



Maria Luz Antunes



A colaboração de  
bibliotecários em  
projetos de investigação  
em saúde e os desafios  
do mundo digital:  
uma revisão da literatura



Carlos Lopes



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# Enquadramento

Colaboração de bibliotecários nas ciências da saúde:

- preparação e publicação de artigos de revisão, RS e MA
- mediação com as tecnologias
- acesso e uso da informação digital
- seleção da literatura relevante
- avaliação da qualidade da informação
- gestão de referências
- curadoria de dados





## Objetivo

Identificação de estudos sobre a colaboração do bibliotecário acadêmico enquanto parceiro de projetos de investigação na área da saúde

# Método

- Pesquisa em BD
- Sem recortes temporais ou linguísticos
- Colaboração do bibliotecário como um elemento no projeto interdisciplinar de investigação
- Seleção dos resultados relevantes face à questão







## Estudo 1 (UK)

- Bibliotecário: desenvolvimento da pesquisa estratégica de informação em BD, redação dos critérios de inclusão e de exclusão, identificação de ferramentas de avaliação da qualidade e apresentação dos resultados

### Two physiotherapists, one librarian and a systematic literature review: collaboration in action

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#### Abstract

*Aim:* This paper explores the processes of collaboration between a librarian and two academic physiotherapists working on a systematic review jointly funded by the University of the West of England (UWE), Bristol, and the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases (RNHRD), Bath, UK. The aim of this paper is to describe and evaluate some of the processes of collaboration between the three authors in their work in progress on a funded systematic literature review on the topic of hydrotherapy and pain.

*Methods:* The vehicle for describing and analysing these processes is a joint (National Health Service Trust and University) funded systematic literature review currently in progress on the topic of hydrotherapy and pain.

*Results:* Systematic review methodology is becoming increasingly complex and is rapidly developing its own research base. Librarian input is a key element in a successful systematic review.

*Conclusions:* Systematic reviews play a critical role in informing healthcare delivery and research in the UK. The individual nature and inherent complexity of each review demands close collaboration between librarians, academics and clinicians. In addition to enhancing the reviews themselves, there are many other personal and institutional benefits of collaborative working. Consideration may need to be given to library staff structures and roles if these benefits are to be maximized and sustained.

#### Introduction

The last decade has seen a rapid rise in development of the methodology of systematic review and its use in clinical practice. Systematic review,<sup>1</sup> a highly rigorous approach to researching the research, has become increasingly viewed as a research method in its own right, with a consequent growth in the development of the science of the method of review, spearheaded by organizations such as the Cochrane Collaboration<sup>2</sup>

and the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination.<sup>3</sup> Currently, evidence obtained from systematic review of literature is ranked among the top levels in hierarchies of evidence.<sup>4-6</sup> The findings of systematic reviews now play a pivotal role in influencing healthcare delivery in the UK by critically informing the clinical guidelines, clinical care pathways and other officially sanctioned recommendations which drive much of contemporary healthcare practice. In addition, for those undertaking primary research, systematic review of published evidence is seen both academically and ethically as the foundation from which to develop legitimate research questions.<sup>7</sup>

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## Estudo 2 (Canadá)

- Bibliotecários da área biomédica
- Investigador – compreender, procurar e valorizar o contributo do bibliotecário na investigação interdisciplinar
- Bibliotecário – encarar a investigação interdisciplinar como uma oportunidade de aprendizagem e de crescimento profissional

### Information professionals' participation in interdisciplinary research: a preliminary study of factors affecting successful collaborations

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#### Abstract

**Objective:** This pilot study explores the conditions that support or hinder information professionals' participation in interdisciplinary research teams.

**Methods:** We undertook a preliminary grounded theory study investigating factors that impact on information professionals' participation in interdisciplinary research. Four biomedical information professionals working in academic universities and teaching hospitals in Canada participated in semi-structured interviews. Grounded theory methods guided the data collection and analysis.

**Results:** Participants identified the conditions that support or hinder research participation as belonging to four distinct overlapping domains: client-level factors including preconceptions and researcher resistance; individual-level factors such as research readiness; opportunities that are most often made not found; and organisational supports.

