
Preservation**

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Estoril, Lisbon, Portugal
14-18 June 2010**

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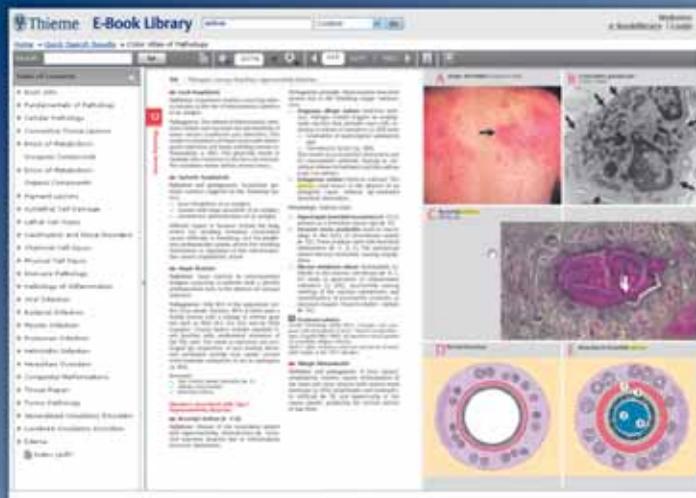
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Editorial



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Hello Everyone,

I am writing this in Whistler Paralympic village where the Winter Paralympics are taking place. I am *Chef de Mission* for the Romanian paralympic team which in fact comprises one alpine skier only. It is the first time that Romania has been represented in the Winter Paralympics so it is a good experience for us. Unlike the Olympics that finished two weeks ago we have had some very heavy snow and it has been very cold. To see athletes skiing on one ski with such dexterity, paraplegics sitting in a special one ski contraption and totally blind skiers being directed by their guide with specific commands to do the slalom and grand slalom is totally amazing and as always I have only admiration for these wonderful athletes who overcome their disability to perform such sports magnificently.

The time has come round again to vote for new members for the EAHIL Executive Board. The candidates are listed and thanks are due to the members of the Nomination Board, Patricia Flor, Margarida Meira and Ronald van Dieen, who did an excellent job in finding them. Many of the stalwart members have left or are leaving the Board now, Arne Jakobsson, Tony McSeán, Linda Lisgarten and we shall have a new and interesting time ahead.

This issue is dedicated to Digitization and Preservation and we have been sent some excellent articles: Chiara Cirinnà and Maurizio Lunghi regarding the projects at the Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale and Rosalia Ferrara about digitization at the National Institute of Health in Italy while Michelle Lindlar has written about *Digitization and digital preservation projects at the German National Library of Medicine*. I would like to thank the Assistant Editor Federica Napolitani for her work in gathering these articles.

This is the last issue before the 12th EAHIL Conference, *Discovering new seas of knowledge: technologies, environments and users in the future of health libraries* in Lisbon, Portugal, 2010 and the organizers have prepared for us a very exciting programme which will I am sure please everyone. I shall be at this conference and will be working hard with Aileen to produce the daily *EAHIL Estoril Echo* (EEE) throughout the conference. I do hope all participants will help to contribute items of news there.

The August issue of the *JEAHIL* is dedicated to the Estoril conference so, as usual, the winners of the Best Oral Presentations and the Best Poster Presentations will have their papers published there. Annual meetings of all the Special Interest Groups (SIG) will take place in Estoril and Tuulevi Ovaska (Finland) will be asking for reports of these. In addition, Aileen and I shall be talking to the scholarship winners, First Timers and requesting impression accounts of the Lisbon Conference to be published in the August issue. Lastly I ask you all, EAHIL participants, if you would like to write short reports of the Scientific and Social Programme while you are in Lisbon, I would be very happy to receive them. The deadline for the next issue of *JEAHIL* is the 1 (first) July.

I look forward to meeting old friends and making new friends in Lisbon.

Addressing digital memories challenges in Italy: the experience of Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale

Chiara Cirinnà, Maurizio Lunghi

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Florence, Italy

Abstract

The Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale, FRD, is a private non governmental organisation that seeks to promote the application of ICT to increase the value of cultural heritage through initiatives in research, promotion, education and dissemination, in collaboration with other institutions. The main sectors of intervention are the production, accessibility, and preservation of digital resources. The Fondazione works towards defining standards, methods and tools to improve access to and preserve digital memories and intends to become a point of reference for:

- *elaborating efficient preservation strategies for digital memories;*
- *promoting collaboration amongst the principle research centres of excellence in Italy;*
- *conducting educational activities to promote the diffusion of new technologies.*

Key words: digital preservation; digitization; cultural heritage.

Introduction

The use of digital technologies to safeguard and improve the cultural heritage is a growing phenomenon that responds to the demand for preserving the integrity of cultural heritage collections and facilitating their use and access by a widespread public. These past years have witnessed the onset of many initiatives, some of them ultra ambitious, to digitise and manage the cultural heritage. But apart from several significant exceptions, the results have not been up to the expectations and the invested resources. The Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale (1) (FRD) proposes to form partnerships with centres of excellence that share its purposes, on the local, national and international level, co-financing events, courses, analyses, studies and research projects. In Italy the FRD works closely with the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the National Research Council (CNR).

Main initiatives

From the outset, the Fondazione has focused its attention towards projects in heritage digitisation, accessibility and preservation (Figure 1).

FRD has developed research activities in these sectors and in particular:

- in the area of *digitisation*, FRD with the Physics Institute “N. Carrara” of Florence (IFAC-CNR) have developed a research project entitled *Procedures and standards of digital acquisitions and impact of lighting systems* (2): this research has emphasized new possibilities to define innovative procedures in the field of colour certification with better performances. The collections of the Gabinetto Disegni e Stampe of the Uffizi (Florence) were the subject of the testing.
- in the area of *accessibility*, the project “Integrate Archives” (3), developed together with the Italian Ministry of Culture and the Institute and Museum of the History of Science, aims at improving the exchange of data among different digital archives that harvest information on different types of contents: documents, objects, images, videos etc. An innovative model of

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relations between different types of information classes has been developed in order to enable their association and combination. This model is based on an open source software architecture called Pinakes that enables the archives to be interoperable and the contained information to be semantically relevant and searchable with a better precision, by putting in relation information related to different digital objects.

- Still in this area, the project Pinakes Text (4), in collaboration with the Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale (ILC-CNR) of Pisa, is concerned with the interface between the information system and the user. PKT intends to plan and implement a text processing system which is suitable for specific types of research and at the same time flexible to operate in various sectors of study through an architecture based on interconnected modules. The system works with a nucleus of components for the treatment of both text files and digital image files. According to specific needs, from time to time, a number of programs are added both for the management of images (enhancement, segmentation, pattern recognition, etc.) and of text (natural language processing, information extraction, data mining, electronic editing, etc.).
- in the *digital preservation* area, the project “Digital Stacks” (5), in collaboration with the National Library of Florence, aims at testing on a large scale, a trusted and persistent architecture for the long term deposit of data. The main purpose is to set up a prototype of a long term

digital preservation system for electronic documents published in Italy and made public via a digital communication network, according to the legal deposit law. Taking into account the fact that component failures are the norm rather than the exception, the infrastructure is based on data replication (different machines located in different sites) and on simple and widespread hardware components, non vendor-dependent, that can easily be replaced (just simple personal computers). The infrastructure does not rely on custom or proprietary software but is based on an open source operating system and utilities (widespread acceptance means less dependency). Still in this domain, the Foundation coordinates the Consortium for the National Bibliography Number, with participation by the Central Library of the National Council of Research, the National Library of Florence and the University of Milan. The consortium is developing a system for the implementation of a certification service and permanent identification of scientific and cultural digital resources.

The first legal deposit in digital form in Italy

Among all the initiatives, the leading project at present is Digital Stacks. Digital memory needs constant management, using new techniques and processes, to contain risks as technological obsolescence. Risks begin before the digital record is created and continues for as long as the digital object needs to be retained. Digital Stacks is a new service for the legal deposit of digital contents. It aims at setting up an infrastructure based on

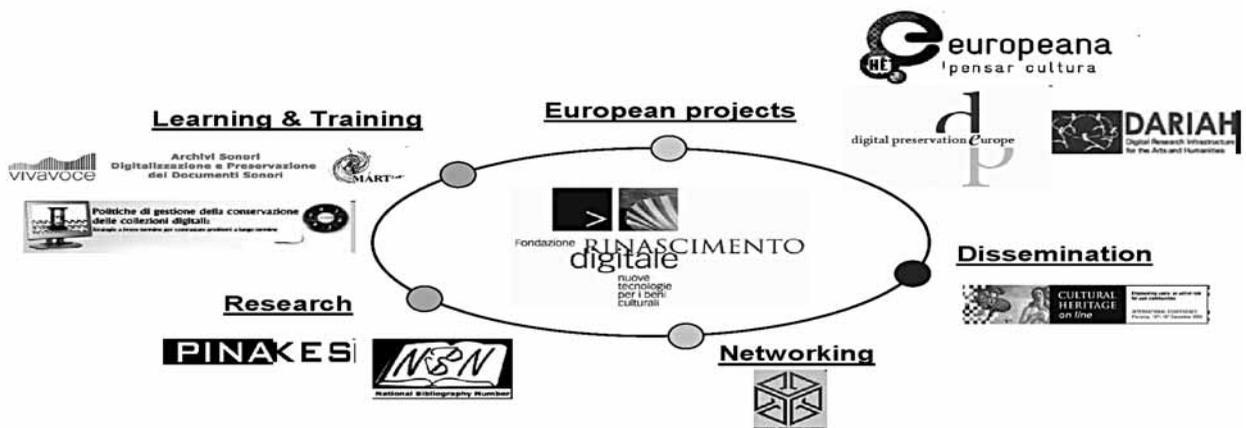


Fig. 1. Activities carried out at FRD.

three trusted digital repositories. The current prototype is now turning into an operational service based on two main deposit sites (managed by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze and by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma) and a dark archive (managed by the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venezia). The project has now started with digital resources such as e-journals, and PhD digital theses. The purpose is to extend the project in the near future to archives and all the cultural institutions' repositories that may need this service. The system will manage all the different types of persistent identifiers but it will adopt and promote the National Bibliography Number (NBN) identification system (6), already presented with success to iPRES and IFLA. At present in Italy, thanks to the jNBN software developed with the Italian National Council of Research (CNR) and usable with EUPL licence, we are setting up a national register of digital resources belonging to the cultural and scientific research communities, as well as the public administrations. Finally the test bed developed at the Library in Florence will also evaluate the possibility to implement also the PREMIS standard in the national metadata schema.

The FRD is also partner of a project, PersID (7), promoted by the Knowledge Exchange consortium and the SURF Foundation in the Netherlands, to set up a European Global PI-Resolver that will offer also an added value service for the NBN national domains in a transparent way for the users. In this framework one of the tasks is to set up a IETF-working group for the 3188 RFC review (NBN). This project is cooperating closely with the Europeana projects regarding the persistent identifiers available systems.

The experience in DigitalPreservationEurope (DPE)

The Fondazione participated in a European project, DPE (8), a Coordination Action funded under the 6th FP, that reached its conclusion in March 2009. DPE objectives aimed at the creation of a network of coordination that helps the diffusion of digital preservation issues through coordination, sharing and dissemination of information, experiences and results. In order to accomplish these objectives, the main project activity is directed to the clustering of a wide user community, so as to produce documentations and recommendations, tutorials, training programmes and factual synergies, both at national and international level.

To tackle such a big issue, many efforts are required and a cross fertilisation among different sectors would be

valuable: indeed DPE has worked to identify the best practices and methodologies for digital preservation of cultural contents and to transfer them into other sectors, such as the medical domain. Some of the results are collected in the series of Briefing Papers (9).

Other significant results have been accomplished: PLATTER (10), the Planning Tool for Trusted Electronic Repositories, provides a basis for a digital repository to plan the development of its goals, objectives and performance targets over the course of its lifetime in a manner which will contribute to the repository establishing trusted status amongst its stakeholders.

After the repository has been created, the digital curation can be considered as a risk-management activity. Based on practical research and developed jointly by the DCC (Digital Curation Centre) and DPE, the Digital Repository Audit Method Based on Risk Assessment (DRAMBORA) (11) provides a methodology for self-assessment through a metric to enable an auditor to establish the organisational context and goals of a repository and then to assess how it is achieving these in terms of risk.

The international Conference Cultural Heritage on line – Empowering users: an active role for user communities

The second edition of the *Cultural Heritage Online* conference (12), hosted by the Teatro della Pergola in Florence in December 2009, gave us confirmation of the interest for the proposed issues, and the reliability and the solid network of relationship established by FRD in the field of new technologies in the cultural heritage domain. The objective of the conference was to explore, analyze, and evaluate the state of the art and future trends in user communities and cultural contents on the web from an international perspective, and to bring together academic researchers, policy makers and practitioners, providing a forum for the discussion and dissemination of the selected themes. The event has been largely successful with respect to the constructive discussions that have emerged, but it was also the occasion for an exchange of experiences for several initiatives and projects, at national and international level.

The faced issues have dealt mainly with the digital library applications, in line with the continuous evolution of technologies and the social paradigms

associated with the Internet, which continues to have an impressive impact on cultural heritage and humanist communities by affecting the way they work, use, exchange and produce knowledge. Though a continuous increase in ICT use has spread in the cultural heritage community, cultural institutions have been slower to adopt new technologies for cultural, economic and organizational reasons. In order to keep abreast of the rapidly growing technology trends, archives, libraries and museums must be more involved in the dialogue between ICT developers and final users, starting from the way cultural institutions create and share digital resources. The conference has tackled also the long term preservation issues that involves all the actors and must be considered as an urgent and required commitment, to be undertaken with a sustainable approach and the utmost transparency.

Training and continuing professional development

While the levels of awareness of digital memories issues have certainly increased in recent years, a significant obstacle remains for institutions in translating their awareness into practical digital production, accessibility, and preservation programmes. Both management and operational staff will require training and continuous professional development to be equipped with both the skills and the confidence to embark on a structured but

graduated course of action which allows institutions to develop specific programmes to suit their own requirements. Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale is very active in the development of educational activities: the main purpose is to train public and private practitioners to use the new technologies appropriately to preserve and fully increase the value of Cultural Heritage. We believe that the training of personnel involved in Cultural Heritage is strategic. In this perspective, the activities promoted by the Fondazione aim at providing practitioners with tools that enable an improvement in handling problems associated with the diffusion of digital technologies.

The main topics of the educational activities are:

- methods for preserving and valorising digital memories;
- digital acquisition of images;
- preservation of sound and video documents;
- copyright and intellectual property rights;
- metadata;
- tools and technologies for managing the digital library.

The project technical specifications and guidelines are in line with the strategic indications elaborated on the national and community level.

Submitted on 18.03.2010 Accepted on 25.03.2010

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Digitization and digital preservation projects at the German National Library of Medicine (ZB MED)

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Abstract

Preservation of the holdings and thus guaranteeing accessibility has always been a key task of libraries. Whereas preservation techniques for analogue materials have been researched for decades and largely been proven in best practices, the field of digital preservation is relatively new, yet the pace is much faster. The digital revolution offers libraries new opportunities as in the case of digitization to improve access. At the same time, we are faced with an ever-growing amount of digital data, which needs to be managed and preserved in a fast-paced context of changing technology. This article describes the German National Library of Medicine's (ZB MED www.zbmed.de) activities in the fields of digitization and digital preservation.

Key words: digital preservation; digitization; information management; workflow.

CC MED and catalogue enrichment The digitization of tables of contents

The German National Library of Medicine (ZB MED) (1) looks back on ten years of experience in digitization. The digitization of tables of contents of more than 1,200 life science and biomedicine journals is the backend core component of Current Contents Medicine (CC MED) (2) CC MED is an ongoing service which started in 2000 to improve access to journal article references in the field of life sciences and biomedicine. The selection focuses on journals published in Germany or in German, which are mainly not indexed in Medline. Through a workflow which guarantees end-to-end quality control, via OCR the article data are automatically extracted from the scans and added to the medical information portal MEDPILOT (3).

Based on the experiences with this project in the past ten years, ZB MED will be launching CC GREEN, a similar project for nutritional, environmental and agricultural science journals, later this year. CC GREEN article data will respectively be added to GREENPILOT (4), the

virtual library for nutrition, the environment and agriculture.

In September 2005, ZB MED, USB Köln (University and City Library of Cologne) and HBZ (Library Service Centre of North Rhine-Westphalia) partnered the "180T" project. Within four months the tables of contents of more than 180,000 books were scanned and, using a workflow which guarantees multi-level quality control, processed as full text using text recognition and directly fed into various catalogue systems. This Catalogue Enrichment generates a significant added value as the means for a more targeted literature search. It allows for direct access to the table of content via a URL to the PDF out of the catalogue record, thus creating a "browsing" or "preview" feature. Moreover, the full-text searchable table of contents allow for an improved quality of search results.

Even though the planned 180.000 mark has been reached, catalogue enrichment continues. ZB MED and USB Köln have been joined by additional partner libraries and in 2009 the HBZ union catalogue contained over half a million enriched titles.

