TAKE A LOOK!

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The goal of this section is to have a look at references from non-medical librarian journals, but interesting for medical librarians. Acknowledgement to Informed Librarian Online

FREE ACCESS

1. Kumar R. **Use of E-resources by the medical students of MM University, Ambala: A case study**
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology vol. 36, no 1, 2016
This paper reports usage and experience of e-resources medical students at Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Ambala Haryana. This study tryes to verify and valuate the purpose, frequency, reasons of using and place of students access to e-resources. A well structured questionnaire was administered to the 100 medical students. The response rate was 78% (45 from postgraduates and 33 from undergraduates students). The result of study reveals that most of PG and UG students state that e-resources are informative as well as update the medical knowledge. Search engine and medical research reports are used highly among the students. Further study shows that undergraduate students use e-resources daily and spent more time as compared to PG students. It is found that maximum students are aware and use e-resources of library. The satisfaction of medical students is not high with regard to e-resources. Study also reveals that PG students feel that e-resources are time consuming and face slow downloading whereas UG students face virus, slow downloading and feel more expensive of using e-resources. http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/8959
http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/8959

2. Nicolaisen J *et al.* **The focus factor: a dynamic measure of journal specialization**
Information Research: An International Electronic Journal vol. 20, no 4, December 2015
Introduction. We present a new bibliometric indicator to measure journal specialisation over time, named the focus factor. This new indicator is based on bibliographic coupling and counts the percentage of re-citations given in subsequent years. Method. The applicability of the new indicator is demonstrated on a selection of general science journals and on a selection of medical journals. The reference lists of each journal are compared year by year, and the percentage of re-citations is calculated by dividing the number of re-citations with the total number of citations each year. Analysis. To validate re-citations as caused by specialisation, other possible causes were measured and correlated (obsolescence, journal self-citations and number of references). Results. The results indicate that the focus factor is capable of distinguishing between general and specialised journals and thus effectively measures the intended phenomenon (i.e., journal specialisation). Only weak correlations were found between journal re-citations and obsolescence, journal self-citations, and number of references. Conclusions. The focus factor successfully measures journal specialisation over time. Measures based on either simple citation analysis or bibliographic coupling are found to be close relatives. Measures based on journal self-citation are found to be only weakly correlated with the focus factor. Measures based on co-citation analysis remain to be studied and compared.
http://www.informationr.net/ir/20-4/paper693.html

3. Funnell P. **Drop-in sessions as an effective format for teaching information literacy: a case study in the Medical and Dental Libraries at Queen Mary University of London**
Journal of Information Literacy vol. 9, no 2, 2015

Information literacy (IL) skills are increasingly becoming acknowledged as vital lifelong skills, necessary to thrive in education, research and the workplace. IL is taught in a variety of formats in higher education. The purpose of this study is to examine the use of drop-in sessions as an effective format to meet the need for ongoing IL teaching. Although research has previously been carried out on various formats of IL teaching, there is little research specifically investigating the effectiveness of drop-in sessions. This study aims to add to the current body of knowledge by examining the experience of providing drop-in IL sessions at the Medical and Dental Libraries at Queen Mary University of London. These sessions have now been running for five years and data has been gathered from attendance statistics, evaluation forms and follow-up questionnaires in order to evaluate their effectiveness for teaching IL skills. The study shows that drop-in sessions can provide the desired one-to-one, personalised, hands-on teaching, delivered in an informal environment. Good attendance figures, high levels of satisfaction and the perceived positive impact on IL skills demonstrate that drop-in sessions can be used as an effective format for IL teaching. The study provides evidence of good practice for those looking at how best to provide ongoing IL teaching.
http://ojs.lboro.ac.uk/ojs/index.php/JIL/article/view/PRA-V9-I2-4

ABSTRACTS ONLY

1. Thavamani K *et al.* **Directory of Open Access Journals: A bibliometric study of public health journals, 2003-2012**
International Journal of Library Science v. 14, no. 2, 2016

This paper presents a bibliometric study of Public Health focused journals represented in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). A total of 219 Public Health Journals were examined related to a number of issues: subject specific distribution of Public health journals, interdisciplinary aspects, country of origin, language used and other language characteristics, numbers of titles first appearing in given years, publication fees, the existence of license agreements, and the types of organizations having journals in the Directory that focus on libraries.
http://www.ceserp.com/cp-jour/index.php?journal=ijls&page=article&op=view&path[]=4086

2. Black S. **Psychosocial reasons why patrons avoid seeking help from librarians: A literature review**
The Reference Librarian vol. 57, no 1, 2016

Patrons avoid asking librarians for help for a variety of psychosocial reasons. These include academic goal orientation; degree of self-regulation; perceived threats to autonomy or self-esteem; desire to avoid being stereotyped; perceptions of librarians; and feelings of confusion, fear, or anxiety. Educational psychologists and college student services professionals have published research on help seeking that is directly relevant to library patrons' behaviors. This review summarizes literature on the educational psychology of help seeking, help seeking in college student services, interpersonal dimensions of library reference services, library anxiety, the effect of librarian behaviors on patrons' perceptions of help received, and preliminary findings on help seeking in online settings.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02763877.2015.1096227

