

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DRUG INFORMATION AND
TOXICOLOGY REFERENCE COLLECTION IN THE
SPENCER S. ECCLES HEALTH SCIENCES
LIBRARY AT UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

by

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Collection

The collection assessed was the drug information and toxicology reference collection at the Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library at the University of Utah. Located on the main level within the reference department, the drug information and toxicology reference collection is one of 17 sections that serves the various reference needs of the health sciences and university communities, as well as the general public. It is identified in the Online Catalog as Reference Section 2 and will be referred to in this report as such. Reference Section 2 consists of books, documents, indexes and computerized sources covering the broad topic of drugs and toxicology.

Cataloged according to the National Library of Medicine Classification system, Reference Section 2 includes call numbers that range from QD to Z, although the majority of the collection is represented by the QV's. In addition, a single journal title, selected documents, indexes, and access to computerized sources complete the drug information and toxicology reference section.

Background

The Community and Its Needs

The Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library serves the educational, research, and clinical needs of health professionals, faculty and students at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center, faculty, staff and students of the University of Utah, and other people throughout the Intermountain region. For the School Year 1991-1992 there were 25,581 students enrolled, and 1,319 faculty teaching at the University of Utah.

More specifically, the Eccles Library is used predominantly by the School of Medicine, the College of Health, College of Nursing, and the College of Pharmacy. For the School Year 1991-1992 there were 481 faculty, 846 graduate students and 1946 undergraduate students within these four colleges (see table 1). A list of specific classes and the number of students enrolled in each class is included in Appendix A.

The following descriptions of these four colleges highlight that part of their curriculum which directly impacts the use of the drug and toxicology reference sources at the Eccles Library. Students enrolled in these programs are required to take "drug" classes and therefore make use of Reference Section 2 to complete assignments and research papers. In particular, Drug Information students are instructed to become intimately familiar with all drug reference sources, including CD-ROM and online indexes.

TABLE 1
ECCLES LIBRARY USERS BY STATUS

	Faculty	Grads	Undergrads
School of Medicine	384	395	0
College of Health	31	219	1047
College of Nursing	32	170	615
College of Pharmacy	34	62	284
TOTALS	481	846	1946

The **School of Medicine** curriculum is accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education. Graduate Medical Education programs are accredited by the Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education and its associated residency review committees. Medical students are required to take four quarters of Pharmacology (601-604) and additional pharmacology/toxicology courses depending on their special interests.

The **College of Health** offers undergraduate, graduate and doctoral programs in Recreation and Leisure, Communication Disorders, Foods and Nutrition, Health Education and Physical Therapy. Very few drug or toxicology classes are required of students in these programs. "Drug Education and Prevention 518" is the only relevant class offered within the College of Health curriculum pertinent to this collection assessment. Despite this fact, many health

classes deal peripherally with issues such as steroid use, addictions, diet therapy, and use of drugs to relieve pain.

The **College of Nursing** is accredited by the National League for Nursing and Utah State Board of Nursing. The College offers baccalaureate, masters and doctoral programs emphasizing a number of specialties. Undergraduate students are required to take the "Nursing Management of Drug Therapy 326" class; nurse practitioners are required to take the "Pharmacology in Primary Care 605" class; and nurse-midwifery students are required to take the "Pharmacology for Nurse-Midwives 614" class.

The **College of Pharmacy** is accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. There are four departments included in the College of Pharmacy: 1) Medicinal Chemistry, 2) Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 3) Pharmacology and Toxicology, and 4) Pharmacy Practice. Professional degrees awarded are the 5-year Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy and a two-calendar-year post-baccalaureate Doctor of Pharmacy degree, commonly referred to as Pharm.D. Students must complete two years of pre-pharmacy curriculum which includes classes in chemistry, mathematics, biological sciences, physics and liberal education. The first, second and third professional years of classes include medicinal chemistry, pharmacy practice, clinical pharmacy, and pharmacy administration. Students in the Pharm.D. program gain additional clinical knowledge and skills beyond the baccalaureate graduates.

Collection Development Policy

The Eccles Library has a written collection policy titled Guidelines For Acquisitions. Written in 1975, this 35 page document outlines the historical background of the library, as well as describing the purpose, scope and coverage, methods of selection, procedure for acquiring materials and weeding of the collection (see Appendix B). Elena Eyzaguirre, acquisition librarian, states that the library responds to the information needs of the health sciences community, working closely with faculty to assure an adequate and complete collection. Mrs. Eyzaguirre consults with reference staff when considering sources, and in addition responds to patron requests. Given priority, the reference collection is kept up-to-date with current editions and new sources.

The Assessment Problem

Statement of the Problem

How adequate is the drug information and toxicology reference collection in serving the learning and research needs of the faculty and students from the School of Medicine, the College of Health, the College of Nursing and the College of Pharmacy?

Subproblems

1. What are the statistical dimensions of the collection in terms of its (a) gross size, (b) subject subdivisions, and (c) currency?

2. When all the titles in an authoritative bibliography are compared to the titles in the collection,
 - a) what number and percentage are in the collection?
 - b) what numbers and percentages of the collection holdings are in the various subdivisions of the field?
 - c) what differences exist between the items held and the items not held in terms of their (1) subject matter, (2) date, and (3) publisher?
3. In the opinion of the faculty what drug information and toxicology reference titles should be added to the collection?
4. In the opinion of the faculty, what is the pattern of their (a) information-seeking behavior and (b) library usage?
5. In the opinion of the faculty who use the collection, what are their primary information needs and interests?
6. In the opinion of the students, faculty and others who use the collection, how adequate is the collection in meeting their needs?
7. How quickly and completely is reference material accessible in the main collection, or located at nearby hospital libraries?
8. How adequate is the interlibrary loan service in meeting the needs of faculty who request materials not owned by Eccles Library?

Procedures

Assessment Measures That Were Used

1. The Eccles Library drug and toxicology reference collection was statistically measured in terms of gross size, subject subdivisions and currency.
2. All the titles listed in an authoritative bibliography were checked against the holdings of the Eccles Library LS/2000 Online Catalog.
3. In order to determine the value of Reference Section 2 in meeting the needs of the faculty and students, a user opinion survey was performed.

Assessment Measures That Were Not Used

1. An in-house usage study was not applied to the drug and toxicology collection because the collection is very heavily used. Constant demand for these sources makes it impossible to keep an accurate count of the use of each item.

CHAPTER 2
ASSESSMENT MEASURES AND RESULTS

Statistical Dimensions

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 1. What are the statistical dimensions of the collection in terms of its

- (a) gross size,
- (b) subject subdivisions, and
- (c) currency?

Procedures Used

The Eccles Library LS/2000 Online Catalog was used to determine a statistical count of library materials held within Reference Section 2. In order to account for drug and toxicology titles within the Index/Abstract collection, a separate manual count was performed.

Analysis of the Data

Searching in the LS/2000 Online Catalog under the location hierarchy established that Reference Section 2 contains 332 items, representing 169 unique

titles. Under the location hierarchy for Index/Abstracts there are 202 titles. It was not possible to ascertain the exact number of index/abstract titles relevant to Reference Section 2 from the LS/2000 system, so a manual count was performed. Results of the manual count indicated that nine titles from the Index/Abstract shelves are specific to the drug and toxicology fields. The number of items was not counted (see table 2).

TABLE 2

GROSS SIZE OF REFERENCE DRUG AND TOXICOLOGY COLLECTION

	Number of Titles	Number of Items
Reference Sec 2	169	332
Index/Abstracts	9	(N/A)

The chapter headings from Bonnie Snow's Drug Information: A Guide to Current Resources provided the subject subdivisions for Subproblem 1b. Snow's list of 578 titles was compared to holdings in the LS/2000 Online Catalog to determine the number of titles actually held in Reference Section 2. Results of this comparison were entered into SPSS/PC+ to produce an accounting of the number of titles held within each subject subdivision (see table 3).

Every effort is made to keep the reference collection as current as possible. According to Snow's list, of the 169 titles in the drug and toxicology reference collection 8 could be updated. An additional 12 books in the general collection could be updated.

TABLE 3
 NUMBER OF TITLES HELD IN REFERENCE SECTION 2
 BY SUBJECT SUBDIVISION

Subject Subdivision, by Chapter	Number of Titles Owned
2. Drug Nomenclature	1
3. Laws Concerning the Control of Drugs	3
4. Evaluating Drug Information Sources	2
5. Identification & Nomenclature Sources	15
6. Pharmacology & Therapeutic Sources	18
7. Adverse Reactions & Interactions	11
8. Poisoning, Toxicology, & Drug Abuse	14
9. Special Topics	16
10. Marketing & Business Data	10
11. Referral Sources-Agencies, Societies	5
12. Abstracting & Indexing Services	18
13. Online Database Selection	3
Total	116

A list of the Reference Section 2 titles needing to be updated shows that six of the publication dates are older than five years. Some titles suggest that the information is not necessarily outdated just because a newer edition has been published.

- 5.11 IPA Drug Trade Name Cross Reference List, 8th ed., 1986
- 5.14 CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1989
- 5.16 Consumer's Dictionary of Cosmetic Ingredients, 1984
- 5.17 Harry's Cosmeticology, 7th ed., 1982

- 5.19 Food Chemicals Codex, 3rd ed., 1981, supplement 1986
- 8.21 Catalog of Teratogenic Agents, 7th ed., 1992
- 8.54 Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens, 2nd ed., 1985
- 9.72 American Medical Association Family Medical Guide, Rev. ed., 1987

In addition, eleven titles from the general collection needing to be updated exhibit publication dates older than five years. Most of these topics are not necessarily affected by currency issues.

- 4.7 A Guide to Drug Information and Literature: An Annotated Bibliography, 3rd ed., 1985
- 4.9 Drug Information Sources. A World-Wide Annotated Survey, 2nd ed., 1984
- 6.10 Accepted Dental Therapeutics, 39th ed., 1982
- 8.20 Poison Detection in Human Organs, 3rd ed., 1976
- 8.48 Insect Allergy: Allergic and Toxic Reactions to Insects and Other Arthropods, 2nd ed., 1987
- 8.84 Toxicology of Insecticides, 2nd ed., 1985
- 9.16 Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 1992
- 9.66 Non-Prescription Drugs and Their Side Effects, 2nd ed., 1983
- 9.77 Elsevier's Medical Dictionary in Five Languages, 2nd ed., 1975
- 9.89 Kremer's and Urdang's History of Pharmacy, 4th ed., 1986
- 9.102 Medical Botany: Plants Affecting Man's Health, 1982
- 9.122 Plants of the Bible, 1986

Bibliographical Checklist

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 2. When all the titles in an authoritative bibliography are compared to the titles in the collection,

- a) what number and percentage are in the collection?
- b) what numbers and percentages of the collection holdings are in the various subdivisions of the field?

- c) what differences exist between the items held and the items not held in terms of their 1) subject matter, 2) date, 3) publisher?

Procedures Used

Bonnie Snow's Drug Information: A Guide to Current Resources, Chicago, IL, Medical Library Association, Inc., 1989 provided the authoritative bibliography used for this study. The process of compiling the 44 page bibliography involved photocopying pages containing citations and then cutting and pasting these pages together to produce a numerically ordered list of titles. This list was scanned, and edited. Any out-of-date editions on Snow's list were updated if a newer edition displayed in the Eccles Library LS/2000 Online Catalog.

Each title on Snow's list was compared against the holdings in the LS/2000 Online Catalog. It was necessary to develop a few rules to ensure consistent results:

1. If a title appeared in any one of the 17 reference sections, it was noted as being available in Reference Section 2.
2. If a title in reference was outdated it was considered as not being owned.
3. If the title was available in the Eccles Library in the closed reserve, open reserve, book, document, or journal collections it was noted as being accessible.
4. If the title was available at any one of the Utah Health Sciences Library Consortium (UHSLC) libraries it was noted as being accessible.
5. All CD-ROM databases owned by Eccles were considered Reference Section 2. All online databases were considered accessible.

Analysis of the Data

Of the 578 titles on Snow's list, 116 titles or 20% are shelved in Reference Section 2 (see table 4). Conversely, 462 titles or 80% are either accessible elsewhere, need to be updated, are not owned, or the subscription has been canceled.

Table 4

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TITLES SHELVED IN REFERENCE SECTION 2

	Shelved in Reference
Number	116
Percentage	20%

When compared to Snow's list, the numbers and percentages of titles held in Reference Section 2 appears low. Only 116 or 20% of the titles from the authoritative list reside in the reference collection. Under subproblem 7 it will be demonstrated that a greater number and percentage of titles are available elsewhere within the Eccles Library or at nearby hospital libraries.