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In-house digitization

It is a given fact that digitization projects enable libraries to better meet the user's expectation in access. Nevertheless, it is also a given fact that the user's expectations in digital libraries are almost unrealistically high. When building digital libraries we need to be aware not only of the changing technology in the form of hard facts, but also of the "ways of the web" and users' needs and expectations. ZB MED is currently adapting a workflow for in-house digitization projects. In addition to questions regarding selection of material, scanning parameters and metadata, the question of the presentation of the works and the flexibility of the chosen platform plays a key role. Smaller boutique digitization projects, starting with a collection of anthropological works, will pave the way towards mass digitization.

Digital preservation

Whereas digitization is a form of preservation through a surrogate form where the analogue original still exists, libraries of today are faced with an ever growing amount of material that has no analogue counterpart: "digital-born material". Digital-born material is more and more an essential part of our holdings – most commonly in the form of e-journals, electronic thesis and dissertations and digital grey literature, but also in the form of non-textual materials such as audio-visual materials or even primary data such as simulations or databases. Recognizing the prevailing threat that digital-born data faces if no action is taken, the UNESCO General Conference adopted the *Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage* in 2003. The Charter defines "digital heritage" as "unique resources of human knowledge and expression". Access to these resources needs to be safeguarded by developing and implementing strategies: "Continuity of the digital heritage is fundamental. To preserve digital heritage, measures will need to be taken throughout the digital information life cycle, from creation to access. Long-term preservation of digital heritage begins with the design of reliable systems and procedures which will produce authentic and stable digital objects" (5).

Unlike its printed counterpart, digital information cannot be accessed directly and depends on three factors: firstly, the carrier material, such as a CD-ROM; secondly, a reading device, such as a CD-ROM drive; and lastly a software to render the information and make it readable, such as Adobe Acrobat Reader. Considering the various digital carrier materials in libraries' holdings – e.g. CD-ROMs, Audio CDs, DVDs and hard drives – and the multitude of different file formats and different versions of software with which these files were produced, the impact of digital preservation may become clear. Carrier material deteriorates, reading devices

are no longer available due to obsolescence and software may no longer run on the current operational system.

The Goportis Digital Preservation Team

In 2009 Goportis (6), the Leibniz Library Network for Research Information consisting of the German National Library of Medicine (ZB MED), the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB) and the German National Library of Economics (ZBW) declared digital preservation a joint task of utmost importance. The Goportis Network has committed itself to a sustainable approach to permanent accessibility of digital data by sharing resources, knowledge and experience. A Goportis digital preservation team was put into place to develop a joint digital preservation strategy. The digital preservation strategy will be stipulated in a Goportis Digital Preservation Policy.

Risk assessment and normalization

The preservation team is currently developing a risk assessment plan, which serves as a systematic guideline for the three institutions in conducting adequate and regular evaluations of their digital holdings. These evaluations cover aspects such as size of the collection by type (e.g. electronic thesis and dissertations), condition, file formats, hardware and software dependencies and suggested preservation measures. An adequate inventory of the digital holdings is the necessary basis for a decision regarding possible normalization of digital holdings. Whereas the risk assessment answers the question *What do we have in our holdings*, normalization addresses the question *What do we want to have in our holdings?* For instance, one form of normalization could require all electronic thesis and dissertations to be in PDF/A-1 format. PDF/A is an ISO standard file format, based on Adobe Systems Inc. PDF Reference Version 1.4. The benefit of PDF/A is that it strives for device independence and self documentation. This is achieved by embedding all information necessary to display the file the same way in years to come – such as for example fonts, colour information and graphics – in the file itself. However, self documentation also means that the file format has certain limits. Audio and video content is forbidden in a PDF/A file and, moreover, it is not permitted for a PDF/A document to be reliant on information from external sources, such as hyperlinks.

It thus becomes clear that we need to know the digital content that we hold and the structure and content of material which we want to acquire in great detail to be able to make decisions regarding possible normalization. Furthermore, a thorough understanding of benefits as well as drawbacks of file formats is also essential.

Preservation action

The tasks of risk assessment and decisions regarding normalizations show that digital preservation is as much an institutional and organizational question as it is a technical one. Nevertheless, technical measurements and procedures need to be implemented in order to preserve digital information and to guarantee accessibility to digital information over time.

Digital information needs to be *monitored* to measure the risk it faces. This happens through risk assessment, as mentioned above. Additionally, the process can be automated for larger amounts of files through a monitoring system. Action to be taken for files at risk can include (but are not limited to) “refreshing”, “emulation” or “migration”. Refreshing means copying files from one carrier, like a CD-ROM, to a new carrier of the same type. Emulation refers to a way to replicate an old system, like WordPerfect in an MS-DOS environment, within your current work environment, for example on a Windows XP machine. Migration means converting digital documents from a file format “at risk” to a different file format – like migrating Microsoft Word .doc files to PDF. Goportis is planning a joint proof of concept implementation. The proof of concept will include the integration of existing workflows for digital

materials in a preservation system. An example for this is a workflow for electronic thesis and dissertations, where bibliographic metadata from the catalogue system will be used by the preservation system in addition to technical metadata. Along with the access copy for the user and a digital preservation master file all metadata will be stored as a logical unit. Monitoring systems as described above will be tested on normalized as well as complex materials, such as audio-visual digital information.

Conclusion

The fast paced changes in technology is best described by the following quote by digital preservation expert Jeff Rothenberg: “Digital information lasts forever – or five years, whichever comes first” (7). The complexity of guaranteeing long-term accessibility to digital data requires a commitment to a constant technology watch. We need to be aware of changes in dependencies such as file formats, hardware, but also trends in scientific communication and publications to be able to handle our digital holdings now and in the future. At the same time, action needs to be taken as soon as possible to prevent the loss of digital information that we already store within our holdings. The German National Library of Medicine meets this challenge through digitization as well as digital preservation projects.

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New opportunities for rare book collections: an experience of digitization at the National Institute of Health in Italy

Rosalia Ferrara

The Library

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Rome, Italy

Abstract

The Library of the Italian National Institute of Health – Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) holds a valuable medical-health collection of rare books consisting of over 1000 titles dated between XVI and the XIX centuries. In 2008 the ISS Library officially launched the project “The medical-health collection of rare books of the Library of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità from print to online” in order to make this cultural heritage available to a national and international scholarly audience. This project included the digitization of some parts of the old books (in particular, title-pages and a selection of images). It was funded by the ISS and partly by the Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) and was carried out in two years (2008-2009).

Key words: rare books; libraries, digital; libraries, medical; Italy.

Introduction

The rare book collection is one of the special collections of the Library of the Italian National Institute of Health – Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) – and constitutes an important part of the bibliographic heritage of the Library (1). It consists of over one thousand printed volumes published between the sixteenth century and the early nineteenth century. The fund mostly covers medicine and health related subjects (anatomy, general pathology, hygiene, pharmacy, pharmacology, medical botany, etc), but includes also books on physical, natural and applied sciences. Many works are by famous and illustrious authors such as Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Galilei, Lancisi, Vallisneri, etc. Some editions are valuable for their beautiful engravings and for the importance of printers such as Manuzio (heirs), Froben, Valgrisi, Blado, Giunta (2). Special mention must be given to the 17 anatomical drawings by Antonio Canova (1757-1822) which were bought by ISS in 1943

(3) and are among the most precious documents held by the Library (4, 5) (Fig.1). The “Mineral waters collection” consisting of 92 books published between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries and representing eleven Italian regions is also of great value and interest (6).

On the whole this important heritage amounts to 1,153 volumes, among which there are editions printed in the following centuries: XVI (9%); XVII (14%); XVIII (71%); XIX (6%). As for the language coverage, most of the books are in Italian (45%) and in Latin (44%); a small part includes works in French (10%) and only 1% of the collection is written in other languages (English, German, etc.).

The project

For many years the ISS collection of rare books has been one of the many hidden historical collections held by

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Fig. 1. Antonio Canova (1757-1822), *Anatomical drawings, 1776-1779. Neck muscles – Plate I.*

Italian special libraries (7). Conscious that this was a critical issue, in 2007 the ISS Library developed the project *The medical-health collection of rare books of the Library of Istituto Superiore di Sanità (XVI-XIX centuries) from print to online* with the purpose of making this valuable heritage available to a national and international scholarly audience. The project was organized in different stages aimed at the achievement of the following goals:

- online cataloguing of the whole collection according to the International Standard Bibliographic Description for older monographic publications (Antiquarian) – ISBD (A);
- digitization of the most significant parts of old books (title-pages and a selection of images);
- publication, in print and digital format, of a monographic volume about a specific aspect of the collection.

The project, funded by the ISS and partly by the Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) was officially launched in 2008 and was carried out in two years (2008-2009).

A Working Group for the preservation of the fund of rare books of the ISS Library was set up on this occasion with the aim to create a *task-force* of qualified people specifically charged with the study and care of rare materials. The Group, comprising eight librarians of the ISS Library, was involved in each of the different operative stages of the project.

At present all the expected goals have been achieved:

- the complete catalogue of rare books is available through the Library OPAC www.iss.it/site/SebinaOpac_iss
- in the same OPAC - in the synthetic list of titles and in the full records - an icon (*Digital file*) indicates the presence of the online freely accessible images;
- a monographic volume, entitled *Immagini botaniche dalla raccolta del fondo rari della*

Biblioteca dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Botanical images from the fund of rare books of the Library of the Italian National Institute of Health) is in print.

The digitization process

The digitization of old material has been an important aspect of the “rare books” project. As a first step of the process, the Library bought a disk with a large memory capacity for the storage of images on the institutional server. The rest of the activity was carried out in-house thanks to the cooperation between the Library and the ISS Publishing Activities (PA) Sector. The selected book pages were photographed by a professional photographer of the PA Sector with a digital camera and saved in JPEG format (resolution: 300 dpi).

So far about 2000 images have been digitized, comprising:

- the title-page of all books;
- selected parts of some books (i.e. frontispieces, illustrations, indexes, *ex libris*, etc.).

The working stages of digitization process implied:

- analysis of the books' content for the selection of the images to photograph;
- photographic reproduction of the selected pages;
- management of digital images for their storage and publication in Library OPAC;
- link to the digital images from the online catalogue.

As a result, users now can find on the Library OPAC the records of old books complete with digital images. Of course, the “in-house” solution allowed the Library to save a lot of money instead of using an expensive external digitization process. Some examples of digital images available on the ISS Library online catalogue are shown below (Figs 2-6):



Fig. 2. Ulysses Aldrovandi (1522-1605), *De piscibus*. Bononiae: apud Nicolaum Thebaldinum, 1638 (Bononiae: typis Nicolai Tebaldini: sumptibus Marci Antonij Berniae, 1644); fol. Calcographic title-page.

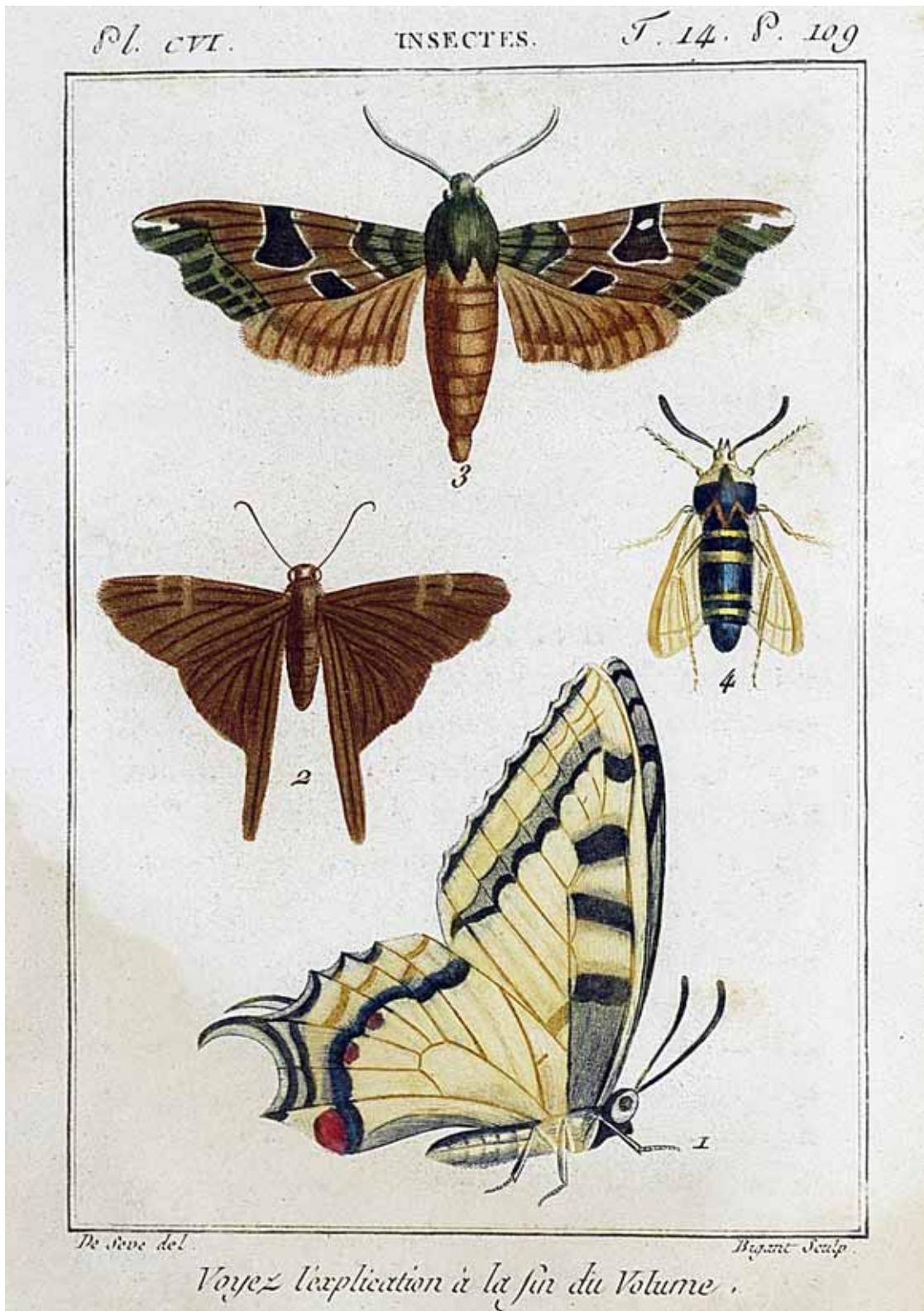


Fig. 3. Pierre Andre Latreille (1762-1833), *Histoire naturelle, generale et particuliere, des crustaces et des insectes...* Tome premier [-quatorzieme]. A Paris : de l'imprimerie de F. Dufart, X-XIII [1801-1805]; 8vo. Vol. 14, Plate 106.

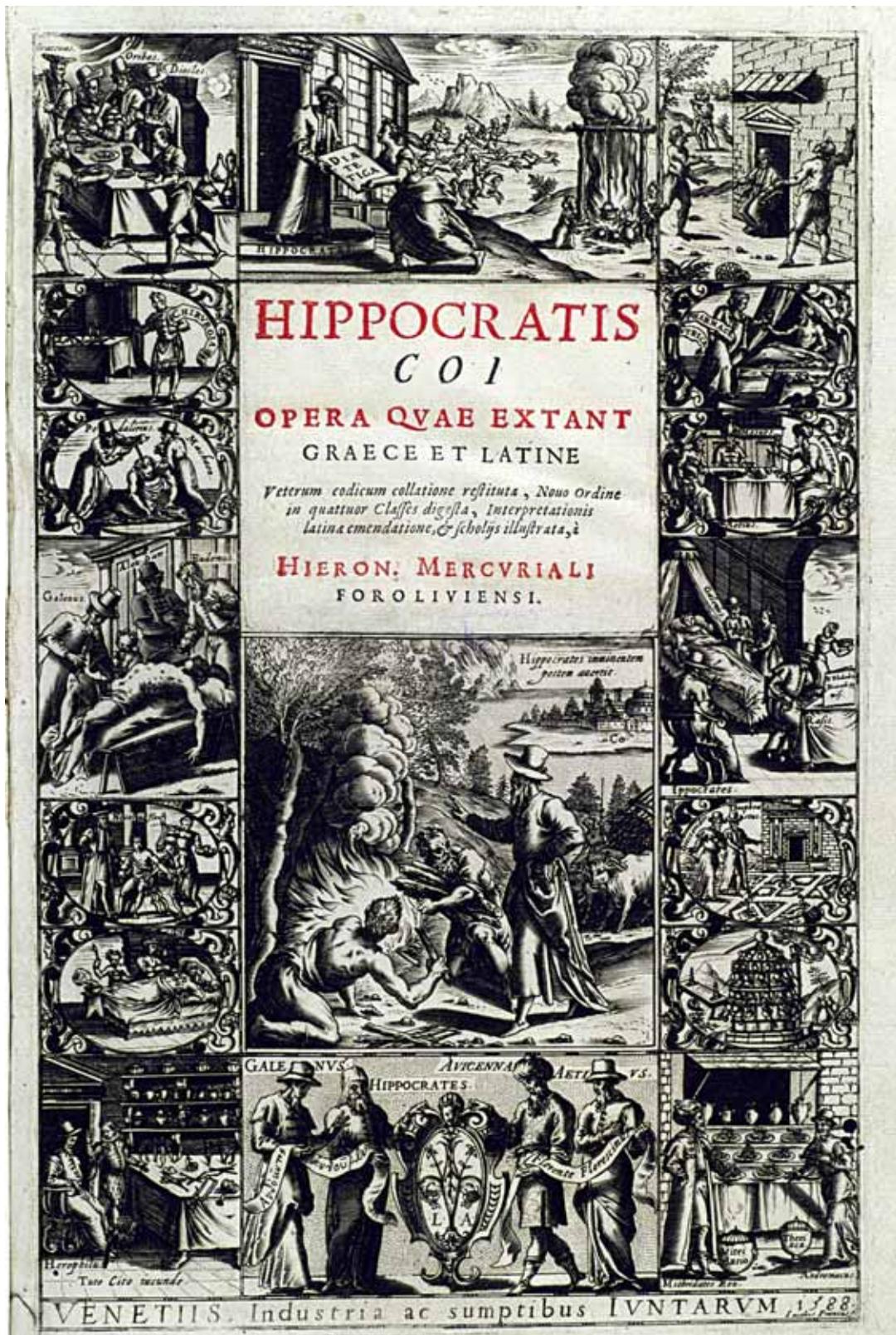


Fig. 4. Hippocrates (460BC-377BC), *Opera quae extant Graece et Latine veterum codicum collatione restituta*. Venetijs: industria ac sumptibus Iuntarum, 1588; fol. Calcographic title-page.



