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Contents

Editorial

Letter from the Editor - *S. Wood-Lamont* 2

Feature Articles

Facing new challenges: a proposal of information services organization in hospitals

O. Pestana 3

Information and health literacy for school students: the e-Bug experience in Italy

P. De Castro, MC Barbaro, S Salinetti, A Carinci, A Pantosti, DM Lecky, MKD Hawking, CAM McNulty 7

The oldest sports library in the world celebrates 200 years

L. Haglund, A Ekenberg, K Jäppinen, H Karlsson 10

EAHIL Workshop

Stockholm 12-14 June 2013

"Trends for the future – creating strategies to meet challenges" 16

Internet Page

Take a look!

B. Thirion 19

Emerging challenges

Eight hypotheses why librarians don't like discovery

A. Christensen 28

News from EAHIL

The EAHIL Presidency and Extraordinary Board election

P. Morgan 30

Letter from the President

M. Dozier 31

News from the Pharmaceutical Information Group

M. Wake 38

News from the MeSH Special Interest Group

MeSH speaks Norwegian in 2013!

S. E. Aasen 38

News from MLA

U. S. Medical Library Association report for EAHIL

C. Lefebvre 41

Publications and new products

G. F. Miranda 43

Forthcoming events

G. F. Miranda 47

Editorial

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Hello Everyone,

Exciting developments have been taking place on the EAHIL Board. Marshall Dozier is our new President and I, on behalf of the EAHIL Editorial Board, would like to wish her well and offer her our sincere congratulations. In fact, Marshall is working at my former workplace – Edinburgh University Library – which I left in 1994 to take up residence in Cluj-Napoca, Romania. She has been an excellent Honorary Secretary for the EAHIL Board and I would like to think I have had a hand in all of this as it was me who recommended her to Suzanne Bakker to help with the English language for the Board minutes a few years ago! A new EAHIL Treasurer has been elected, Ghislaine Declève (Belgium) as well as a new Honorary Secretary, Karen Johanne Buset (Norway). You can find more information on our pages -*News from EAHIL* also regarding the results of the elections for the EAHIL Councillors

We have three interesting articles in this issue a) *Information and health literacy for school students: the e-Bug experience in Italy* by Paola De Castro et al; b) *Facing new challenges: a proposal of information services organization in hospitals* by Olívia Pestana (Portugal) and c) *The oldest sports library in the world celebrates 200 years* by Lotta Haglund et al with some wonderful illustrations. In addition, we have the columns by our members who continue to find new information and new subjects to interest our readers.

The themes and deadline dates for the *Journal of EAHI*L are listed below. We welcome articles for our June issue on the theme: *International cooperation and networking.* Please read our *Instructions to Authors* at http://www.eahil.net/journal/jeahil_instructions_authors.html before submitting an article.

2013 ISSUE	THEME	DEADLINE
June	International cooperation and networking	5th May
September	Memories from Stockholm Workshop	5th August
December	Outreach: go to customer!	5th November

Every year the JEAHIL Editorial Board awards a scholarship for the EAHIL Conference/Workshop based on the best article submitted that year. For 2012 we voted *The success story of the menu − how health libraries shared an innovative marketing tool* by T. Ovaska, M. Källberg, W. Kozakiewicz and B. Bruc the best article while the runner – up by only 1 point was *E-books: what interest(s) in 2012 for life sciences' library users at the University of Liège, Belgium?* by S. Vandenput, P Detroz, C. Brouwir, N. Durieux, F. Pasleau. Thanks to the support of our advertisers in 2012, we are able to award two scholarship of 500 euros for the Stockholm workshop and therefore both these articles are winners.

There is more news regarding the EAHIL Workshop in Stockholm from 12-14 June 2013 entitled "Trends for the future – creating strategies to meet challenges" which the organisers are preparing to be a highly interactive event. Applications for the six EAHIL Scholarships for the Stockholm workshop can be made online at http://www.formdesk.com/eahil/scholarship2013, the deadline being 15 March 2013.

Facing new challenges: a proposal of information services organization in hospitals

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Abstract
When facing the new challenges launched by the present financial scenarios, health information services in the context of hospitals can transform health information management in a way that facilitates not only progress in services, but also organizational success. We present a model of the (re) organization of information services in hospitals, having as its theoretical-epistemological reference, the post-custodial and informational paradigm of Information Science, which conveys a holistic view of information, with a direct effect on the organization of services.

Key words: information services; archives; libraries, hospital.

Introduction

The discussion of the phenomenon of health information is part of a scientific field: Information Science. Advances in technology and the evolution of scientific and technical information have boosted the discussion around this disciplinary field, often accompanied by librarianship studies and putting aside the archives. However, the development of new technologies of information and communication, which have occurred especially in recent decades, combined with the evolution of the information society, show evidence that the phenomenon is wider. Moreover, the possibility of remote access to information, without the need to face local consultation in archives and in libraries, has emphasized this evidence.

Several studies claim that health libraries have a direct impact on clinical decision making, saving time for professionals by retrieving relevant information more efficiently and reducing costs (1, 2, 3). Hospital archives have been always distant from these discussions, mainly due to existing structures, where records managers have predominated. Skilled professionals, such as the archivists, have been mainly responsible for archives of information considered relevant to historical research.

Hospitals' archives have an important role in the daily activity of institutions, because it is usually from them that the access to paper patient files is developed, as well as supplementary diagnostic images, in the event of not being computerized. There are few studies about the purpose of the use of hospitals' archives as a result of daily activity, but we can infer that it constitutes a fundamental unit for the proper functioning of the institution, with regard to the processing of information that requires special attention due to its sensitive data, or considering the organizing of administrative information.

Information services in the Portuguese National Health Service

In order to better understand information services in the Portuguese health sector, we have studied the information services in the hospital context in the past years (2007-2012). This study has developed an analysis of national policies, programs and strategic directions that could underlie the functioning of the services concerned. The study was focused on traditional structures: the archives and libraries in hospitals of the Portuguese National Health Service, considering that a significant part of the Portuguese population uses public services of healthcare. In addition, works already published about these services were also analyzed. The publication of works about information services in the hospital setting has been greatly reduced. The majority of the work focuses on collections considered of historical and patrimonial value, many of them already

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incorporated in other entities, such as the National Library of Portugal, and the National Archive Torre do Tombo, for example.

In order to understand the organization and operation of existing services, a survey was sent to hospital entities, consisting of two direct questionnaires, targeted at directors of archives and of libraries. The volume of responses reached almost half of all institutions that existed at the time (year = 2008). We have to highlight that, in the last decade, the Portuguese network of public hospitals has been under profound transformation, many times aggregating entities.

The official management documents of hospitals, such as reports and regulations, were reviewed, in a way to describe the formal vision of the information services mission and activities. These documents illustrate that, during last few years, some services were merged and others lost their specialized professionals, especially in libraries. On the other hand, some hospitals have implemented new archival services; nevertheless their subordination still is to patients' admission department.
We found that there is not a real national policy for health information. There are measures applied to critical areas and sectors, such as health care and management of patient's information and also the management of entities, from a financial standpoint. It is a perspective especially focused on information technology, and it does not address the problems of organization and management of information, which should be before the implementation of any technology solution.

As relevant aspects of the existing services, we can state the following:

- existence of information services in many hospitals,
- proper facilities and in good condition,
- library collections organized and in good repair,
- standardized technical procedures in some libraries,
- qualified staff in the libraries.

There are, however, other factors that affect its proper functioning:

- inadequate organizational framework of the services, many of them under the direction of departments without a functional link as, for example, the patients admission (archives) or human resources management (libraries),
- limited working hours, concentrated on weekdays,
- technological infrastructure inadequate or insufficient,
- few management tools and lack of quality assessment,
- unqualified staff in the archives,
- insufficient concern for the safety of facilities and of information.

A new model of information services

Building on the findings obtained in the study, we propose a (re)organization of information services, having the post-custodial and informational paradigm of Information Science (4) as the theoretical-epistemological paradigm of this work, which conveys a holistic view of information, with a direct effect on the organization of services.

The proposed model has its genesis in the systemic theory, which determines the design of a holistic view of information services and not of fractionated services, as in the current situation. On the other hand, the systemic and interactive model is able to be applied to the department, regardless of the amount of information flow in the institution. Otherwise, we could return to the custodial and fragmented model, in which information is divided by funds or collections, crafted by different services and hindering the flow of information.
We followed the guidelines presented in the Portuguese legal diplomas (5, 6) that concern the organic structure of hospitals, in order to create a new structure of information services that could be integrated in institutions of that kind.

The Information Department chart would be as follows:

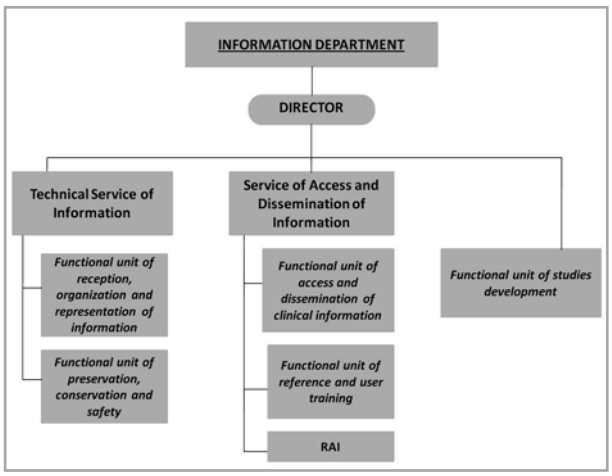

Fig. 1. *Information Department chart in a hospital organization*

The model of the department contemplates the existence of two services: the Technical Service of Information, and the Service of Access and Dissemination of Information, as well as various functional areas, some of them aggregated to services.

The Information Department should have a centralized character. The other departments and services of the hospital should fit and interact with this department, in order to be the central point for receipt of information, considering all types of information, in any form. Measures to ensure the use of patterns of organization and representation of information should be implemented in order to contribute to better information retrieval. In this context, a policy should be adopted for establishing clear principles for the organization and representation of information. Given the inherent characteristics of information on the provision of health care, their reception and treatment must be in accordance with the principles established by the Portuguese Ministry of Health. Thus this area should have an exclusive team of work, considering the confidential type of information.

The Technical Service of Information has its activity distributed by the Functional unit of reception, organization and representation of information, and by the Functional unit of preservation, conservation and safety. Both units perform their functions closely.

The rules of availability and utilization of information should be established by these functional units, in conjunction with the Responsible for the Access to Information – RAI (this function is mandatory by law and consists of a person nominated by the hospital administration in order to manage the several requests to information made, for example, by patients, by patients' families, by police authorities, by insurance companies, etc).

The activity of the Functional unit of preservation, conservation and safety focuses on the establishment and implementation of preventive conservation measures and safety standards applied to all kinds of information, to ensure the authenticity, reliability and a long-term access to information. In order to define lines of action to be taken, as well as planning the resources involved, it is important to have a strategic plan that would allow conducting activities in this field, as well as a specific emergency plan to the Department. The emergency plan should enable the prevention, intervention and recovery in emergencies with an adverse impact, including the physical transport and the retrieval of digital resources. Issues related to the security of information of a confidential character, as well as to certain materials of special value or conservation status should be given special attention.

The Service of Access and Dissemination of Information integrates the Functional unit of access and dissemination of clinical information, the Functional unit of reference and user training, and the unit called Responsible for the Access to Information, already mentioned.