3. Mongeon P *et al.* **The journal coverage of Web of Science and Scopus: a comparative analysis**
Scientometrics January 2016, vol. 106, no 1, pp. 213-228

Bibliometric methods are used in multiple fields for a variety of purposes, namely for research evaluation. Most bibliometric analyses have in common their data sources: Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (WoS) and Elsevier's Scopus. The objective of this research is to describe the journal coverage of those two databases and to assess whether some field, publishing country and language are over or underrepresented. To do this we compared the

coverage of active scholarly journals in WoS (13,605 journals) and Scopus (20,346 journals) with Ulrich's extensive periodical directory (63,013 journals). Results indicate that the use of either WoS or Scopus for research evaluation may introduce biases that favor Natural Sciences and Engineering as well as Biomedical Research to the detriment of Social Sciences and Arts and Humanities. Similarly, English-language journals are overrepresented to the detriment of other languages. While both databases share these biases, their coverage differs substantially. As a consequence, the results of bibliometric analyses may vary depending on the database used. These results imply that in the context of comparative research evaluation, WoS and Scopus should be used with caution, especially when comparing different fields, institutions, countries or languages. The bibliometric community should continue its efforts to develop methods and indicators that include scientific output that are not covered in WoS or Scopus, such as field-specific and national citation indexes.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-015-1765-5

4. Hsiehchen D *et al.* **Detecting editorial bias in medical publishing**
Scientometrics January 2016, vol. 106, no 1, pp. 453-456
As publications are the principal method of distributing research, journal editors serve as the gatekeepers of emerging knowledge. Here, we provide a "case-control study" to examine the role of editorial bias in the New England Journal of Medicine, a major medical journal, by investigating author demographics of case reports that are either under editorial or meritorious selection. Our results indicate that editorial bias promoting the publication of authors from select high performance countries is declining, although there is increasing editorial preference for university-based authors. These findings are relevant to efforts aiming to increase transparency in scientific publishing.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-015-1753-9

5. Glover ST *et al.* **Interlending and document supply in the NHS: a North West case study**
Interlending & Document Supply 2016, vol. 44, no 1
the North West of England carried out by health libraries in the National Health Service (NHS). NHS libraries provide a service to NHS staff and students on clinical placement and provide access to the latest published evidence contained in specialist periodicals and textbooks. Design/methodology/approach: Data were analysed over an extended period from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2015. These data are provided annually in the form of a statistical return and are collated regionally. Data were obtained by all library services for both document supply activity and inter-library loans. Findings: During the period of the analysis, there has been a significant drop in activity for both document supply and inter-library loans. In 2005/2006, there were 45,147 articles supplied via document delivery networks, this had fallen to 8,642 in 2014/2015. Similarly, in 2005/2006, there were 5,627 inter-library loans supplied, this has also fallen to 3,732 in 2014/2015. Originality/value: The observed drop in document supply and inter-library loans across the NHS North West occurred during the time of significant change in how NHS staff and students access the latest evidence. In 2005/2006, many NHS libraries were still investing in print journals and textbooks. Over the past 10 years, there has been a substantial increase in access to consortia purchased online journals in addition to a growth in the availability of open access content.
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/ILDS-11-2015-0037

6. Rowley J *et al.* **Peer-based information literacy training: Insights from the NICE Evidence Search Student Champion Scheme**
Library & Information Science Research vol. 37, no. 4, October 2015, pp. 338-345
There is a widespread acknowledgement that with ever-increasing levels of access to digital information sources, students need to be supported in the development of their information literacies. Academic libraries and librarians have taken the lead in the development of information literacy programmes. Whilst there has been much sharing of good practice, there has been less consideration of alternative models of the outcomes of information literacy programmes. To contribute to addressing this gap, this article reports on an evaluation of

student peer delivery of an information literacy scheme in the specific context of a medical and health information portal. The Student Champion Scheme (SCS) is an initiative designed to promote the use of a national specialist health and social care information portal, Evidence Search, amongst students in the health professions, and thereby to further embed evidence-based practice. The SCS run by NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, UK), uses a model of training, in which student champions are first trained by NICE staff, and then the champions train their peers. This study evaluates the scheme on the basis of secondary data gathered by NICE during the evaluation processes associated with two annual cycles of the SCS, together with focus groups with champions, and interviews with prospective university-based co-facilitators of the scheme. Findings suggest that the scheme is successful in promoting use of the portal, Evidence Search, and in developing advocates amongst champions. The evaluation offers a range of insights into the benefits and challenges associated with such a scheme, whose interest and implications extend beyond this specific scheme. To be successful the quality of peer training and peers' identification with and belief in the value of both the training they deliver, and specific information sources is pivotal. In addition, training is strengthened by contributions from librarians and academics, and a climate in which all participants are clear about their specific contribution. It is recommended that academic libraries should seek to develop a range of differentiated information literacy programmes, each with specific objectives, to suit different audiences, and undertake regular evaluation as a basis for improvement and innovation.
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818815000857