Fig. 5. Giovambattista Morandi (XVIII cent.), *Historia botanica practica*. Mediolani, apud Joseph Galeatium, 1761; fol. Calcographic frontispiece.

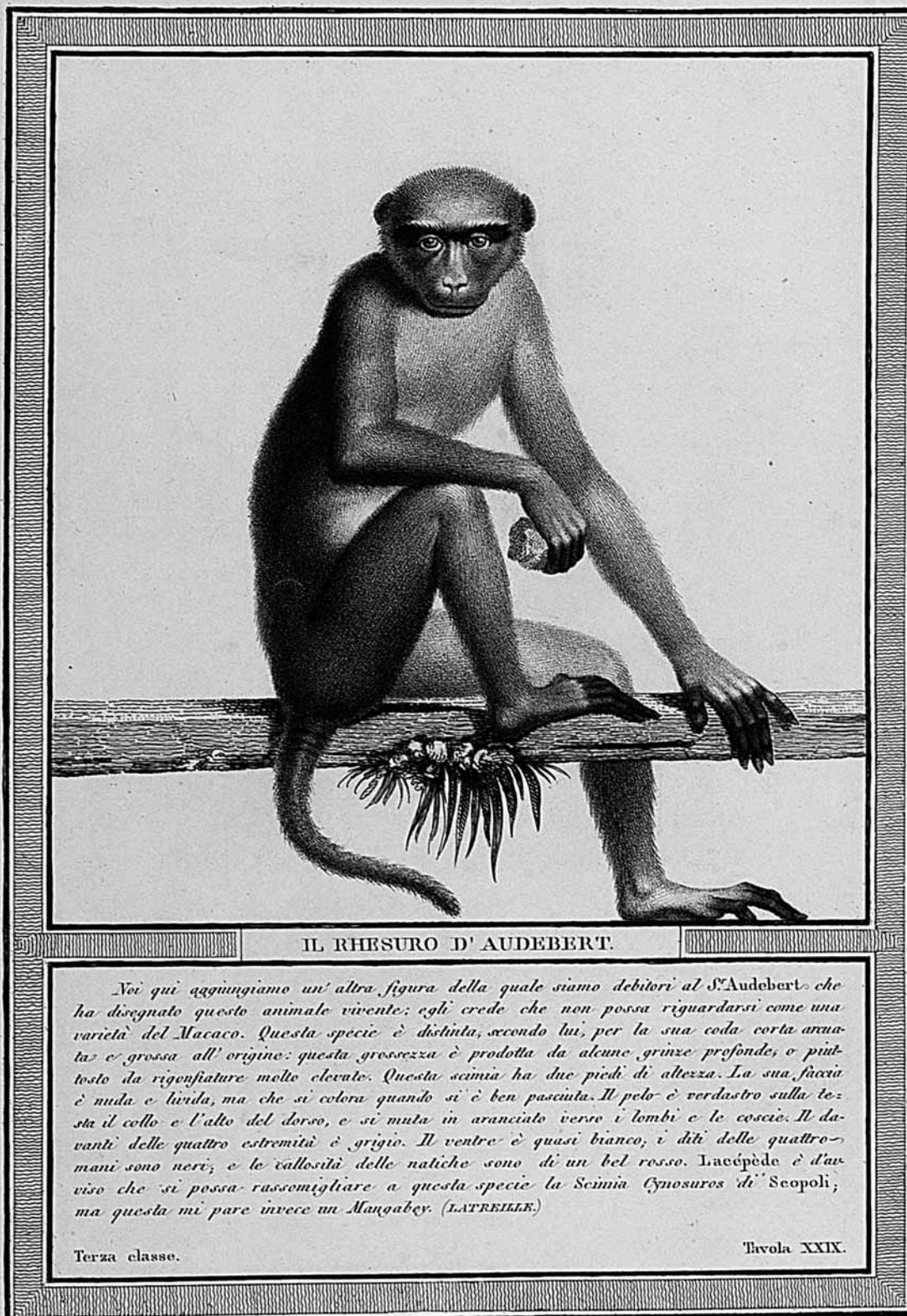


Fig. 6. Nicolas Henri Jacob (1781-1871), *Storia naturale delle scimie*. Milano : presso Ferdinando Artaria, 1812. Plate XXIX.

Conclusions

Nowadays the digitization of a historical heritage is a very important challenge for all libraries, including biomedical ones where the role of cultural education becomes of particular relevance. Furthermore, special libraries which hold hidden collections, look at digitization as an important occasion to make their unknown funds visible. Unfortunately, this process requires the availability of a good budget, as suggested by the UNESCO Guidelines on Digitization (8) and it was partly thanks to the external funding from MIUR that the ISS Library could carry out its project which, above all, has a deep cultural value. Its aims are to spread

awareness, enhance access and encourage the use of a small but precious bibliographic heritage on behalf of the broad community of scholars, students and researchers. This initiative, on the whole, was only a starting point for further developments in the digitization process. In the near future the Library is planning to increase the number of digital images freely accessible in OPAC and, at the same time, is evaluating the possibility of scanning the full-text of old volumes, selected from those not yet available online. Of course, the achievement of the latter goal will exclusively depend on the availability of extra funds for this specific activity.

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HTAi 2010
Maximising the Value of HTA
6th-9th June 2010
Dublin, Ireland

**Optimising information retrieval methods for HTA
- towards best practice**

Join us for the full day pre-conference workshop of the HTAi Information Resources Group held on **Sunday June 6th 2010**, as a part of the annual HTAi (<http://www.htai.org>) meeting in Dublin!

The IRG Workshop 2010 theme is “**Optimising information retrieval methods for HTA - towards best practice**”. The workshop will focus on systematic methods to identify studies for HTAs and other evidence syntheses. The full day workshop is divided into three sessions:

The morning session will involve presentations outlining the policy and practice of the Cochrane Collaboration, CADTH and the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services, focusing on key issues of information retrieval such as which sources to search, limits to searches, updating searches and reporting the search process and the search strategies. These presentations will be interspersed with audience participation, reflecting on and comparing the presentations and adding experience from their own organisations.

The afternoon sessions will be devoted to searching trials registers, and key economic resources. Trials’ registers, results’ registers and other research registers are developing quickly and provide challenges in terms of identification, efficient searching and record management. This session will involve presentations accompanied by group discussion of several key trials registers, and will focus on the scope of the resources and approaches to structuring searches. The final session will include a presentation on key economic resources and methods of searching them, followed by a structured group discussion of the relative value of the key resources, additional key resources and search approaches adopted by different teams.

DATE: Sunday June 6th 2010

VENUE: Royal Dublin Society (RDS) Room TBA

COST: €100 HTAi members/non-members– Includes lunch and morning/afternoon tea

Details regarding registration are available at <http://www.htai2010.org/registration.html>. **Early bird registration ends on April 30th.**

Pre-conference workshops are open to non-members of HTAi. If you are a non-member and wish to attend this event please email the conference secretariat at htai2010@hiqa.ie

For more information, please contact Sari Ormstad, HTAi Information Resources Group (IRG) Chair: sor@nokc.no or Catherine Voutier, Chair Elect: catherine.voutier@med.monash.edu.au.

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For event details, including location and times, please visit:
www.eahil2010.org/en/scientific-program/scientific-programme



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CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES AT THE EAHIL CONFERENCE, LISBON 14-15 JUNE

Going to the EAHIL conference in Portugal this year? Why not take an extra day or two and go on a continuing education course (CEC). The courses will be held in Lisbon so you can combine them with sightseeing in this fantastic city. And don't forget to visit the beautiful Gulbenkian Museum <http://www.museu.gulbenkian.pt/main.asp?lang=en> which is just next door to the course centre at the Gulbenkian Foundation. If you prefer to stay in Estoril where the conference will take place, you can take the bus to the course centre in the morning and back again in the evening. Improve your mind and take a dip in the sea - all in one day!

There are a wide variety of courses for all tastes. If you need to know more about search strategies for systematic reviews, then there is a course for you. Want to practise evidence-based librarianship? Andrew Booth will get you started. Does your institution receive visitors from developing countries? Why not take the HINARI course "Training the trainers" which is offered free of charge. There are also courses on scholarly publishing, scientific writing, emerging technologies, searching the web, trial registers, project evaluation, bibliometrics, strategic planning, PICO, and survey design.

With 14 half-day and 2 full-day courses you have the chance to take more than one course. Two of the courses are offered in Portuguese. The facilities at the Gulbenkian Foundation are excellent and the teachers are enthusiastic and experienced. Take a look at the programme at <http://www.eahil2010.org/en/continuing-education>. Please note: the registration dead-line for the CEC's is April 30th

Looking forward to seeing you in Lisbon!
Noémia Canas, Helena Donató and Patricia Flor
The CEC Committee



Estoril Conference Centre



Cape Roca



Hall of the Gulbenkian Foundation

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| 08.00-09.00 | Registration Desk Open | | Auditorium |
| 09.00-09.30 | Opening Ceremony - Chair: Margarida Meira Suzanne Bakker (President of EAHIL) Isabel Mota (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian) António D'Orey Capucho (Mayor of Estoril) | | |
| 09.30-10.15 | Opening Lecture - Alexandre Quintanilha | | |
| 10.15-10.45 | Opening of the Exhibition Area and Poster Session | | |
| 10.45-11.00 | Coffee Break | | |
| 11.00-11.30 | Plenary Session 1 - Chair: Isabel Andrade Plenary speaker - António Vaz Carneiro | | |
| 11.30-13.15 | Parallel Sessions A | | |
| | Theme: Evidence-based practice Chair: Guillemette Utard Room: Auditorium | Theme: Health and Biomedical Informatics Chair: Arminda Sustelo Room: Blue | Theme: User Statistics Chair: Oliver Obst Room: Yellow |
| | <p>First steps towards an Italian clinical guideline database. R.R. Cammarano, L. Felici, C. Di Benedetto, P. Roazzi, M. Della Seta (Italy)</p> <p>NHS Evidence: kidney diseases and male urogenital disorders: search strategies for annual evidence updates. Elinor Bastin (UK)</p> <p>A method for critical appraisal and evaluation of "clinical decision support databases for the practice of evidence-based medicine". Mariann Lund (Norway)</p> <p>Limbs and Spills: the use of a Clinical Librarian in supporting Orthopaedics Surgeons in the research process. Janet Harrison, Vera Beraquet, Renata Ciol, César Pereira (UK)</p> | <p>The Human Body as an information tool: a good option? Janet Harrison, Emma Thain (UK)</p> <p>Improvement of search experience based on MeSH semantics: recent innovations in MEDVIK portal. Filip Kriz, Ondrej Horsak, Lenka Maixnerova, Helena Bouzkova, Eva Lesenkova (Czech Republic)</p> <p>MorphoSaurus: a modern multilingual information retrieval system in action. Ulrich Kotwitz (Germany)</p> <p>The state of the information infrastructure supporting Evidence-Based Veterinary Medicine: a comparison with human medicine. Lorraine Toews (Canada)</p> | <p>Statistics management in the virtual library "Bibliosaúde" M. Sobrido Prieto, M.C. Rodríguez Otero, U. Gutierrez Couto, J. Osorio Calles, A. Cibeira Badía, C. González Guitian (Spain)</p> <p>Building a One Medicine / One Health Library Perspective with the views from veterinary and health sciences library users. Esther Carrigan, Derek Halling, Christine Foster, Michael Maciel (USA)</p> <p>The e-journals and their statistics: as broad as it is long? Sílvia Sastre Suárez, Virgili Páez Cervi, Elena Pastor Ramon, Ramón Ordóñez Nievas, Maria Costa Marín (Spain)</p> |
| 13.15-14.00 | Lunch | | |
| 14.00-16.00 | Parallel Sessions B | | |
| | Theme: Information Literacy I Chair: Patricia Flor Room: Auditorium | Theme: Health Technologies Assessment Chair: Tony McSeán Room: Blue | Theme: Health Librarians in the 21st Century I Chair: Ghislaine Declève Room: Yellow |

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| <p>An Information Literacy Strategic Project implementation at Universidade Nova de Lisboa: case presentation. Maria Manuela Prates, Isabel Andrade (Portugal)</p> <p>Hitting high: advocating the power of knowledge to the core of the organisation. Alison Little, Jo Marsden (UK)</p> <p>Library in your laptop: the subject librarian's role in supporting online learning. Fiona Brown, Marshall Dozier, Sharon Boyd, Jo-Anne Murray (UK)</p> <p>Library users training videos: a new way to teaching and learning. Angels Carles-Pomar, Ana Castellano (Spain)</p> <p>The Menu - not to eat but good to digest - How to improve hospital staff information literacy. Marie Källberg, Anneli Mindemo, Barbro Wiström, Natalia Berg, Maria Asberg (Sweden)</p> | <p>The role of the information professional in supporting the production and review of the technology appraisals at the National Institute for Health & Clinical Excellence (NICE). Caroline Miller, Daniel Turvey (UK)</p> <p>What can the CRD database interface do for you? Kathleen Wright (UK)</p> <p>The Central Library's contribution to Hospital based Health Technology Assessment. Anna Balduini, Giovanni Guido, Guizzetti, Paolo Lago, Moreno Curti (Italy)</p> | <p>Skills and knowledge required by the Twenty First Century health information professional. Karen Davies (USA)</p> <p>Educational needs and self-perceived skills of teaching librarians: a comparative Polish-Norwegian study. Barbara Niedzwiedzka, Irene Hunskar (Poland/Norway)</p> <p>Leading the Royal College of Nursing eHealth Programme. Jackie Cheeseborough, Angela Perrett (UK)</p> <p>Challenges in supporting BMJ Evidence Centre products in the 21st Century: an information specialist case study. Sam Martin (UK)</p> <p>Is there a role for medical librarians in the "brave new world" of systematic review development? Jarmila Potomkova, Pavel Geier, Janusz Feber (Czech Republic)</p> <p>The health librarians' multi-skills approach in in-site training and education: the experimental support activity carried out in a training course targeted to the advancement of diagnosis and research. Salvatorica Masala, Elisabetta Piras, Giovanna Mulas Pietro Ruiu, Laura Lanza, Guido Sanna, Patrizia Gradito, Cristina Ferri, Aldo Marongiu (Italy)</p> |
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16.00-16.15 Coffee Break

16.15-18.15 Parallel Sessions C

| <p>Theme: Health Librarians in the 21st Century II Chair: Didar Bayir Room: Auditorium</p> | <p>Theme: Library Spaces and Places Chair: Paula Saraiva Room: Blue</p> | <p>Theme: Preservation and Memory Chair: Manuel Montenegro Room: Yellow</p> |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Gaining and keeping a higher profile - Developing a new "corporate" Clinical Librarian role. Louise Hull (UK)</p> <p>Sailing in the research activity of Italian biomedical libraries: the Bibliosan analysis. Saba Motta, Franco Toni, Luisa Fruttini, Moreno Curti (Italy)</p> <p>Health Librarians in Second Life (SL): new roles and competencies. Hesham Azmi (Saudi Arabia)</p> | <p>New Library and Health Sciences Information Centre in Lithuania. Meile Kretaviciene (Lithuania)</p> <p>Following the paths of library users in redesigning library spaces. Derek Halling, Christine Foster, Esther Carrigan (USA)</p> <p>Reflections on space: UCD Health Sciences Library. Peter Hickey, Kathryn Smith (Ireland)</p> | <p>The OIE is digitising its archives and placing them online. Marie Teissier (France)</p> <p>Romanian and Universal Medicine in old collections. A view of the digital world in the central library of the "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy - Bucharest. Gheroghe Buluta, Crina Mihailescu, Octavia-Luciana Madge (Romania)</p> |



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| <p>Theme: Library Management Chair: Antónia Pereira Room: Auditorium</p> <p>To build a county-wide hospital-library. Helena Kettner Rudberg (Sweden)</p> <p>Comparing the effectiveness of alternative investigation methods for library environmental evaluation. Nancy Durieux, Françoise Pasleau (Belgium)</p> <p>The Andalusian public health system virtual library: four years on. L. Muñoz-Gonzalez, V. Juan-Quilis (Spain)</p> | <p>Library design. Karen M. Smith, John A. Flannery (UK)</p> | <p>Your digital library is my digital library: providing access to free digital collections online. André Rodrigues P. Silva (Portugal)</p> <p>Developing a preservation plan for Veterinary House Organs. C. Trenton Boyd (USA)</p> <p>Mass digitization of a monograph-collection. Friedhelm O. Rump (Germany)</p> |
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19.00-...