In this model, information professionals will be an active part of the clinical teams, not only through participation in the search of information that supports decision-making, but also in the analysis of the information that makes up the clinical process, as well as the verification of the components of this process, always safeguarding confidentiality. In addition, information professionals will participate in the research and preparation of information related to clinical cases, taking an active role in the evidence-based medicine performance, allowing the integration of the scientific literature in decision-making, aiming to approach each patient as a specific case in light of the latest scientific research results.

The Functional unit of reference and user training will support all users in the optimization of available information resources to meet their information needs regardless of the professional group of origin, as well as identifying, localizing and evaluating information resources. The activity of this Functional unit consists, then, of meeting users information needs, scientific or any other type, through direct support in the execution of searches or through the creation, development and evaluation of training programs specially directed to this end.

The Functional unit of studies development is not included in any service, and will conduct studies in order to support the assessment regarding scientific activity, and regarding the evaluation and promotion of quality. Through the activity of this Functional unit it will be possible to test new performance indicators and develop opportunities for improving methods of evaluating information services, providing experiences that can support future revisions of existing standards.

Future perspectives

The applicability of the proposed model is not limited, in our view, to the entities providing hospital health care or to public hospital entities. This model can be applied to other structures providing healthcare, for example, providers of primary health care or continuing care units. The activities of the organization and representation of information are the essential foundations of the access and use of information in any context. They should be framed in light of the theoretical approach adopted in this work. However, as the information services have been developed based on a split caused by the attention given to the document and not to information, the standards and organizational principles for the technical treatment have also followed this view, being, in our opinion, inadequate given the evolution of information, mainly from the growth and use of electronic information.

The convergence of principles and standards is ongoing, with a view to technical treatment in line with reality and the informational needs of users. Nevertheless, the differentiation between information traditionally assigned to the archives and information assigned to libraries may interfere with the establishment of convergence measures towards integrated treatment of information. That is why it is necessary to adapt information services to a reality already transformed by the (r)evolution of technology.

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Information and health literacy for school students: the e-Bug experience in Italy

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Abstract
Health information literacy plays a strategic role to promote both life skills and health among different target audiences. To face the phenomenon of antimicrobial resistance, an emerging key problem in public health, a European funded project was developed: e-Bug. The project aims to improve young people's understanding of responsible antibiotic use through educational games on microbes, hygiene and the spread and prevention of infections, which allows children to learn while having fun.

Key words: health; education; schools.

Background
Health information literacy plays a strategic role to promote both life skills and health among different target audiences. Librarians and editors as well as researchers in health related disciplines can develop collaborative initiatives addressed to teachers and school children to improve awareness on health information literacy and contribute to create informed citizens.

We report here the experience of a positive collaboration developed in Italy within a European project intended to improve awareness on the prudent use of antibiotics.

Antimicrobial resistance, in fact, is considered a key problem in public health, as it "increases morbidity and mortality and leads to a diminution in the quality of life, as well as additional health and medicinal costs" (1). The 2010 Eurobarometer found that over 50% of adults still believe that antibiotics work on coughs and colds (2).

As antibiotic resistance is accelerated by unjustified and uncontrolled use of antimicrobial medicine, a massive action is required to cope with this inappropriate intake and to avoid further increases in resistant micro-organisms. In the long term it is necessary to support and help changes of behaviour and attitudes in the future generation of adults. This means empowerment of wellbeing of children at school age.

For this purpose the Health Protection Agency in the UK has developed a European funded project to provide a European wide school education resource, e-Bug, which aims to improve young people's understanding of the importance of responsible antibiotic use, through an interactive educational pack covering microbes, hygiene and the spread and prevention of infections. The training printed documents were produced together with a website (www.e-bug.eu), hosting the pack itself and additional materials as interactive games which allowed children to learn while having fun.

Description of the e-Bug project
The development of the e-Bug resource has taken three years (2006-2009). It started with a research phase examining the science school curriculum in relation to microbes, hygiene and antibiotic use, and investigating any public antibiotic or hand hygiene campaigns, websites, countries' cultures and customs, and details of European school education promotions. Primary and secondary school teacher focus groups in the UK and France were established to gain more information on microbiology and health issues taught to target age groups.

An evaluation in England, France and the Czech Republic demonstrated that the resource increased student knowledge on microbes, spread of infection and prudent antibiotic use when adopted within the national curriculum at primary and secondary school levels. Afterwards, e-Bug was launched in September 2009 at a meeting in London attended by 18 European partner countries, who were asked to translate all the initial

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English teaching materials into the native languages. In Italy this task was carried out first by the University of Verona (3, 4). Later in 2010 the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS, the National Institute of Health in Italy) became the new Italian partner and was responsible for translating the new website sections dedicated to students. The involvement of the ISS was due to its chief role in the field of research to the benefit of public health in Italy, and to its experience in disseminating health promotion at school within specific projects carried out in the last decades. The e-Bug project now consists of a consortium of 28 international partner countries thus guaranteeing a widespread diffusion throughout Europe and to a wider international audience through translation in many languages.

When translating the texts, the ISS within e-Bug also adapted the materials to the Italian scenario, by adding new concepts and changing statements that would cause some ambiguous interpretations in the Italian context. e-Bug materials focused on description and spread of microbes, treatment and prevention of infections, etc., in fact, were initially conceived for the UK setting, thus requiring adjustments as regards different organization of the school system, different ways of cooking and eating food, different behavioural patterns, etc. (5).

Fig. 1. e-Bug leaflet in the English version

To better promote the project, the ISS also produced an invitation or explanatory leaflet in Italian addressed to teachers at school in order to create an initial interest among them, to be followed by the organization of ad hoc workshops addressed to teachers or other initiatives at schools also involving students, to introduce the project and better explain the aims of the resources *(Figure 1)*.

The use of the leaflet is free, and we encourage its circulation amongst teachers and students and will be happy to receive comments on the resources. If you wish to know more about the project you can directly address the e-Bug partner in your country, as appearing in the project website. The e-Bug website is designed in an appealing way and its attractiveness is guaranteed also by quizzes, interactive games, experiments to be performed at home, and galleries of images to download. From the homepage you can access both teachers' and students' sections. Teaching with this resource can help young students to be informed through fun activities and become aware on how to use antibiotics in the future, only when appropriate and as instructed.

Main results

Following the translation of the e-Bug website into Italian, the ISS promoted dissemination of the Italian version of the e-Bug website and project among public schools in different steps. First, the project was presented to a small group of teachers attending a workshop on micro-organisms and antibiotic resistance organized in ISS in 2011 (an annual initiative *I martedì scuola & salute* consisting of monthly seminars on Tuesdays addressed to teachers in order to promote science and health at school).

Then the Italian website was introduced during a meeting addressed to 200 students of the secondary schools on occasion of the XXI Italian Science week (October 2011), held annually in ISS (6). Afterwards some teachers were involved in checking its efficacy at school, and its implementation in educational schedules. This experience allowed feedback and made it perfectly clear that e-Bug resource can effectively help students improving their knowledge on micro-organisms and change their attitude in a good and responsible way. We found that effective learning by means of this tool is

strictly related to teachers' commitment to help each student get his/her empowerment.

The Italian support to the e-Bug project was also reported at the European Meeting on Media and Information Literacy Education (EMMILE) held in Milan in February 2012, where the results of the whole experience were conveyed in a poster that received very positive remarks and feedback from the audience. The meeting turned out also as an effective advertising tool, thanks to the international composition of the participants and their active involvement in the fields of education and continuous learning.

This academic year so far (1 September 2012–11 February 2013) the Italian e-Bug website has had 2,104 visits, a 34.87% increase of visitors on the previous year. To date, the junior pack *Introduzione ai microrganismi* of the teacher website was the most viewed webpage this academic year with 279 visitors. At a European level, the e-Bug experience has allowed exchanging information and good practice within the educational curriculum, public campaigns and websites with partner countries across Europe. Yet, it also works at national level, as e-Bug successfully serves as a tool for multimedia information literacy education, since it helped and helps to support to the empowerment of children across Europe, by developing similar school resources and website.

Conclusion

The purpose of e-Bug project, building and implementing strategies to influence attitudes towards prudent antibiotic use in young students, has been pursued through a dynamic and interactive website to provide wellbeing through activities and resources meeting the interest of children and young people. Several different stakeholders were involved to reach these objectives: young people, primary and secondary school teachers, investigators, communicators and publishers, so that the key objectives of the project could be easily and properly implemented at local level.

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Feature Article

The oldest sports library in the world celebrates 200 years

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Abstract
The article relates the 200 year history of the Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences in Stockholm, Sweden, from its founder, Pehr Henrik Ling to its present status as the oldest sports library in the world. The authors describe the library's humble beginnings to its important role nowadays as an integral part of the School's sport education curriculum.

Key words: libraries; library services; sports.

The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences
The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences (GIH) was founded in 1813 by Pehr Henrik Ling, which makes it the oldest University College in the world within its field. The background to the foundation of GIH was the changes in society at the beginning of the 19th century in Europe; the Napoleonic wars changed the map of Europe, also affecting Sweden; Sweden ceding Finland to Russia in 1809, and entering into a union with Norway five years later. The governance of Sweden was in turmoil, and strong voices arguing for a strengthened military defense and the education of the citizens were heard. Under these circumstances an increased interest in physical exercise as a means to physical enhancement of the population was envisaged.

The founder of GIH, Pehr Henrik Ling (1776-1839), was born in southern Sweden, and spent a long period of his life in Copenhagen, Denmark, where his interest in gymnastics began *(Figure 1)*. In 1804 he was employed as teacher of fencing at the University of Lund (Sweden), where he also taught gymnastics and sport. In 1813 he moved to Stockholm with two assignments; as a teacher at the military academy at Karlberg and – primarily – as the manager of the new school of gymnastics GIH (then GCI), proposed and drafted by himself.

Ling also had a literary interest, writing poetry and fiction, and was elected a member of the Swedish Academy. At the same time he became more and more interested in medicine, and became a member of the Swedish Society of Medicine. Ling wrote very little on gymnastics, and his book *Gymnastikens allmänna grunder (General Foundations of Gymnastics)*, where his most prominent ideas on gymnastics were expressed, was published posthumously.

Fig. 1. Pehr Henrik Ling

Fig. 2. Physical therapy at GIH

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At GIH the Ling gymnastics was developed, mainly thanks to P H Ling's son Hjalmar, who systematized the ideas of his father into what is traditionally called Ling gymnastics (or Swedish gymnastics). Parallel to the pedagogical gymnastics physical therapy was developed at GIH, which in 1934 moved to the medical university Karolinska Institutet *(Figure 2)*.

The original form of gymnastics, the Ling gymnastics, is characterized by its breadth: it included the four parts represented in ancient Greece: esthetic, medical, military and pedagogical gymnastics *(Figure 3)*. Ling gymnastics started spreading internationally already in the 1830'ss, culminating around 1900, and was considered the leader in its field, together with German gymnastics (Turnen) and the English competing sports. Interest in and knowledge about Ling gymnastics decreased after World War II when competing sports took over.