**Conclusions:** Creating willingness, building preparedness and capitalising on opportunity appear crucial to successful participation in interdisciplinary research. Further exploration of the importance of educational, collegial and organisational supports may reveal additional data to support the development of a grounded theory regarding the facilitation of information professionals' engagement in interdisciplinary research.

**Keywords:** biomedical research, interdisciplinary communication, interprofessional relations, interview, librarians, qualitative research, research

#### Key Messages

- Building research capacity among information professionals may require overt organisational supports.
- Peer mentoring can be a means of enhancing individual research skills.
- A willingness to work outside one's comfort zone may be a prerequisite for involvement in interdisciplinary research.
- Developing the competencies and confidence necessary to engage, on an equal footing, with other researchers can positively impact successful research team participation.

#### Background

The advent of electronic books, journals and search engines such as Google Scholar has created a whole new paradigm for scholarly research. Researchers are putting less emphasis on the need to frequent

libraries or rely on information professionals to conduct basic literature searches on their behalf.<sup>1,2</sup> In response, information professionals have increasingly been moving towards the provision of highly specialised services to meet the more sophisticated needs of today's researchers.<sup>3,4</sup> Within medical research, these services include working with clinicians to facilitate evidence-based decision-making at the clinical bedside, teaching critical appraisal and

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## Estudo 3 (USA)

- Complexidade das BD
- Processo dinâmico e iterativo da pesquisa de informação
- Objetividade, neutralidade e experiência

### VIEWPOINT

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## Engaging Medical Librarians to Improve the Quality of Review Articles

Review articles published in JAMA summarize various aspects of medical practice and are written by known authorities. An expert's opinion about a topic has value, but often more can be learned by that expert's assessment of all the pertinent literature. When reading individual research articles, readers could miss subtle features of the studies that are more apparent to an expert clinician-researcher. Readers benefit from the expert's explanation of the validity and applicability of individual studies.

When authors summarize the literature, a natural tendency is to select articles supporting their views. To minimize this potential for bias, JAMA editors ask authors to systematically review the literature and comment on as much of it as is practical. Extensive literature searches can be difficult to perform, given the complexity of the search process and authors' time constraints. It is also unlikely that a content expert will be familiar with the intricacies of more than one database. Empirical evidence provides a strong rationale for searching multiple databases.<sup>1,2</sup> For this reason, collaborating with medical librarians is recommended when writing review articles. A general approach for this collaboration is presented in the Box.

Preliminary searches conducted by a librarian can help refine the question and determine its feasibility and scope. These initial screening searches can also inform the development of the review's prospective inclusion and exclusion criteria. The choice of database depends on several factors. Most important is the content (topic) of database. MEDLINE is produced by the US National Library of Medicine and focuses on articles in peer-reviewed journals of biomedicine and health. Embase includes broader coverage of drugs and pharmacology and conference abstracts. Of the 4800 journals indexed in Embase, 1800 are not indexed in MEDLINE. Similarly, of the 5200 journals indexed in MEDLINE, 1800 are not indexed in Embase.<sup>3</sup> CINAHL is an excellent source for research of nursing, allied health, or interprofessional areas. PsycINFO is the primary database for literature in psychology, psychiatry, counseling, addiction, and behavior. The Cochrane Collaboration's CENTRAL is a critical database for use by comparative effectiveness researchers because this database attempts to capture all the randomized clinical trials in medicine through extensive electronic and hand searching of journals and conference proceedings. Regional and national databases are important in searching for certain topics (eg, searching LILACS, a database from Latin America and the Caribbean, when evaluating a tropical disease, searching the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database when evaluating a complementary medicine topic). Searching trial registries (eg, ClinicalTrials.gov) reveals ongoing and as-yet unpublished trials.

The second consideration involves the database platform (ie, the vendor or interface/search engine). For example, MEDLINE is available without cost through PubMed but can also be accessed through a vendor such as Ovid. Embase is only accessible through an institutional subscription via 1 or more vendors (eg, Embase.com, OvidSP, ProQuest). Each of these platforms offers different algorithmic indexing and search capabilities. PubMed, for instance, does not search for all phrases, whereas OvidSP MEDLINE will search for any combination of words as a phrase, and can use sophisticated adjacency searching. Identifying abstracts in which a word is mentioned within a certain number of words of another. PubMed, however, includes more up-to-date records and records from PubMed Central, such as manuscripts from National Institutes of Health-funded research published outside of the Journals Indexed by MEDLINE.