Of the titles shelved in Reference Section 2, only three subject subdivisions represent holdings of 50% or better. Nomenclature, Identification and Nomenclature Sources, and Pharmacology and Therapeutic Sources held 100%, 52% and 62% respectively of the titles on Snow's list (see table 5). Though some subject categories are represented more adequately than others in the collection, at least every category has some titles from Snow's list.

When comparing Snow's authoritative list to Eccles Library holdings, no obvious differences exist between the titles shelved in Reference Section 2 and the

TABLE 5

SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS: TITLES SHELVED IN REFERENCE

Subject Subdivision with Total Number in Subdivision ()	Number	Percentage
2 (1)	1	100%
3 (32)	3	9%
4 (10)	2	20%
5 (29)	15	52%
6 (29)	18	62%
7 (65)	11	17%
8 (102)	14	14%
9 (124)	16	12%
10 (61)	10	16%
11 (30)	5	17%
12 (53)	18	34%
13 (42)	3	7%

(Note: Subject subdivisions are listed in table 3. The numbers in parentheses are the total number of titles listed in Snow's bibliography.)

titles not held in terms of their subject matter, date, and publisher. Online database sources allow for immediate access to current information, limited only by the searchers skill and budget constraints.

With regard to publication dates, the library collects the most current sources. Reference Section 2 infrequently houses materials older than 1980, and

most titles have been published since 1985 (see table 6). Compared to Snow's list the largest number of holdings in reference have been published since 1985.

TABLE 6
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BOOK TITLES BY EDITION DATE

	Do Not Own	Reference Section 2	Percent Owned
1964-79	25	4	14%
1980-85	119	21	15%
1986-91	32	31	49%
1992-93	26	27	51%

Publishers are widely represented, being national and international in scope. Few foreign language titles are represented in the collection.

User Survey--Evaluation of Bibliographical Checklist Items Not in the Collection

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 3. In the opinion of the faculty what titles not in the drug information and toxicology collection would they want the library to acquire?

Procedures Used

A Library User Questionnaire was developed to specifically evaluate College of Pharmacy faculty use of library resources (see Appendix C). The

questionnaire was tested and then revised based on an initial interview with Linda Tyler, Director of Drug Information. At her suggestion, the survey was mailed to the majority of College of Pharmacy faculty listed in the University of Utah Health Sciences Center Telephone Directory (1992). The Associate Director, Elena Eyzaguirre, provided a cover letter to attach to the survey (see Appendix D). Forty-one surveys were sent out, 22 were returned.

In addition, two faculty members from the Drug Information Department were asked to evaluate the 22 page bibliography of titles not owned by the Eccles Library (see Appendix E). They were given the list of 281 titles and asked to rank each title on a scale of 1 to 4 with the following ratings:

1. Essential for the collection
2. Useful but not essential given budget constraints
3. Not needed in the collection
4. Have no opinion about this title

Results from this rating process were entered into SPSS/PC+ for statistical analysis (see Appendix F).

Analysis of the Data

Question 15 of the Library User Questionnaire asked faculty to "list specific reference sources you'd like to see added to the collection." Six respondents of the 22 who returned the survey answered this question. All of the respondents listed journal titles which are generally not considered reference material. A close scrutiny of these titles revealed that two of the requested titles are actually owned by the Eccles Library, and two of the requested titles are

available at Marriott Library (the University of Utah's main library). Sources requested by faculty include:

Anti-Cancer Drug Design (0266-9536)
Biotechniques (0736-6205)
Chemical Research in Toxicology (0893-228x)
FEBS Letter (0014-5793), canceled, available at Marriott
Journal of the American Chemical Society (0002-7863)
Molecular Carcinogenesis (0899-1987)
Mutation Research (0027-5107), available at Marriott
Neuropharmacology (0028-3908), we own v.9, 1970- v.31, 1992
Oncology Research
Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (0163-4356)
Trends in Pharmacological Sciences (0165-6147), we own
Xenobiotica (0049-8254), replace missing volumes 6-17

An evaluation of the ranked list of 281 titles not own by Eccles Library revealed some interesting results. Very few titles rated as being essential (5.7%) or useful (3.9%) for the collection. (For a list of the 27 titles rated as essential or useful see Appendix G.) The vast majority were rated as not needed (56.2%) or the two raters had no opinion (34.2%) about the titles (see table 7).

The opinion of the faculty raters supports the acquisition selection criteria in practice by library administrators. It would seem that many of the titles in Snow's bibliography are more specialized than is needed by an academic library.

Evaluating the list of titles not owned by rating code and/or by subject subdivision reveals that few areas of the collection are weak (see table 8). The one exception, Adverse Reactions and Interactions, indicates that 41% of the titles not owned should be considered for purchase. No other subject subdivision rated higher than 14.3% in the essential or useful rating category.

TABLE 7

EVALUATION OF TITLES NOT OWNED BY ECCLES LIBRARY
BY RATING CODE

Rating Code	Percentage of Titles	Number of Titles
Essential	5.7%	16
Useful	3.9%	11
Not needed	56.2%	158
No opinion	34.2%	96
Total	100%	281

TABLE 8

EVALUATION OF TITLES NOT OWNED BY SUBJECT SUBDIVISION
BY RATING CODE

Subject Subdivision	Essential	Useful	Not Needed	No Opinion
3 Laws			71.4%	28.6%
4 Evaluating		14.3%	42.9%	42.9%
5 Identification		8.3%	41.7%	50.0%
6 Pharmacology		14.3%	85.7%	
7 Adverse Reactions	40.9%	9.1%	22.7%	27.3%
8 Poisoning	5.8%	5.8%	30.8%	57.7%
9 Special Topics	3.1%	3.1%	64.3%	29.6%
10 Marketing	2.5%		67.5%	30.0%
11 Referral			100.0%	
12 Abstracting			64.7%	35.3%

User Survey--Patterns of Library Use

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 4. In the opinion of the faculty, what is the pattern of their

- a) information-seeking behavior
- b) library usage?

Procedures Used

Question 5, 7, 8 and 10 of the Library User Questionnaire asked faculty to evaluate their information seeking behavior. Responses were entered into SPSS/PC+ for analysis.

Analysis of the Data

Question 5 asked faculty to estimate the number of hours per week they spend consulting sources at the library. Of the 22 people who responded to this question, all but one uses the library at least one hour per week. The average weekly use is 2.8 hours, with 7 people using the library two hours per week. One exceptional person uses the library 9 hours per week. The value of the library as a means for keeping current cannot be underestimated since 94.5% or 21 respondents use the library regularly.

Question 7 asked faculty to indicate the means by which they keep current in their field. Respondents to this question indicated that they often use journal references (18 users), do their own literature searches (12 users), and use the

resources available at Eccles Library (12 users) to keep current in their field. Use of Current Contents placed a strong fourth position (10 users) as a means of keeping current. It is interesting to note that almost the same number of faculty (11 users) never use Current Contents (see table 9).

Other sources identified as valuable for keeping current include:

1. use of the Marriott Library (3 users)
2. scientific meetings (2 users)
3. personal journal subscriptions or texts (2 users)
4. use of the V.A. Medical Center Library (1 user)
5. use of resources at the Health Department Clinic and Pregnancy Riskline Library (1 user).

Question 8 of the Library User Questionnaire asked faculty to indicate how many hours per week they use the SilverPlatter/CD-ROM computerized index. Of the 22 people who responded, at least 14 do not use SilverPlatter/CD-ROM system. While MEDLINE is the database of choice, six people use the CD-ROM system 1 hour or less per week; one person uses the system for two hours; and one person uses the system for 5 hours.

Question 10 asked faculty to list additional computerized sources they use.

Sources of interest include:

1. Current Contents on diskette (5)
2. Chemical Abstracts (STN) (2)
3. Grateful Med (1)
4. International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (1)
5. MEDLINE online (1)
6. Micromedex (1)
7. Paper Chase (1)
8. personalized database (1)

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED THE QUESTION:
"What are the means by which you keep current?"

Means of Keeping Current	Often	Some	Rarely
Use journal references	81.8%	13.6%	4.5%
Do my own literature searches	54.5%	36.4%	9.1%
Use resources at Eccles Library	54.5%	40.9%	4.5%
Use Current Contents	45.5%	4.5%	50.0%
Seek information from colleagues	31.8%	59.15	9.15
Consult my own resources	33.3%	23.8%	42.9%
Use book references	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%
Other sources	55.6%	22.2%	22.2%
Read book reviews	4.5%	36.4%	51.1%
Hire an assistant	4.8%	0.0%	95.2%

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 5. In the opinion of the faculty who use the collection, what are their primary information needs and interests?

Procedures Used

An introductory question on the user questionnaire asked College of Pharmacy faculty to list their area of research or practice, and the classes or clerkships they teach. In addition, question 6 asked for information related to use of the collection for specific activities.

Analysis of the Data

College of Pharmacy faculty listed various areas of research interest or practice on the Library User Questionnaire. Topics of interest include:

AIDS/Cancer Drug Discovery	Drug Information
Anticoagulation	Drug Metabolism
Biochemical Pharmacology	Neuropharmacology
Clinical Pharmacology	Pharmaceutics
Clinical Toxicology	Pharmacy Practice
Critical Care	Pneumotoxicity
Drug Delivery Systems	Toxicology

College of Pharmacy faculty also listed a number of classes and clerkships they are responsible for teaching. Topics include:

Antibiotics	Pharmacology
Biochemistry	Pharmacy Practice
Clinical Pharmacology	Reproductive Drugs
Drug Information	Research Design
Immunopharmacology	Social Foundations
Medicinal Chemistry	Therapeutics
Pharmaceutics	Toxicology

As these two listings indicate, the range of interest among the faculty is broad, covering a plethora of disciplines within the field of drugs and toxicology.

In response to question 6, "How often do you use this collection for each of the following activities?," faculty indicate that they rely on the drug and toxicology collection, as well as the general collection to resolve many of their information needs (see table 10). Results from this question indicate the journal collection is most heavily depended upon, and that the reference sources are not as critical to faculty needs. Many of the faculty are involved in research and so their interest and needs extend beyond the reference collection.

TABLE 10
USE OF THE COLLECTION FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

	Often	Some	Rare
To stay current	36.4%	50.0%	13.6%
To prepare for class	36.4%	50.0%	13.6%
To do research	68.2%	13.6%	18.2%
To use journals	72.7%	18.25%	9.1%
To use textbooks	9.1%	54.5%	36.4%
To solve patient care problems	12.5%	18.8%	68.8%

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 6. In the opinion of faculty who use the collection, how adequate is the collection in meeting their needs?

Procedures Used

Questions 1 to 4 of the Library User Questionnaire asked College of Pharmacy faculty to rate the adequacy of the drug and toxicology collection in meeting their research, teaching, and clinical needs. They were also asked to evaluate the collection with regards to the needs of undergraduate, master's, Pharm D. and Ph.D. candidates, and faculty.

Analysis of the Data

In general, the overall opinion about the collection is that it is adequate to sometimes adequate in meeting needs in all categories. The collection seems to

be most adequate for teaching and undergraduate purposes (see table 11 and table 12).

TABLE 11

ADEQUACY OF THE COLLECTION IN MEETING
RESEARCH, TEACHING AND CLINICAL NEEDS

	Adequate	Sometimes Adequate	Rarely Adequate
Research needs	22.7%	68.2%	9.1%
Teaching needs	54.5%	40.9%	4.5%
Clinical needs	27.3%	63.6%	9.1%

TABLE 12

ADEQUACY OF COLLECTION IN MEETING NEEDS
OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY

	Adequate	Sometimes Adequate	Rarely Adequate
Undergraduate	75.0%	25.0%	
Master's	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%
Pharm D.	37.5%	56.3%	6.3%
Ph.D.	12.5%	68.8%	18.8%
Faculty	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 7. How quickly and completely is reference material accessible in the main collection, or located at nearby hospital libraries?

Procedures Used

The list of 578 titles from Snow's bibliography was evaluated against the holding statements in the Eccles Library LS/2000 Online catalog. In addition to the number of titles held in Reference Section 2, this process determined the number of titles held in the general collection, or at nearby consortium libraries. Use of the SPSS/PC+ software aided in determining numbers of titles within the various subject subdivisions.

Analysis of the Data

The SPSS/PC+ analysis showed that 112 additional titles are available in the general and special collections at the Eccles Library. As well, Eccles Library staff has access to 60 online databases. An additional 10 titles are available at nearby hospital libraries (see table 14). The UHSLC libraries have a reciprocal borrowing arrangement with the Eccles Library and library users can request materials through interlibrary loans, or journey to the hospital library and check out the materials themselves.

Supplementing the reference collection, these additional 182 sources are readily available and account for 32% of the titles from Snow's bibliography being

accessible to library patrons.