Welcome Reception at the Hotel Palácio do Estoril

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE

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| 08.00-09.00 | Registration Desk Open | Auditorium |
| 09.00-10.00 | <p>Plenary Session 2 - Chair: Pirjo Raijakiilo</p> <p>Plenary speaker 1 - Karen Buset - Use Web 2.0 to learn Web 2.0 - develop competences for the next generation library.</p> <p>Plenary speaker 2 - Liz Brewster - "Read this, it's good for you!": using qualitative methodologies to explore service user needs and strategic aims.</p> | |
| 10.00-11.00 | <p>Forum - Chair: Margarida Meira</p> <p>Theme: World Forum Cooperation: Health Information in Portuguese speaking countries Opening of the Exhibition Area and Poster Session</p> <p>WHO - Health Information and Libraries in Africa. Flatiel Vilanculo (Mozambique)</p> <p>ePORTUGUESe Project: Coordination. Regina Ungerer (WHO)</p> <p>ePORTUGUESe Project: Brazilian perspective. Eliane Pereira dos Santos (Brazil)</p> <p>ePORTUGUESe Project: Portuguese perspective. Maria do Céu Machado (Portugal)</p> | |
| 11.00-11.15 | Coffee Break | |
| 11.15-13.00 | Parallel Sessions D | |
| | <p>Theme: Emerging Technologies and Tools Chair: Guus Van den Brekel Room: Auditorium</p> | <p>Theme: Scholarly Publishing and Open Access Chair: Arne Jakobson Room: Blue</p> |
| <p>RSS feeds and Mashups as supporting tools for the scientific information retrieval in academic libraries. Friedhelm Rump, A. Kossovoi (Germany)</p> | <p>HAL: from 2001 A Space Odyssey to the French national open access platform. Guillemette Utard (France)</p> <p>Multidisciplinary Writing Club in an NHS Trust. Pip Divall, Louise Hull, Sarah Sutton (UK)</p> | |

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| <p>Searching library Website at the time of Web 2.0: who does what? How FAQs can play a central role in retrieving basic information. Cristina Mancini (Italy)</p> <p>Medical Information Library & Knowledge: MILK or discovery of scientific information on health through social labeling: Connotea and CiteUlike. Julia Alonso-Arevalo, Helena Martin-Rodero, Carlos Lopes, Maria Garcia-Puente, Angels Carles-Pomar (Spain)</p> <p>Health Sciences Library 2.0 at the Hospital Universitario La Paz. María Luisa Maquedano Martínez (Spain)</p> | <p>Mission possible: the role of university libraries in 21st century scholarly communication in Hungary. Gyongyi Karacsony (Hungary)</p> <p>Training in scientific writing and Open Access publishing in Europe and Latin American countries: common goals in different scenarios. Paola De Castro, Elisabetta Poltronieri, Daniela Marsili, Eloy Rodrigues, José Carvalho, Ricardo Saraiva, and the NECOBELAC Working Team (Italy)</p> <p>Supporting nurses towards publication: the librarian's role. Tatjana Petrinic (UK)</p> <p>Development of a Digital Repository Prototype applied to Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lisbon. Sílvia Lopes, Pedro Faria Lopes, Fernanda Campos (Portugal)</p> |
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| 13.00-14.00 | Lunch |
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| 15.00-... | Library Tour - Visit to the Rococo library, the highlight of the Mafra National Palace, an Italian baroque neoclassical palace-monastery. |
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FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE

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| 08.00-08.30 | Registration Desk Open | Auditorium |
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| 08.30-09.30 | Plenary Session 3 - Chair: Muriel Haire |
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| 09.30-10.30 | <p>Plenary speaker 1 - Blair Anton - An Embedded Informationist Service Model: expertise follows electronic resources wherever patrons are</p> <p>Plenary speaker 2 - Tamas Doszkocs - Integrating Semantic Search, Federated Search and Biomedical Knowledge Base Technologies for Improved Services by Medical Libraries</p> <p>DEBATE - Chair: Manuela Prates Theme: The Future of Libraries</p> <p>Participants Suzanne Bakker (The Netherlands) Bruce Madge (UK) José Borbinha (Portugal) - <i>We are now all librarians</i> Armando Brito de Sá (Portugal) - <i>The Knowledge Community</i> Andrew Booth (UK) - <i>Future of Libraries Black, Future of Librarians Bright</i></p> | Auditorium |
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| 10.30-10.45 | Coffee Break |
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| 10.45-13.15 | <p>Sponsor Session - Chair: Francisca Ribes-Cot</p> <p>Elsevier: Scopus by Eduardo Ramos Health Sciences E-books on ScienceDirect and Brain Navigator by Eduardo Ramos Proquest EBSCO Science Wolters Kluwer OVID Faculty of 1000: the experts' guide to the best in the biomedical literature by Georg Reimer</p> |
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| 10.45-13.15 | <p>Empowerment Session Chair: Noémia Canas</p> <p>Theme: Web 2.0: the empowerment of the Librarian (and the User) Lecturer: Guus Van den Brekel</p> |
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| 13.15-14.15 | Lunch | | | | |
| 14.15-14.45 | Plenary Session 4 - Chair: Helena Donato Plenary speaker - Sheila Corrall - Positioning the Health Librarian as a Blended Professional: a framework for development. | | | | |
| 14.45-16.45 | Parallel Sessions E | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> Theme: Bibliometrics Chair: Maurella Della Seta </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> Theme: Information Literacy II Chair: Jarmila Potomkova </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Health sciences research in Finland 20032005: a comparison between the special government transfer (EVO) points and levels of evidence. Helena Tähtinen, Päivi Rautava, Risto-Pekka Happonen (Finland)</p> <p>Use of World Health Organization publications in Russian medical and public health journals: a citation analysis. Tatyana V. Kaigorodova, Ekatherina I. Zimina, Elena V. Kirsanova, Alexey I. Ivanov (Russian Federation)</p> <p>Should era of the impact factor end in Hungary? Anna Berhidi (Hungary)</p> <p>Web services for bibliometrics. Isabel de Kaenel (Switzerland)</p> <p>Bibliometric diagnosis in public health research. Elzbieta Rys (Poland)</p> </td> <td> <p>Understanding the unique needs of immigrant populations: a new challenge also for biomedical libraries in Italy. Ivana Truccolo, David Wiljer, Anila Kardhashi, Michela Florio, Maurella Della Seta, Francesca Zanini, Daniela Capone, Paolo De Paoli (Italy)</p> <p>Deepening our understanding of information behaviour in health librarianship: information literacy skills in praxis. Ina Fourie (South Africa)</p> <p>Online library tutorials - opportunity to improve users' literacy. Bogumila Bruc, Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland)</p> <p>Supporting the health care professionals in evaluating the quality of health educational materials for patients as a new task for medical librarians in Poland. Ewa Dobrogowska-Schlebusch (Poland)</p> <p>Continuing Education/Professional Development for Information Literacy Teachers at the Helsinki University Library. Tiina Heino (Finland)</p> </td> </tr> </table> | Theme: Bibliometrics Chair: Maurella Della Seta | Theme: Information Literacy II Chair: Jarmila Potomkova | <p>Health sciences research in Finland 20032005: a comparison between the special government transfer (EVO) points and levels of evidence. Helena Tähtinen, Päivi Rautava, Risto-Pekka Happonen (Finland)</p> <p>Use of World Health Organization publications in Russian medical and public health journals: a citation analysis. Tatyana V. Kaigorodova, Ekatherina I. Zimina, Elena V. Kirsanova, Alexey I. Ivanov (Russian Federation)</p> <p>Should era of the impact factor end in Hungary? Anna Berhidi (Hungary)</p> <p>Web services for bibliometrics. Isabel de Kaenel (Switzerland)</p> <p>Bibliometric diagnosis in public health research. Elzbieta Rys (Poland)</p> | <p>Understanding the unique needs of immigrant populations: a new challenge also for biomedical libraries in Italy. Ivana Truccolo, David Wiljer, Anila Kardhashi, Michela Florio, Maurella Della Seta, Francesca Zanini, Daniela Capone, Paolo De Paoli (Italy)</p> <p>Deepening our understanding of information behaviour in health librarianship: information literacy skills in praxis. Ina Fourie (South Africa)</p> <p>Online library tutorials - opportunity to improve users' literacy. Bogumila Bruc, Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland)</p> <p>Supporting the health care professionals in evaluating the quality of health educational materials for patients as a new task for medical librarians in Poland. Ewa Dobrogowska-Schlebusch (Poland)</p> <p>Continuing Education/Professional Development for Information Literacy Teachers at the Helsinki University Library. Tiina Heino (Finland)</p> |
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| 16.45-17.00 | Coffee Break | | | | |
| 17.00-18.00 | General Assembly + EAHIL Council Report | | | | |
| 18.00-19.00 | Awards & Closing Ceremony - Suzanne Bakker | | | | |
| 20.00-... | Gala Dinner | | | | |

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE
Post-Conference Optional Tours

Platinum sponsor



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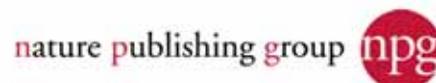
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[Collected January - March 2010]



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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>)

Abstracts only

1. Jena P, Rautaray B. **Participative management in medical college libraries of Orissa: a comparative study**

Library Review [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 22];59(3):213-25

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to examine the prevailing managerial situation in medical college libraries in Orissa, India related to participative management. Design/methodology/approach – The paper is based on survey research with structured questionnaire. Findings – Allopathic college library professionals in the survey were more participative than their counterparts in other medical areas, although across the board, professionals seemed motivated for their organizations to succeed and were keen to be involved in the management processes in achieving that. Research limitations/implications – The research is limited to one state of the country of India, but may be of interest to researchers in other countries investigating similar issues around participative management. Originality/value – The paper provides a snapshot of a specific regional approach to organizational characteristics.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00242531011031197>

2. Bar-Ilan J. **Rankings of information and library science journals by JIF and by h-type indices**

Journal of Informetrics [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 10];4(2):141-7

In this paper we compute journal rankings in the Information and Library Science JCR category according to the JIF and according to several h-type indices. Even though the correlations between all the ranked lists are very high, there are considerable individual differences between the rankings as can be seen by visual inspection, showing that the correlation measure is not sensitive enough. Thus we also compute other measures, Spearman's footrule and the M-measure that are more sensitive to the differences between the rankings in the sense that the range of values is larger than the range of correlation values when comparing the JIF ranking to the rankings induced by the h-type indices.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2009.11.006> [Science Direct]

3. Strotmann A, Zhao D. **Combining commercial citation indexes and open-access bibliographic databases to delimit highly interdisciplinary research fields for citation analysis**

Journal of Informetrics [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 10];4(2):194-200

Field delimitation for citation analysis, the process of collecting a set of bibliographic records with cited-reference information of research articles that represent a research field, is the first step in any citation analysis study of a research field. Due to a number of limitations, the commercial citation indexes have long made it difficult to obtain a comprehensive dataset in this step. This paper discusses some of the limitations imposed by these databases, and reports on a method to overcome some of these limitations that was used with great success to delimit an emerging and highly interdisciplinary biomedical research field, stem cell research. The resulting field delimitation and the citation network it induces are both excellent. This multi-database method relies on using PubMed for the actual field delimitation, and on mapping between Scopus and PubMed records for obtaining comprehensive information about cited-references contained in the resulting literature. This method provides high-quality field delimitations for citation studies that can be used as benchmarks for studies of the impact of data collection biases on citation metrics, and may help improve confidence in results of scientometric studies for an increased impact of scientometrics on research policy.
Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2009.12.001> [Science Direct]

4. Blessinger k, Hrycaj P. **Highly cited articles in library and information science: An analysis of content and authorship trends**

Library & Information Science Research [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 9];32(2):156-162

Thirty-two highly cited articles that were influential to scholarly communication in library and information science (LIS) in the latter part of the twentieth century are identified and examined. Journal distributions, major subject themes, and authorship characteristics of these articles are discussed and compared to the majority of scholarly articles published in LIS during the same time period

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lisr.2009.12.007> [Science Direct]

5. Lariviere V, Gingras Y. **On the prevalence and scientific impact of duplicate publications in different scientific fields (1980-2007)**

Journal of Documentation [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 9];66(2):179-190

Purpose – The issue of duplicate publications has received a lot of attention in the medical literature, but much less in the information science community. This paper aims to analyze the prevalence and scientific impact of duplicate publications across all fields of research between 1980 and 2007. Design/methodology/approach – The approach is a bibliometric analysis of duplicate papers based on their metadata. Duplicate papers are defined as papers published in two different journals having: the exact same title; the same first author; and the same number of cited references. Findings – In all fields combined, the prevalence of duplicates is one out of 2,000 papers, but is higher in the natural and medical sciences than in the social sciences and humanities. A very high proportion (>85 percent) of these papers are published the same year or one year apart, which suggest that most duplicate papers were submitted simultaneously. Furthermore, duplicate papers are generally published in journals with impact factors below the average of their field and obtain lower citations. Originality/value – The paper provides clear evidence that the prevalence of duplicate papers is low and, more importantly, that the scientific impact of such papers is below average.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00220411011023607>

6. Palsdottir A. **The connection between purposive information seeking and information encountering: A study of Icelanders' health and lifestyle information seeking**

Journal of Documentation [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 9];66(2):224-44

Purpose – This paper aims to explore health and lifestyle information seeking behaviour by examining the connection between purposive information seeking and information encountering. Design/methodology/approach – Data on purposive seeking and information encountering, gathered from postal surveys in 2002 and 2007, were compared. Random samples of 1,000 Icelanders, aged 18 to 80 were used. The response rate was 51 per cent in 2002 and 47 per cent in 2007. Based on the purposive seeking in 22 sources, k-means cluster analysis was used to draw four clusters of participants: passive, moderately

passive, moderately active and active. Findings – The results from 2007 and 2002 revealed the same kind of information seeking. The findings indicate that information encountering is an integral feature of information seeking behaviour. Information is encountered more often than sought on purpose by all clusters. Clusters that were active in purposive information seeking were also active in information encountering and those who were passive in either of the two styles of information seeking were also passive in the other. Research limitations/implications – The response rates are considered satisfactory in postal surveys. Nevertheless, when missing data in the cluster analysis are also considered it raises a question about the validity of the findings. The findings of the studies, however, are strengthened by the fact that respondents reflect the population fairly well. Practical implications – Improved knowledge of information seeking and how different groups within society can be reached more effectively is important for health promotion and public health practice. Originality/value – The paper uses quantitative methods to examine the connection between purposive information seeking and information encountering.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00220411011023634>

7. Murdock D. **Relevance of electronic resource management systems to hiring practices for electronic resources personnel**

Library Collections, Acquisitions, and Technical Services [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 9];34(1):25-42
Requirements for electronic resource positions in libraries advertised between the years 2000 and 2008 are reviewed and analyzed according to how they relate to developments in electronic resource management tools and standards taking place during the associated time periods. The research reveals that the job requirements for electronic resource personnel have not changed significantly over these years, despite overwhelming changes in quantity of material and quality of system resources and despite the recommendations of the Digital Library Federation's Electronic Resource Management Initiative documentation, which is used as a focal point for this study.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lcats.2009.11.001> [Science Direct]

8. Speare M. **Environmental microbiology: a database coverage study**

Science & Technology Libraries [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];29(1&2):1-15
The purpose of this study was to compare database coverage in the area of environmental microbiology. Journal titles important in the subject were identified and checked for coverage in relevant databases. A random sample of journal citations from Environmental Microbiology, a key journal in the area, was checked for coverage in eight databases. Web of Science found the highest number of references in the sample, whereas Scopus found the second highest number of references. Subject-specific databases covered a large portion of the references in the sample but were not as comprehensive as the interdisciplinary databases

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919643347>

9. Bandyopadhyay A. **Examining biological abstracts on two platforms: what do end users need to know?**

Science & Technology Libraries [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];29(1&2):34-52
The information retrieval systems of Biological Abstracts on SilverPlatter and EBSCOhost were evaluated to determine the levels of sophistication and search expertise required by end users to locate information efficiently. Novice, expert, and natural language queries were used and the search results were compared and analyzed to determine what factors end users need to consider for comprehensive information retrieval while searching Biological Abstracts. It was evident from the search results that effective information retrieval using Biological Abstracts on two vendors' platforms largely depended on users' search skills, their knowledge of the information retrieval systems and the search mechanisms they support. The article is an indicator of the criteria that should be taken into account by the librarians and other information professionals in evaluating databases to make the best choices for their institutions and users. It also confirms the need to train the end users who search databases and other digital resources remotely and without any intermediaries.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919641977>

10. Stankus T, Spiegel SE. **Wikipedia, Scholarpedia, and references to books in the brain and behavioral sciences: a comparison of cited sources and recommended readings in matching free online encyclopedia entries**

Science & Technology Libraries [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];29(1&2):144-64

We provide a comparative analysis of the references to books in two free online encyclopedias that have very different philosophies about authorship and editorial oversight that may affect the nature and academic respectability of the books they list. These encyclopedias are the loosely edited, non-refereed Wikipedia, where anonymous authors, whose credentials are uncertain, compile the reference list and where many equally anonymous readers can later alter the reference lists, and its peer-reviewed companion Scholarpedia, which features signed articles by invited experts who control its reference lists. We compared 47 entries dealing with the brain or behavioral sciences that had exactly matching titles. We report relative number of book references overall, the age of these references, and those titles that were multiply cited, either through citations in both online encyclopedias or multiple entries in either one of them. We compare the percentages of book references allotted to matching subject categories. We note the distributions of references according to book publishers and compare propensities for citing high-level research volumes versus introductory textbooks and popularizations...