Once sources are selected, librarians reduce the research question to major concepts to determine appropriate subject headings or other controlled vocabulary terms for each database. Controlled vocabulary is the most valuable strength of databases like MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, and PsycINFO. It standardizes terminology and broadens a searcher's ability to find all relevant materials on a given topic. Many controlled vocabularies are arranged into hierarchical trees to allow searching for a broad term (eg, heart diseases) and retrieving articles about all narrower concepts (eg, myocardial infarction or cardiomegaly) without having to search for each term individually. An expert searcher looking for information on stress management methods for patients with cancer would most likely have more success with CINAHL's patient-centric controlled vocabulary terms than with MEDLINE's disease-focused Medical Subject Headings (MeSH terms). Embase has superior drug indexing via its Emtree vocabulary, allowing searchers to swiftly focus on drug administration routes as well as search more comprehensively for drugs overall. The unique terminology and controlled vocabulary structure give human-indexed databases their power, enabling faster, more comprehensive searching than that achieved through the use of solely computer algorithm-indexed databases like Scopus or even through the use of search engines that search full-text articles, like Google Scholar.

In addition to controlled vocabulary terms, librarians also can determine what terms to use as free-text keywords, such as words in article titles or abstracts. These must be carefully considered because they can generate extensive search results that are difficult to manage. Keywords may be truncated, used as wild-

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Rethlefsen, Murad, e Livingston (2014)



## Estudo 4 (Canadá)

- Processo iterativo e estratégico da pesquisa de informação
- Sugestão de BD
- Identificação do nível de evidência
- Recomendação de revistas onde publicar (IF, AA...)

### The academic librarian as co-investigator on an interprofessional primary research team: a case study

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#### Abstract

**Objective:** The objective of this study was to explore the role librarians play on research teams. The experiences of a librarian and a faculty member are situated within the wider literature addressing collaborations between health science librarians and research faculty.

**Methods:** A case study approach is used to outline the involvement of a librarian on a team created to investigate the best practices for integrating nurses into the workplace during their first year of practice.

**Results:** Librarians contribute to research teams including expertise in the entire process of knowledge development and dissemination including the ability to navigate issues related to copyright and open access policies of funding agencies.

**Discussion:** The librarian reviews the various tasks performed as part of the research team ranging from the grant application, to working on the initial literature review as well as the subsequent manuscripts that emerged from the primary research. The motivations for joining the research team, including authorship and relationship building, are also discussed. Recommendations are also made in terms of how librarians could increase their participation on research teams.

**Conclusion:** The study shows that librarians can play a key role on interprofessional primary research teams.

**Keywords:** case studies; inter-professional working; librarians, library services; research skills.

#### Key Messages

- Librarians can play a valuable role on research teams that can span the entire research process from question identification to dissemination.
- A willingness to work outside of the traditional roles of librarians may be a prerequisite for involvement and successful research team participation.
- Librarians on research teams may be one way to boost their visibility and profile on campus.
- Future research should attempt to establish how widespread this activity is and should include the perspective of faculty members and library administrators.

#### Introduction

In these transformative times, one strategy for libraries to adopt to remain vibrant and relevant is to reposition and embed their expertise into the

teaching, learning and research enterprises of the academy.<sup>1</sup> A scan of the literature, which focused on librarians and nursing faculty, revealed a robust body of literature detailing collaboration in the university classroom to develop information literacy and evidence based practice skills.<sup>2-4</sup> These collaborations have emphasised researching a topic of joint interest, such as information literacy, as an interdisciplinary venture. Literature concerning

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## Estudo 5 (Canadá)

- Comparação de processos de pesquisa em BD
- Eficaz aproveitamento de palavras-chave, sinónimos e operadores booleanos