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF TITLES NOT SHELVED IN REFERENCE SECTION 2

Subject Subdivision by Chapter	Eccles Library	UHSLC Library
2. Drug Nomenclature	0	0
3. Laws Concerning the Control of Drugs	8	1
4. Evaluating Drug Information Sources	1	0
5. Identification & Nomenclature Sources	0	1
6. Pharmacology & Therapeutic Sources	3	1
7. Adverse Reactions & Interactions	31	1
8. Poisoning, Toxicology, & Drug Abuse	33	4
9. Special Topics	9	2
10. Marketing & Business Data	11	0
11. Referral Sources-Agencies, Societies	19	0
12. Abstracting & Indexing Services	18	0
13. Online Database Selection	39	0
Total	172	10

Of the titles accessible within the Eccles Library, online and at nearby hospital libraries, only two subject subdivisions represent holdings of 50% or better. Referral Sources - Agencies, Societies and Organizations, and Online Databases Selection and Search Sequence held 63% and 93% respectively of the titles on Snow's list.

When titles shelved in Reference Section 2 and titles accessible to library

patrons are combined the percentage of holdings increases to 52% or 298 titles from Snow's bibliography. Taking subject subdivisions into account (see table 15).

8 subjects represent holdings of 50% or better when compared to Snow's list:

Nomenclature held 100%
 Identification and Nomenclature Sources held 55%
 Pharmacology and Therapeutic Sources held 76%
 Adverse Reactions Information Sources held 66%
 Side Effects: Poisoning, Toxicology, and Drug Abuse held 50%
 Referral Sources - Agencies, Societies and Organizations held 80%
 Hardcopy/Microfiche Sources held 68%
 Online Database Selection and Search Sequence held 100%

TABLE 14

SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS: TITLES OWNED OR ACCESSIBLE

Subject Subdivision	Reference Section 2		Accessible		Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2 (1)	1	100%	0	0%	100%
3 (32)	3	9%	9	28%	37%
4 (10)	2	20%	1	10%	30%
5 (29)	15	52%	1	3%	55%
6 (29)	18	62%	4	14%	76%
7 (65)	11	17%	32	49%	66%
8 (102)	14	14%	37	36%	50%
9 (124)	16	12%	11	9%	21%
10 (61)	10	16%	11	18%	34%
11 (30)	5	17%	19	63%	80%
12 (53)	18	34%	18	34%	68%
13 (42)	3	7%	39	93%	100%

Subproblem Studied

Subproblem 8. How adequate is the interlibrary loan service in meeting the needs of faculty who request materials not owned by Eccles Library?

Procedures Used

Questions 11 and 12 of the Library User Questionnaire asked respondents to indicate how often they use the interlibrary loan service and if they find it satisfactory. Answers to these questions were tabulated using the SPSS/PC+ statistical package.

Analysis of the Data

The majority of College of Pharmacy faculty make use of the interlibrary loan service (see table 16). Most faculty felt the service was adequate, though one person objected to the expense (\$7.00 per loan request), and one felt the turn around time was too slow (see table 17).

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF FACULTY WHO
USE INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely
Percentage	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%
Number	6	12	2

Table 16

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF FACULTY WHO FIND
THE INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE SATISFACTORY

	Adequate	Sometimes adequate	Rarely adequate
Percentage	45.0%	50.0%	5.0%
Number	9	10	1

CHAPTER 3

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

This assessment study evaluated the Eccles Health Sciences Library drug information and toxicology reference collection to determine how adequate the collection is in meeting the learning and research needs of College of Pharmacy faculty users.

An initial measurement of the collection was done to establish the gross size, subject subdivisions and currency of the titles in Reference Section 2. Then all the titles in an authoritative bibliography were compared to holding statements in the LS/2000 Online Catalog. A list of titles not owned by Eccles Library or participating UHSLC libraries was created for faculty evaluation.

Faculty opinion was solicited through distribution of a Library User Questionnaire. Patterns of information seeking behavior, library usage, and primary information needs and interests were requested.

Results of the collection assessment, user survey, and ranking of titles not owned were analyzed using the SPSS/PC+ statistical package. Conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further research resulted from these figures.

Conclusions

Despite the fact that 48% of the titles from Snow's authoritative bibliography are not owned by or accessible to Eccles Library patrons, faculty opinion supports the conclusion that the collection generally meets the needs of its users. The collection contains a significant number of representative titles from the twelve subject subdivisions used by Snow in Drug Information: A Guide to Current Sources.

The faculty rating of titles not owned indicates that most titles on Snow's list are not required by the respondents. Sources already within the collection are adequate to answer most information requests. Generally, faculty stressed the importance of current journal titles, rather than reference books, as being significant to their work.

The University of Utah libraries face a crisis due to limited funds being appropriated by the Utah State Legislature, and in part to the rising cost of print materials. Book acquisitions and journal subscriptions have suffered these past few years. Despite these problems, the quantity, quality and currency of the drug and toxicology collection has remained adequate and satisfactory. Because the field of pharmacy is so dynamic, the importance of maintaining a current collection remains critical. The abundance of CD-ROM and online databases helps address the need for current information sources, since information can be consulted at the point of need. Rather than anticipating user needs in the acquisition process, the information they seek can be found in online databases.

This may be one way to address the exorbitant cost of some print materials that are infrequently used, but are nevertheless important to a small contingent of faculty.

Recommendations

In order to maintain an adequate drug information and toxicology reference collection, funding for the acquisitions of books, print indexes and CD-ROM indexes should be increased, or at the very least maintained. Inflation, detrimental to library collections, must be factored into the acquisition budget.

Library administration should maintain its policy of keeping the reference collection current with procedures in place for replacing superseded editions. The person responsible for selecting library materials should remain sensitive to suggestions from reference staff, faculty, and other users whenever possible.

The increasing expense of maintaining an adequate collection requires creative solutions to the loss of purchasing power. Rather than ownership of book and journal titles, libraries can promise ready access to information. One avenue to explore in this direction is the use of document delivery systems such as UnCover, ADONIS, or CitaDel. Electronic publishing of texts and journals may resolve currency concerns.

Considering the number of pharmacy faculty who use Current Contents the library should attempt to make this computerized resource available within the library. Perhaps an arrangement could be worked out with the College of

Pharmacy and library administrations. Access to CARL's UnCover could also be an alternative to Current Contents on diskette.

Suggestions for Further Research

To adequately address the needs of College of Pharmacy faculty, the list of 281 titles not owned by Eccles Library should be distributed to representative faculty from each of the four departments. Evaluation of the list could be an agenda item for a department meeting so that all faculty have a chance to express their needs.

In addition, a survey of the School of Medicine, College of Health and College of Nursing faculty should be undertaken to determine their needs in relation to the drug and toxicology resources owned by the Eccles Library. The list of titles not owned should be evaluated by selected faculty within these departments.

As academic libraries gain access to the Internet, a study to evaluate this resource in relation to faculty information needs should be undertaken. Perhaps a survey studying faculty use of electronic mail conferences, bulletin boards, and resources would reveal a significant change in information seeking behavior. Electronic publishing on the Internet might prove to be an interesting alternative to costly journal subscriptions and reference sources.

APPENDIX A

**SPECIFIC CLASSES AND THE NUMBER OF
STUDENTS ENROLLED IN EACH CLASS**

School of Medicine

(Students in the School of Medicine enroll through the College of Pharmacy to complete their required drug classes.)

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Summer 1990				
None				
Fall 1990				
None				
Winter 1991				
St-Industr Tox	580	2	3	15
Spring 1991				
Toxicology	522	1	2	1

College of Health

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Summer 1990				
Sem-Alcohol Drugs	548r	1	3	450
Fall 1990				
Subst Use-Abuse	103n	1	3	89
Common Medicine	370n	1	3	276
Common Medicine	370n	2	3	182
Winter 1991				
none				
Spring 1991				
Subst Use-Abuse	103n	1	3	66

College of Nursing

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Summer 1990				
none				
Fall 1990				
Drgs/Mntl Disord	008r	1	0	72
Drgs/Mntl Disord	008r	2	0	15
Winter 1991				
Drug & Mtl Disb	008r	1	0	1
Nsg Mgt Drg Ther	326	1	2	31
Spring 1991				
Cancer Treatment	641	1	2	7

College of Pharmacy

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Summer 1990				
Ped Amb Dm Care	530	1	3	3
Clin Seminar	555	1	5	12
Clkshp-Drug Ther	560	2	3.5	4
Clkshp-Drug Ther	560	7	3.5	1
Clkshp-Drug Ther	560	9	3.5	6
Clkshp-Drug Ther	560	10	3.5	1
Clkshp-Drug Info	570	1	4	3
Adv Pharmther I	710	1	10	7
Clkshp-Adult Med	720	1	8	2
Clkshp-Adult Med	720	2	8	4
Clkshp-Cardiol	725	1	8	1
Clkshp-Crit Care	726	1	8	1
Clkshp-Geri Med	727	1	8	3
Clkshp-Hem Onc	728	1	8	1
Clkshp-Ambu Care	735	2	8	2
Clkshp-Infec Dis	762	1	8	1
Clkshp-Rehab	764	1	8	3
Indep Study	790	1	8	1
Faculty Consltain	798	1	3	2
Thesis Res-Mstrs	597	1	6	2
Res in Pharmacol	792	1	5	2
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	2
Spec Problems	599	1	5	1
Adv Phys Pharm	794	1	2	3
Common Externshp	545	1	4	9
Institu Externshp	546	1	3	2
Special Problems	599	1	3	2
Fall 1990				
Pharmacokinetics	704	1	2	3
Adv PharmTher II	711	1	5	7
Pathology	715	1	2	3
Clkshp-Dg Inf SV	722	1	8	3

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Clkshp-Cardiol	725	1	8	1
Clkshp-Geri Med	727	1	8	2
Clkshp-Ambu Care	735	2	8	2
Clkshp-Infec Dis	762	1	8	1
Clkshp-Rehab	764	1	8	1
Clin Pharm Serv	780	1	1	14
Parenteral Lab	534	1	2	37
Physiolog Chem	555	1	4	77
Sar Med Agents	565	1	3	43
Res Seminar	789	1	1	1
Thesis Res-PhD	797	1	3	11
Faculty Cnsltatn	798	1	3	1
Intro Pharm Mgmt	520	1	3	45
Pharm Mgmt	526	1	3	44
Seminar	685	1	1	5
Faculty Cnsltatn	698	1	3	1
Common Medicine	370n	1	3	23
Common Medicine	370n	2	3	23
Drug Abuse Ed	596	1	2	1
Pharmacology	571	1	6	44
Medicine in Soc	580	1	3	12
Pharmacol Therap	601	1	7	95
Methods in Phcol	660	1	3	3
Intro Toxicology	661	1	3	3
Res Pharmacol	792	1	3	2
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	5	11
Physiol Pharm I	401	1	3	52
Bioph Pharmkin I	404	1	3	40
Bioph Pharmkin I	614	1	3	6
Research Seminars	789	1	1	13

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Faculty Cnsltatn	798	1	3	3
Survey of Pharmacy	101	1	1	45
We-Proffsn Pharm	301	1	3	51
Commun Practice	527	1	4	46
Commun Externship	545	1	4	8
Institu Externship	546	1	4	3
Cont Phar Educ	583	1	3	1

Winter 1991

Case Studies	525	1	2	12
Diabetic Camp	530	1	2	12
Clkshp Toxicol	537	1	2	19
We-Drug Dis I	539	1	4	40
Clin Seminars	555	1	5	15
Clin Seminars	555	2	5	7
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	1	3.5	1
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	2	3.5	3
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	5	3.5	3
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	6	3.5	2
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	7	3.5	7
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	9	3.5	7
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	10	3.5	1
Clkshp Drug Info	570	1	4	1
Clkshp-Neonatal	577	1	4	1
Special Problems	599	1	2	3
Clkshp-Drug Info	722	1	8	3
Clkshp-Neurosurg	723	1	8	1
Clkshp-Crit Care	726	1	8	1
Clkshp-Geri Med	727	1	8	1
Clkshp-Ambu Care	735	2	8	2
Clkshp-Ob/Gyn	740	1	8	2
Clkshp-Infec Dis	762	1	8	1
Clkshp-Rehab	764	1	8	2
Clkshp-Pain	799	1	8	1
Clin Pharm Sem	780	1	1	14
Indep Study	790	1	1	5