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919642159>

11. Creaser C. **Open access to research outputs - institutional policies and researchers' views: results from two complementary surveys**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];16(1):4-25

This paper presents the results of two complementary surveys undertaken in 2008 as part of a wider project investigating the effects and impact of open access to research outputs in the UK. The institutional view, from a survey of academic librarians, is compared to researchers' perceptions and practices. Researchers were largely unaware of their institutions' policies with regard to open access, or whether they had an institutional repository. Reasons for making research outputs available on open access, or not doing so, were sought, and the role of open access material as a research resource investigated. The surveys found that many researchers maintained a suspicion of open access publications, both as authors and as users of scholarly material, together with a degree of ignorance about open access and the role of institutional repositories. This suggests that a degree of culture change may be needed, as institutions develop repositories with a view to future research assessment requirements, and more funders adopt open access mandates for the outputs from research which they fund.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919646948>

12. Pacheco J *et al.* **Librarians use of Web 2.0 in UK medical schools: outcomes of a national survey**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];16(1):75-86

Using the results of an Email survey, this paper reviews the use of Web 2.0 technologies by librarians working in UK Medical Schools. Web 2.0 has been hailed as an innovation for facilitation of two way communication on the net, and it is, therefore, timely to measure how effectively librarians are capturing this opportunity for increased student engagement. The social nature of Web 2.0 can be particularly appropriate for undergraduate medical students who fit their studies around the unsocial hours and geographical isolation of clinical placements. This paper will investigate library use of blogs, Facebook, and Twitter. Consideration will also be given as to whether they facilitate a more collaborative library service or if they leave undergraduate medical students swamped with yet more information to manage.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919647155>

13. Robertson A. **Using the university's VLE to provide information support for midwifery students at the University of Bedfordshire**

New Review of Academic Librarianship [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 Mars 5];16(1):87-101

This article describes the use of the University of Bedfordshire's Virtual Learning Environment to develop a one-stop-shop for information resources and help in developing information skills for Midwifery students. The

resource was developed because information skills sessions were not routinely organized for midwifery students at every level; and, because the students have little time to spend finding information for their assignments, between juggling hospital shifts, family life, and university classes. They are often also “non-traditional” students, and unfamiliar with technology and electronic sources of information. In terms of time spent on campus and physical access to learning resources, these students are almost distance learners. The librarian, while continuing to pursue the possibility of regular information skills classes, decided to develop a resource that would give the students easy access to collections of, for example, online resources grouped by subject; current awareness services; practical worksheets and online resources to help students develop their information skills; links to key government publications; and so on. Feedback from students has been uniformly positive, and other groups have asked to be given access to the resource. It continues to be developed and updated, and statistics on usage are gathered at regular intervals.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919646899>

14. Lee CS et al. An analysis of knowledge management mechanisms in healthcare portals

Journal of Librarianship and Information Science [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 February 23];42(1):20-44

Healthcare portals are becoming increasingly popular with Internet users since they play an important role in supporting interaction between individuals and healthcare organizations with a Web presence. Additionally, many of these organizations make use of knowledge management mechanisms on their healthcare portals to manage the abundance of health-related information, and exchange and share information with their users. Hence, the objective of this study is to evaluate the extent to which knowledge management mechanisms can be supported by healthcare portals. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of knowledge management mechanisms used by 60 healthcare portals to access, create and transfer knowledge. We selected healthcare portals from two geographical regions (i.e. North America and Asia) and three healthcare portal provider categories (i.e. hospital, government, non-government). We found that healthcare portals from different geographical regions and portal provider categories differed significantly on how they used their portals to access, create and transfer knowledge. The results of this study can be used by healthcare portal providers to enhance their knowledge management practices and improve their customer service relationships.

Available from: <http://lis.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/42/1/20?etoc>

15. Song L. The road to CONSER—taken by the health sciences library system, University of Pittsburgh

Cataloging & Classification Quarterly [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 February 19];48(2&3):143-52

The Health Sciences Library System (HSLs) at the University of Pittsburgh decided to become a member of Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) in 2003. This came at a time when the library was acquiring an increasing number of electronic journal titles, and recent changes in serials cataloging practices resulted in a need for more bibliographic records conforming to current standards. This article explains the factors involved in the library's decision to join CONSER and then describes the process undertaken by HSLs to become an independent CONSER member, including initial decision-making, record review, and finally reflections on the overall experience.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a919331016>

16. Xia J. A longitudinal study of scholars' attitudes and behaviors toward open-access journal publishing

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 February 16];61(3):615-24

This research applies statistical time series analysis to examine the changing pattern of scholars' attitudes toward open-access (OA) journal publishing from the early 1990s. By synthesizing survey results in existing studies, this research focuses on representative aspects of the attitudes and behaviors recorded through the years. It finds that although an increase in the publishing and awareness rates of scholars with regard to OA journals has been observed, scholars have been consistently concerned with the low prestige of such journals and their lack of peer review, which is not the case in practice. It is hoped that the findings will provide useful information for the improvement of OA advocacy.

Available from: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/123236736/abstract>

17. Hughes B *et al.* **Doctors' online information needs, cognitive search strategies, and judgments of information quality and cognitive authority: how predictive judgments introduce bias into cognitive search models**

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 February 16];61(3):433-52

Literature examining information judgments and Internet search behaviors notes a number of major research gaps, including how users actually make these judgments outside of experiments or researcher-defined tasks, and how search behavior is impacted by a user's judgment of online information. Using the medical setting, where doctors face real consequences in applying the information found, we examine how information judgments employed by doctors to mitigate risk impact their cognitive search. Diaries encompassing 444 real clinical information search incidents, combined with semistructured interviews across 35 doctors, were analyzed via thematic analysis. Results show that doctors, though aware of the need for information quality and cognitive authority, rarely make evaluative judgments. This is explained by navigational bias in information searches and via predictive judgments that favor known sites where doctors perceive levels of information quality and cognitive authority. Doctors' mental models of the Internet sites and Web experience relevant to the task type enable these predictive judgments. These results suggest a model connecting online cognitive search and information judgment literatures. Moreover, this implies a need to understand cognitive search through longitudinal- or learning-based views for repeated search tasks, and adaptations to medical practitioner training and tools for online search.

Available from: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/123190006/abstract>

18. Zandian F *et al.* **An evaluation of alert services: quantity versus quality**

Program: electronic library and information systems [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 February 8];44(1):5-12

Purpose – Online information vendors currently offer a variety of additional services; among these are alert services which present requested information on recent publications to registered users. This paper aims to investigate a variety of alert services provided by four online information vendors. Design/methodology/approach – A comparison of the alert services of major online information providers (Ebsco, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and Scopus) used by the Central Library of Tarbiat Modares University in Iran was undertaken. These alert services were evaluated using a check-list and their structure and service were compared with regard to the quantity and quality of received alerts. The subject area of library and information science was used for the study. Findings – No relative significance was found between the total alerts' relevance and the size of the databases of journal articles. ProQuest was found to have a more reliable alert system and it provided more relevant alert results than the other services. Users should recognise that additional services, such as alert services, are a useful help to their information-seeking behaviour. Library managers should regard alert services as an effective tool for current awareness purposes. However, careful attention should be given to the differences and structures of the services offered. Alert quantity does not necessarily mean good performance. Originality/value – University libraries and information centres pay a lot of money annually to online information providers. Alert systems could reduce the time users spend seeking for information by providing quick access to new information. Therefore, performing a study to investigate the functionality of the alert systems seems appropriate.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00330331011019645>

19. Arora P. **Digital Gods: the making of a medical fact for rural diagnostic software**

The Information Society [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 13];26(1):70-9

The chronic shortage of doctors in rural India seriously impacts the quality of health care available to villagers. In recent years, there has been considerable excitement in digital diagnostics as a possible answer to this situation by allowing non-doctors to diagnose and treat patients. In this article, the author focuses on one such diagnostic tool that has gained serious traction among transnational health foundations and state governments alike. The focus is on the customization and localization of this software through a pilot study in central Himalayas. A baseline survey and extensive interviews are conducted for categorization and

population of health data content. This entailed analyzing the segmentation and transfer of health information on disease history and symptoms from the patient to the software as well as situating this study in the larger understanding of the healthcare system in this community. In doing so, the author argues that much of such health information is difficult to categorize and sufficiently vague to not provide for a confident diagnosis. Further, the data population of the treatment segment is deeply political and sociocultural. This article thereby problematizes the innate assumption underlying the design of such software, that it is possible to diagnose and treat patients based on pure information.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a918685962>

20. Younger P. **Beyond Wikipedia: how good a reference source are medical wikis?**

Reference Reviews [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 13];24(1):7-9

Purpose *The purpose of this paper is to examine the case for using subject (medical) wikis as a reference tool. Design/methodology/approach. The paper summarises content of ganfyd and WikiMD, comparing their ethos and approach to information. It describes some other medical and health wikis in brief. Findings* *As their audience is somewhat more specialised, medical wikis, currently in their infancy, cover topics in more depth than Wikipedia but coverage remains patchy. They may be of particular use for those without access to expensive resources such as UpToDate requiring a short literature review or overview of a topic. Wikis at present are best used as a signpost to other resources with tighter editorial control. Research limitations/implications* *The assessment of the subject wikis is brief and the analysis of wikis as a reference tool is largely drawn from general literature, not medical. Practical implications* *This assessment provides exposure of subject wikis as a potential reference tool. Originality/value* *The paper highlights the existence of subject wikis as a potential more in-depth tool than Wikipedia.*

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/09504121011019899>

21. Gavvani VZ. **The perception and practice of evidence based library and information practice among Iranian medical librarians**

Evidence Based Library and Information Practice [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2010 January 14];4(4)

Objective *Evidence based library and information services help to link best evidence with decision making in library practice. Current library and information science practice operates in both a knowledge and evidence-based environment. Health service librarians provide information services in an evidence based health care context to improve patient care. But the evidence based practice movement has influenced many fields of human knowledge, including librarianship. Therefore, this study seeks to answer the following questions: 1) What are the perceptions of Iranian medical librarians regarding the use of an evidence based approach in their decision making processes? 2) Do Iranian medical librarians apply an evidence based approach in their professional work? 3) How do Iranian medical librarians practice an evidence based approach? 4) What are the barriers and limitations for Iranian medical librarians who engage in evidence based library and information practice (EBLIP) Methods* *This study utilized a survey to discover medical librarians' attitudes and perceptions towards the use of an evidence based approach to library practice in Iran. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire to identify medical librarians' attitudes toward EBLIP. Results* *The findings of the study indicate that Iranian medical librarians are aware of EBLIP and that they utilize an evidence based approach towards their LIS work. They practice the five steps of an evidence based answering cycle in formulating, locating, assessing, applying, and redefining questions. However, they have less knowledge about levels of evidence, research methodologies, and critical appraisal. Conclusions* *Medical librarians in Iran are familiar with the concept of an evidence based approach. More training is needed in some elements of evidence based practice to improve their approach to evidence based library and information practice.*

Available from: <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/6544>

22. Colinmaire H. **Science and technology at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France: a new policy, a new electronic library and a new access to information**

Interlending & Document Supply [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 14];38(1)

Purpose - To describe developments in electronic reproduction and delivery at the Bibliothèque nationale de France and in particular in STM subjects Design/methodology/approach – Descriptive Findings - That radical changes are taking place at the BnF, especially in widening access and in document supply Originality/value - One of the very few articles in English to describe the strategic developments at the BnF to service its customers, both onsite and remote.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/02641611011025325>

23. Kimball R. **Comparative usage of science e-book and print collections at Texas A&M University Libraries** Collection Management [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 13];35(1):15-28

This study compares usage figures between equivalent e-books and print books owned by the Texas A&M University Libraries in the physical sciences and technology. For NetLibrary, the top 10 science e-books were used over six times more than the print books, and the top 10 chemistry e-books were used over three times more than their print counterparts. For ebrary, the top 17 science e-books were used at least 17 times more than the same print books. In Safari, the top 10 computer science e-books were used 207 times more than their print counterparts. Usage statistics such as these can help librarians make informed e-book purchase decisions, especially in times of retrenchment.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a918156454~db=all~jumptype=rss>

24. Pomerantz S. **The availability of e-books: examples of nursing and business**

Collection Building [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 13];29(1):11-4

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to determine whether aggregator packages might be appropriate to replace or supplement print collections in business and nursing, it aims to identify e-book equivalents for print books acquired for an academic library's collections. Design/methodology/approach – This paper provides a list of the library's acquisitions in two disciplines checked against e-book aggregators' holdings. The comparison is analyzed and discussed. Findings – The results confirm findings of a previous study showing that less than one-third of print books acquired for this library's nursing and business collections have e-book equivalents available from aggregators, so the aggregators' holdings do not strongly match the library's collecting profile. Research limitations/implications – The present study applies previous research to a different type of collection, and tests previous conclusions. Originality/value – This paper contributes to assessment of the value of e-book collections for academic libraries.

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/01604951011015240>

25. Farzandipour M *et al.* **Effective factors on accuracy of principal diagnosis coding based on International Classification of Diseases, the 10th revision (ICD-10)**

International Journal of Information Management [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 13];30(1):78-84

Quality of diagnostic data depends on accurate coding. The purpose of this study was to assess the accuracy of principal diagnosis coding and its effective factors. To achieve this aim, three hundred and seventy medical records were randomly selected and recoded blindly (as gold standard). The effects of possible factors on accuracy of coding which was gathered through observation method were analyzed by Chi-square (χ^2), Fisher exact test, odds ratio (OR), and confidence interval 95% for OR. There were 84 (22.7%) errors in principal diagnosis codes, 28 errors (33.3%) of which were major ones. Less experienced coders showed fewer errors ($p < 0.0001$); however, these errors were mainly major ($p < 0.0001$). Diagnosis coding in the general hospital was significantly more accurate, but most errors in the general hospital were major ($p < 0.0001$). Lack of memory-based coding ($p < 0.0001$) and not using abbreviation ($p = 0.001$) reduced errors. Further, reviewing the record thoroughly increased coding accuracy and reduced major errors insignificantly. More thorough

documentation about topography ($p = 0.204$), subtype ($p = 0.708$) and etiology ($p < 0.0001$) of diseases decreased the coding accuracy. Most errors in readable records were minor. In conclusion, not using abbreviation, records' readability, paying more attention to the available information and no memory-based coding can improve the quality of diagnosis classification.

Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2009.07.002>

26. Chapman K. **Methods of demonstrating article and journal impact**

Journal of Business & Finance Librarianship [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 4];15(1):2-13

Faculty members preparing their dossiers typically need to demonstrate the impact of that portion of their research that has appeared in the journal literature. This article describes several methods of demonstrating article and journal impact. An article's impact can be shown by counting the number of citations it has received and by comparing that total to the number of citations received by other articles in the same volume. Journal impact can be demonstrated using the journal impact factor computed by ISI Thomson Research or the journal's acceptance rate. Journal prestige can also be demonstrated with the use of published lists from various sources, including research studies in the literature. A sample article is used as a case study to illustrate each method.