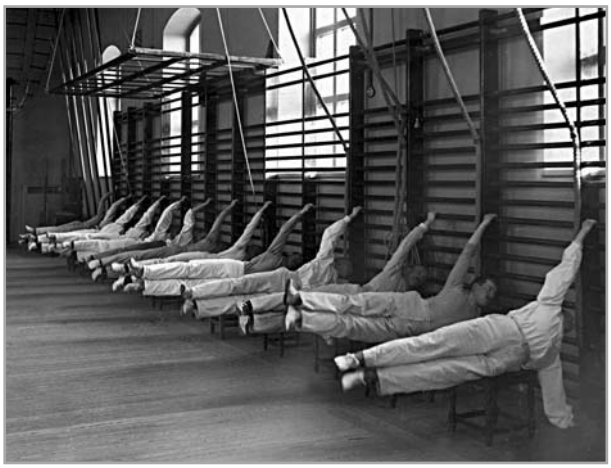

Fig. 3. Swedish gymnastics at GIH

The students and educational programs

From the start of GIH the students were members of the armed forces only, but the number of civilians increased slowly, both among students and staff. The first women were admitted as early as the 1860's.

Today the University College offers degree programmes and courses preparing for the teaching profession in Physical Education as well as for a career in sports coaching or preventive health. It offers a high level of teaching, primarily within the areas of human biology, physical education and pedagogics/didactics. The degree programme has a duration of two to four years and presently, about 650 (FTE) students are enrolled. In 2013 a new study program on Sports Management will be launched in collaboration with Södertörn University in Stockholm.

Another specialty of GIH since the turn of the last century has been the courses in outdoor life, where hiking in the mountainous areas of Sweden has been one of the highlights, as well as skiing and skating. In later years the emphasis of the educational programmes has changed to a greater focus on theoretical issues, and the connection between theory and practice.

Research and collaboration

GIH is characterized by its multidisciplinary subject fields, with sports, physiology, biomechanics, and sports pedagogy as the main subjects, but also comprising sports history as well as public health, psychology, ethnology and law. GIH researchers publish widely, and their research can be found in the institutional repository DiVA, together with all student theses since 2005 (1).

In 2011 GIH was granted permission to start post graduate studies, for PhD and Master programmes. A total of 25 PhD students are currently doing research at GIH, and the first PhD student will defend his doctoral thesis in 2013. This also means that GIH can award honorary doctorates, and the first to receive an honorary doctorate is Pia Sundhage, graduate of GIH, and gold medalist as the coach of the US Olympic women's football team in 2012.

The University College has established close co-operation with the research departments at the Karolinska Institute and Stockholm University. Formal contacts with the Swedish Sports Confederation and its local organizations as well as with schools are of considerable importance to education and research *(Figure 4)*.

Fig. 4. The cycle ergometer was developed at GIH

The surroundings

GIH is centrally located next to the world's first National Urban Park (the Ekopark), which has both natural and cultural values and also offers excellent opportunities for sports and recreation. One of the closest neighbours is the 1912 Olympic Stadium which gives the area a special atmosphere. On the other side of the campus area you will find sports grounds, a tennis stadium, equestrian stadium, and close by the Swedish Olympic Committee and the Swedish Sports Confederation are situated.

The library

The GIH Library is the oldest sports library in the world, and was founded in 1813 by P H Ling himself. The collection has grown by acquisitions and donations from, among others, L G Branting, the father of the Swedish Prime Minister Hjalmar Branting (1860-1925).

In the early days, the youngest teacher at GIH was also responsible for the library, which in 1913 held approximately 6000 volumes, but "lacking the most modern literature on gymnastics" because the library had been dependent on sporadic funding for the first 70 years, and no funding at all for 30 years (1883-1913). Later the most interested teacher was made responsible for the library, and in 1934 a part time trained librarian was hired. From 1950 the library was the responsibility of retired teachers, with some training in librarianship.

Before 1945, in the old GIH building, the library collection was quite inaccessible for students, who perhaps were content with the obligatory textbooks, and the possibility for the library to buy modern literature was very limited due to lack of funding. In 1934 GIH was reorganized and students were supposed to work more independently, but the staff reports that the library did not have the most modern literature in the collection. It was not until 1945 when GIH moved into the new building next to the Stockholm Olympic Stadium, and the library was located centrally on the first floor of the main building, that the importance of the library increased *(Figure 5)*. In the 1960's the library was in much use both by staff and students, as well as by other libraries, national and international.

In 1980 the first librarian with a degree in Library and Information Science was hired at GIH. At this time the collection had grown to 40,000 volumes and 185 current journal titles, and the library grew even more in 2003 when a large donation came from the Swedish Sports Confederation moving to a nearby location. But still library funding was not sufficient, and the librarian expressed a need to "at least be able to buy the relevant literature published in Swedish". From 1980 the GIH library has received the file copies of all sports literature received by the copyright library, Stockholm University Library.

Starting in the 1980's the international activities of the GIH library has increased, focusing on cooperation with other sports libraries, and becoming members of IASI (International Association for Sports Information), Information Sources Commission, as well as NORSIB (Nordic Committee for Cooperation for Sports Libraries) founded in 1986.

During 2011-2012 the library was housed in a temporary location during the building of an extension to the main GIH building from 1945. In August 2012 the library was able to move into its new premises on the entrance floor of the main building *(Figure 6)*.

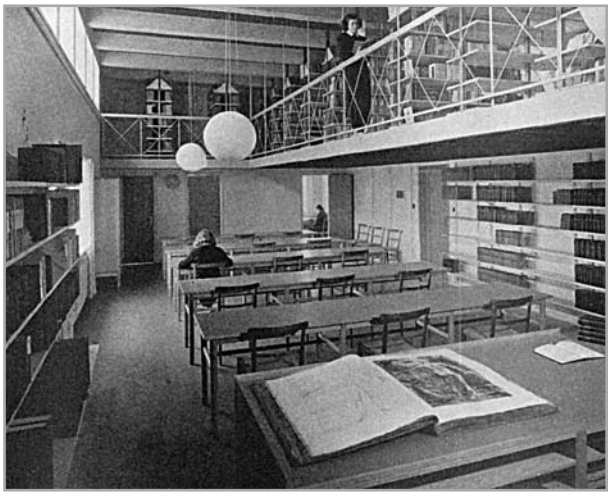

Fig. 5. The library in 1946

Fig. 6. The library in 2012

The main purpose of the library today is to support student learning and the work of teachers and researchers at GIH. The library is also open to the public, and is an important source of inter library loans, mainly in Sweden and the Nordic countries. In 2013 the library is staffed by 3.5 librarians, serving approximately 1000 students (650 FTE) and 140 faculty and staff.

The collections

The subject area of the GIH library is multidisciplinary in its character, containing both human biology, behavioural science as well as history. This reflects in the library's unique historical collection of literature from the 16th century onwards, covering topics such as anatomy, physiology, physiotherapy, military gymnastics, Swedish gymnastics, fencing and acrobatics. The history and evolution of Swedish gymnastics and sport is illuminated in the rich collection of both books and journals.

The library holds many rare and unique works on topics such as anatomy and physiology, for example *Anatomia. Ex. officina* by Thomas Bartholini from 1669, *Explicatio tabulorum Anatomicum* by B S Albinus from 1744 and *Medicine et physique* by Babtiste von Helmot from 1671.

The collection has a great deal of gymnastics literature, for example the first illustrated book about gymnastics; *De Arte Gymnastica* by Mercurialis from 1577. The Swedish gymnastic literature is also well represented in the collection by the founder P H Ling and his followers, both in Sweden and abroad. The material contains mostly lessons in gymnastics, with descriptions *(Figure 7)*.

Fig. 7. Gymnastics books from around 1900

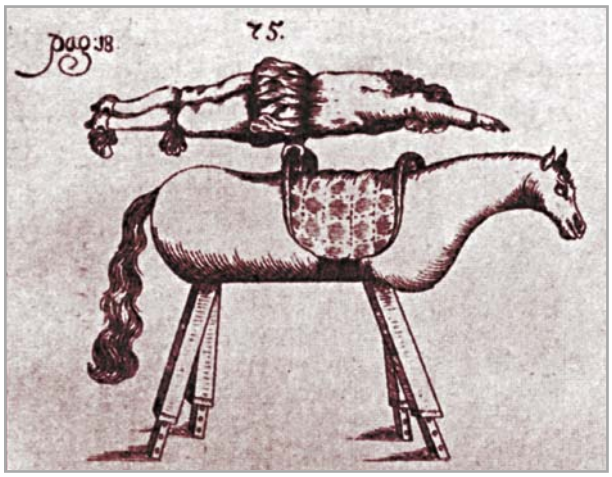

Fig. 8. From the book Beschreibung des Voltiger by Pascha, 1666

The European gymnastics literature is also represented, mostly from Germany, for example Johann Georg Pascha's *Kurtze iedoch grundliche Beschreibung des Voltiger*, from 1666, a handbook about equestrian vaulting with many amusing illustrations *(Figure 8)*.

The library also owns the first book on acrobatics, Tuccaro's *Trois Dialogues de l'Exercise de Sauter, et Voltiger en l'Air* from 1599, illustrated with excellent woodcuts.

There are many famous books on the subject of fencing, for example one of the most important Flemish baroque book, Thibault's *Academie de l'Espée* from 1628, a beautiful magnificently illustrated book on swordsmanship. The first and oldest Swedish book on the same topic is *Palaestra Svecana* by Porath from 1693 *(Figure 9)*. It is mainly based on Salvatore Fabris' famous book about fencing, first published in Copenhagen 1606.

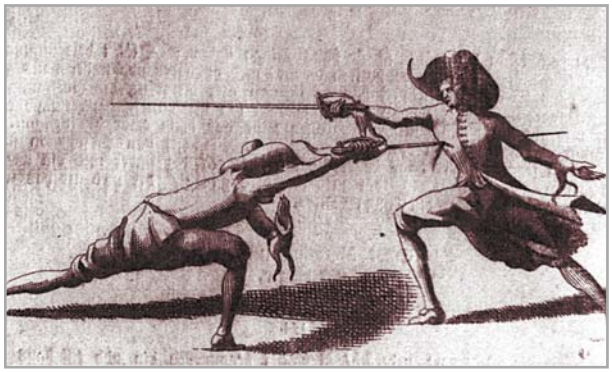

Fig. 9. From the first Swedish book on fencing, Palaestra Svecana by Porath, 1693

The library today holds approximately 59,000 volumes, increasing by approx. 1000 every year. Today the library acquires books in mainly Swedish and English, but also Norwegian, Danish and German books are added to the collection. The journal collection has changed from printed to electronic journals, but maintains a good collection of sport magazines in the library.

User education

The library staff has had a pedagogical role since 1988, when, for the first time, a librarian conducted user education for students within a degree project-course. At this time, the staff consisted of only one librarian and one library assistant. The small size of the university-college has made it easy for the library staff to cooperate with teachers. For example there were only about 30 lecturers/teachers and 350 students at the time. All staff of GIH shares the same faculty lounge, which results in a cordial atmosphere between staff of different occupation, not least between teachers and librarians.

As a result of this good cooperative environment the librarians of GIH have taught students how to find information resources in their degree project-courses of the final year since 1995.

Back then, user education mostly consisted of showing literature on research methods, and of course, the computerized local catalog and the few reference databases that were available. But, as the chief librarian states in the library's annual report of 1995: "It can be observed that the students have increased computer skills and better ability to find literature that they need". In 2001, the pedagogical role of the library expanded. The staff now had increased to four persons (3.5 FTE), which made it easier for the librarians to specialize on different roles in the library. In this years´ annual report, the concept of information literacy is mentioned for the first time. Thanks to collaboration with some of the faculty staff, the librarians have become involved in most research methodology courses that include academic papers. Hence, by 2003, the library's user education was scheduled in all degree programmes, on 2-3 occasions during the students' education. Different aspects of information literacy were by then also listed in the course curriculum.