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Physiolog Chem	556	1	4	67
Org Medicinal Chem	560	1	3	48
Sar Med Agents	566	1	3	37
Appl Mass Spect	656	1	3	7
Res Seminars	789	1	1	3
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	12
Faculty Cnsltatn	798	1	3	1
Special Problems	599	1	3	1
Soc of Ph Pract	535	1	3	49
Pharm Environ	683	1	1	1
Seminar	685	1	1	2
Thes Res Mstrs	697	1	3	2
Common Medicine	370n	1	3	46
Common Medicine	370n	2	3	23
Wkshp-Science	471h	1	4	17
Drug Abuse Educ	569	1	2	11
Pharmacology	572	1	5	43
Journal Club	589	1	1	1
Pharmacology	604	1	4	97
Imnotox/Imnophcl	664	1	2	3
Research	692	1	4	1
Bioch Basis Neur	727	1	3	15
Thesis Res PhD	792	1	3	10
Physcl Pharm II	402	1	3	50
Bioph-Phrmkin II	405	1	3	42
Special Problems	599	1	2	1
Bioph Phrmkin II	615	1	3	1
Sys Appr Drg Del	724	1	3	7
Research Seminars	789	1	1	7
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	14
Ph Ctl Calculations	114	1	2	1
Pharm Practice	302	1	2	49

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Commun Externshp	545	1	4	19
Institu Externshp	546	1	4	19
Commun Practicum	547	1	4	6
Instit Practicum	548	1	4	4
Cont Pharm Educ	583	1	3	2
Special Problems	599	1	4	3
Spring 1991				
Drug Use Elderly	520	1	3	16
Drug Information	535	1	3	86
Clkshp Toxicol	537	1	2	22
Drug Disease II	540	1	4	43
Clin Seminar	555	1	5	11
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	2	3.5	6
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	7	3.5	3
Clkshp Drug Ther	560	9	3.5	1
Clkshp Rehab	569	1	4	3
Clkshp Drug Info	570	1	4	2
Clkshp Geriatrics	573	1	4	1
Clkshp Neonatol	577	1	4	2
Clin Pharmacokin	705	1	3	7
Clkshp Drug Info SV	722	1	8	1
Clkshp Neuro Psy	723	1	8	2
Clkshp Cardiol	725	1	8	1
Clkshp Crit Care	726	1	8	1
Clkshp Crit Care	726	2	8	1
Clkshp Ambu Care	735	2	8	2
Clkshp Ob/Gyn	740	1	8	2
Clkshp Infect Dis	762	1	8	1
Clkshp Rehab	764	1	8	2
Clkshp Nephrol	766	1	8	1
Clin Pharm Sem	780	1	1	14
Indep Study	790	1	8	2
Indep Study	790	2	8	1
Special Problems	599	1	2	1
Natural Products	561	1	3	47
Res Seminar	789	1	1	8
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	11
NucPh Externshp	550	1	4	2
Intro Nucl Pharm	564	1	3	49

Course	No.	Sec	Cdt	Attendance
Seminar	685	1	1	4
Thesis Res Mstrs	697	1	3	3
Common Medicines	370n	1	3	270
Common Medicines	370n	2	3	179
Drug Abuse Educ	569	1	2	10
Drug Abuse	570	1	3	10
Pharmacology	573	1	5	42
Journal Club	589	1	1	1
Special Problems	599	1	2	8
Research	692	1	5	1
Adv Studies	791	1	1	5
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	7
Physiol Pharm III	403	1	4	46
Stabiltz Phmceut	512	1	2	1
Drug Deliv Syst	514	1	3	4
App Math Pha Sci	604	1	3	3
Biophysical Chem	777	1	3	15
Res Seminar	789	1	1	12
Thesis Res PhD	797	1	3	10
Faculty Constlan	798	1	3	4
Surv Pharmacy	101	1	1	29
Comm Skill Pharm	325	1	2	22
Comm Skill Pharm	325	2	2	25
Dispensing	511	1	4	42
Commun Externshp	545	1	4	9
Institu Externshp	546	1	4	10
Institu Practicum	548	1	4	3
Cont Pharm Educ	583	1	3	3
Special Problems	599	1	3	3

APPENDIX B

ECCLES LIBRARY WRITTEN COLLECTION POLICY

GUIDELINES FOR ACQUISITIONS

GUIDELINES FOR ACQUISITIONS

SPENCER S. ECCLES
HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

1975

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INTRODUCTION

The Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library is a relatively new institution that is still experiencing growing pains. - It has become evident that some basic rules and guidelines are necessary to determine ways and means of building a collection that will best serve the interests of people in the health professions.

I shall attempt to describe and define the type of materials to be acquired by purchase, gift or exchange, for permanent or temporary housing in the library. These guidelines are intended as a general rule concerning the scope and coverage of materials in support of the work being done by our users. These guidelines are broad and flexible enough to be adapted to changes that are to be expected in scientific research, new methods of teaching and new fields of work. The library serves now several schools, research and clinical work. These acquisitions guidelines have been determined by past experience, size of the collection, responsibility toward the patrons and the specific needs of the

colleges that it serves in the University of Utah and the community.

A formal acquisitions policy would be a very difficult task to undertake at this point. Research and curriculum changes and additional programs could easily date the policy before achieving its purpose.

Accurate identification of users, studies of use patterns, a good input from faculty members and department heads after periodic discussions, a careful scrutiny of curriculum patterns, a survey of the collection weaknesses, a thorough study of ILL requests, are among the list of projects being considered in the future as means of achieving our objective of building a useful and efficient collection.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Medical Library was a section of the University Library for a number of years. The University campus was relatively small and the Medical School was located within walking distance of the Library. Clinical work (research, teaching and patient care) was done at the old County Hospital located quite a distance away from the University campus; this required a small library in that location with the necessary duplication of material, plus a system of shuttling between the hospital and the University Library. Plans for construction of a Medical Center did not include a Medical Library. The Medical Center was inaugurated in 1965, and a small room in the basement served as a library for the clinical fields; the shuttling system from the main library continued for basic sciences subject matters.

Plans for a new Medical Sciences Library had been proposed and planned in 1966. The Medical Library was to be part of a medical complex involving the newly inaugurated Medical Center, and

[50]

the colleges of Pharmacy and Nursing already under construction. However, construction of the new Medical Library did not begin immediately; thus a solution had to be found to consolidate the existing collection and provide the much needed services to the hospital and colleges of Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy. Another room was assigned in the hospital basement for this purpose as a temporary solution to the problem. The medical library was then moved from the lower campus to the Medical Center in August of 1968. At this time, a rather extensive weeding of the collection was done and a compromise with the University Library was reached concerning materials in border line subjects. Storage space was found for material seldom used, although it could always be retrieved at a short notice. The new consolidated library in the basement of the Medical Center had a collection of approximately 50,000 volumes, but many of the subject areas were scarcely represented, others lacked depth. Biological and Behavioral Sciences had been fields of compromise with the University Library and were to be collected by the Medical Sciences Library at a minimal level.

[51]

The years between 1968 and 1971 were difficult ones and the operations of the library were curtailed by the very inadequate housing.

Since the inauguration of the new building in 1971, many changes have occurred in the health sciences and the library has had to cope with increased numbers of students, faculty, research fields, methods of teaching and new systems of learning. The acquisitions scope and coverage of the library now are quite different from those of a few years back.

PURPOSE

[52]

To provide guidelines for building and maintaining a collection of information material to serve the needs of the disciplines represented. To set forth criteria for selection and evaluation of materials. All materials regardless of their source shall conform to this policy,

The existence of a policy does not guarantee a good collection, however, such a collection is more likely to occur when a well formulated selection policy exists and is carefully followed. The more detailed the policy is, the more helpful it is likely to be in the selection of material.

Changes of personnel are inevitable, the existence of guidelines assures a certain degree of continuity in collecting and selecting necessary material. There will be, of course, a change on the emphasis on certain fields over others, according to the degree of interest that the new librarian might have.

Guidelines for acquisitions are not intended as the answer [53] to every question or the solution to all problems, but, in establishing patterns it does help to make decisions.

In order to achieve this purpose, a systematic identification of users should be done and be kept under continuous revision, and a continuous effort to establish lines of communication with the users should be attempted. The collection should be constantly re-evaluated in relation to changing curriculum contents, new instructional methods, ongoing research and current needs of teachers and students.

This process leads to acquisitions of materials, its replacement as well as discarding titles no longer wanted (see Weeding).

The degree of coverage and the depth of collecting is determined in this library by the number of users, the needs established by the curricula of the schools it serves and the amount of research being done in the different schools.

The decision as to scope and coverage will also be influenced by the existence of library resources in the region. Cooperative acquisitions may be a solution to budget problems. However, university libraries need to have a certain amount of duplicate material or they may handicap the work of students and faculty.

As we will list the various fields of work, we shall describe the depth of collecting done in each one and the reasons why they are valid now, but subject to changes in the future. The degree of collecting should then be flexible to increase or decrease accordingly.

The library has the following levels of collecting:

1.- small or minimal collection. It includes basic textbooks,

a handbook, a bibliography and a couple of monographs in their latest editions. It may or may not include a history of the discipline and it may include one or two titles of journals.

2.- reference collection. It is a small collection plus dictionaries, encyclopedias, several texts in the latest or best editions, bibliographies, an index to the periodical literature, basic journals and history of the subject.

3.- extensive collection. Such a collection should be sufficient to do adequate work, research and independent investigation at a post-doctoral level. It includes most of the books, government documents, monographs in English and most commonly used languages and most of the periodicals in that field.

Ideally, the library should have a complete and exhaustive collection in those fields in which the school does outstanding work. But, the budget does not permit this type of collection.

Purposely, I am not using the term "core" in terms of depth of collecting, It is intended to offer basic and minimal coverage of the medical literature. It could be so minimal as to be useless or misleading; also, this being the only medical library in a large region, it may end up being just a repetition of other "core"

lists in local hospitals which out of necessity would request [56]
other titles from our library. In book selection it is extremely
difficult to talk about a core collection, new ones come out all
the time, old ones go out of daye; they need to be continuously
revised, It is a different matter with serials publications where
a title is in countinual existence over many years and several
medical specialties may be evenly represented on the same title-
an example could be the New England Journal of Medicine.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The Eccles Medical Sciences Library acquires material to be included in the collection by means of purchase, gifts or exchange.

The library first responsibility is to provide service to its users. It is not in their best interest for us to collect aimlessly and for the sake of collecting. The role of this library is an active one in education and research and because of it, the collection is being built to serve all individuals in the Health Sciences profession.

Curricula includes Basic Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Auxiliary and Medical Sciences Technology.

The Medical Library is the only one of its kind in a large area; thus, it has responsibility to a large community sparsely distributed.

The library provides Medline Services to its users and it does have the responsibility to provide the necessary material to back up bibliographic searches.

Guidelines by Patrons: the library serves individuals who comprise the College of Health, Medical School, and Colleges of Nursing and Pharmacy, faculty, research staff and students. The library also serves practicing physicians and dentists, and it is a source library for the region.

Guidelines by format and or types of material to be considered for acquisitions.

Serials. It includes periodicals, annuals, reports, newspapers, yearbooks, transactions and proceedings of societies. Serials are acquired by subject, because of demand, if properly indexed. in the English language or if not with abstracts or summaries in English and if they meet the demands and needs of the users. Emphasis is given to Research, Education and Clinical Work. Materials to satisfy a highly specialized interest are bought if real or potential demand exists. Suggestions and recommendations (see Faculty Participation in Selection) are always welcome and carefully taken into consideration; but, the library tries to provide supporting material to a research project, a school curriculum and not an isolated individual. The latter needs are best served by the Inter Library

Loans Services of the Library.

Periodicals . Priority is given to acquiring both current and back runs of serials needed in Research.

Periodicals or journals are also acquired through vendors and lists of journals are periodically revised for renewals or cancellations.

Cancellations are decided on the basis of usage and availability of the same title in a Regional Library through ILL. The same criteria applied to Foreign Language Books is applied in the acquisition of journals.

Replacement of issues or complete volumes is done regularly to keep as complete as possible the last 5 years of the collection with emphasis on 300 titles that are in great demand.

Multiple copies.- The library purchases a second copy of some titles in great demand. These copies are kept for five years only. A limited budget has made imperative to limit the duplication of titles to a minimum. Arrangements are made with other local libraries to coordinate the dates of binding of those titles that had to be cancelled in order to have at least a copy available in the immediate area.

[60]

BOOKS. This includes textbooks, monographs, encyclopedic works, dictionaries, directories and indices.

Titles will be added to the collection, evaluated in terms of appropriateness for graduate use with the exception of a certain percentage of selections for undergraduate students in Nursing, Pharmacy and the College of Health, bearing in mind the graduate programs in existence in those schools.

Selection will be based on information furnished by the individual departments, divisions and services. There will be no censorship, but careful selection based on quality and relevance.

In looking for new titles we will be searching for: a) a new revised edition of books already owned by the library, particularly in the areas of Reference and Reserve b) new books in clinical specialties. The rate of advancement in sciences is such that obsolescence is a permanent threat and a hazard c) new publications to support ongoing scientific research, continuing education and hospital training programs d) books on new areas of medical interest.