### Making literature reviews more ethical: a researcher and health sciences librarian collaborative process

**Background:** With emphasis on evidence-based medical care, 'evidence' is often the result of literature reviews. Hence, the critical question, "are literature reviews comprehensive?" **Aim:** This study compares the literature generated by a researcher and a health sciences librarian (HSL). **Methods:** The Research Associate and the HSL conducted a parallel, segregated literature search on 'patient-centered care'. **Results:** The Research Associate identified 215 manuscripts, and the HSL 129 manuscripts. Overlap was only 55 manuscripts. Differences in process and blind spots are discussed. **Conclusion:** To improve the quality of research outcomes, it seems prudent and ethical to have a synergistic collaboration between researchers and HSLs. Given that this is just one case study that has looked into the issue, further research is strongly encouraged.

**Lay abstract:** Literature reviews are not just compilations of easily accessible research and should not be taken lightly. Literature reviews are critical to decision-making in clinical trials, medical care and directions of health systems. We wanted to see if researchers and health science librarians working in isolation would create a robust and balanced literature review. This case study showed that both approaches have shortcomings. We recommend that researcher and health science librarian must work together for the success of improving medical care.

**Keywords:** collaboration • ethics • evidence-based practice • health sciences librarian • literature search • malignant neoplasm • systematic reviews

Research is cumulative in nature, building on prior studies on the topic of interest. Thus, it is important for the researcher to have robust understanding of the extant knowledge. A comprehensive literature review will describe the research concepts, ground critical appraisal of previously published studies and identify gaps or inconsistencies in the knowledge base, which merit further investigation. Reviewing the literature requires several skills, and is usually done in one of two ways. In the first approach, the researcher (or the research team) critically evaluates relevant information and effectively scans the literature for both breadth and depth of information, to the best of their ability [1]. Consequently, the researcher/team's capacity to locate and

access appropriate studies influences the quality of the research reviewed [2].

The second option is to engage the services of a health sciences librarian (HSL) with in-depth knowledge of various evidence resources and the professional training to conduct comprehensive literature searches. The comparative advantage researchers have by working with a HSL in the research process is well documented [3-7]. Yet, the librarian often tends to have a subordinate role and the partnership could be summarized as 'we (the researcher) gave them the key words, they had a few questions for us, and a week later we got the reference list'. Can the literature review process be optimized? In this case report, we compare the results of literature reviews conducted by a researcher and a HSL.

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## Estudo 6 (USA)

- Desenvolvimento de estratégias de pesquisa para uma revisão da literatura
- Documento orientador (cidadãos)
- RS (academia)

### Collaborative Librarianship

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#### A New Partner in the Process: The Role of a Librarian on a Faculty Research Team

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Foutch (2016)

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## Estudo 7 (Canadá)

- Funções específicas nos projetos
- Pontos fortes
- O que aprenderam
- Avaliação do contributo dos bibliotecários pelos investigadores

### Transforming Roles: Canadian Academic Librarians Embedded in Faculty Research Projects

Shailoo Bedi and Christine Walde\*

Academic librarians have always played an important role in providing research services and research-skills development to faculty in higher education. But that role is evolving to include the academic librarian as a unique and necessary research partner, practitioner, and participant in collaborative, grant-funded research projects. This article describes how a selected sample of Canadian academic librarians became embedded in faculty research projects and describes their experiences of participating in research teams. Conducted as a series of semistructured interviews, this qualitative study illustrates the emerging opportunities and challenges of the librarian-researcher role and how it is transforming the Canadian university library.

#### Introduction and Purpose of Study

With the advent of new technologies and the importance of new knowledge economies within higher education, the role of the academic librarian is changing. As collections become increasingly patron-driven, and libraries share evolving service models, traditional duties such as cataloguing, reference, and collection development are not necessarily core duties of all academic librarians.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this shift, librarians have been gaining—and demonstrating—increased value within higher education as it relates to the life cycle of research, learning, and teaching.

Clearly, competition is increasing within higher education, and individual institutions throughout Canada and the United States strive to distinguish themselves through their research and innovation.<sup>2</sup> To demonstrate measurable return on investment, faculty researchers are striving to diversify their research teams to gain increased success in grant competitions and remain current in their field of research. Increasingly, Canadian academic librarians are recognizing the changes in the landscape and the opportunities available to them to become embedded in grant-funded faculty research teams.