From this time on the academic quality-requirements of student papers have increased, for example the need of peer-reviewed references. This has further enhanced the library's role of guiding both students and faculty in scientific databases. The multidisciplinary nature of sports sciences results in a need of different subject databases. One of the most frequently used databases is SportDiscus.

A new challenge facing the library is the newly initiated doctoral course, in which the library is responsible for instructing in search strategies and publication strategies (bibliometrics, citations etc).

Received 10.02.2013 *Accepted* 17.02.2013

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2. http://sportinfo.ning.com/
3. https://sites.google.com/site/norsiblibraries/

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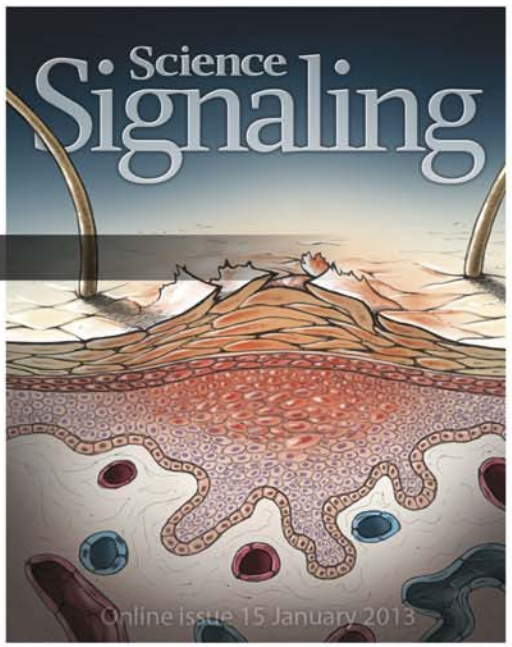

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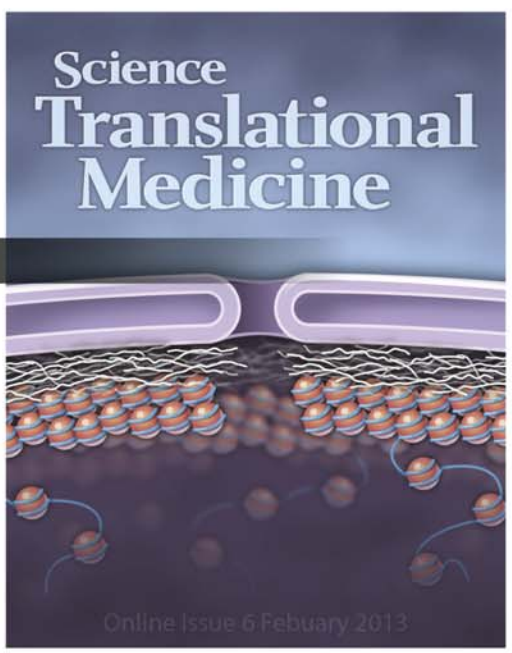

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EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden, 12-14 June 2013

Trends for the future

- Creating Strategies to Meet Challenges

EAHIL WORKSHOP June 12-14 2013

Want to develop your own personal strategies to meet challenges facing health libraries? Want to participate in creating dialogue and gain new insights on key topics? Then come in June to the lovely, Stockholm archipelago – at Vår Gård – for this all inclusive (sessions, accommodation and meals including Gala dinner), interactive EAHIL workshop!

Program

Some examples... Workshop sessions: new tools for teaching, supporting the e-environment, mobile technology, open research data, and future library staff. Interactive, dialogue-creating methods: Appreciative Inquiry, Fish Bowl, Gallery, Knowledge Café, and Opinionator Triangle. The full program can be seen at the EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden website, **eahil2013.kib.ki.se**

How do I prepare?

- Learn these Swedish words: hej! (hello), hej då! (goodbye), Vår Gård (Our Estate)
- Come to Stockholm ready to contribute, listen and learn
- Go to the EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden website
- Look at the Program and the Workshop sessions
- Read about the Trends
- Read about the Workshop Methods
- Read something from the list of References
- Välkommen! (welcome)

University Library

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EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden, 12-14 June 2013

Trends for the future

- Creating Strategies to Meet Challenges

I really want to attend but have not registered yet?

Registration is open until 7th April, go to the EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden website and sign up!

Come to Vår Gård in June 2013!

The Workshop will be hosted at Vår Gård in Saltsjöbaden, a suburb east of central Stockholm. All sessions will be located at Vår Gård, and all participants will be staying there for the duration of the Workshop. Vår Gård is situated in a lovely setting on the shore of the Baltic sea and is famous for its art collection and excellent kitchen and bakery.

Finally...

On behalf of the International Program Committee (IPC) and the Local Organizing Committee (LOC), we welcome you to Vår Gård and the EAHIL Workshop Stockholm, Sweden 2013!

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METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ADVANCED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHING AND ASSESSING RESEARCH IMPACT

Join us for the international full day pre-conference workshop at the 10th Annual Meeting of HTAi - June 16th 2013 in Seoul, South Korea. http://www.htai2013.org

The Information Resources Group (IRG) workshop provides an opportunity for information specialists and others interested in information retrieval to come together to network and discuss important issues in HTA information management and systematic review work.

Workshop session description and objectives:

Participants will learn, discover and discuss:

- how to stay up-to-date on the latest developments in the field of information retrieval for HTA
- creative approaches to searching the literature
- searching Chinese, Japanese and Korean medical databases
- new skills in searching for health economic evaluations
- assessing research impact of HTA and systematic reviews using bibliometrics

Speakers:

- Ingrid Harboe & Sari Ormstad (Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services)
- YuKyung Lee (Office of Health Technology Evaluation, National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency)
- Jeong-Wook Seo (Medical Library, Seoul National University College of Medicine)
- Chin Mien Chew (Performance and Technology Assessment Division, Ministry of Health)
- David Kaunelis (Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health)
- Catherine Voutier (Health Sciences Library, Royal Melbourne Hospital)
- Jaana Isojarvi (Finnish Office for Health Technology Assessment)

Pre-conference workshops are open both to members and non-members of HTAi.

Early bird rate: USD $108 until 22nd April 2013
Registrations between 23 April - 31 May: USD $128
On the day registration rate: USD $135

Venue: Coex Convention Center, Seoul, South Korea
HTAi Members: http://www.htai2013.org/sub/sub07_01.asp [choose Register Now]
Non HTAi Members – http://www.htai2013.org/login.asp [choose Sign-Up]

For more information, please contact Catherine Voutier, HTAi Information Resources Group hair: catherine.voutier@mh.org.au

[Collected during November 2012 to February 2013]

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Benoit_Thirion@yahoo.fr

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

Free full text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abstracts only

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. De la Mano M *et al.* **Quality evaluation of health libraries in England: a new framework**
Performance Measurement and Metrics 2012 [cited 2012 November 12];13(3)
Purpose - This study aims to give the details of the development of the Health libraries standards in England during the last decade; to identify and analyse the main features and innovations of the new accreditation framework published last year to assess the quality of that type of libraries, comparing it with the previous accreditation programme, and to present its first results. Design/methodology/approach - This study is based on a comparative analysis between the two main Health libraries accreditation programmes developed in England (the Helicon checklist and the LQAF framework), reviewing the goals they intend to achieve, the methodology they propose and the structure and content of their standards. This analysis is built on a wide literature review, including mostly grey resources: technical standards and reports, newsletters, minutes of meetings, and briefings Findings - In the study, the main changes incorporated in the LQAF framework have been identified both at strategic, tactical and operational levels, delimiting the scope of the "360 degrees review" of the Health libraries situation it aims. Besides, the main achievements since the LQAF appeared have been stated: the undertaken of the first National Baseline Assessments against the standards, whose results show the good fitness of English Health libraries services quality, and the creation of the Innovation Reward. The near future, however, raises some uncertainties prompted by a new revision of the standards. Originality/value - This is the first study about the new LQAF framework and it also provides the first comparison in the literature and a joint view of the main Health libraries national accreditation programmes in England.
Available from: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17063543

Emerging challenges

Eight hypotheses why librarians don't like discovery

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Discovery tools have been on the market for library software for quite some time now. They promise to deliver a better search experience in a much more extensive database than traditional library catalogs and bibliographic databases. And while I would dare to say that users seem to at least like these tools better than the traditional tools, it seems that they go down much less well with librarians. It has been my personal experience in working to build a discovery solution based on open source software and also in implementing one of the commercial products, that librarians seem to have multiple reservations towards these tools. This is only mildly put, as I found when discussing my experience with discovery-people in Germany as well as internationally.

Being both a librarian and a discovery-enthusiast myself, this has me wondering. I do share many of the reservations that my colleagues have. Whatever we see out there is often far from perfect yet, for instance as far as the actual "discoverability" of large amounts of heterogeneous metadata or the level of integration of discovery systems with integrated library systems, link resolvers and other products are concerned. But for the most part, I think that these are rather interesting challenges on our road to the future. Sure, there are really early adopters of discovery tools like the University Library of Utrecht who has decided to concentrate on delivery rather than discovery (1). I tend to think of this as an avant-garde decision which could not have been made without the experience of introducing a discovery system in the first place. Putting your own metadata, licensing and availability information in the context of a discovery system (i.e. outside the system this data was born into) and actually making it work there, can be a painful experience but a necessary learning process for all departments in the library. Is that pain a convincing reason for librarians to dislike discovery tools?

This is one of the eight hypotheses I have come up with so far: librarians do not like discovery tools because...

1. They are too much extra work. As I said before, the level of integration with existing systems is not very good yet (especially when you live in Germany with a whole different landscape) and checking licensing information in the catalog, the EZB (German ERM for serials – sort of), the link resolver AND the discovery system is just too much.

2. They were not our idea in the first place. Looking at the people who are usually the drivers of decision for a discovery tool and the implementation process, I rather see IT- and management folk than cataloging or reference librarians.

3. Strange things happen to our metadata. Our metadata for instance is being mapped from a proprietary format to MARC21. Information does in fact get lost there. Work done by librarians that is already mostly invisible work gets even more invisible. The promise that discovery tools make better use of librarian-created metadata by allowing faceted browsing has not yet been fulfilled.

4. Talking about the strange things happening to the data is hard. The guys (yes, they are mainly guys) do not speak PICA, MARC etc. But still they ooze what might be perceived as contempt for the way librarians have designed and are employing bibliographic data. For the record: I feel the disgust for this kind of data, because I know where these guys are coming from and I do appreciate the perspective they have brought (and are bringing) into library land. But I am talking about librarians and their perceptions here!

5. They mess with the concept of the catalog. A catalog used to be the inventory thing for one library, which makes the bridge between finding and obtaining items an easy one to cross. Being able to extend searches to other catalogs and bibliographic databases may be what users want, but it surely is a challenge for both discovery and delivery.

6. They are hard to use in reference interviews. Librarians know the catalog inside out; small wonder, since it was them who built the catalog. Doing a search in the catalog means getting predictable results, whereas the search in a discovery tool is a whole different matter. Many librarians I have talked to think of relevancy ranking per default as dangerous or even unethical. Not knowing how exactly the ranking algorithm works makes matters even worse.

7. They make users lazy and dumb. Sometime ago, I asked people about what they thought of the perceptions of librarians of their users. One answer I got: "they (librarians) think that users should eat their greens". To put it less succinctly: discovery causes the mental models that users and librarians have of search processes to clash.