Criteria for selection of these publications should be:

a) current usefulness, permanent value b) authoritativeness c) re-

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lation to the existing collection d) importance in comparison with other works on the subject e) high standards of quality. No reprinted material from other publications. Accuracy of information.

Textbooks. Basic collection on every field and on approval by a faculty member

Laboratory Manuals. Are selected for purchase only by the specific request of a faculty member.

Synopsis and Outlines. Very few books of this type are selected with exception of a few classical series in the clinical fields of the Medical Profession.

Adaptations and Abridgments. The library does not collect this type of material.

Programmed texts. The library does not collect this material as its usefulness is very short lived.

Whenever possible the library will purchase a cloth bound or hard bound book. Paperbacks will be purchased if no other edition is available. Some directories or indices, material that will become obsolete in a short period of time will be purchased in paperback form.

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Monographs for faculty research will be purchased if dated recently - within the last two years or if it fullfills a specific need. (ILL will not be able to borrow recently published books).

Government Documents. The Eccles Medical Sciences Library is a depository for all government publications. The acquisitions librarian does select those titles that are appropriate to the collection, using the same criteria used in selecting books and serials. Documents are then received, coded and integrated into the documents collection. The library purchases a second copy of some government publications that are heavily used (e.g. Index Medicus) For other titles see Philsom.

Dissertations and Thesis These are collected when originated at the University of Utah from the colleges that are served by the library, or if they are related to biomedical fields.

School Catalogues The library actively collects all school catalogues from the Medical, Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy and Veterinary Schools in the country and Canada. These catalogues are discarded as they become obsolete.

Staff Publications The library actively collects all monographs a

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and textbooks authored by faculty and staff members. The library also selectively acquires publications in which faculty members are also members of the editorial board.

Reprints. The library does not collect or keep files of reprinted material

Foreign Language Titles The library does not consider titles in a language other than English, unless it is a classic in a ~~xxx~~ field' there is demand for it, no translation is available and does have an English summary.

Translations of foreign titles will be acceptable if and when the material fits in our framework of acquisitions by its contents.

Gifts of books in foreign languages will be accepted only if suitable for faculty and students.

Pamphlets These are requested and purchased to supply material in fields of interest to students and lay people. Of passing value they should be reviewed and discarded as soon as better and or more recent material becomes available. Pamphlets are selected if they are within the health sciences scope.

METHODS OF SELECTION

Ideally the librarian should have a good grasp of the total academic programs, knowledge of the library collection and of the publishing business to do a good job in the acquisitions of material; but, it is not always possible to achieve all this and the librarian needs the cooperation of the users and of other librarians dealing directly with the public who are well aware of their needs and demands. In selecting materials it is useful to obtain departmental profiles of their work. In basic sciences their needs for teaching and research are not necessarily the same. In clinical fields a profile of their teaching, research and health delivery is most useful. The acquisitions librarian at the Eccles Medical Library does attend regularly seminars in basic sciences and some of the rounds in the clinical area. Periodic appointments are set up to discuss with different faculty members their current needs and whenever possible projections for the future. Requests are usually honored.

Faculty participation in Selection. The library welcomes all suggestions and opinions of the faculty and research staff. The App

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val Plan of Acquisitions (see Acquisitions Procedures) allows a certain amount of time to decide on the purchase of any title, thus giving the faculty the opportunity to examine the books and give their opinions. The library has a file of volunteers on different fields and they are called whenever a new title has been received. Usually more than one opinion is desirable.

Material to be purchased on the approval plan is displayed at the librarians office and faculty may come at any time to browse. No material is sent out to individuals for inspection since that practice would involve some processing to keep control of those books.

The opinion of the faculty and research staff is particularly sought if books are priced over \$50.00.

The result of this system of participation from the faculty is a book selection as opposed to a book gathering.

A profile of the library needs and the categories in which the library is interested in collecting has been sent to a vendor - see Acquisitions Procedures -; the library has then an approval plan by which the most important titles in Health Sciences

arrive to the library pre-selected by the vendor.

The library orders books and other types of publications directly from the publishers. For this reason, the library keeps a current file of publishers catalogues and it is also on the mailing list of all medical and scientific publishers. Some of this catalogues have to be especially ordered and purchased (e.g. some University Press catalogues).

Other tools for selection collected in the library are: book dealers catalogues, acquisitions lists from other libraries, book lists services, National Library of Medicine Current catalogue, book reviews in biomedical journals.

Priorities in purchasing library material.

1. Curriculum needs for all schools being served. Reserve Collection
2. Supplementary material requested by the instructors.
3. Materials for reference collection in all fields
4. General reference material including History of Medicine
5. Inter Library Loans tools of work
6. Library Sciences.

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ACQUISITIONS PROCEDURES

The library receives a yearly budget beginning in July. Subscriptions are renewed during the fall for the year beginning in the following January. Books are purchased throughout the year in small orders as opposed to one or two bigger orders a year, Promptness in purchasing books in the health sciences is of the utmost importance.

For convenience the library has selected one vendor. This selection is based on: a) service and conditions of approval; b) accuracy in accordance to profile submitted by the library; c) price discounts; d) promptness in delivery. This is closely related to service and to the capacity of the stock in their warehouses.

The librarian must revise periodically the profile of the library needs for additions or deletions in fields of interest. There are many competitors in the field of publishing and distributing; therefore, the librarian should feel free to make all the necessary changes to fulfill the goals of the library. It is better to seek service instead of discounts. Poor service has

proven to be very expensive.

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Upon receipt of the "Approval Plan Shipment" the books are placed on display to be reviewed by interested faculty members. Their opinion is valued highly (see Faculty Participation). Some books are immediately approved for purchase, others need further consideration. (see Manual of Procedures for detailed description of the ordering process).

A number of books are ordered directly from the publishers. Usually the librarian is certain about these orders and no further approval or advice is necessary..

Replacements. Titles to be replaced are evaluated in terms of usage, edition, currency of subject matter and in relation with other publications in the same field. No book is replaced until six months have elapsed from the time it was reported lost. If a lost book is not replaced the matter is referred to the cataloguer for withdrawal of the entries in the card catalogue. All replacements are ordered through the vendor.

Multiple copies. These should be kept to a minimum for economic [69] reasons. The Reserve Department may require as many as four copies of some books in high demand and used by several groups of students (e.g. Davis's Microbiology; Goodman & Gilman's Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics). For the General Collection, single copies will be purchased, but older editions of the same book will be a part of that collection until it is necessary to weed them out for reasons of obsolence.

Standing Orders. The library purchases on a standing order basis regular and irregular series, selected with the same criteria used to select all other material. The standing order system includes: Yearly Statistical Studies, Directories, Annuals, Year Books, Bibliographies, Catalogues and various indices. Whenever possible, the library places subscriptions of this type through a vendor.

GIFTS

The library welcomes gifts of books and other materials. They are evaluated in accordance with the criteria applied to purchased materials. Gifts are accepted with the understanding that they will be added to the collection only if they meet the standards of our selection policy and do not require special housing, otherwise they will be disposed at the discretion of the librarian (sold, traded, given away or destroyed)

Gifts are acknowledged by the librarian. A deed of gift should be prepared but no value should be placed on books for tax or other purposes. The librarian is not legally qualified to make a monetary assessment. Upon request the librarian may furnish the donor with a price quotation from a publisher's catalogue, but only as a point of information and not an authoritative evaluation.

WEEDING

The purpose of weeding is to get rid of unwanted material. The objectives of weeding should match the objectives of the Library. Withdrawal of material is necessary and important in all libraries. In a Health Sciences Library it is imperative that material available to its users is current. Obsolete information not only is useless but could be even dangerous.

There are several reasons for weeding. Listing obsolescence at the head of the list, we shall consider also: space, high cost of shelving books (in open stacks) and high cost of shelf reading (a misshelved book is a lost book).

The criteria for weeding should be to get rid of unused or unwanted material and the likelihood of a book being used in the future.

Standards for weeding.- Titles that are obsolete and no longer appropriate in the Library collection should be withdrawn (for sale, exchange, or to be discarded) but an effort should be made to contact faculty members most directly concerned with possible future use of those books. Collection should be weeded at least

biennially on the basis of :

1. Currency
2. Lack of usage
3. Multiple copies of titles not in demand
4. Old editions replaced by revised newer editions. In this instance special care should be taken since there are occasionally books that have chapters in older editions better accepted by the teaching faculty.
5. Incomplete sets of longer works.
6. Worn out or badly marked books.

Concerning periodicals:

1. Runs of periodicals are kept as complete as possible. Exceptions are Year Books and other types of publications of short lived currency and interest. These titles have been already identified and are marked for weeding or discard in the Library Philsom list of holdings.

Periodicals not indexed should be weeded. Serials that have ceased publication and that have no cumulative index and incomplete sets should be withdrawn.

Reference material should be weeded according to currency and using also the same criteria as for circulating material, that is to say users-oriented.

Materials not to be weeded.

Archival material, special works, faculty authored books, and historical material.

Although weeding is necessary, there are some discouraging factors to be considered in undertaking this work:

a) The number of volumes in a collection are often used as a criterion of the quality of a Library requirement on grant application for funds. While there might be a question as to the validity of a number count as an intelligent quality evaluation, the fact remains that official forms and university statements emphasize book count in the data to be submitted to higher authorities. Accreditation standards will often require a minimum of volumes.

b) Weeding is a time consuming task. It is a professional job and it involves not only decision making but also keeping accurate records of holdings which uses the time and efforts of the cataloguing department.

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Finally, in making a decision for weeding it should also be kept in mind that in this library weeding means discarding as there is no depository area or storage space available for seldom or never used material. Also in cases of doubt, the reasons for keeping the material should be analyzed as well as the reasons for discarding it.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Reserve collection

A basic collection of text-books forms the Reserve Collection on a permanent basis. The selection of these titles has been made at the specific recommendation of instructors in every field. New editions will be purchased on regular and systematic basis to replace a previous one. All books from the Regular collection may be placed on temporary Reserve at the instructor's option.

Additional or multiple copies will be purchased if the need is apparent. When a new edition is added to this collection the previous one goes to integrate the general circulating collection.

Reference collection

This collection consists of ready reference books, directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias and indices. It is revised constantly and updated when necessary. It is important that the available information is current.

Library Sciences

A small collection in this subject field is kept for the use of the librarians. Books are purchased when needed and upon request from the librarians.

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Rare books, manuscripts and archival material.

No attempt is made by this library to actively acquire Rare Books, manuscripts, incunabula or archival material. Gifts are accepted and moneys donated with this specific purpose is used then to acquire a title or some specific work.

Items of news, programs, publications, pictures and manuscripts of staff members and faculty of the library is collected.

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Subject fields collected at the Eccles Library

The following categories are collected in depth

Human Anatomy	Gastrointestinal System
Physiology	Urogenital System
Biochemistry	Endocrine System
Pharmacology	Nervous System
Bacteriology & Immunology	Psychiatry
Parasitology	Radiology
Clinical Pathology	Surgery
Pathology	Gynecology
General & Miscellaneous Material Relating to the Medical Profession	Obstetrics
Public Health	Dermatology
Practice of Medicine	Pediatrics
Infectious Diseases	Geriatrics
Musculoskeletal System	Dentistry. Oral Surgery
Respiratory System	Otorhinolaryngology
Cardiovascular System	Ophthalmology
Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Hospitals & Hosp. Administration
History of Medicine	Nursing

The fields in Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy are of major importance and an effort is being made to collect extensively in all aspects considered under the NLM classification system. A Reference collection is being attempted in fields such as clinical psychology, nutrition, histology, cytology. Biology, Biophysics and Biochemistry are directly related to scientific research going on at the Medical School. Botany is being studied in Pharmacy . Mycology and Virology are also being actively researched at the Medical School. Other subjects being collected at a Reference collection level are: Medical Education, Medical electronics, Medical entomology, Legal Medicine, Genetics, Epidemiology, Biomedical Engineering, Radiation Physics, Nuclear Medicine, Sports Medicine, Human Ecology and Veterinary Medicine of direct interest animal research and experimentation.

Materials on techniques, therapies, annual reports, reviews, case histories, biographies and autobiographies are being collected at a minimal level.