7. Luo L. **Consumer health reference interview: Ideas for public librarians**
Public Library Quarterly vol. 34, no 4, 2015 pp. 328-353
This two-stage study seeks to help public librarians become better prepared, and more confident and competent, when answering medical/health questions. At the first stage, eleven barriers that public librarians often encounter in the consumer health reference interview were identified through a comprehensive literature review, and at the second stage, input from professional consumer health librarians on how to overcome the barriers was gathered via a qualitative survey. Findings of the study provide concrete and practical strategies that will help public librarians more successfully conduct the reference interview to assist library users in their health information-seeking journey.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01616846.2015.1106897

8. Hessler KE. **Health literacy and law: Empowering libraries to improve access to consumer health information and ACA compliance**
The Serials Librarian: From the Printed Page to the Digital Age vol. 69, no 3-4, 2015
Low health literacy in the United States is both dangerous and costly. Increasing health literacy is of even greater importance following the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which created millions of new health care consumers, each with particular health information needs. Public libraries are ideally positioned to provide access to high quality information tailored to fulfill health queries, but, unfortunately, low health literacy exists on both sides of the reference desk. This article highlights the greatest challenges in health reference today and reflects on approaches to improve health-related training, outreach, and programming in American libraries.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0361526X.2015.1105767

9. Lumsden CJ *et al.* **Do medical students assess the credibility of online or downloadable medical reference resources?**
International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence vol. 6 no 3, 2015
This study was designed to elucidate how medical students assess the credibility of online resources and downloadable applications as well as describing trends in resource usage. Methods: 72 students participated in the study and completed an equestionnaire. This was based on a framework by Kapoun which summarises steps that users of online resources should take to ensure credibility using key domains; accuracy, authority,

objectivity (where the reader questions the provenance of the material), currency and coverage (questioning appearance, reliability and accessibility of a document). Results: There were variations in the reported use of parameters of credibility with objectivity and currency being the most used widely used credibility measures. The study group were significantly influenced by the cost of resources using free resources if possible. Responses revealed that most of the study group were using open-access sites over commercially-based peer review resources. Conclusion: The widespread availability of mtechnology has increased the accessibility of online medical resources. Medical schools should review what information is provided to students and consider equipping students with the skills to successfully evaluate resource credibility as part of their core curricula.
http://www.igi-global.com/article/do-medical-students-assess-the-credibility-of-online-or-downloadable-medical-reference-resources/128287

10. Nel MA, Fourie I. **Information behavior and expectations of veterinary researchers and their requirements for academic library services**
The Journal of Academic Librarianship vol. 42, no 1, January 2016, pp. 44-54
Increased pressure for quality research at South African universities, and limited research done on the information needs of veterinary science researchers and the role of veterinary libraries supporting them, motivated a case study at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria (South Africa). The study aimed to determine what the information needs, information seeking behavior and information use behavior of veterinary researchers are, and how these needs are being met by the library. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from researchers as well as information specialists by means of questionnaires, focus group interviews and a citation analysis. Findings and recommendations are based on descriptive statistical analysis of the quantitative data and thematic analysis of the qualitative data. The study found that the information needs of researchers are influenced by the research environment and expectations for research output. Most needs for information and support services are met. Collection building practices, library space, and awareness of services offered by information specialists need attention. Findings reveal considerable gaps between researchers' expectations from information specialists and their own perceptions of roles to fulfill. The paper contributes to the limited literature on the information behavior of veterinary researchers and library services supporting their needs.
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0099133315002396

11. Kang K. **Evaluating the patenting activities of pharmaceutical research organizations based on new technology indices**
Journal of Informetrics vol.10 no.1, February 2016
Several citation-based indicators, including patent h-index, have been introduced to evaluate the patenting activities of research organizations. However, variants developed to complement h-index have not been utilized yet in the domain of intellectual property management. The main purpose of this study is to propose new indices that can be used to evaluate the patenting activities of research and development (R&D) organizations, based on h-type complementary variants along with traditional indicators. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is used to identify those indices. By applying the proposed framework to pharmaceutical R&D organizations, which have their patents registered in the United States Patent Trademark Office (USPTO), the following three indices are obtained: the forward citation, impact per unit time, and patent family factors. The ranking obtained from the new indices can represent the productive capacity of the qualified patent, patent commercialization speed, and patent commercialization effort of research organizations. The new proposed indices in this study are expected to contribute to the evaluation of the patenting activities of R&D organizations from various perspectives.
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1751157715300559