8. They cost us our jobs. While I have heard people stating the above-mentioned points in their speeches against discovery, I have never actually heard this particular argument. So this is probably the most far-fetched reason: in fact, this thought occurred to myself once and I am wondering if this resonates with anyone. Like I said, I think that discovery as we know is far from perfect yet. But what if it was? What about the reference desk and the classes we teach? Will discovery make those services obsolete?

Neither do I know if these hypotheses are valid, nor how to best research them further – especially not without provoking even more resentment of librarians towards discovery systems. Because, as ever, I think that even with our weird and strangely-structured metadata, our profession and its virtues can make a real contribution to discovery (and delivery, come to think of it). But I am also under the impression that there is too much unspoken discovery-related agony out there for this to work out on a larger scale – which is why I would like to see this examined and brought to light.

Reference

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Available at: http://www.libereurope.eu/blog/thinking-the-unthinkable-a-library-without-a-catalogue-reconsidering-the-future-of-discovery-to. Accessed February 13, 2013.

The EAHIL Presidency

Dear Colleagues,

As you will be aware, in 2012 elections were held for the post of EAHIL President to serve for 2013-14. Lotta Haglund (Sweden) was duly elected unopposed, and her election was reported at the EAHIL General Assembly in Brussels in July 2012. Later in 2012 Lotta changed jobs, and she then came to the conclusion that her new responsibilities would prevent her from discharging the duties of EAHIL President as conscientiously as she would have liked. Lotta has therefore tendered her resignation, which the Executive Board, under the temporary chairmanship of the Past President, Peter Morgan, reluctantly accepted at their first meeting of the year on 11-12 February 2013 in Amsterdam. In accordance with EAHIL's Rules of Procedure 7(c) the Board then elected Marshall Dozier (UK) to serve as EAHIL President for 2013-14 with effect from 12 February 2013. The Board greatly regret the loss of Lotta's services as a valued member and wish her well in her new post, while hoping that it will not be too long before she is again able to return to an active role with EAHIL. They also congratulate Marshall on her election to the role of President and are grateful to her for agreeing to accept this responsibility.

(signed) The EAHIL Executive Board *and* Lotta Haglund

Extraordinary Board election

The events described above mean that there is a vacancy for a full Board member for 2013-16. As last year's Board elections were uncontested, with only one candidate for each vacancy, the Board were also prevented from following the usual practice of co-opting the two unsuccessful candidates with the highest number of votes. This means that the Board is currently short of one full and two co-opted members. At their February meeting the current members were concerned that it would be difficult for an under-strength Board to meet all the responsibilities and challenges expected over the next few years. The Board have therefore resolved to hold an *immediate extraordinary Board election* to fill the vacancy for 2013-16, and hope that this will also provide sufficient candidates to enable two additional co-opted members to be recruited for 2013-14. A nomination form and voting instructions are in this issue of the Journal, and are also available from the EAHIL website http://www.eahil.net/about_eahil.htm in PDF and Word formats

Letter from the President

Marshall Dozier

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Dear Colleagues,

As you'll now know from the announcement recently made by email to all members and published in this issue of the Journal, before the February 2013 Board meeting, none of us was expecting that I would be the one writing the first President's letter of the year. I will miss Lotta very much, especially as she has been an inspiration to me – and I look forward to when she will be able to join in EAHIL activities again. I feel a little bit like Bilbo Baggins (if you will excuse the allusion to The Hobbit, which is on my mind since I recently saw the film) in that taking up the role of President is an *unexpected journey*. But the analogy doesn't go much further: I don't anticipate orcs or trolls! I am honoured that the Board has such confidence in me, and also to have the opportunity to serve EAHIL in return for how much I have benefitted from being a member. I am very happy that there is an excellent team of colleagues to work with – in the Board especially, but certainly also in the Council and general EAHIL membership.

At the time of writing this letter, it's the end of the week in which we had our February Board meeting in Amsterdam. As this was the start of a new planning cycle in the Board, we welcomed our new Board members for the 2013-2016 term, Ghislaine Declève (Belgium) and Maurella Della Seta (Italy), and gave another thanks to departed Board members Helena Bouzková (Czech Republic), Lotta Haglund (Sweden) and Ivana Truccolo (Italy). Manuela Colombi has also finished her last term, but I'm very grateful that she has agreed to remain active as co-Treasurer for six months to enable a smooth hand-over to Ghislaine as the new Treasurer. We also have new officers in Karen Buset as the new Secretary, and Tuulevi Ovaska as new Vice President to the Board. Peter Morgan now moves to the role of Past President, and I'm grateful for the assistance he has already given me, even before this first week is out! Suzanne Bakker continues as a non-executive Board member, as supervisor of the Secretariat, which is based in the Netherlands, where EAHIL is formally registered. Suzanne is also doing the important work of managing EAHIL's mailing lists membership database, as well as liaising with the providers hosting those services. Sally Wood, as the chief editor of this Journal, continues as a valuable non-executive member of the Board who manages JEAHIL and ensures good communication with the Journal's editorial team. As you will see elsewhere in this issue, we are immediately holding an extraordinary election for a Board member, since we are now short of a complete Board, and ideally we would also like to have two additional, co-opted and non-executive, members to ensure continuity and wider expertise: we hope you will consider standing for election!

I'd like to welcome new Councillors for the 2013-2016 term too, both those new to the Council and those re-elected at the end of 2012: Ann De Meulemeester (Belgium), Lea Škorić (Croatia), Helena Bouzková (Czech Republic), Sigrid Prank (Estonia), Marie Teissier (France), Gyöngyi Karácsony (Hungary), Anna Sigrídur Gudnadóttir (Iceland), Niamh Lucey (Ireland), Gaetana Cognetti and Federica Napolitani Cheyne (both Italy), Margarita Želve

(Latvia), Liubovi Karnaeva (Moldova), Gerdien de Jonge and Jacqueline Limpens (both Netherlands), Witold Kozakiewicz (Poland), Margarida Meira and Susana Henriques (both Portugal), Mar González Cantalejo (Spain), and Isabelle de Kaenel (Switzerland).

The Council serves a very important role shaping EAHIL's activities, so I'm concerned that we have several vacant Council places and would urge members in these countries to consider becoming a Councillor: Denmark, Greece, Poland, Slovak Republic and Switzerland. If you would like to have an informal chat about the Council, please email me.

Because I didn't write an election manifesto that would let members find out about me and how I think EAHIL could develop, I thought I should use this letter to introduce myself by sharing a bit about my background and thinking. I was born in Mexico and grew up in Costa Rica and several parts of the USA – I think this formative experience has led me to value a diversity of opinion and perspective. I have lived in Scotland for about 20 years, am married to an 'Edinburgher' and share a flat with him, our cat Tigris and many books. I work at the University of Edinburgh as a liaison librarian, mostly supporting postgraduates, researchers and teachers in the schools of medicine. Our library service is converged with the computing and eLearning (technology enhanced learning) services, so we have many teams made up of colleagues with different professional backgrounds. I think this can be valuable, since the boundaries of delivery and support for library services are becoming fuzzier and fuzzier in relation to these other services, and we are very inter-dependent. One area of work for me at present is advocacy of open access publications and good research data management practices: to improve my capacity for the latter, I'm currently taking a research data management seminar course designed by my colleagues at the EDINA national data centre, based on their MANTRA online course (http://datalib.edina.ac.uk/mantra/). I still have a lot to learn! Another big area of work for me is supporting distance learners: my university is putting a great deal of investment into online degree programmes, mostly at Masters level, and there have been some challenging but always interesting impacts on the library services – how to ensure online provision of course reading materials and effective support for students who are many thousands of miles away? As well as working, I am studying part-time for a Doctorate in Education: my research topic is in the area of information behaviour.

I see EAHIL as an organisation that enables our professional development as librarians and information scientists. My first involvement in EAHIL was at the conference in Cologne in 2002: it was my first international conference, and my colleague, Fiona Brown, and I presented a paper with enormous trepidation. But, to our immense relief, it turned out to be a really rewarding experience and it was then that I realised that to get the most benefit from conferences, especially to build professional collaborations and exchanges, it really is necessary to be an active participant. This was probably obvious to you all along!

I would like to see EAHIL continue to offer opportunities for our individual and collective professional development. As information professionals, I cannot see any diminution in the importance of our roles as information and data sources continue to diversify and grow. But, we often have a challenge in demonstrating the value of our expertise, even in healthy financial times. So, one area that I would like us to focus on in EAHIL is demonstration of value and impact. On the surface, this may appear to be a self-serving aim, but fundamentally our roles are crucial to the core aims of our organisations. I would like us, as a profession, to be more robust in our research. I support evidence-based library practice, and I would like us to challenge ourselves to extend our thinking about this, especially as reflexive practitioners and researchers.

Looking ahead to the coming years, I hope to see as many of you as possible at the workshop in Stockholm this coming June. As a member of the International Planning Committee, I visited the Vår Gård venue in Saltsjöbaden in December 2012, when the IPC developed the topics and selected 'un-conference' formats of the workshop sessions. The venue was beautiful in December with -11C temperatures, and it will be even more beautiful in the weeks before mid-summer. The arrangement of accommodation and meetings spaces ensures that no time will be wasted travelling between the two: more time for networking, catching up with friends and colleagues and even relaxing a bit. The meeting spaces are varied – conducive to the different activities of the workshop. The content and design of the workshop are exciting: like any conference, it will be a chance to learn about others' professional activities and exchange experiences, but this workshop will give an opportunity to shape your learning experience in a way I

believe we've not had before. We've been asked to be prepared to step out of our comfort zones: but remember, the EAHIL family is a friendly and supportive one, so although participation in workshop groups might feel a bit risky at first, we are in this together and will support one another. I'm also looking forward to the next conference, in Rome in 2014. The combination of modern venue and classic city will be difficult to resist... more tempting details about the conference programme will be announced at the General Assembly in June: I can't wait.

I'd like to use this opportunity to make a call for proposals to organise future EAHIL events in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The usual pattern is that a workshop takes place in an odd-number year (like 2015) and a conference in an even-number year. If you would like to have an informal chat about some ideas you have for a future event, please don't hesitate to contact me or any Board member. Proposals for consideration at the next Board meeting in June 2013 should be sent by the end of May 2013, by email to EAHIL-secr@list.ecompass.nl.

It's a little bit late in the year now for New Year Resolutions, but I will take advantage of this letter to highlight several ways in which you could get more involved in EAHIL:

1. Attend the Council meeting in June as an observer to get a taste for it and see if you could be tempted to stand for election
2. Join or initiate a Special Interest Group
3. Submit papers to the Journal of EAHIL (JEAHIL)
4. If you are a confident English speaker, offer your help in editing/revising the English of JEAHIL article submissions for colleagues who would like a little help
5. Formulate a proposal to host a future EAHIL event
6. Stand for election to the Board

I've found that with EAHIL, whatever effort I put into getting involved seems to yield at least double in learning and pleasure in working with inspiring colleagues. I am convinced that you will have the same experience.

EAHIL-EBSCO Workshop Scholarships for 2013

Deadline for applications: **15 March 2013**

The EAHIL Executive Board is pleased to announce the availability of six EAHIL-EBSCO Scholarships to be awarded to worthy individuals to attend the EAHIL Workshop in Stockholm on 12-14 June 2013 http://eahil2013.kib.ki.se/. The Scholarships, which are partly sponsored by the generous support of EBSCO, will each be 500 euros maximum.