SPENCER S. ECCLES
MEDICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84112

Appendix #1

SELECTED SPECIAL SERVICES SUPPORTED IN THE LIBRARY COLLECTION ARE:

Burn Treatment Service

Genetic Counseling and Prenatal Diagnosis

Home Dialysis Training Center

Intermountain Newborn Intensive Care Center

Intermountain Organ Bank

Intermountain Perinatal Laboratory

Intermountain Regional Poison Control Center

Intermountain Surgical Pathology Tissue Registry

Neuromuscular Disease Laboratory

Nuclear Medicine and Radiology Special Procedures

Renal Diagnostic Therapeutic Clinic

Tests and Procedures in Pediatric Gastroenterology

Special Diagnosis Labs in Pediatric Neurology

Program for the Treatment of Cystic Fibrosis

Rehabilitation Center

Utah State Cancer Registry

SPENCER S. ECCLES
MEDICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84112

Appendix #2

VENDORS

Swets & Zeitlinger	World Health Organization
Foreign Department Continuations	1211 Geneva 27
Heereweg 347B	Switzerland
Lisse/The Netherlands	
	Direct
Ebsco	
Diamond Hill Complex	
2480 West 26th Avenue	
Denver, Colorado 80211	
Walter Johnson	
355 Chestnut Street	
Norwood, New Jersey 07648	
Government Printing Office	
Superintendent of Documents	
Washington, D.C. 20402	
Majors Scientific Books	
8911 Directors Row	
Dallas, Texas 75247	

Appendix #3

PROFILE FOR AN APPROVAL PLAN

The Eccles Medical Sciences Library is interested in collecting material in all fields related to Health Sciences. To be included are all domestic publications, selected foreign publications and translations. Not to be included are reprints of works published in scientific journals, programmed textbooks, material written for the general public with little or no scientific value and outlines. One copy only is to be sent of any title.

Serial and Continuations will not be handled as part of an approval plan.

Emphasis is given to Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy and all health related professions. A supportive collection in Sciences is desirable; therefore, material in the physical, biological and behavioral sciences is considered to the extent that the different programs, research and teaching require it.

The Library wishes to receive all publications in the following categories:

Allergy m	Chest Diseases	Endocrinology
Artificial Organs	Clinical Chemistry	Family & Comm.
Anatomy	Communicable Diseases	Practice
Anesthesia	Computers in Medicine	Gastroenterology
Biochemistry	Dentistry	Genetics
Bioengineering	Dermatology	Geriatrics
Biostatistics	Diagnosis	Gynecology &
Cancer	Dictionaries, Medical	Obstetrics
Cardiology	Embryology	Health

Hematology	Oncology	Rheumatology
Histology	Ophthalmology	Sexology
History of Medicine	Orthopedics, Traumatology	Surgery
Hospitals	Otorhinolaryngology	Thoracic
Hospital Administration	Parasitology	Cardiac
Immunology	Pathology	Plastic
Internal Medicine	Pediatrics	Experimental
Infectious Diseases	Pharmacology	Thanatology
Laboratory Medicine	Pharmacy	Therapeutics
Medical Care Delivery	Physical Medicine &	Toxicology
Medical Economics	Rehabilitation	Ultrasonics
Medical Education	Physiology	Urology, Nephrology
Medical Genetics	Circulatory Physiology	
Medical Sociology	Respiratory Physiology	
Medical Technology	Neurophysiology	
Microbiology	Proctology	
Medical Engineering	Psychiatry	
Neurology	Psychosomatic Medicine	
Neuropathology	Public Health	
Neurogenetics	Preventive Medicine	
Electroencephalography	Industrial Medicine	
Epilepsy	Family Planning	
Muscle Diseases	Addictions	
Neurosurgery	Epidemiology	
Nursing	Environmental Health	
Nursing Education	Occupational Health	
Vocational Nursing	Nutrition	
Professional Nursing	Radiology	
Nutrition and Dietetics	Radiotherapy	
	Nuclear Medicine	
	Radiodiagnosics	

The Library wishes to receive all publications mentioned in the list of categories from the following publishers:

Academic Press, Inc.	Springer Verlag
American Elsevier Publishing Co.	University Park Press
Appleton-Century-Crofts	John Wiley and Sons
Blakiston	Williams and Wilkins Co.
W.C. Brown	Year Book Medical Publishers
F.A. Davis Co.	
Futura	
Warren H. Green	
Grune and Stratton, Inc.	
Harper and Row	
Karger Libri	
Lange Medical Publications	
Lea and Febiger	
Lippincott Co.	
Little, Brown and Co.	
Macmillan Co.	
McGraw-Hill Book Co.	
Medical Examination Publishing Co.	
C.V. Mosby Co.	
Oxford University Press	
Pergamon Press, Inc.	
G.P. Putnam's	
W.B. Saunders Co.	

APPENDIX C

LIBRARY USER QUESTIONNAIRE

Library User Questionnaire

This survey is being conducted to evaluate **the drug and toxicology reference section** of the Eccles Health Sciences Library. Please answer these 16 questions keeping the library's **drug and toxicology reference collection** in mind.

Survey results will be used to assess the value of the drug and toxicology collection in meeting our user needs. Suggestions for improvement will be considered.

Please return this survey in the enclosed envelope by **November 6**.

Please feel free to call me at 581-5534 if you have questions. Thank you for your participation.

Jeanne Le Ber
Reference Librarian
Eccles Health Sciences Library
jeannele@edu-utah-med-ecclab

Please indicate your department:

Medicinal Chemistry _____

Pharmaceutics _____

Pharmacology and Toxicology _____

Pharmacy Practice _____

Is your office located at Research Park or at the Health Sciences Center? _____

Your area of research or practice: _____

List classes or clerkships you teach _____

1. In general, how adequate is this collection in meeting your research needs?
Please respond indicating level of completeness.

_____ 1 Adequate
 _____ 2 Sometimes adequate
 _____ 3 Rarely adequate

2. In general, how adequate is this collection in meeting your teaching needs.
Please respond indicating level of completeness.

_____ 1 Adequate
 _____ 2 Sometimes adequate
 _____ 3 Rarely adequate

3. In general, how adequate is this collection in meeting your clinical practice needs.
Please respond indicating level of completeness.

_____ 1 Adequate
 _____ 2 Sometimes adequate
 _____ 3 Rarely adequate

4. In general, how adequate is this collection in meeting the needs of each of the following groups? Please circle the appropriate number.

	Adequate	Sometimes Adequate	Inadequate
Undergraduates	1	2	3
Master's candidates	1	2	3
Pharm.D. candidates	1	2	3
Ph.D. candidates	1	2	3
Faculty	1	2	3

5. Please estimate the number of hours per week that you spend consulting print sources (journals, books, indexes, etc.) at the Eccles or Clinical Library? _____

6. How often do you use this collection for each of the following activities? Please circle the appropriate number.

	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
To stay current	1	2	3
To prepare for class	1	2	3
To do research	1	2	3
To use journals	1	2	3
To use textbooks	1	2	3
To solve patient care problems	1	2	3

7. What are the means by which you keep current in your field? Please circle the appropriate number.

	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
Seek information from colleagues	1	2	3
Use references in journal articles	1	2	3
Use references in books	1	2	3
Subscribe to and use <u>Current Contents</u>	1	2	3
Perform my own literature searches	1	2	3
Read book reviews	1	2	3
Hire an assistant to do research for me	1	2	3

Consult my own or my
department's library 1 2 3

Use resources at
Eccles Library 1 2 3

Other sources
(please explain) 1 2 3

8. How many hours per week do you use the SilverPlatter/CD-ROM computerized search service? _____

9. List the CD-ROM databases you use - _____

10. Please list other computerized sources you use - _____

11. How often do you find yourself having to go to another library or use interlibrary loans because the Eccles Library does not have what you need?

- _____ 1 Rarely/Never
_____ 2 Sometimes
_____ 3 Often

12. If you use the interlibrary loan service, do you consider the service adequate for your needs?

- _____ 1 Adequate
_____ 2 Sometimes adequate
_____ 3 Rarely adequate

13. How often do you request the Eccles Library to purchase needed materials?

- _____ 1 Rarely/Never _____ 2 Sometimes _____ 3 Often

14. If you had control of the budget for the drug and toxicology collection at the Eccles Library, how would you allocate the funds? Give a percentage in the space provided. (Your percentages should total to 100%.)

_____ Specialty books

_____ Current clinical journals

_____ Current research oriented journals

_____ General reference books

_____ Print indexes, bibliographies

_____ Purchase of CD-ROM computerized indexes

_____ Purchase of CD-ROM textbooks

_____ Other (specify) _____

Total 100%

15. Feel free to list specific reference sources you'd like to see added to the collection.

16. Please list any suggestions you have for improving the drug and toxicology reference collection at the Eccles Health Sciences Library.

APPENDIX D

COVER LETTER FOR SURVEY



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Spencer S. Eccles Health Sciences Library

October 14, 1992

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Ms. Jeanne Le Ber, Reference Librarian at the Eccles Health Sciences Library is presently conducting a survey of the users of the drug and toxicology reference collection.

An assessment of our collection will give us valuable information for the purpose of acquisitions and collection development in ways that are most useful to our patrons.

We appreciate your help and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Elena F. Eyzaguirre
Associate Director

University Health Sciences Center

Building 589
10 North Medical Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
(801) 581-8771
FAX: (801) 581-3632

APPENDIX E

LIST OF TITLES NOT OWNED BY THE ECCLES LIBRARY
THAT APPEARED ON THE AUTHORITATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

List of Titles Not Owned or Not Having Access To**Chapter Three****LAWS CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF DRUGS**

- 3.1 FDA Interim Index to Evaluations Published in the Federal Register for NAS/NRC Reviewed Prescription Drugs. Rockville, MD, Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Drugs. 1976 - .
- 3.2 Maher, John T. Narcotics and Other Substances Subject to the Controlled Substances Act of 1970. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1980.
- 3.5 State Controlled Substances Scheduling Authorities. County State Govts, 1984.
- 3.9 Strauss, 5. The Pharmacist and the Law. Baltimore, MD, Williams & Wilkins, 1980.
- 3.10 Wetherbee, H. and White, B.D. Pharmacy Law Cases and Materials. St. Paul, MN, West Publishing Co., 1980.
- 3.11 Survey of Pharmacy Law. Washington, DC, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, 1964 - . Annual. Service, General Services Administration, 1938 - . Annual.
- 3.15 CCH Food, Drug, Cosmetic Law Reporter. Chicago, IL, Commerce Clearing House, 1963 - . Weekly.
- 3.16 BNA Chemical Regulations Reporter. Washington, DC, Bureau of National Affairs, 1977 - . Weekly.
- 3.17 Compilation of OTC Drug Regulations: A Compilation of Selected Regulatory Documents of Significance to OTC Drugs Published in the Federal Register Since 1960. Washington, DC, The Proprietary Association, 1979- . Annual.
- 3.18 Dickerman, A.A. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Case-Finder. Washington, DC, FDC Development Corp., 1
- 3.19 Drugs in Litigation. Indianapolis, IN, Allen Smith Co., 1982
- 3.20 CCH Products Liability Reporter. Chicago, IL, Commerce Clearing House, 1963 - Biweekly.

- 3.21 Dixon, M.G. Drug Products Liability. New York, NY, Matthew Bender, 1974 - .
- 3.25 Medical Devices, Diagnostics, and Instrumentation Reports: The Gray Sheet (short title: M-D-D-I Reports). Chevy Chase, MD, F-D-C Reports. Weekly.
- 3.26 Quality Control Reports: The Gold Sheet. Chevy Chase, MD, F-D-C Reports. Monthly.
- 3.27 Scrip-World Pharmaceutical News. Surrey, England, PJB Publications, 1972- . Semiweekly.
- 3.28 Pharma Japan. Tokyo, Yakugyo Jiho Co., 1960 - . Weekly.
- 3.29 Technology Reimbursement Reports: The Beige Sheet. Chevy Chase MD, F-D-C Reports, 1985 - . Weekly.
- 3.30 Applied Genetics News. Norwalk, CT, Business Communications, 1980 - . Monthly.
- 3.31 Clinica; World Medical Device News. Surrey, England, George Street Publications, 1980 - . Weekly.
- 3.32 Animal Pharm; World Animal Health News. Surrey, England, V & O Publications, 1982 - . Fortnightly.

Chapter Four

EVALUATING DRUG INFORMATION SOURCES

- 4.1 Fukushima, H. and Okazaki, MN. Index Guide to Drug Information Retrieval. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier/North Holland Biomedical Press, 1979.
- 4.4 Collins, G.E. and Lazarus, H.L. DISH: Drug Information Services Handbook. Acton, MA, Publishing Sciences Group, 1975.
- 4.5 Davis, E.B. Using the Biological Literature: A Practical Guide. New York, NY, Dekker, 1981.
- 4.6 Maizell, R.E. How to Find Chemical Information: A Guide for Practicing Chemists, Teachers, and Students. New York, NY, Wiley, 1979.
- 4.7 A Guide to Drug Information and Literature: An Annotated Bibliography. 3rd ed. Bush, M. and Martin, M., eds. Los Angeles, CA, Norris Medical Library, 1985

- 4.9 Revill, J.P. Drug Information Sources. A World-Wide Annotated Survey. 2nd ed. Henley-on-Thames, England, Gothard Howe Publications, 1984.