Available from: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a918090481>

27. Vlachaki A, Urquhart C. **Use of open access journals in biomedicine in Greece**

Library Management [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2010 January 4];31(1/2):19-26

Purpose *The purpose of this research project is to explore the impact of open access initiatives on biomedical research scientific publishing and scholarly communication in Greece.* **Design/methodology/approach** *The paper presents the preliminary findings from a longitudinal study that uses bibliometrics, questionnaire surveys and interviews to examine knowledge, awareness and attitudes towards open access.* **Findings** *Open access models vary considerably. The bibliometric research indicates that Greek biomedical publication is increasing, but that coverage of Greek medical journals in databases such as MEDLINE is decreasing. The picture is mixed with some evidence of open access journals (published in English) from Greek publishing bases. Awareness of open access among Greek biomedical scientists in date was comparatively low (58 per cent aware, $n=70$).* **Research limitations/implications** *Several Greek medical journals are published in English, and it is difficult to track the authorship for Greek researchers publishing in English language journals published elsewhere. Findings are preliminary as this is a longitudinal survey.* **Social implications** *Open access initiatives may privilege researchers from the English speaking world – or those in low income countries. Researchers from countries not in those categories may face unrecognised disadvantages in making their research visible.* **Originality/value** *This is the only study of Greek biomedical publishing, and comparisons are being made with similar studies of Spanish biomedical publishing.*

Available from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/01435121011013368>

The Iphonization of social networking



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The iPhone is the most important computer I have ever had – second only to my first office computer in 1993. Back then on a Friday afternoon in the beginning of the World Wide Web, I installed the program Nupop on my PC. Nupop opened an universe absolutely new to me, the universe of discussion groups by E-Mail and Usenet. I found myself quickly immersed into hundred thousands of newsgroups and mailing lists and enthusiastically subscribed to some twenty of them. After a quiet weekend, I unsuspectingly opened my mail box... and suddenly my smile froze: “Clink, clonk, clink, you have 713 messages!” It took me a day to wade through them (I read all of them) but, for the first time, I had the feeling of being connected with the whole world – or at least the whole library world.

Whereas the desktop computer connected me with the world, the iPhone connected the world with me. Let me explain this strange statement. Today, the Web 2.0 comes with sophisticated tools and great omnipresence, but – in a nutshell – this added nothing to this 93’ feeling, at least not for me. That changed completely when I bought an iPhone one and a half years ago. Looking up information or doing networking on my iPhone gave me a second “aha-experience”. Now everything was nearby (in the pocket), and it was available wherever I was and whenever I wanted! No idea had to be put off to a later date; no question remained unanswered; there was no undiscovered curiosity and no longing unquenched. (By the way: that is exactly what the new generation of library users expects from us).

iPhone Applications (Apps)

I don’t know if you are familiar with the iPhone and its applications? iPhone Apps turn the iPhone into a sound studio, into a glass of beer, into a game, into a car navigation. There are 120,000 Apps in the iTunes shop, which have been altogether installed more than 1 billion times in the last two years. A study reported that most people use their Apps only once, but I don’t believe that. I have installed some 60 Apps and use them regularly and frequently (some are only nice gimmicks for posing). Equipped with Internet, Apps, and GPS, the iPhone is a perfect substitute for my laptop. You can take the whole world of information with you, and the whole social network too (1). Which Apps are especially useful and noteworthy?

News

My favourite iPhone App is NewsRack (2). NewsRack is a sophisticated RSS-Feed Reader and serves as my information centre (as every information is RSS-able today). It shows all the news feeds from my beloved blogs, newspapers, TV stations, announcements of our clinic, and so on (Figs. 1 and 2). It can be synchronized with your Google Reader subscriptions and – most important – it permits the forwarding of interesting news items to Web 2.0 services such as Twitter and Delicious. You may know that in an interactive environment, reading is not enough; you

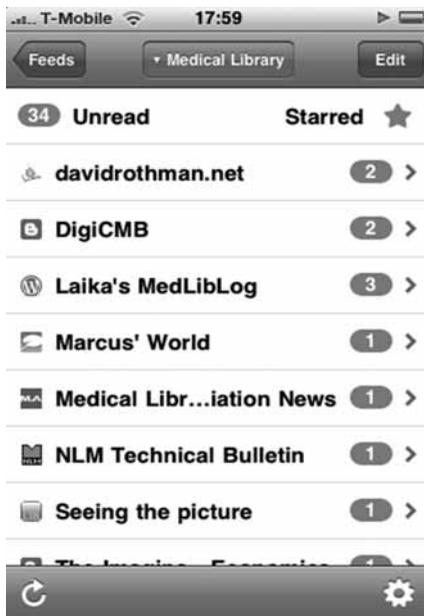


Fig. 1. Feed listing of Newsrack.



Fig. 2. Feed item of Newsrack.

have to be able to share the information as well – comparable with the snap of one’s fingers. The second great advantage of the iPhone / RSS couple: I can read the news wherever I want and whenever I have the time to – usually not on the job. NewsRack is a bargain at 3.99 Euro.

There are numerous RSS reader Apps for the iPhone, many for free. You may like to test some of them as well.

Twitter

Although you can read Twitter messages by NewsRack too, I strongly recommend installing one of the many Twitter Apps to get the full advantage of the Twitter interactivity of retweeting, replying, and direct messaging. Twittelator Pro (3) is one of the most powerful ones and it offers a lot of fun playing with its many features (Figs 3 and 4). I have



Fig. 3. Tweet listing of Twittelator.



Fig. 4. Tweet options of Twittelator.

had some good experiences too with TweetDeck (there is also a free desktop version) and Echofon (formerly Twitterfon), but Twittelator is my one and only (but with Apps, you are always spoilt for choice). On Twitter I follow 99 people (4), which is way too much, because some of them post hundreds of tweets a week. So I found myself quickly overwhelmed by over 400 tweets a day – in addition to the 100 news items on NewsRack. (One of the next issues will answer the question if you can omit Twitter or RSS.) Twittelator allows easy retweeting, replying, direct messaging, following, unfollowing, searching, and whatever - 3.99 Euro.

Skype

Skype is yet another powerful social networking tool; it allows you to keep contact, chat, and phone all around the world for free or little money. In addition, my library is using Skype for communicating with our users - free.

Blogs

iBlogger allows editing and writing of blog entries on the road (Fig 5). Embedding of pictures is easy and straight forward. If you want to add a picture to your post, just make it with the built-in iPhone camera - 7.99 Euro. There is also a free WordPress App for editing Wordpress blogs, but unfortunately it has problems connecting to blogs not hosted at wordpress.com.



Fig. 5. Edit window of iBlogger.



Fig. 6. Library page on Facebook.

stuff such as browsing photos/bookmarks, uploading photos/ bookmarks from the iPhone, and of course sharing photos/bookmarks. More Apps for managing bookmarks are annotated at the German iPhone Blog (6). One feature especially mentionable: due to geotagging, some Apps (7) are even capable of showing you photos made at your very location (Fig. 8). In one of the next issues, location based services will be covered in depth – these are one of the major advantages of smartphones.

Social network portals

In the meantime, every social network community or shop has an iPhone application – it's like a scourge. Facebook (Figs 6 and 7), StudiVZ (the German Facebook), MySpace, eBay, Amazon, each and every network offers its dedicated client. There are also some social networks built specifically for the iPhone such as iRovr and iPHONEcolony, but I have not used them and I do not think they could compete with the above mentioned “standard” networks. A more detailed (but now a little out of date) comparison of 13 iPhone Apps for communities was done by Adam Hirsch in the blog *Mashable* (5).

Flickr and Delicious

Of course, these two dinosaurs of the Web 2.0 do also have their respective iPhone Apps. At the iTunes store you can find at least a two dozen Apps for both the photo sharing site Flickr and the bookmark sharing site Delicious. Free as well as paid Apps let you do almost anything, whatever you can imagine, including basic

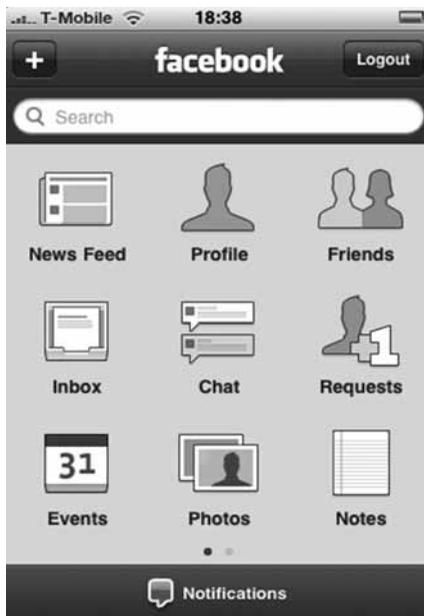


Fig. 7. Facebook options.



Fig. 8. Nearby pictures via Mobile Flickr.

Networking on-the-go

A German blogger summarizes Iphonization into a nut shell (8): “meanwhile, the iPhone is quite well integrated into my daily routine. Thanks to some good Apps much has shifted to the iPhone and I now use it in public transport in the previously unproductive minutes. Besides Twitter, I do not use hardly any social networks regularly on the desktop any more. The result: in the office there is more time for real work and the flow. In fact, the iPhone has not discouraged me from work, but quite definitely reduces distractions.” But beware: you do not have to run to the next Apple shop buying iPhones! Almost every major phone manufacturer offers devices with similar if not identical applications. Look for Google Nexus, LG eXpo, Nokia N900, Sony Ericsson Xperia, or Blackberry Storm, to name just a few.

After 13 issues dedicated to Web 2.0 only, I would like to widen the coverage of this column to include other interesting things such as the mobile library, electronic media, future of reading, etc. I’m still looking for a suitable name for this new column; if you feel inspired, please email me your suggestions.

References

1. You may find all iPhone Apps for social networking at <http://www.apple.com/webapps/socialnetworking/>
2. <http://www.omz-software.de/newsstand/>
3. <http://www.stone.com/Twittelator/>
4. <http://twitter.com/obsto>
5. Adam Hirsch: iPhone 2.0 Apps: The social networking App comparison [URL: <http://mashable.com/2008/07/17/iphone-social-networking-app-comparison/> visited 12.3.2010]
6. <http://www.iphoneblog.de/2009/03/10/ubersicht-delicious-iphone-programme/>
7. Flickit Pro: <http://www.greenvolcanosoftware.com/flickitpro.html>, Mobile Flickr <http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/mobile-flickr/id337423904?mt=8>
8. Florian Fiegel: iPhone, social networks und der flow. [URL: <http://florian-fiegel.net/iphone-social-networks-flow> visited 12.3.2010]

Letter from the President



Suzanne Bakker

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Dear EAHIL members,

Climate change..., going green: new goals with different focus for many areas in society. This might be a paradigm shift: no longer just efficiency and too easily obtained figures for cost/benefit calculations.

These past weeks I have been rather busy in organizing interviews with staff members of my institute regarding information behaviour, habits and needs. Busy clinicians are hard to claim for an interview due to heavy time constraints. Some departments are understaffed; others have tight schedules for the operating theater, multidisciplinary clinical meetings, outpatient clinic, ward rounds etc. These interviews show the broad range of different tasks which staff are expected to perform in a highly specialized research oriented hospital. The preliminary results confirm my observations over time that the library is serving minorities: none of the sources and services of the library are equally important to a majority of users. The uniqueness of individuals is reflected in their information habits: the resulting pattern is influenced by many factors: tradition, training, context, personality characteristics, tasks and duties, responsibility and available technology. I am not sure yet how to convince management that so many different aspects should be taken into account and that the long tail of less often used services is still a vital contribution and support to the core activities of our institute. Anyway: by meeting staff, by communicating how to deal with information, many more opportunities come to mind regarding the future of medical libraries. Tailored information services; is that the answer?

Federica Napolitani has raised the subject of libraries going green: so here are some suggestions:

1. do not waste (energy, materials, ink, paper, time);
2. pay attention (to needs, relations, emotions, details);
3. recycle (cite, link, conserve, retrieve, download, upload, convert);
4. provide a stable and reliable infrastructure;
5. ease and comfort your users, especially clinical staff;
6. be a partner in large and small projects, be it a clinical question or a systematic review and meta-analysis.

The green librarian should consider the environment, organization and people, characterized by sustainability, confidentiality and reliability.

Lastly it is the time for EAHIL Board elections. I am happy to announce that the EAHIL Nomination Committee has found us very good candidates for the vacancies in the Board. Please take a minute to cast your vote; it is your democratic right as a member. Support the candidates, who are willing to serve the Association - they deserve it!

Looking forward to meeting many of you in Lisbon!

Elections for the EAHIL President (2011-2012) and Executive Board Members (2011-2014)

The election for the EAHIL President (2011-2012) and Executive Board Members (2011-2014) will be open from the 10th of May until the 10th of June 2010. Instructions for voting were published in the February issue of the *Journal of EAHIL* and can be found on the EAHIL website: www.eahil.net. Please remember to vote!

Candidate for President (2011-2012)



Peter Morgan

Medical Library
Cambridge University Library
Cambridge, UK
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Professional Career

I am Head of Medical & Science Libraries, based in the Medical Library, at Cambridge University Library, where I have worked for most of my career. In addition to my medical library responsibilities I directed the project that established the University's institutional repository, and I maintain an active role in promoting Open Access and repository policies.

Throughout my career I have been heavily involved in professional library organisations. In the UK I was the inaugural chairman of the University Medical School Librarians, and have held office in other national organizations. Current activities include membership of the Research Information Network's Consultative Group for Librarianship & Information Science, and of the SHERPA Management Group. I have been a regular speaker at conferences around the world, have worked for the British Council in Pakistan and Kuwait, and am on the Editorial Board of the *New Review of Academic Librarianship*. I have a long-standing loyalty to EAHIL, having attended its first conference in Brussels (1986) and most of its subsequent conferences and workshops, served on the EAHIL Council 2005-6 and on the International Programme Committee (Cologne, 2002), and I have contributed articles to *JEAHIL*.

EAHIL's role

We are all well aware that our profession faces a period of radical change as it redefines its role in the Internet age, and the EAHIL Board and Council must provide effective leadership in addressing this challenge. To do so, I believe we need to focus on two principal roles. First, EAHIL provides members with support in their work and careers. To do so effectively we must maintain the programme of meetings that bring members together to share knowledge, learn new skills, and debate important professional issues. Moreover, to ensure that our collaboration does not begin and end at our annual meetings, we also need to explore ways of making fuller use of our virtual network via JEAHIL, email discussions, blogs, webinars, and other communication technologies. Second, EAHIL can represent the interests of its members by seeking to engage with other international and national organizations, both within Europe and beyond, so that we can inform and contribute to policy-making and co-operative initiatives that will help to advance the information infrastructure for medicine and health-care. These are not easy tasks, but the potential benefits are great, and are achievable if we continue to work together as an Association.

EAHIL Elections 2011-2012

Candidates for Election as EAHIL Executive Board Members (2011-2014)



Marshall Dozier

Liaison Librarian
Medical Libraries
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh, Scotland
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Professional roles

Liaison Librarian, Medical Libraries, University of Edinburgh, 1997-present
Academic Liaison Director, MVM, 2007-present

Activities and interests

EAHIL Council member for UK since 2007: Co-opted to EAHIL Board 2009 working as Secretary now.

I teach, supervise and assess information skills, including the design and delivery of accredited courses, at a range of levels from undergraduate to postgraduate to externally targeted CPD courses, as required by various degree programmes and to generate income. I am involved in e-learning course delivery and have an interest in emerging technologies for learning activities, and how information resources and support can be integrated with these emerging tools.

Aims for EAHIL

EAHIL has a valuable role in the development of our profession, and the key areas I would like to be able to support are collaboration, promotion of reflective practice and exploration of methods for demonstrating the impacts of effective information services.



Ivana Truccolo

Scientific and Patient Library
Centro di Riferimento Oncologico IRCCS,
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Contact: itruccolo@cro.it

Curriculum Vitae

- since 1984, responsible for the Scientific and Patients Library of the Aviano – Pordenone, Centro di Riferimento Oncologico IRCCS (North-East of Italy). Since 1998 a section of the Library devoted to the information to patients has been developed as a pilot project in Italy in this field;
- coordinator of a specific project – granted by Alliance Against Cancer, the network of Italian National Cancer Institutes – for the implementation of CIGNOweb.it, a database/portal in progress of Resources in Oncology and allied Sciences for Patients and Citizens (2008-9);
- involved in many Italian collaborative projects and systems based on cooperation between libraries such as: BIBLIOSAN <http://www.bibliosan.it/>; GIDIF-RBM <http://www.gidif-rbm.it/>; SBN <http://opac.sbn.it/index.html>; CIGNOweb.it, database of cancer information material for patients on the web.

EAHIL activities

2007-2008 Eahil Council member for Italy; since 2009 Eahil Board co-opted member;

1987 – member of Gidif-Rbm, Italian group of Documentalists of the Pharmaceutical Industry and Biomedical Research Institutes;

1986 – member of AIB, Italian Association of Librarians;

2002 – Board member of BDS, Italian Association of Biomedical Librarians.

Aims for EAHIL

- to strengthen a proactive role of the biomedical librarian role in border fields of biomedical information such as patient education;
- to develop specific European collaborative projects in the field of health information to citizens;
- to strengthen the importance of librarians in managing consortia of electronic resources, institutional open archives, evaluation of scientific output.

New Candidates for Election as EAHIL Executive Board Members (2011-2014)



Karen Johanne Buset

Head of Section
NTNU Library, Medical Library,
Trondheim, Norway
Contact: karen.buset@ub.ntnu.no

Curriculum Vitae

- qualified as librarian at the Norwegian School of Library and Information;
- science and Master study programme in ICT from Norwegian School of Library and Information Science;
- research librarian at the NTNU Library, Medical Library in Trondheim;
- responsible for user education at the Medical Library;
- projects in the following areas: e-learning, learning technology standards, information literacy, web-based tutorials, web accessibility, new technologies in libraries, library planning;
- Chair of organizing committee for the international conference 'emtacl10: emerging technologies in academic libraries' in Trondheim 2010;
- Board member of SMH (Norwegian Library Association. Section for Medicine and Health);
- EAHIL Council member for Norway (2007-).