Applications must be made using the online application form at http://www.formdesk.com/eahil /scholarship2013 and must be submitted online not later than the closing date of 15 March 2013.

Eligibility:

- Applicants must not previously have received a scholarship or registration award from EAHIL
- Applicants should still be getting established in the profession
- Scholarships are not awarded to members from the country hosting the conference (Sweden)
- Successful applicants will not be eligible for any concurrent fee waiver offered to specified participants at the conference.

Please note all applications will be considered in confidence and will be judged on the merits of the case submitted by each applicant.

The EAHIL Executive Board will notify successful applicants not later than 25 March 2013.

(NB Registration for the Workshop will close on 7 April.)

EAHIL Council

Following the 2012 Council elections the Council membership, including both existing Councillors (2011-14) and those newly elected* or re-elected** for 2013-16, is as follows.

Country	Total Council places	Council member	Term of office
Austria	1	Helmut Dollfuss	2011-14 (1st term)
Belgium	3	Vinciane de Bergeyck	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Ann De Meulemeester *	2013-16 (1st term)
		Caroline Vandeschoor	2011-14 (2nd term)
Croatia	1	Lea Škorić **	2013-16 (2nd term)
Czech Republic	1	Helena Bouzková *	2013-16 (1st term)
Denmark	2	Hanne Christensen	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Vacancy	
Estonia	1	Sigrid Prank **	2013-16 (2nd term)
Finland	3	Katri Larmo	2011-2014 (2nd term)
		Jouni Leinonen	2011-2014 (2nd term)
		Minna Liikala	2011-2014 (1st term)
France	3	Marie Teissier **	2013-16 (2nd term)
		Guillemette Utard-Wlerick	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Hélène Vaillant	2011-14 (2nd term)
Germany	2	Kai Geschuhn	2011-14 (1st term)
		Oliver Obst	2011-14 (2nd term)
Greece	1	*Vacancy*	
Hungary	1	Gyöngyi Karácsony *	2013-16 (1st term)
Iceland	1	Anna Sigrídur Gudnadóttir *	2013-16 (1st term)
Ireland	3	Niamh Lucey **	2013-16 (2nd term)
		Paul Murphy	2011-14 (1st term)
		Ann M. O'Byrne	2011-14 (2nd term)
Italy	3	Gaetana Cognetti **	2013-16 (2nd term)
		Federica Napolitani Cheyne **	2013-16 (2nd term)
		Vacancy	

Latvia	2	Velta Pozņaka	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Margarita Želve **	2013-16 (2nd term)
Lithuania	1	Jūratė Stukienė	2011-14 (2nd term)
Moldova	2	Silvia Ciubrei	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Liubovi Karnaeva *	2013-16 (1st term)
Netherlands	3	Ronald van Dieën	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Gerdien de Jonge **	2013-16 (2nd term)
		Jacqueline Limpens **	2013-16 (2nd term)
Norway	3	Hanne Dybvik	2011-14 (1st term)
		Regina Küfner Lein	2011-14 (1st term)
		Liv Vikan	2011-14 (1st term)
Poland	2	Witold Kozakiewicz *	2013-16 (1st term)
		Vacancy	
Portugal	3	Susana Henriques *	2013-16 (1st term)
		Silvia Lopes	2011-14 (1st term)
		Margarida Meira **	2013-16 (2nd term)
Romania	2	Ioana Robu	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Viorica Scutariu	2011-14 (2nd term)
Russian Federation	1	Larisa Zhmykhova	2011-14 (1st term)
Slovak Republic	1	*Vacancy*	
Slovenia	1	Matjaž Musek	2011-14 (2nd term)
Spain	3	Juan de la Cámara	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Mar González-Cantalejo *	2013-16 (1st term)
		Verónica Juan-Quilis	2011-14 (1st term)
Sweden	3	Colm Doyle	2011-14 (1st term)
		Sofia Pemer	2011-14 (1st term)
		Janet Wamby	2011-14 (1st term)
Switzerland	2	Isabelle de Kaenel *	2013-16 (1st term)
		Vacancy	
Turkey	1	Güssün Güneş	2011-14 (2nd term)
United Kingdom	3	Janet Harrison	2011-14 (1st term)
		Carol Lefebvre	2011-14 (2nd term)
		Michelle Wake	2011-14 (2nd term)

EAHIL

European Association for Health Information and Libraries

EXTRAORDINARY 2013 BOARD ELECTION
NOMINATION FORM

* Please clearly mark what is applicable and strike out the other option

I, EAHIL member* / Election Committee* Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:	I, EAHIL member* / Election Committee* Address: City: Country: E-mail: Date: Signature:
hereby nominate as candidate for Board member in the 2013 EAHIL election:	

Candidate for EAHIL Executive Board membership:

Name: .....

Job title: .....

Institutional address: .....

City & Country: .....

Phone: .....

Fax: .....

E-mail: .....

Candidate's agreement:

I agree to be a candidate in the 2013 Board election and am willing and able to serve on the Executive Board of EAHIL for 2013-2016.

Date: ..... Signed (by candidate): .....

This form, when completed, should be sent not later than **22 March 2013**:

preferably via email to: EAHIL-secr@list.ecompass.nl

or to: EAHIL Secretariat attn.: Election Committee, PO Box 1393, NL-3600 BJ Maarssen, The Netherlands. Fax: + 31 346550876

www.eahil.net

Extraordinary Election for an EAHIL Executive Board Member (2013-2016)

Instructions for voting

Dear EAHIL member,

The extraordinary election for one EAHIL Executive Board Member (2013-2016) will be open from 15 April to 3 May 2013.

The nomination form is published in this issue of Journal of EAHIL, vol.9(1), March 2013, and is also available from the EAHIL website http://www.eahil.net/about_eahil.htm in PDF and Word formats. Candidates' election manifestos will be circulated to EAHIL members by email before the election opens.

The elections will be done electronically through the Membership Database.

Instructions for voting

1. Go to the EAHIL website http://www.eahil.eu/
2. Click on Membership database.
3. Login with your userid and password.

If you have forgotten your userid and password, click on the link "Forgot your password"? Type your email address to receive an email with your username and password. If the e-mail address in the database matches the address you typed in, you will get your userid and password by e-mail. If this does not work, send an e-mail to the EAHIL Secretariat Supervisor, Suzanne Bakker <s.bakker@nki.nl> asking her to update your e-mail address in the membership database. When your e-mail has been updated the "Forgot your password" function will work.

4. Click on Elections and you will get a listing showing the current election for an EAHIL Executive Board Member.

5. Click to select this election and you will get the candidate list. You can click on the candidate's name to get the address information for the candidate, for instance workplace and even a photo if the candidate has added his/her photo in the membership database. If you want to vote for a candidate you just check the checkbox after the candidate's name.

6. When you have checked the box for your preferred candidate, press the vote button.

You can only vote once!

If you have any problems, questions or find any errors please contact Suzanne Bakker <s.bakker @nki.nl> or Peter Morgan <pbm2@cam.ac.uk>.

On behalf of the Nomination Committee

Peter Morgan
EAHIL Past President

News from EAHIL

News from the Pharmaceutical Information Group

Michelle Wake

Group Co-Chair PHING
UCL School of Pharmacy, London WC1N 1AX
Contact: m.wake@ucl.ac.uk

PHING will be meeting at the EAHIL Workshop in Stockholm on Wednesday 12th June 2013 at 10am. Further details of the event will be publicised on the EAHIL discussion lists closer to the time. Stockholm has a long pharmaceutical history, with the first pharmacy opening to the general public in 1572 and this lineage is celebrated in the History of Pharmacy Museum, parts of which can be viewed virtually at http://www.swepharm.se /templates/SPTvaspaltsida.aspx?id=620.

Membership of PHING is free to all members of EAHIL and brings together information professionals from across Europe and beyond with an interest in drug information. Members work in a variety of organisations, including pharmaceutical industry, higher education, health services and drug information units.

As with all our events it will be informative, as well as a chance to meet colleagues and relax before the main Workshop begins. As part of the meeting we will be looking for new officers, so if you would like to take an active role in taking this Group forward please do take this opportunity to find out more.

Looking forward to meeting you in Sweden.

News from the MeSH SIG
MeSH speaks Norwegian in 2013!

Sigrun Espelien Aasen

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services,
The Norwegian Electronic Health Library.
Contact: Sigrun.Espelien.Aasen@kunnskapssenteret.no

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) will soon be available in Norwegian. This is made possible through a collaboration between Norwegian institutions, medical librarians and experts within health, science and terminology. The project is organized by The Norwegian Electronic Health Library (Helsebiblioteket.no). It has been a great challenge to raise money and understanding for the project. It was necessary to explain what MeSH

is, why it is useful to have a Norwegian translation and how to do the work when there is no research institution offering financial support. The poster *MeSH speaks Norwegian in 2013!* was presented at an international conference *Terminology – responsibility and awareness,* the 6th terminology Summit of The European Association for Terminology (EAFT). Oslo, October 2012. Our poster raised great interest and many questions from the participants.

Why translate MeSH to Norwegian?

First a little look back into history! When participating at an EAHIL conference in Prague September 1995, some of us were very surprised when we saw a librarian at the National Library of Medicine working with a translation of MeSH to Czech. "Why?" we asked; it was hard to understand. MeSH was an American thesaurus for the English language used for indexing English articles in Medline! I did not understand then that this was a bright idea, since most of the physicians had had their education in Russian and this assisted them a great deal with a vocabulary in their native language. In Norway almost everybody speaks English well, so it has been a great challenge to convince librarians and doctors that a translation of MeSH into Norwegian would be of great value for all health personnel, students and inhabitants of Norway as well. Working ten years as a librarian at a nursing school in the 1990's convinced me that having a Norwegian MeSH translation would be of great value. We have no standardized vocabulary within medicine and health in Norway, only self- constructed vocabularies that do not interact. Instead of using a standard vocabulary in Norwegian, we have to think what terms to use each time we index a publication. This is time consuming and is not exactly a good quality of work when you lack time for the indexing work. Besides, when making a self-made vocabulary, it is extremely hard to get consensus for the meaning of a word. In addition, when the National Library of Medicine (NLM) already has done the work and are generous enough to give it free for everybody and willing to support us – still without asking for money – why should we not go for it?

How the translation is done

The National Library of Medicine has created a database named *MeSH Translation Maintenance System* (MTMS) free for anyone to use, so we had a great start with the translation! This database includes other language translations and NLM offered us the support we required. We had GunBrit Knutssön and Marie Monik as advisors at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden and Maurella Della Seta at ISS in Rome was also helpful. The main problem was to find enough money to employ people to do the translation and we also required experts to ensure a good quality of the translation. Worksheets are made by the translators with the English MeSH, suggestions for Norwegian MeSH and, as a help, Swedish and German translations are also included. Experts are paid for correcting and approving MeSH in accordance with the scope note for each MeSH. When experts have finished their work, the approved MeSH is authorized in the MTMS by the translators.

Norwegian MeSH is sought after!