(UPDATE)

Chapter Five

IDENTIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE SOURCES

- 5.7 Pharmaceutical Activities Index-Directory. Chatham, NJ, Unlisted Drugs, 1983.

- 5.11 IPA Drug Trade Name Cross Reference List. 8th ed. Tousignaut, D.R., ed. Bethesda, MD, American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, 1986.

(UPDATE)

- 5.14 CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary. 3rd ed. Estrin, N.F., Crosley, P.A., and Haynes, C.R., eds. Washington, DC, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, 1982

(UPDATE)

- 5.15 CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, Third Edition Supplement. Whelan, J.M., ed. Washington, DC, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, 1985.

- 5.16 Winter, R.A. Consumer's Dictionary of Cosmetic Ingredients. New York, NY, Crown, 1984.

(UPDATE)

- 5.17 Harry's Cosmeticology. 7th ed. Wilkinson, J.B. and Moore, R.J., eds. New York, NY, Chemical Publishing Co., 1982.

(UPDATE)

- 5.18 Marmion, D.M. Handbook of U.S. Colorants for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics. 2nd ed. New York, NY, Wiley-Interscience, 1984.

- 5.19 Food Chemicals Codex. 3rd ed. Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1981. Supplement published 1986.

(UPDATE)

- 5.20 Colour Index. 3rd ed. Bradford, England, Society of Dyers and Colourists, 1982. 5 v. with quarterly supplements issued to subscribers.

- 5.23 Grant, R.L. and Grant, C. Grant and Hack's Chemical Dictionary. 5th ed. New York, NY, McGraw-Hill, 1987.

- 5.24 Gardner's Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names. 9th ed. Pearce, J. and Buckingham, J., eds. Brookfield, VT, Gower Technical Press, 1987.
- 5.25 Hampel, C.A. and Hawley, G.G. Glossary of Chemical Terms. 2nd ed. New York, NY, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1982.
- 5.29 Poldinger, W. and Schmidlin, P.E. Index Psychopharmacorum. Berne, Switzerland, H. Huber, 1983.

Chapter Six

PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS REFERENCES SOURCES

- 6.7 Harkness, R. OTC Handbook: What to Recommend and Why. 2nd ed. Oradell, NJ, Medical Economics Company, 1983.
- 6.10 Accepted Dental Therapeutics. 39th ed. Chicago, IL, American Dental Association, 1982. (UPDATE)
- 6.11 Drugs in Dentistry. 3rd ed. New York, NY, PSG Publishing, 1987.
- 6.15 Albanese, J.A. and McMarrow, M.E. 1982-83 Drug Update to Accompany Nurses' Drug Reference. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1983.
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- 10.50 Animal Health International. London, England, IMS World Publications, 1980- . Quarterly.
- 10.52 Lilly Hospital Pharmacy Survey. Indianapolis, IN, Eli Lilly, 1976- . Annual.
- 10.55 Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Washington, DC, Public Health Service, Health and Human Services Dept., 1984.
- 10.56 Canada Health Manpower Inventory. Ottawa, Ontario, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, 1969 - . Annual.
- 10.57 Davis, P.H. and Kapantais, G.G. Characteristics of Pharmacists, United States. Washington, DC, National Center for Health Statistics, Health and Human Services Dept., 1984.
- 10.58 Data On Licensed Pharmacists. Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, 1981 - .
- 10.59 Licensure Statistics and Census of Pharmacy. Chicago, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Annual.

Chapter Eleven

REFERRAL SOURCES: AGENCIES, SOCIETIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

- 11.11 Pharmacy Practice. Washington, DC, Academy of Pharmacy Practice, 1966 - . Monthly.
- 11.14 Pharmaceutical Directory. Washington, DC, American Pharmaceutical Association. Annual.

- 11.18 Rational Drug Therapy. Bethesda, MD, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1967 - Monthly.
- 11.24 Pharmacologist. Bethesda, MD, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1959 - . Quarterly.
- 11.27 Journal of Natural Products. Pittsburgh, PA, American Society of Pharmacognosy, 1938- . Bimonthly.
- 11.30 Pharmaceutical Engineering. Tampa, FL, International Society of Pharmaceutical Engineers, 1980 - . Bimonthly.

Chapter Twelve

HARDCOPY/MICROFICHE SOURCES

- 12.1 Iowa Drug Information Service. Ames, IA, IDIS, 1966 - . Monthly.
- 12.3 Snow, B. Health Sciences. Los Altos, CA, Database Services, 1982.
- 12.10 Excerpta Medica. Section 27: Biophysics, Bio-Engineering, and Medical Instrumentation. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., 1967 - .10/yr.
- 12.11 Excerpta Medica. Section 29: Clinical Biochemistry. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., 1948 - . 40/yr.
- 12.12 Excerpta Medica. Section 30: Pharmacology. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., 1948 - . 20/yr. (Formerly Pharmacology and Toxicology)
- 12.13 Excerpta Medica. Section 37: Drug Literature Index. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., 1969 - . Semimonthly.
- 12.14 Excerpta Medica. Section 38: Adverse Reactions Titles. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., 1966 - . Monthly.
- 12.15 Excerpta Medica. Section 40: Drug Dependence. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier Science

Publishers B.V., 1973 - .10/yr.

- 12.17 MALIMET, EMCLAS and EMTAGS on Microfiche. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier, Semiannual.
- 12.18 Mini-MALLMET. New York, Elsevier, 1987.
- 12.21 Biological Abstracts/RRM (Reports, Reviews, Meetings). Philadelphia, PA, BioSciences Information Service, 1965 - . Semimonthly. (Formerly BioResearch Index)
- 12.34 Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology, and Environmental Sciences. Philadelphia, PA, Institute for Scientific Information, 1970 - . Weekly. (Formerly Current Contents/Agricultural, Food and Veterinary Sciences)
- 12.39 Analytical Abstracts. London, England, Royal Society of Chemistry, 1954- . Monthly.
- 12.46 IMSBASE. London, England, IMS. Current data, updated weekly.
- 12.47 IMSPACT. Ambler, PA, IMS America. Current 6 yrs., updated weekly.

APPENDIX F

SPSS/PC+ ANALYSIS OF RATED TITLES NOT OWNED

MORE

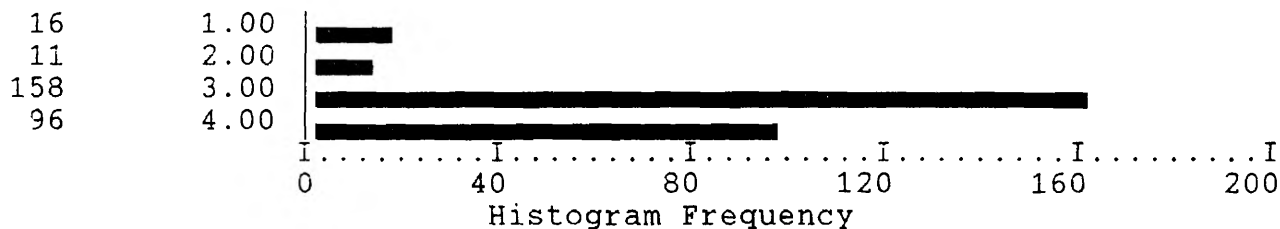
STATUS Rating code

[116]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
essential	1	16	5.7	5.7	5.7
useful	2	11	3.9	3.9	9.6
not needed	3	158	56.2	56.2	65.8
no opinion	4	96	34.2	34.2	100.0
	TOTAL	281	100.0	100.0	

MORE

STATUS Rating code
COUNT VALUE



Valid Cases 281 Missing Cases 0

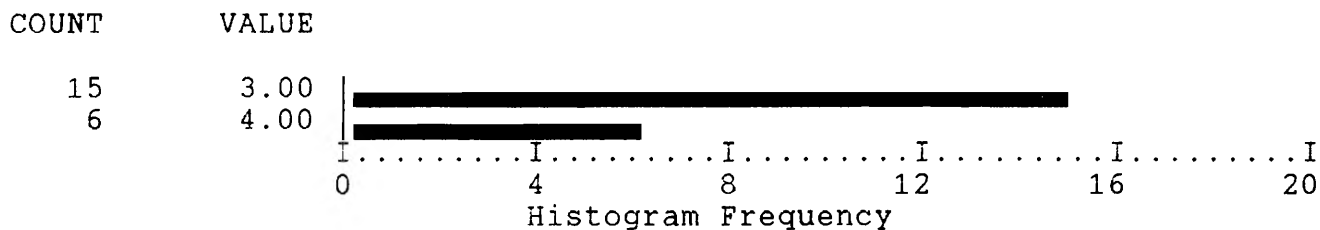
All Chapters

MORE

STATUS Rating code

[117]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
not needed	3	15	71.4	71.4	71.4
no opinion	4	6	28.6	28.6	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		21	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 21 Missing Cases 0

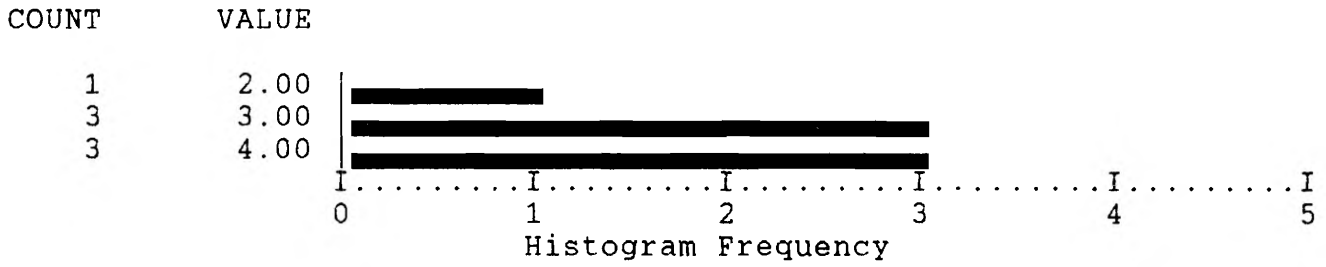
17

MORE

TATUS Rating code

[118]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
seful	2	1	14.3	14.3	14.3
ot needed	3	3	42.9	42.9	57.1
o opinion	4	3	42.9	42.9	100.0
TOTAL		7	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 7 Missing Cases 0

17

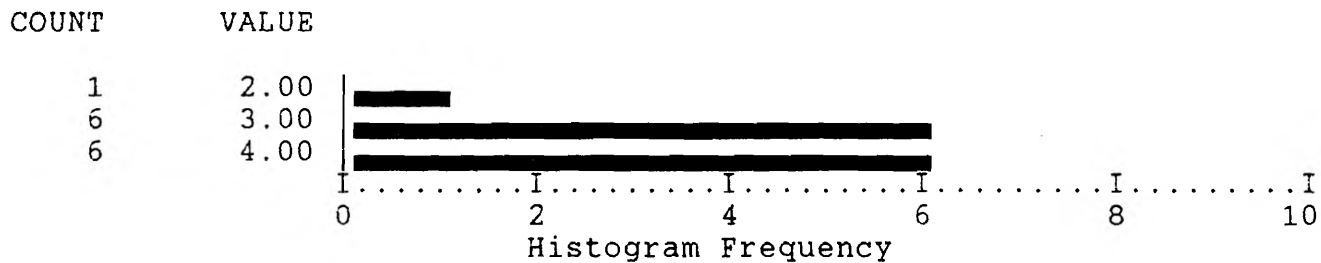
Chapter 4

MORE

STATUS Rating code

[119]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
useful	2	1	7.7	7.7	7.7
not needed	3	6	46.2	46.2	53.8
no opinion	4	6	46.2	46.2	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	13	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 13 Missing Cases 0

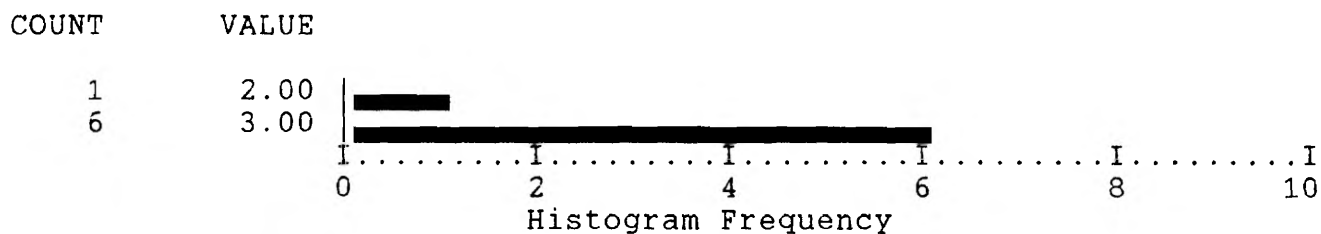
Chapter 5

MORE

STATUS Rating code

[120]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Useful	2	1	14.3	14.3	14.3
Not needed	3	6	85.7	85.7	100.0
TOTAL		7	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 7 Missing Cases 0