Professional interests:

- web technologies/emerging technologies;
- information Literacy;
- library planning;
- professional development.

Aims for EAHIL

To promote work for internationalisation and exchange programmes for librarians.

EAHIL Elections 2011-2012



Helena Donato

Director, Documentation Services
University Hospitals of Coimbra
Coimbra, Portugal
Contact: helenadonato@huc.min-saude.pt

Curriculum Vitae

Helena Donato is the Director of the University Hospitals of Coimbra Documentation Services. She has been a librarian since 1989 and has a post-graduate qualification in documentation sciences. Her professional interests are: clinical librarianship, indexing, bibliometrics, instruction and education for end-users (searching bibliographic databases; information evaluation; writing and publishing), and continuing education for health librarians. Her articles have been published in the *Acta Médica Portuguesa*, *Revista Portuguesa de Ortopedia*, *Revista Portuguesa de Pneumologia e Acta Obstétrica e Ginecológica Portuguesa*. She is the co-author of a two volume book *Internet e Medicina: guia de pesquisa* in 2008. She was a member of the Local Organizing Committee of the 5th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries, Coimbra, Portugal, September 18-21, 1996 with the theme: *Health Information management: what strategies*.

She is a member of the Continuing Education Courses Committee of the 12th European Conference of Medical and Health Libraries, Estoril, Portugal, 14-18 June 2010: *Discovering new seas of knowledge: technologies, environments and users in the future of health libraries*.

Aims for EAHIL

To promote quality, standardization and co-operation in European health libraries.



Tuulevi Ovaska

Head of Services
University of Eastern Finland Library
Kuopio University Hospital Medical Library
Kuopio, Finland
Contact: tuulevi.ovaska@uef.fi

Curriculum Vitae

Tuulevi Ovaska currently holds a position as Head of Services in the Kuopio University Hospital Medical Library at the University of Eastern Finland Library. She has been a librarian since 1990 and a medical librarian since 2003. In 2009 she was invited to join the Nursing Research Council in Kuopio University Hospital.

She has had presentations or posters at five EAHIL conferences/workshops (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009) and in ICML2009. She has been a Councillor of EAHIL since 2009 and a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of EAHIL* since 2005. She is a member (since 2005) and the Vice Chair (since 2007) of *Bibliothecarii Medicinæ Fenniae* (the Finnish Association for Health and Medical Librarians). In 2008 she was a member of the Local Organising Committee and the CEC working group of the EAHIL conference in Helsinki. She is a member of the International Program Committee for the 13th EAHIL Conference, Brussels, Belgium, 2012.

She is interested in promoting professional development, advancing horizontal career development, using web2.0 tools in information retrieval and information literacy training, marketing and promoting libraries and information services, and national and international cooperation.

Aims for EAHIL

If elected to the EAHIL Board she would promote the Association's goals to unite and motivate information professionals working in medical and health libraries in Europe by using both traditional (conferences and workshops) and modern (social media) tools. She would aim to improve cooperation and enable exchange of experience amongst EAHIL members especially by utilizing novel innovations.



Jarmila Potomkova

Medical Library
Palacky University Olomouc
Czech Republic
Contact: potomkov@tunw.upol.cz

Curriculum Vitae

Jarmila Potomkova graduated from Palacky University in Olomouc (Czech Republic) in 1971, majoring in English and Russian. In 1976 she completed a 2 year postgraduate course in librarianship and scientific information. She worked as an information specialist in agricultural research institutions for 20 years. In 1994 she took the post as the Director of the Medical Library at Palacky University in Olomouc. She acquired emerging information technology skills through participation in the 5 year project *Learning Resource Centers in CEE countries* sponsored by the American International Health Alliance, focusing on medical information management and evidence-based medicine. She was an EAHIL Council member from 1998 to 2006 and has been an active participant in most EAHIL conferences and workshops since 1999. Her main field of interest is library management, information retrieval, EBM, teaching information skills in undergraduate and PhD study programmes, web-based learning and e-publishing.

Recent research activities (co-worker)

2005-2007: National project *Enhancement of qualifications and flexibility of PhD programme graduates at Palacky University Faculty of Medicine*;

2005-2007: International project *INNOMED Development of an innovative evidence-based medical information system for the improvement of effectiveness and quality of medical care*;

2006-2008: National project *Introduction of evidence-based medicine principles into undergraduate curricula*;

2009-2011: National project *Enhancement of key competencies of undergraduate dental student*;

2009-2011: National multi-center project *Standardization and sharing of the web-based educational platform among medical faculties in the Czech Republic*.

Aims for EAHIL

- motivation and methodology support for medical librarians to play vital roles in evidence-based medical and healthcare education;
- sharing web-based learning environments to enhance information skills instruction;
- support for medical librarians in scientific writing.

News from the Special Interest Group on MeSH



GunBrit Knutsson

Karolinska Institutet University Library
Stockholm, Sweden
Contact: gunbrit.knutsoen@ki.se



Marie Monik

Karolinska Institutet University Library
Stockholm, Sweden

In June 2009 subscribers to the EAHIL – MeSH list read the following mail from the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services/Norwegian electronic health library (NOKC): “Our institution will start with translating MeSH into Norwegian, and we have support from many institutions in Norway regarding this. We need good advice from you all about how to begin. Can you help us? Everything will be of help! “

It was, of course, a matter of duty for the MeSH indexers at the Karolinska Institutet University Library (KIB), after many years of MeSH translation, to share experiences with our colleagues at NOKC. Advice on translation was exchanged via e-mail and telephone calls between the two institutions in Stockholm and Oslo during the autumn of 2009. One of us participated in a meeting entitled *Norwegian controlled vocabulary within Medicine and Health Care in Oslo* in August, answering all kinds of questions regarding MeSH translation.

Our colleagues in Oslo wanted to know: *Why did KIB start translating the MeSH? Which software was used? Who were the translators? Which terms were translated first? What kind of translation aids were consulted? Who did the proof-reading?*

In order to respond well to these questions, we had to recapitulate why we started to translate, and how we arranged the work and to do so we have to go back in time and start with The Medlars Center in Sweden.

The Medlars Center

In 1965 an agreement was signed between the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and the Karolinska Institutet (KI), making The Medical Information Center (MIC) the first Medlars Center outside the US. Under the terms of this agreement MIC was to index European medical journals according to MeSH for Medline, and in exchange would be given the right to receive and use a copy of the Medline database. At the most, five indexers were indexing around 50 European medical journals covering all aspects of medicine, approximately 10,000 articles a year. More than 30 of the 50 journals were published in Scandinavia.

Swemed (now SveMed+; renamed 2001)

In 1982 MIC decided to produce a database, Swemed, as a complement to Medline. The database was to be constructed exactly like Medline and indexed according to MeSH, covering biomedical journals in the Scandinavian languages, but indexed in English. The database has gradually been expanded with journals covering health care fields such as nursing, occupational and physical therapy, dentistry and social welfare.

In 1988 indexing for Medline was reduced and the focus moved to indexing for Swemed. MIC continued to index for Medline to ensure continuing contact with the NLM and maintain MeSH indexing competence. Since the end of the 1980's, two full time and one part time indexer have been indexing eight Scandinavian medical journals for Medline and approximately 90 journals for SveMed+. In 1996 MIC was integrated as a section of the Karolinska Institute Library (KIB)

ArbSpriSwe

In 1993 the producers of the databases Arblin, Spriline and Swemed, all Swedish databases within the health care disciplines, decided to produce a CD-ROM, ArbSpriSwe, covering the three databases. The purpose of producing the ArbSpriSwe CD-ROM was to make the databases accessible for a wider range of users, such as students and personnel within midwifery, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, social work, besides medical students and personnel. The references in Arblin were indexed with both Swedish and English keywords from the Arblin thesaurus. Spriline was indexed using an in-house controlled Swedish vocabulary, mapped to corresponding MeSH terms in English. References in Swemed were indexed with English MeSH terms only. The new user groups were unfamiliar with the medical terminology in English and preferred to use Swedish keywords to retrieve information from the databases. When demonstrating the ArbSpriSwe CD-ROM for new users, Swemed was at a disadvantage compared to Arblin and Spriline since it was indexed with English MeSH terms only. We knew for a fact that Swemed had a considerably better coverage of clinical medicine than the other two databases, but that references were not found since users searched the databases with Swedish keywords or free-text.

Swedish MeSH

The best way to justify Swemed and optimize its usability was, as we thought, to translate the English MeSH into Swedish. In 1995 the first steps towards a Swedish MeSH were taken.

Technical support was necessary and a client for input, editing and output of Swedish terms was designed in-house. A copy of the NLM MeSH database was installed on a server at MIC. As each MeSH term has a unique number, the client allowed linking between the English and Swedish terms using the unique number as a tool, and an English-Swedish MeSH database was created.

Translating technique

The first stage outlined in our working strategy was to begin by translating those MeSH terms used ten times or more in Swemed. This gave us some 4700 Swedish terms. The second stage comprised the remaining terms used in the database, and when completed, some 8000 MeSH terms had their Swedish equivalents. The Swedish terms were implemented into Swemed as soon as translated and approved. This had an instant impact on Swemed since a lot of references now were made searchable with Swedish terms.

The remaining MeSH terms have gradually been translated according to a priority system, where MeSH terms within anatomy, diseases, diagnostic and therapeutic techniques, psychiatry and psychology, humanities and health were considered more important to translate than for example organisms and technology, industry, agriculture.

The rules we had in mind when translating:

- we are translating – not creating a new vocabulary;
- be consistent – for example with inverted terms/concepts, singular/plural, diseases vs disorders;
- be free to switch between preferred term and synonym when more natural and suitable for Swedish use;
- inclusion of useful abbreviations and drug product names;
- monitoring of terminology changes;
- when an equivalent Swedish term is difficult to find – leave it and go further;
- MeSH is “fresh goods”; continuous maintenance is crucial.

MeSH is annually updated with new, replaced, and deleted terms. We divide the new terms among us and everyone works on his/her own to find appropriate translations before we gather for discussions. Some of the new terms describe very specialized topics and new research in medicine and can be very difficult to translate into Swedish. At this time, February 2010, almost all terms have been translated (25046 terms out of 25588).

Scope notes

Most MeSH terms have a *scope note*. The scope note defines or explains the term. The definitions are usually derived from established medical dictionaries, handbooks, or other sources. When one more person joined the group in 1999, we were able to start translating the scope notes. In addition, we were able to have a *second opinion* on tricky translations and obtain assistance with proof-reading.

Translation aids

The most important translation aid in finding suitable Swedish terms was first of all Swemed, but also Spriline and Arblin. We searched the databases with English MeSH terms and looked at the Swedish expressions and terms used in the titles to find adequate translations. We have been generous with synonyms. Established medical dictionaries and handbooks were also frequently consulted. As Internet became more common we started to “google” for current Swedish expressions and terms, looking for spelling and frequency of use.

Proofreading

The Swedish MeSH has been linguistically scrutinized from the beginning at first by medically educated personnel at MIC. Later, when the 8000 terms used in Svemed were translated, lists of terms were sent for control to *The Swedish Medical Journal* language expert before the terms were included and searchable in Swemed. Today new translations and synonyms are proofread by colleagues at KIB.

Translation client

We still use an in-house designed client for translation. At the end of the 1990's it was decided to make Swedish MeSH a separate database. In connection with this decision a new client was developed, using software which allowed the information to be divided into multiple repeating fields to maximize searching ability. MeSH is used in several internal applications at KIB. The client is adapted to the KIB's internal work flow, but also allows for the export of Swedish MeSH terms to, for example, the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS).

Every year the new updated MeSH is downloaded from the NLM and implemented in all internal MeSH applications at KIB, Swedish MeSH being the main database. A search interface for the Swedish MeSH database was designed, and the database was made available under the name “Swedish MeSH – a MeSH search tool”.

The NLM has developed a translation tool, the MeSH Translation Maintenance System (MTMS), which the majority of MeSH translators use. The MTMS is continuously updated in accordance with the latest MeSH structure development. A built-in module makes transport of translated terms to UMLS, problem-free. New MeSH translators, including the Norwegian translators are recommended to use the MTMS for translation. The 2010 version of the Swedish MeSH was implemented in the MTMS client Norway is using. The great similarities between the two languages can be a helpful tool for the Norwegians, translating medical terminology. Swedish MeSH updates are annually uploaded into the UMLS.

Swedish MeSH today

For more than 10 years the Swedish MeSH has been accessible as a separate database on KIB's homepage http://mesh.kib.ki.se/swemesh/swemesh_se.cfm . The Swedish MeSH is consulted for finding suitable terms for searching in databases, for the definition of medical terms, as an indexing tool for both printed as well as electronic medical resources, and as a help in the translation of medical literature. The database is an established service, used by the majority of medical and health care libraries in Sweden whereby medical libraries link from their web pages to the Swedish MeSH.

News from the Public Health Information Group



Päivi Pekkarinen, Katri Larmo, Susan Thomas

[Photo by Jussi Männistö]

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Lisbon/Estoril Calling!

The EAHIL Lisbon /Estoril Conference is drawing near.

The Conference programme includes many sessions and talks of special interest to the members of our Public Health Information Group, such as:

World Forum Cooperation: Health Information in Portuguese speaking countries, on Thursday 17th June,

Use of World Health Organization publications in Russian medical and public health journals: a citation analysis by Tatyana V. Kaigorodova, Ekatherina I. Zimina, Elena V. Kirsanova, Alexey I. Ivanov (Russian Federation) and *Bibliometric diagnosis in public health research* by Elzbieta Rys (Poland) on Friday 18th June.

If you would like to know how to promote HINARI, which we discussed in Dublin last year, Lenny Rhine's continuing education course *HINARI – Training the trainers: promoting HINARI among international visitors from eligible countries*, on Tuesday 15th is for you.

We are planning to have the Public Health Information Group Business Meeting on Friday 18th June, 10.45-12.15 (can be continued until 13.15 if necessary). We have two major topics to discuss in the meeting:

- consumer health information in the context of PHIG;
- global Health Library 2.0 Hot Topics partnership.

Ivana Truccolo has agreed to present consumer health information issues. We also hope to have Tony McSeán to update PHIG members about Global Health Library Hot Topics partnership. The aim of GHIL 2.0 is to provide and maintain interactive online resource pages for GHIL on health issues of global significance.

Sue Thomas (Co-Chair of PHIG) and Tony McSeán (WHO GHIL Consultant, 2009), had a meeting about the Global Health Library Hot Topics partnership in London 22nd January 2010. They agreed on supporting the idea that Global Health Library 2.0 should be built on the work being done in a variety of places, and interactivity should be made the focus of developmental activities. Topics would be those of global health significance, there are no set topics or areas as yet agreed.

We invite you to join us to build the Global Health Library 2.0 and suggest some topics to pilot with! Further details about the Business meeting place and the agenda will be sent to you on our discussion list. We are also planning to have an informal social meeting during the Lisbon conference.

We look forward to seeing you in Lisbon/Estoril in June!

News from EAHIL

News from the Pharmaceutical Information Group



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Thoughts are now very much turning to EAHIL 2010 in Lisbon. The Group will be holding a social / informal business meeting during the Conference, details of which will be posted on the EAHIL discussion lists. Linda Lisgarten is our new secretary, although of course Linda is not new to EAHIL or PHING, being a past Co-Chair of the Group, a past member of the Executive Board and a member of the EAHIL Journal Editorial Board.

We do hope that many of our colleagues will be able to join us. Remember PHING is not just for those who work in libraries attached to Pharmacy Schools or Pharmaceutical companies; it's for everyone who has to deal with drug information. A very warm welcome is promised.

Lisbon itself has strong ties with pharmacy, with the University of Lisbon having a Faculty of Pharmacy with a history back to 1836. The city even has a Pharmacy Museum which examines the history of pharmacy around the world as far back as 3,500 BC as well as having a gallery dedicated to Portugal. Later this year, in September, the city will also host the 70th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy/Pharmaceutical Sciences – an event that many of our customers will attend. So, we'll have a head start on getting to know the city!

News from a new Special Interest Group: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)



Gerhard Bissels

Chair to the CAM-group
Information Centre Manager
CAMLIS
Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital



Charlotte van der Valk

Secretary to the CAM-group
Medical Library of the Diaconessenhuis (Hospital).
Utrecht
The Netherlands

We are very pleased to announce a new Special Interest Group in EAHIL: the CAM-group! Starting from June 2010 the first meeting will be held during the 12th EAHIL Conference in Lisbon. For about 10 years there has been a group of libraries in Homeopathy, organised as the Documentation Subcommittee of the European Committee for Homeopathy, which is the European roof organisation of the national bodies of homeopathic doctors. The group consists of librarians from professional bodies, manufacturers of homeopathic remedies, and research organisations in the field. Most of the group members work for organisations that are open to non-doctors, or go beyond Homeopathy and cover all of CAM. The group has done some serious work eg. union list of serials and homeopathic thesaurus for indexing (slots into AMED).