In January 2013 we celebrated that 17,000 MeSH headings have been translated and NLM have approved 15,000 of them. They are included in the Swedish database SveMed+ (http://svemedplus.kib.ki.se/) much used by Norwegian health personnel since it contains articles from many Norwegian high quality journals. This will be of great benefit for Norwegians searching for literature in SveMed+. It is also important that the Norwegian Directorate of Health has decided to use Norwegian MeSH in their new health portal. Journals by the Norwegian Medical Association and the Norwegian Dental Association will use MeSH, including all libraries within the field of medicine and health in Norway. Our own institution will use it for indexing reports, procedures, guidelines and journals. Many people are now asking for the Norwegian MeSH so we are really very optimistic at the beginning of this year.

MeSH speaks Norwegian in 2013!

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) will soon be available in Norwegian. This is made possible through a collaboration between Norwegian institutions, medical librarians and experts within health, science and terminology. The project is organized by The Norwegian Electronic Health Library (Helsebiblioteket.no).

Sigrun Espelien Aasen, Åse Sofie Skjerdal and Katrine Rutgerson, the Norwegian Electronic Health Library[1]

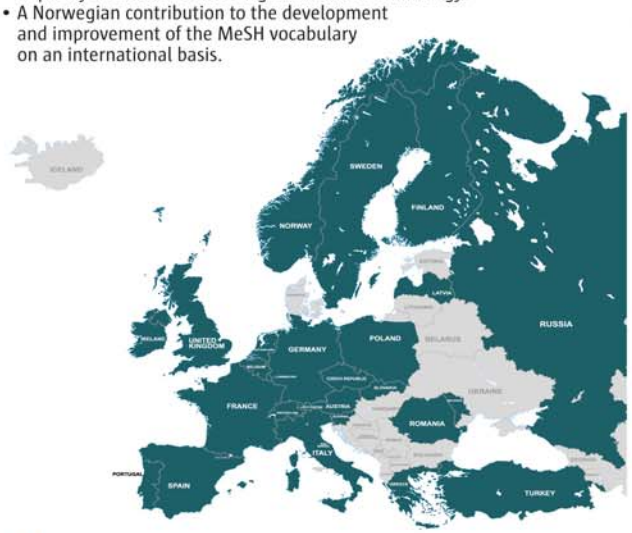
WHAT IS MeSH?

- A controlled vocabulary developed by the National Library of Medicine since 1960.
- Contains more than 26 500 topics and approx. 200,000 terms in medicine and related disciplines.
- Defines one preferred term for each topic, and allows up to 29 alternative terms.
- Each MeSH has a unique identifier, a numeric code, which combines a definition with all synonyms and concepts within the MeSH. Linguistic changes of the identifier do not necessitate re-indexing.
- Widely used for indexing of literature, e.g. in databases as PubMed / Medline, Cochrane Library, CINAHL and SveMed+ and websites like the Health On the Net Foundation (HON), the French health portal CISMeF and the patient portal MedlinePlus. Used by Norwegian medical libraries for cataloging of literature.
- Translated to 24 languages (per October 2012).

WHY MeSH IN NORWEGIAN?

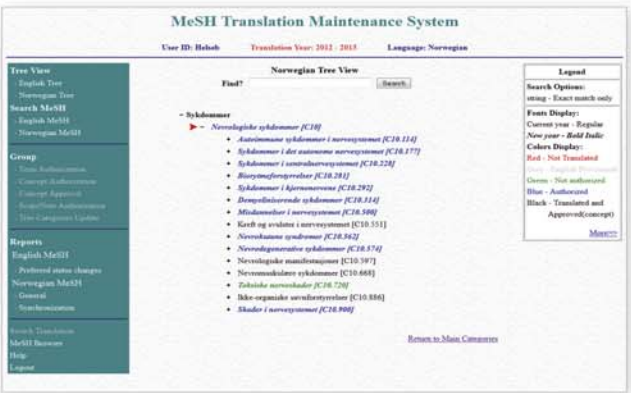
The main objective for translation of MeSH into Norwegian is to get a controlled Norwegian conceptual vocabulary for medicine and health sciences. This will provide:

- Improved indexing and retrieval of health information.
- A standardized terminology, which will facilitate a more accurate communication in the whole spectrum of health information, from patient brochures to websites for professional communication.
- A common terminology for all health professionals.
- An educational tool for students and health professionals - MeSH shows the keywords both in a contextual hierarchy, and in the wider system of various medical professional terminologies.
- A multilingual dictionary of definitions and a reference book containing both professional and popular terms, helpful for patients, health professionals and journalists.
- A possibility to do international information searches using Norwegian MeSH.
- A quality assurance for Norwegian medical terminology.
- A Norwegian contribution to the development and improvement of the MeSH vocabulary on an international basis.



HOW TO DO THE TRANSLATION WORK?

- Working tool is "MeSH Translation Maintenance System" (MTMS), owned and run by National Library of Medicine (NLM). They give free support!
- The translation work is done by librarians and linguists, helped by dictionaries and reference books. All suggested Norwegian MeSH-terms and definitions are put into worksheets where they can be compared to the corresponding terms in English, Swedish and German.
- Experts within each subject go through the worksheets with the suggested translations and correct them when necessary.
- The terms are finally authorized in MTMS.
- Each November, NLM approves the translations and corrections of the year.
- By the end of 2012 we will have translated 17 000 MeSH out of totally 26 500 MeSH.



Worksheet for expert

MeSH trekode	Engelsk	Norsk	Svensk	Tysk
C10	Nervous System Diseases Nervous System Disorders Neurologic Disorders Neurological Disorders	Nevrologiske sykdommer Sykdommer i nervesystemet Nervesystemets sykdommer Nevrologiske forstyrrelser	Nervsystemets sjukdomar Nervsjukdomar Neurologiska sjukdomar	Nervensystemkrankheiten Neurologische Störungen
C10.114	Autoimmune Diseases of the Nervous System Autoimmune Diseases, Nervous System Autoimmune Diseases, Neurologic Autoimmune Disorders of the Nervous System Autoimmune Nervous System Diseases Nervous System Autoimmune Diseases Neurologic Autoimmune Diseases	Autoimmune sykdommer i nervesystemet Autoimmune nevrologiske sykdommer Nevrologiske autoimmune sykdommer Nevrologiske autoimmune forstyrrelser Autoimmune nevrologiske forstyrrelser	Autoimmuna nervsjukdomar	Autoimmunkrankheiten des Nervensystems Nervensystems, Autoimmunkrankheiten
	Immune Disorders, Nervous System Immune Diseases, Nervous System Nervous System Immune Diseases Nervous System Immune Disorders	Immunologiske sykdommer i nervesystemet Nevrologiske immunologiske forstyrrelser Nevrologiske immunsykdommer	-	Immunstörungen, Nervensystem

PARTNERS

- The Norwegian Electronic Health Library – www.helsebiblioteket.no – established the project in 2009.
- Support by the Norwegian Language Council, University Libraries, SIRUS and KITH.
- Professional support by The Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association since 2010.
- Financial support by the Norwegian Directorate of Health in 2012.
- International support by National Library of Medicine U.S., Karolinska Institute in Sweden, Istituto Superiore di Sanità in Italy and the health portal CISMeF in France.

[1] www.helsebiblioteket.no - The Norwegian Electronic Health Library, PO Box 7004 St. Olavs plass N-0130 Oslo, Norway.

U. S. Medical Library Association report for EAHIL

Carol Lefebvre

MLA Representative to EAHIL
Independent Information Consultant
Lefebvre Associates Ltd, Oxford, UK
Contact: Carol@LefebvreAssociates.org

Focus on "One Health" 2013: Boston, Massachusetts, 3-8 May 2013
As you are aware, MLA 2013 will be held this year in conjunction with the 11th International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML), the 7th International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (ICAHIS) and the 6th International Clinical Librarian Conference (ICLC). This will be the last issue of *JEAHIL* prior to the conference, so a last-minute opportunity to remind you of some important aspects of the conference, which you can attend either in person or remotely. The theme of the meeting is **"One Health: information in an interdependent world"**. General meeting topics include trustworthy and authoritative publicly available information, new methods of publishing, global data sharing to advance science and environmental aspects of global health. There will be more than 150 papers and 300 poster presentations, more than at any other MLA meeting, with over 160 international presenters from 30 countries. Confirmed plenary speakers include Joanne Marshall as the 2013 Janet Doe Lecturer, Sheila Davis as the Leiter Lecturer and Laurie Garrett as the final plenary session keynote speaker. For the **Preliminary Programme and Meeting Schedule**, please go to:
http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2013/index.html#

Registration is open at the link below this paragraph. There is a **discount for EAHIL members** (through EAHIL's association with MLA) of 255 US dollars off the full package registration (765 US dollars reduced to 510 US dollars) and a discount of 175 US dollars off the conference-only package (540 US dollars reduced to 365 US dollars). For those of you for whom, even with these discounts, the travel costs remain prohibitive, there is an **"e-conference" rate** of just 120 US dollars (reduced from 180 US dollars). All these rates apply **until 3 April 2013**, after which higher rates apply.
http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2013/pdf/mla13_regform.pdf

Continuing education courses will take place on Friday 3 May, Saturday 4 May and Wednesday 8 May. There will be an extensive range of courses, typical of MLA annual meetings. There are suites of courses on popular topics allowing delegates to sign up for a number of related courses and these are marked by a special icon in the programme. These suites of courses have been extended since the previous issue of *JEAHIL* and now include:

- Consumer Health Information Specialist: these courses present the latest resources and ideas in the consumer health information field.
- Disaster Information Specialist: these courses provide the latest information and resources in the field of disaster information.
- Evidenced-based Practice: these courses emphasize the librarian's role in the practice of evidence-based health care.
- Expert Searcher Training Initiative: these courses emphasize librarians' roles as expert searchers in health care and biomedical research.
- Information Specialist in Context: these courses provide training and demonstrate knowledge regarding the role of the information specialist in context.

- Management Track: these courses address topics relevant to library administration for current managers and individuals interested in management.

http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2013/ce/index.html

Web-based continuing education courses will be held during the conference, in addition to the courses being held in Boston, for those of you who cannot attend in person.

- Friday, May 3, 0800-1200 (Eastern Time): Data Curation for Information Professionals
- Friday, May 3, 1300-1700 (Eastern Time): Veterinary and Comparative Medicine: Literature, Resources, and Services
- Saturday, May 4, 0800-1200 (Eastern Time): Business Communications: Library Style

"This Just In": Lightning Talks on One Health provide an opportunity for five-minute presentations on new research or service implementations, using just three slides! The deadline for submissions closed on 22 Feb 2013 but please bear this option in mind for future MLA meetings, if this option is offered in future. The much later deadlines for these presentations can be beneficial for international visitors who may not have their funding confirmed well enough in advance to commit to submitting under the general call for abstracts.

The Official Annual Meeting Blog will provide coverage on a range of topics including programme sessions, plenary sessions, exhibition activity and social events, during and after the meeting at:
www.npc.mlanet.org/mla13/

Library visits and tours to local attractions are being planned by the Boston Local Assistance Committee for meeting attendees on Saturday, May 4 from 0900-1700 and on Wednesday, May 8 from 1300-1700.

Social events and networking opportunities include the International Visitors Reception on Sunday, May 5 from 1800-1930, hosted by the MLA International Co-operation Section but open to all international attendees. Full registration includes attendance at the party on the last night of the conference, a "Taste of Boston", where we are promised an "incredible selection of tasty favourites from Boston".