Chapter 6

MORE

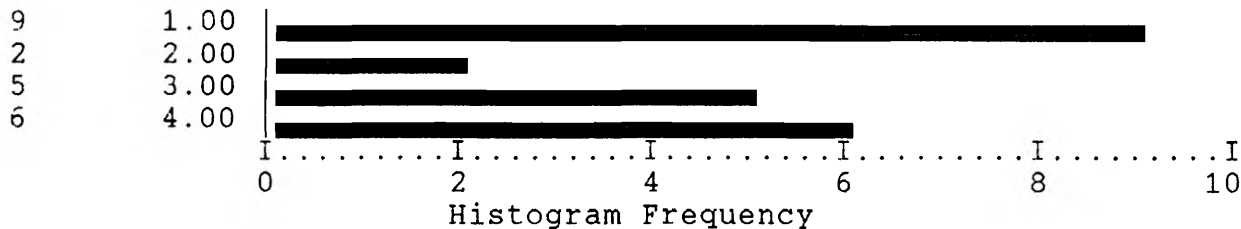
TATUS Rating code

[121]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
essential	1	9	40.9	40.9	40.9
seful	2	2	9.1	9.1	50.0
ot needed	3	5	22.7	22.7	72.7
o opinion	4	6	27.3	27.3	100.0
TOTAL		22	100.0	100.0	

MORE

TATUS Rating code
COUNT VALUE



Valid Cases 22 Missing Cases 0

MORE

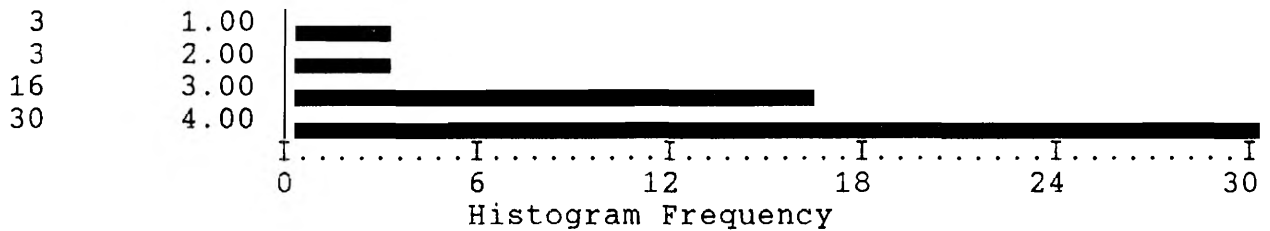
TATUS Rating code

[122]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
essential	1	3	5.8	5.8	5.8
seful	2	3	5.8	5.8	11.5
ot needed	3	16	30.8	30.8	42.3
o opinion	4	30	57.7	57.7	100.0
TOTAL		52	100.0	100.0	

MORE

TATUS Rating code
COUNT VALUE



Valid Cases 52 Missing Cases 0

MORE

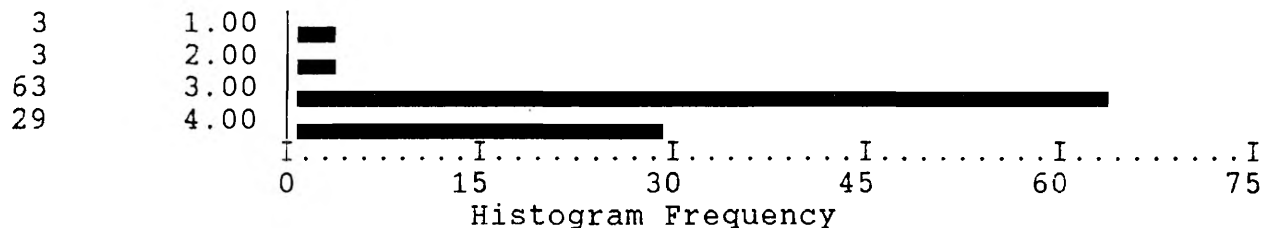
TATUS Rating code

[123]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
essential	1	3	3.1	3.1	3.1
seful	2	3	3.1	3.1	6.1
ot needed	3	63	64.3	64.3	70.4
o opinion	4	29	29.6	29.6	100.0
TOTAL		98	100.0	100.0	

MORE

TATUS Rating code
COUNT VALUE



Valid Cases

98

Missing Cases

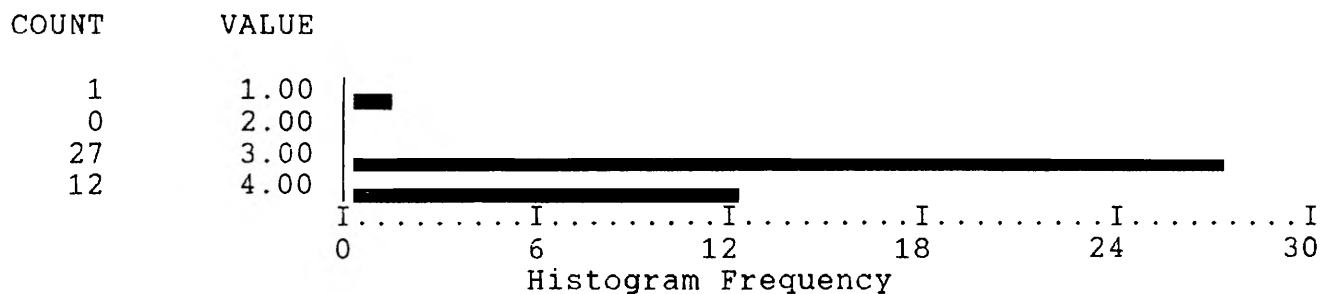
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MORE

STATUS Rating code

[124]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Essential	1	1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Not needed	3	27	67.5	67.5	70.0
No opinion	4	12	30.0	30.0	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	40	100.0	100.0	



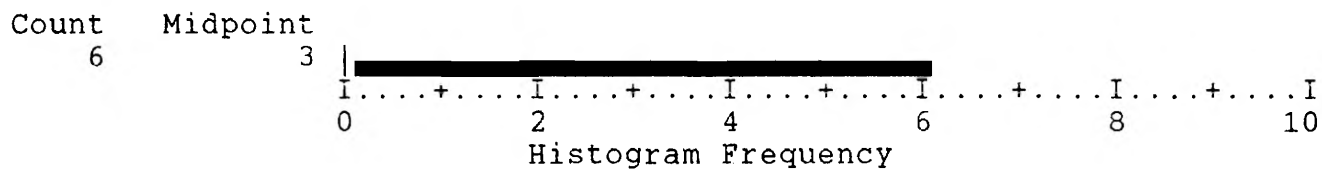
Valid Cases 40 Missing Cases 0

MORE

TATUS Rating code

[125]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
ot needed	3	6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	6	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 6 Missing Cases 0

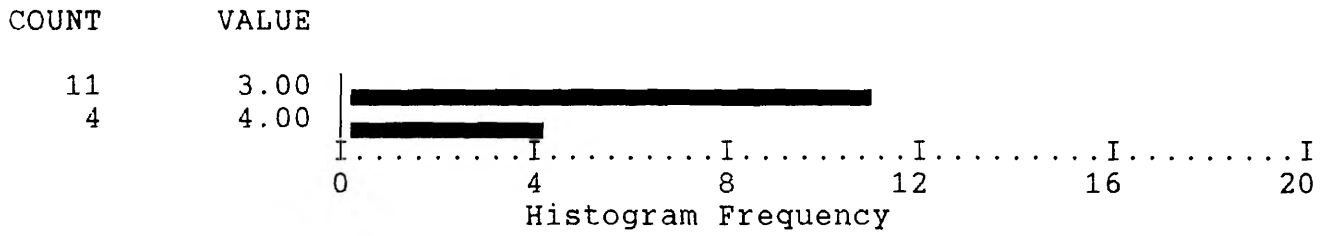
Chapter 11

MORE

FATUS Rating code

[126]

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
not needed	3	11	73.3	73.3	73.3
no opinion	4	4	26.7	26.7	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		15	100.0	100.0	



Valid Cases 15 Missing Cases 0

Chapter 12

APPENDIX G

LIST OF TITLES RATED AS ESSENTIAL OR USEFUL

**List of Titles Not Owned
Ranked as Essential (1) or Useful (2)**

- 4.7 A Guide to Drug Information and Literature: An Annotated Bibliography. 3rd ed. Bush, M. and Martin, M., eds. Los Angeles, CA, Norris Medical Library, 1985. (2)
- 5.18 Marmion, D.M. Handbook of U.S. Colorants for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics. 2nd ed. New York, NY, Wiley-Interscience, 1984. (2)
- 6.10 Accepted Dental Therapeutics. 39th ed. Chicago, IL, American Dental Association, 1982. (2)
- 7.6 Iatrogenic Diseases. Preger, L., ed. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press, v. 1 -, 1986-. (1)
- 7.7 Reactions. Auckland, NZ, ADIS Press, 1979 - . Biweekly (2)
- 7.11 Drug Induced Ocular Side Effects and Ocular Toxicology. (Concepts in Toxicology, v. 4) Hockwin, O., ed. New York, NY, S. Karger, 1987. (1)
- 7.14 Zimmerman, H.J. Hepatotoxicity: The Adverse Effects of Drugs and Other Chemicals on the Liver. New York, NY, Appleton and Lange, 1978. (1)
- 7.15 Drug-Induced Hepatic Injury. (Drug-Induced Disorders, v. 1) Stricker, B.H. and Spoelstra, P., eds. New York, Elsevier, 1985. (1)
- 7.16 Swanson, M. and Cook, R. Drugs, Chemicals and Blood Dyscrasias. Hamilton, IL, Drug Intelligence Publications, 1977. (1)
- 7.17 Drug Induced Heart Disease. (Meyler's and Peck's Drug Induced Diseases, v. 5) Bristow, M.R., ed. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier, 1981. (2)
- 7.18 Drug Induced Diseases in the Elderly. Caird, F.I. and Scott, P.J., eds. New York, NY, Elsevier, 1986. (1)
- 7.39 Drug Interactions Facts. St. Louis, MO, Facts and Comparison, 1984- . Quarterly. (1)
- 7.55 Nutrition, Food and Drug Interactions in Man. (World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics, v. 43) Debry, G., ed. New York, NY, S. Karger, 1984. (1)

- 7.57 Foods, Drugs, and Aging. Dunkle, R.E.; Petot, G.J.; and Ford, A.B., eds. New York, NY, Springer-Verlag, 1986. (1)
- 8.19 Analytical Toxicology Methods Manual. Stahr, H.M., ed. Ames, IA, Iowa State University Press, 1977. Supplement, 1980. (2)
- 8.24 Heinonen, O.P. Birth Defects and Drugs in Pregnancy. Littleton, MA, PSG Publishing, 1982. (1)
- 8.28 Handbook of Behavioral Teratology. Riley, E.P. and Vorhees, C.V., eds. New York, NY, Plenum Press, 1986. (2)
- 8.52 Chemical Hazards in the Workplace. (ACS Symposium Series, no. 149) Choudbary, G., ed. Washington, DC, American Chemical Society, 1981. (1)
- 8.54 Sittig, M. Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens. 2nd ed. Park Ridge, NJ, Noyes Data, 1985. (2)
- 8.61 Dermatotoxicology. 3rd ed. Marzulli, F.N. and Maibach, H.I., eds. Washington, DC, Hemisphere Publishing, 1987. (1)
- 9.15 Japta List: Japanese Drug Directory. 3rd ed. Tokyo, Japan Pharmaceutical Traders' Association, 1987. (1)
- 9.73 About Your High Blood Pressure Medicines. Rockville, MD, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, 1981. (1)
- 9.74 Consumer Drug Information on Disk (CDID). Bethesda, MD, American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, 1986 - . Annual. (2)
- 9.77 Elsevier's Medical Dictionary in Five Languages. Sliosberg, A., ed. 2nd ed. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier, 1975. (1)
- 9.78 Elsevier's Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Science and Techniques. v.2: Materia Medica. Sliosberg, A., ed. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Elsevier, 1980. (2)
- 9.89 Sonnedecker, G. Kremer's and Urdang's History of Pharmacy. 4th ed. Madison, WI, American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, 1986. (2)
- 10.1 World Directory of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. London, England, IMS World Publications, 1977 - . Annual. (1)