In 2007, the Royal London Homœopathic Hospital (RLHH), which is truly a NHS hospital for Integrated Medicine, offering a wide range of CAM therapies to integrate with mainstream treatment, embarked on the CAMLiS Project (Complementary and Alternative Medicine Library and Information Service). In the UK most general medical libraries have very limited, if any holdings in CAM. The professional bodies in CAM, on the other hand, are too small to be able to build up adequate library collections and services. Researchers used to rely on their private collections; training healthcare professionals in CAM-methods, or at least raising interest in them, was difficult; and patients and members of the public had little choice, but resort to websites of dubious quality.

CAMLiS was created as a joint venture between the RLHH as Europe's largest public-sector provider of a wide range of CAM therapies and core professional bodies in the field. When Gerhard Bissels, Information Centre Manager of CAMLiS in London, was asked to become chair of the new CAM-group, EAHIL seemed to be the most suitable platform to take CAM closer to mainstream medical information services. Only through more collaboration more interest in CAM can be raised.

During the 12th EAHIL Conference in Lisbon in June 2010 the new CAM-group will present itself and with this announcement you are welcome to attend our first meeting!

References

1. Bissels G. The first comprehensive library for research, education and patient information in CAM. *Eur J Integr Med* 2008;1(S1):19.

Medical Library Association report for EAHIL



Bruce Madge

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Well, things are beginning to heat up ahead of the MLA Annual Meeting and Exhibition which is being held in Washington DC between May 21st and 26th 2010. Details of the programme are now available at <http://mlanet.org/am/am2010/about/> where you can download a preliminary programme and find out more about the event. Apart from a great array of speakers, there are many things to see and do in Washington and given that it is an East coast destination, travelling from Europe is reasonably easy. If you are going to attend an MLA I would seriously recommend that you consider Washington DC as a great opportunity to see both a great conference and a great city.

One of the keynote speeches which I am keen to hear speak is from Daniel H. Pink. Pink has been described as having the mind of an entrepreneur and the heart of a storyteller. Using these qualities, he delivers an entertaining and educational presentation that reviews the six essential abilities we need for personal fulfillment and professional success in our ever-changing and challenging work environments. Pink is the author of four provocative, bestselling books on the changing world of work. In his latest book, *Drive: the surprising truth about what motivates us*, Pink shows us that the secret to high performance and satisfaction in today's world is the deeply human need to direct our own lives, to learn and create new things, and to do better by ourselves and our world. Get ready for MLA '10 by watching a video from McGovern Keynote Presenter Pink, author of *A Whole New Mind*, voting on his poll questions, and commenting on what you hope to discuss with him at MLA '10 and afterward in a July post conference discussion.

The other keynotes are the John Doe lecture, given this year by Ana Cleveland who is an internationally acclaimed lecturer in medical librarianship and the Joseph Leiter lecture which is given by John Halamka who will speak about the NLM's role in advancing technology which I am sure will prove to be a very interesting and thought provoking talk. The Leiter Lecture will be held at NLM this year on Wednesday, May 26 at 2 p.m. so it's also an opportunity to go visit the largest medical library in the world.

Registration is now open and to get the early bird discount you will need to register by April 21st 2010 at <http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2010/>. Other interesting events that are being organized by MLA include: MLA's Now's the time: understanding the electronic health record maze and health sciences librarians' roles webcast is scheduled for Wednesday, March 24, 2010, 1:00-3:00 p.m. Registration is open to individuals and sites.

MLA Librarians Without Borders® E-library Training grant and continuing education course

MLA has received a two-year grant from the Elsevier Foundation to continue the outreach and capacity building program through the MLA Librarians Without Borders® E-library Training Initiative. This initiative will enable

hundreds of information professionals, researchers, and health care providers in developing countries to gain the necessary skills to exploit locally the wealth of information in the JC Research4Life programs, through HINARI training workshops and online distance learning. Building on a 2007 Elsevier Foundation grant, this renewal award will enable MLA's e-library training coordinator, Lenny Rhine, FMLA, to ensure that the momentum established in research skills training through Librarians Without Borders® over the last few years is sustained and continues to boost medical and scientific scholarship in the developing world. Please note that the e-library train-the-trainers continuing education course will be offered at MLA '10 in Washington, DC, free of charge. Register for CE307 when you register for the meeting.

March MLA News now online

The March issue of MLA News is now online. This issue features the top 10 reasons to attend MLA '10, Continuing Education at MLA '10, winners of the 2009 National Medical Librarians Month Creative Promotions Contest, and the revised Code of Ethics which will be voted upon at the business meeting.

MLA's new association management system now available

The first phase of MLA's transition to the new web-based association management system (AMS) has now been completed! You can now log in to your account on MLANET and renew your membership for 2010. If you have already renewed, you have been added to the new system and you will receive an email when your payment is processed. For assistance, please contact Membership Services via email or by phone at 312.419.9094 x11 or x13.

Publications and New Products



Giovanna F. Miranda

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Dear Colleagues,

Ellyssa Kroski writes: "...librarians who are still becoming comfortable with the Web are often reticent to begin using new technologies in their day-to-day work..." and gives 10 ideas that can be used to start creating, collaborating, connecting, and communicating through cutting-edge tools and techniques (E. Kroski. *American Libraries Magazine*).

Regarding the journals, two items of news completely from opposite poles. The new go forward, we have now video journals, but old habits have taken a long time to die: two new journals copy the old (K. Sanderson. *Nature* 2010;463:148).

Giovanna F. Miranda

Journal issues

The following journal issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received:

Volume 27 Issue 1

Grant MJ. Launch of the HILJ strategic plan 2010-2014. Editorial. p. 1

Younger P. Internet-based information-seeking behaviour amongst doctors and nurses: a short review of the literature. p. 2-10

The paper studies the ways and reasons why doctors and nurses seek out online information, how they locate information and the existing evidence that might assist health and medical libraries in supporting users.

McGowan J, Hogg W, Rader T, Salzwedel D, Worster D, Cogo E, Rowan M. A rapid evidence-based service by librarians provided information to answer primary care clinical questions. p. 11-21.

The article describes the process and lessons learned from developing and operating a rapid response librarian consultation service for primary care clinicians.

Chapman AL, Morgan LC, Gartlehner G. Semi-automating the manual literature search for systematic reviews increases efficiency. p. 22-27.

The objective of this project was to determine the validity and efficiency of a new manual search method that utilises the Scopus™ database.

Ludwig L, Giesecke J, Walton L. Scenario planning: a tool for academic health sciences libraries. p. 28-36.

The aim of this paper was to review the International Campaign to Revitalise Academic Medicine (ICRAM) Future

Publications and new products

scenarios as a potential starting point for developing scenarios to envisage plausible futures for health sciences libraries.

Dasgupta A, Sangiry SS, Sherer JT, Wallace D, Sikri S. Pharmacists' utilization and interest in the usage of personal digital assistants in their professional responsibilities. p. 37-45.

The objective of this study was to examine pharmacists' utilization pattern and interest in the usage of personal digital assistants (PDAs) in various facets of health care.

Kostagiolas PA, Bairaktaris KD, Niakas D. An information behaviour investigation of the community pharmacists in Greece for developing library and information services. p. 46-56.

This study is an empirical investigation of the information behaviour of community pharmacists in Greece, as well as their perceptions regarding the contribution of library and information services in their future professional development.

Sánchez-Tarragó N, Fernández-Molina JC. The open access movement and Cuban health research work: an author survey. p. 66-74.

The objective of the study was to assess the level of knowledge about and the attitudes of the Cuban health researchers towards the open access movement.

Books review

Comprehensive Neurosurgery Board Review. Eds. Citow JS, MD, Macdonald RL, D. Refai D. Thieme Publishers, Stuttgart/New York. 2nd edition 2010; ISBN (Americas): 9781604060317, ISBN (EUR, Asia, Africa, AUS): 9781604060317; softcover \$129.95, p. 592. This book assists readers in preparing for the written section of the examination providing focus to the often daunting task of preparing for a career critical exam.

Papers review

10 technology ideas your library can implement next week.

Kroski E. American Libraries Magazine

<http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/features/02092010/>

A simple method for excluding self-citation from the h-index: the b-index.

Brown RJ. Online Information Review 2009; 33:1129.

Two new journals copy the old.

K. Sanderson. Nature 2010;463:148.

Surgical videos online: a survey of prominent sources and future trends.

Dinscore A, Andres A. Medical Reference Services Quarterly 2010;29:10.

New journals

Videourology™ is a new online videojournal complement to Journal of Endourology. The journal publishes fully peer-reviewed surgical and microinvasive demonstrations of the latest techniques and technologies used to optimize surgical patient outcomes. The videos can be searched, and shared with colleagues to provide education and enable discussion. Videourology will include historical videos of pioneering surgeries done decades ago, as well as up-to-the-minute procedures.

<http://www.liebertpub.com/products/product.aspx?pid=367>

Nature Communications is a new online science journal that will be launched in April 2010. It provides a unique forum for the rapid publication of high-quality research in all areas of the physical, chemical and biological sciences. Nature Communications encourages submissions in fields that are not represented by a dedicated Nature research journal.

<http://www.nature.com/ncomms/marketing/index.html>

News

The Research Match registry allows individuals who are interested in volunteering for clinical research on any disease to register in the system. Researchers can search for individuals who meet a study's requirements. The Research Match program is administered by institutions participating in the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) consortium. The organizers plan to expand access to other researchers by 2011.
<http://www.researchmatch.org>

Information sources... web based

ChEMBLdb is an online database of information on the properties and activities of drugs and drug-like small molecules and their targets, with information on over half a million compounds. It contains 2-D structures, calculated properties (e.g. logP, Molecular Weight, Lipinski Parameters, etc.) and abstracted bioactivities (e.g. binding constants, pharmacology and ADMET data) and over 2.4 million records of their effects on biological systems. The data include information about how small molecules bind to their targets, how these compounds affect cells and whole organisms, and information on the molecules' absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and toxicity. The database is hosted by the European Molecular Biology Laboratory's European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI).
<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/db/>

Sermo is an online physician community in the US; 68 specialties and all 50 states collaborate on difficult cases and exchange observations about drugs, devices and clinical issues.
<http://www.sermo.com/>

Ozmosis, the Trusted Physician's Network, is the professional application of a social network that enables verified, U.S. licensed physicians to exchange medical knowledge.
<https://www.ozmosis.com/home>

New Media Medicine is an online community of doctors, medical students and applicants to medical school from around the world. It was set up in 2002 and now has over 60,000 registered members and over 700,000 messages on its discussion forum.
<http://www.newmediamedicine.com/forum/content/>

Hospital Registers is an online database giving detailed information on over 24,000 hospitals in the United States and Europe.
<http://www.HospitalRegisters.com/CountryReports.htm>

News from editors

Subito and Thieme Publishing Group have initiated a project to jointly develop a document delivery system for electronic books. As a result, university libraries can make digital book content from Thieme available on reading terminals, and personnel from universities and research institutions can integrate it into their intranets and learning platforms. Subito has made its infrastructure available for delivering book content direct from the publisher. All available content will be enhanced with extensive metadata, which enables fast and specifically targeted searches for users. The content will be available as high resolution PDF files, thereby eliminating scanning cost for libraries. Ordering and delivery as well as billing will be processed by Subito.
http://www.thieme.de/connect/en/services/press-release/tc_feb_23_10.html

Giovanna F. Miranda

Forthcoming events

24-28 May 2010, Zadar, Croatia

Libraries in the Digital Age (LIDA) 2010

For further information: <http://web.ffos.hr/lida/>

25-28 May 2010, Chania, Crete, Greece

QQML2010

2nd International Conference on Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries

For further information: <http://www.isast.org>

27- 29 May 2010 , Leiden, The Netherlands

ECSP 2010

The 3rd European Conference on Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine

For further information: <http://www.lumc.nl/con/2009/>

7-11 June 2010, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Honouring heritage, inspiring innovation

Canadian Health Libraries Association Conference 2010

For further information: <http://www.chla-absc.ca/2010/index.html>

7-8 June 2010, Cracow, Poland

Libraries, information, books: interdisciplinary research

For further information: <http://www.inib.uj.edu.pl/eng/confer/2010/index.htm>

16-18 June 2010, Lisbon 2010, Portugal

Discovering new seas of knowledge: technologies, environments and users in the future of health libraries

12th EAHIL Conference

For further information: <http://www.eahil2010.org/en/index.php>

21-25 June 2010, Gold Coast, Australia

JCDL 2010 – Digital Libraries – 10 years past, 10 years forward, a 2020 Vision

For further information: <http://www.jcdl2010.org/>

24-29 June 2010, Washington D.C. (USA)

The American Library Association 2010 Annual Conference

For further information: <http://www.ala.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/annual/index.cfm>

19-20 July 2010, Manchester, UK

Keeping information centre stage amongst changing scenery

HLG Conference 2010

For further information: <http://www.cilip.org.uk/get-involved/special-interest-groups/health/events/conferences/Pages/conference-2010.aspx>

2-5 August, Hanover, New Hampshire (USA)

Supporting clinical care: an institute in evidence-based practice for medical librarians

For further information: <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~biomed/institute2010/>

6-8 August 2010, Chania, Crete, Greece

Open access to science information: trends, models and strategies for libraries

IFLA Satellite pre-conference

Sections: Science and Technology Libraries, Health and Biosciences Libraries

For further information: www.ifla-sat-kania.com

10-15 August 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden

Health information for all – new challenges – new solutions

IFLA Health and Biosciences Libraries Section

For further information: <http://www.ifla.org/en/calls-for-papers/1930>

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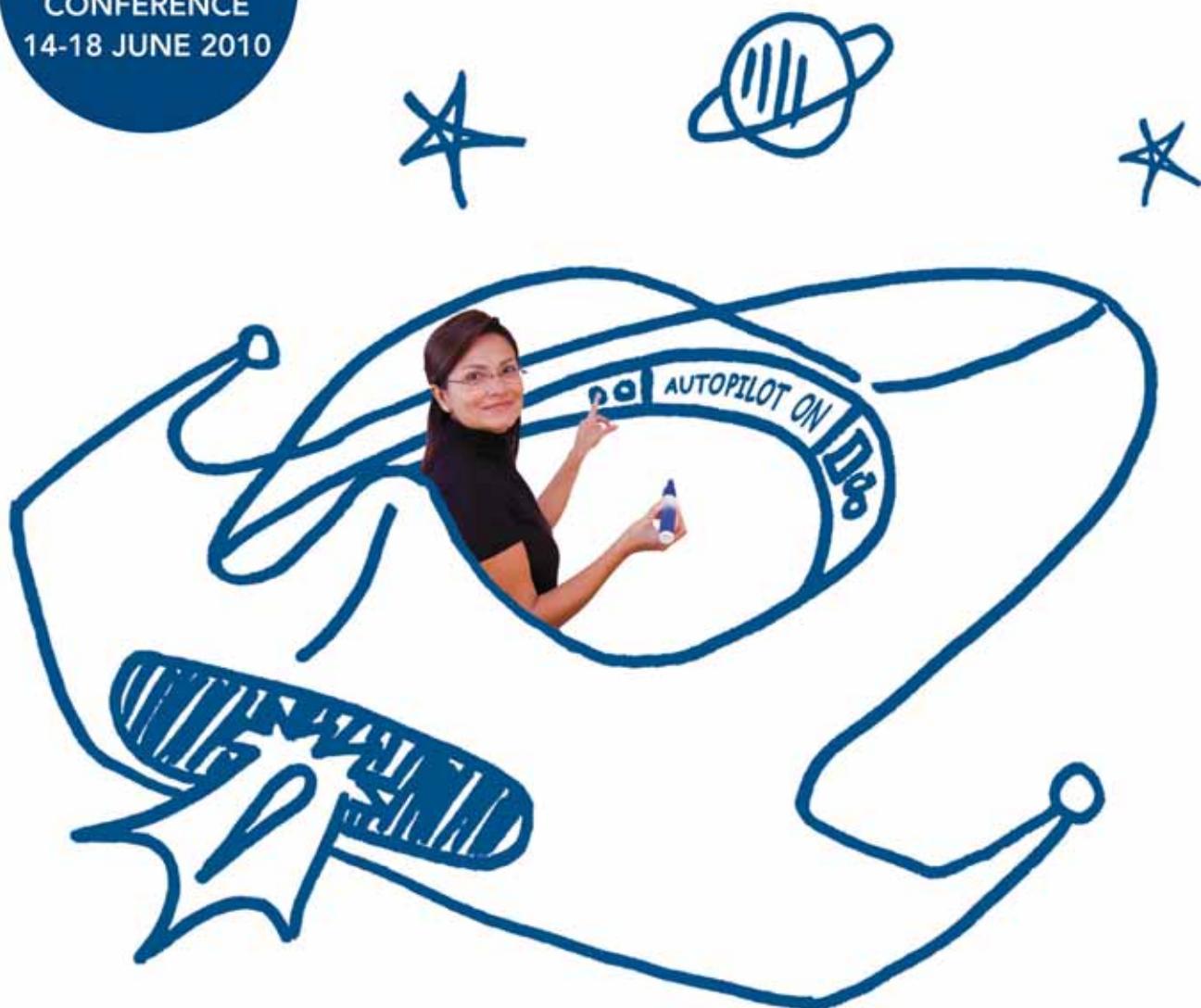
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