Future MLA annual meetings - dates for your diary:
MLA Chicago, Illinois, 16-21 May 2014
MLA Austin, Texas, 15-20 May 2015
MLA Toronto, Canada, 13-18 May 2016

Membership of MLA
MLA offers International Membership to individuals at a reduced rate for those health information professionals who live outside the United States or Canada. The current annual subscription rate for International Membership is 130 US dollars. For details of what this includes, see the link below.
http://www.mlanet.org/joinmla/intern.html

News and publications from MLA
The latest issue of the Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA) (Volume 101 (1) January 2013 is now available (open access) at:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/latest/
Open access to back issues of the JMLA (and its predecessors back to 1898) is available from:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/

Preprints of forthcoming issues of the Journal of the Medical Library Association (JMLA) are available (for members only) by selecting JMLA Preprints under the Publications option when you login with your username and password. MLA News Online and the current edition of MLA-FOCUS, the fortnightly electronic newsletter (both for members only) are also available when you login with your username and password.

Giovanna F. Miranda

Milan, Italy
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Dear Colleagues,

The debate on Open Access is still in progress.

The objective of the Science Policy Briefing of the European Medical Research Councils (EMRC) of the European Science Foundation (ESF), is to accelerate the adoption of open access in order to guarantee equitable access to European biomedical research outputs worldwide. They consider open access to be crucial for the free flow of information between researchers and within society as a whole. To achieve this goal a number of recommendations have been offered:
1. There is a moral imperative for open access: research papers should be made freely available to all to read,
2. Individual agencies must work together to raise awareness of the moral imperative for open access
3. All research stakeholders should work together to support the extension of Europe PubMed Central into a Europe-wide PubMed Central
(Open Access in Biomedical Research. Science Policy Briefing. September 2012)

Representatives from science funding agencies, publishers, librarians, and journal editors discussed two proposed yardsticks for quality. But the meeting, organized by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research and SURF, a partnership that provides information and communication technology to Dutch universities, failed to come up with clear answers (M. Enserink. Science. 2012, 338, 1018).

The move towards open access to research findings needs to be supported by an open data policy to ensure data are fully exploited by researchers for the public good. As a condition of publication, scientific journals should enforce a requirement that the data on which the argument of the article depends should be accessible, assessable, usable, and traceable through information in the article. The article should indicate when and under what conditions the data will be available for others to access (I.Torjesen. BMJ. 2012 Jun 26;344:e4363).

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Journal issues

Since the Journal of December 2012, the following journal issue of *Health Information and Libraries Journal* has been received:

Gann B. From NHS Choices to the integrated customer service platform. Editorial.

Ilic D, Rowe N. What is the evidence that poster presentations are effective in promoting knowledge transfer? A state of the art review.

Publications and new products

Addison J, Whitcombe J, Glover S. How doctors make use of online, point-of-care, clinical decision support systems: a case study of UpToDate©.

Mortensen H, Alexander J, Nehrenz G, Porter C. Infection control professionals' information-seeking preferences.

Fell D, Burnham J, Dockery J. Determining where physical therapists get information to support clinical practice decisions.

Beyer F, Wright K. Can we prioritise which databases to search? A case study using a systematic review of frozen shoulder management.

Ullah M, Anwar M. Developing competencies for medical librarians in Pakistan.

Books Review

Research Methods in Information, 2nd edition. Ed. A. J. Pickard. Facet Publishing, London UK, 2013; ISBN: 978-1-85604-813-2; paperback £49.95 (£39.96 to CILIP members), pp. 352.
The 2nd edition of this research methods handbook is fully updated and includes brand new coverage of online research methods and techniques, mixed methodology and qualitative analysis.

Papers Review

Open Access in Biomedical Research. Science Policy Briefing.
European Medical Research Councils - European Science Foundation. September 2012
http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/Public_documents/Publications/spb47_OpenAccess.pdf

Scientific publishing. As open access explodes, how to tell the good from the bad and the ugly?
Enserink M. Science 2012;338:1018.

Top science body calls for open access to research data to maximise their potential for public good.
Torjesen I. BMJ 2012;344:e4363.

Collaboration, collegiality, and cooperation: consumer health library services and the American Cancer Society navigator role.
Attwood CA, Wellik KA. Clin J Oncol Nurs 2012;16:487

A community education initiative to improve using online health information: Participation and impact.
Gray K *et. al.* Inform Health Soc Care 2013;Jan 16. [Epub ahead of print]

Information Systems in Nursing: new challenges, new opportunities.
Sousa P. Rev Esc Enferm USP 2012;46:1035.
http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reeusp/v46n5/en_01.pdf

U.S. conflict regulations. Scientists sue to halt financial disclosure rule.
Kaiser J. Science 2012;337:632.

One-stop shop for disease genes.
Baker M. Nature 2012;491:171.

News

Health information and Libraries Journal. The HILJ publishes a **review article** each issue, of any type – literature review, systematic review, scoping review and many more. Recent examples that have been published are on the topics of: Information needs of public health practitioners; quality improvement systems in health library services; Implementation of web 2.0 services in academic, medical and research libraries. The HILJ welcome all types of topic within the scope of the journal, and would be happy to discuss any ideas you may have. To find out more about writing for this area of HILJ eMail: a.sutton@sheffield.ac.uk.

Dissertations into practice is celebrating its first birthday. The feature has proved really successful and is helping to shine a spotlight on student dissertations and the usefulness of student research for practice. The range of topics covered is already quite extensive, from the introduction of RFID into a hospital library to an evaluation of a 'Books on Prescription' scheme in a public library. The HILJ is on the look-out for new material so if you've done/are doing a dissertation related to health information or if you're supervising or mentoring someone who is, then HILJ would be really interested to hear from you. Articles can be co-written with a dissertation or workplace supervisor and are essentially an extended abstract of the dissertation, highlighting the research methods used, the key findings and the implications for practice. To find out more eMail: A.M.Marshall@brighton.ac.uk

The International Clinical Librarian Conference Evidence into Practice Award was established this year, to honour a practising librarian or informationist who has made outstanding contributions to bringing evidence into practice in the field of healthcare. The award will coincide with the meeting, "One Health: Information in an Interdependent World". One Health is an international meeting incorporating MLA '13 and the 11th International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML), the 7th International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (ICAHIS), and the 6th International Clinical Librarian Conference (ICLC). Nominees do not have to be a member of any professional association. The recipient of the International Clinical Librarian Conference Evidence into Practice Award (or their representative) will receive a certificate at One Health and a cash award of $500 after the meeting. The cash award is kindly sponsored by Dynamed. Nominations are due in on the 8th February 2013 for the ICLC Evidence into Practice Award.
For further information, contact: sarah.sutton@uhl-tr.nhs.uk

Information sources... web based

ClinVar provides a freely accessible, public archive of reports of the relationships among human variations and phenotypes along with supporting evidence. ClinVar aggregates the names of medical conditions with a genetic basis from such sources as SNOMED CT, GeneReviews, Genetic Home Reference, Office of Rare Diseases, MeSH, and OMIM®. ClinVar also aggregates descriptions of associated traits from Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO), OMIM, and other ontologies. Each source of information is tracked, and can be used in queries. Human variations are reported to the user as sequence changes relative to an mRNA, genomic and protein reference sequence (if appropriate), according to the HGVS standard.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/

Stem DB, the stem cell database, stores stem cell information and gene expression data. Users can enter, update, search for and retrieve information about cell lines, rodent strains, antibodies, recombinant proteins, primers, vectors, and protocols. The database also stores documents such as references and reports.
http://www.eurostemcell.org/stemdb-stem-cell-database

ToxBank Wiki Information on this wiki (hepatotoxic, cardiotoxic compounds) is based on the research and compound selection tasks performed by the Gold Compound Working Group (GCWG) using a selection criteria

outlined by members of the GCWG. Further background information may be available from this working group or under review; selected reviewed materials are made available here.
http://wiki.toxbank.net/w/index.php/Main_Page

News from publishers

DOAJ. Lund University Libraries and Infrastructure Services for Open Access C.I.C. (IS4OA - a UK-registered Community Interest Company) jointly announce important changes regarding the future operations and development of the DOAJ. In response to the growth that the service has experienced in combination with increased demands for further developments, Lund University concluded during 2012 that a new community-based solution for operating and developing the DOAJ had become timely. The University concluded an agreement with Infrastructure Services for Open Access, C.I.C. (IS4OA) according to which the newly formed organisation will manage the trademark as well as assume operations and development of the Directory of Open Access Journals. Further plans will be announced shortly.
http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=121217&uiLanguage=en

EBSCO Information Services Europe announces the release of a series of five papers reporting the results of a survey on the future of the academic information supply chain.
The papers cover diverse subjects and reveal possible future roles for libraries, as well as others in the academic information supply chain. Respondents to the survey share opinions on new and emerging technologies; changing research practices; trends in user behaviour/expectations; and views on a variety of access and business models. Unsurprisingly, budgetary pressures have a significant impact across all areas of the supply chain, but some respondents feel this can be used to drive innovation. Other future forces for change include Open Access; mobile technology; and the importance of China, India, and other emerging economies in shaping publishers' activities.
The papers are available on request at www.ebsco.com/papers2012

Nature Publishing Group announces that article level metrics are now available on twenty journals. Nature.com users can now view an article's citation data, page views, news mentions, blog posts and social shares including Facebook and Twitter. This enhanced functionality went live on Nature, the Nature research journals and Nature Communications, and is also available on Scientific Reports. Article level metrics are available on research articles published since 2011 and are openly accessible to all.
http://www.nature.com/press_releases/article-metrics.html

Springer with the Springer Book Archives (SBA) offers online access to 37,000 historic, English-language eBooks. The SBA will be completed by the end of this year, and when finished researchers, students and librarians will be able to access more than 170 years of science through 100,000 titles, available anywhere, at anytime, via Springer's online platform, SpringerLink (link.springer.com).
http://www.springer.com/about+springer/media/pressreleases?SGWID=0-11002-6-1403441-0

Forthcoming events

25-27 March 2013, Manchester, United Kingdom
Librarian's Information Literacy Annual Conference (Lilac)
For further information: http://www.lilacconference.com/WP/

8-10 April 2013, Washington, DC USA
Computers in Libraries 2013,
For further information: http://www.infotoday.com/cil2013/

17-19 April 2013, Sibiu, Romania
4th International Conference on information science and information literacy
For further information: http://bcu.ulbsibiu.ro/conference

3-8 May 2013, Boston, Ma, USA
One Health: Information in an Interdependent World
For further information: http://mlanet.org/am/am2013/index.html

14-15 May 2013, Milan, Italy
21st EBLIDA Annual Council and Conference
For further information:
http://www.eblida.org/special-event.html?PHPSESSID=eb88b59af77481e77187113e763c9b74

28-31 May 2013, Ghent, Belgium
ELAG (European Library Automation Group) 2013
For further information: http://elag2013.org/

29 May-1 June, 2013, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
CLA 2013 National Conference and Trade Show
For further information: http://www.cla.ca/conference/2013/

4-7 June 2013, Rome Italy
5th International Conference on Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries
For further information: http://www.isast.org/qqml2013.html

9-11 June San Diego, CA USA |
SLA 2013 Annual Conference & INFO-EXPO
For further information: http://www.sla.org/content/Events/conference/ac13/index.cfm

12-14 June 2013, Stockholm, Sweden
EAHIL Workshop "Trends for the Future - Creating Strategies to Meet Challenges"
For further information: http://kib.ki.se/eahil2013

13-14 June 2013, Karlskrona, Sweden
17th International Conference on Electronic Publishing
For further information: http://www.bth.se/elpub2013

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Colophon

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