As academic librarians, we were inspired by a desire to contribute to a larger discussion around trends in research in Canadian academic librarianship through an exploratory study that examines the experience and learning of Canadian academic librarians who were embedded in faculty research and to show how these experiences

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## Estudo 8 (Irão)

- Antes, durante e depois do processo de investigação
- Investigadores consideraram que algumas tarefas poderiam ter sido destinadas exclusivamente aos bibliotecários
- Medicina baseada em evidências

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[www.emeraldinsight.com/2398-5348.htm](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/2398-5348.htm)

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# The new roles of medical librarians in medical research

## A comparison of the viewpoint of researchers and librarians in Iran

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### Abstract

**Purpose** – This study aims to highlight the role of librarians as an essential element in medical research. For this purpose, the primary research process was divided into three phases: before, during and after. Then, the roles of librarians associated with each phase were separated and the viewpoint of researchers and librarians on the importance of these roles were considered and compared.

**Design/methodology/approach** – This comparative, descriptive-causal research was conducted using the census method. Birjand University, a type-2 university in the field of Medical Sciences according to the rating of the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education, was selected for the study. The participants were all faculty members and all librarians working in the university's libraries. The data collection tool was a questionnaire made by authors. Its validity was confirmed by four professors of Library Science, and questionnaire design expert and its reliability was confirmed with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.89. Data were analyzed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, using descriptive statistics.

**Findings** – From the perspective of researchers, awareness-raising for open access resources, determination of standard subject keywords on the basis of Medical Subject Headings for articles and scientific texts and using scientific research findings as a basis for preventing duplicate studies in future research are the most important roles for librarians in the three stages of medical research. From the perspective of librarians, the use of knowledge management skills, searching scientific information as review of the literature and also selecting standard keywords to search the databases and providing health-care professionals with the findings of latest scientific research have the highest place in the different stages of the research lifecycle.

**Originality/value** – The difference between the viewpoints of librarians and researchers about the role of medical librarians at the various stages of the research lifecycle shows that there are significant gaps between the librarians' services and users' expectations. It is expected that through learning modern professional



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Safdari, Ehtesham, Ziaee, e Robiaty (2018)

## Estudo 9 (Irão)

- Ponte entre as fontes de informação e profissionais de saúde e investigadores
- Barreiras na colaboração (atitude, inadequação das competências dos bibliotecários, insuficiência dos recursos humanos, falta de apoio organizacional)



### Involving Clinical Librarians in Clinical Settings: Skills, Roles, Advantages and Barriers

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#### ABSTRACT

Medical team members require information in order to improve the quality of patient treatment. The large volume of information and limited time of medical teams necessitates the involvement of clinical librarians in order to provide up to date and evidence-based information. The goal of this study is to identify the necessary skills required of a clinical librarian in order to work with medical teams; to define their roles and duties, and to detail advantages and possible barriers of clinical librarian involvement on medical teams based on literature review. A search for related articles was carried out in 2017 using keywords including: clinical librarian, hospital librarian, medical librarian and health sciences librarian in Noormags, SID, MagIran, Scopus, Web of Science and PubMed databases. After reviewing articles in English and Persian, a total of 46 were selected for further analysis. The findings showed that the skills required of clinical librarians on medical teams can be divided into three main categories: general skills, medicine-related skills, and professional librarianship skills. The duties of clinical librarians were also divided into two groups; medical information services and evidence-based medicine services. The involvement of clinical librarians on medical teams can create advantages for patients, medical teams, clinical librarians as well as for education and research. However, this involvement suffers from barriers due to inadequate librarian's skills, insufficient human resources, lack of organizational support, the attitude of medical teams, lack of understanding from the healthcare sector and lack of proper infrastructure.

#### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 14 June 2018  
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#### KEYWORDS

Clinical environment; clinical informationist; clinical librarian; medical team

#### Introduction

Timely and effective access to medical information plays an important role in improving the quality of healthcare services. Medical team members often have busy schedules and numerous duties and the majority of members on these teams lack training in information seeking and information retrieval (1, 2).

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## Estudo 10 (Espanha)

- Revisão e edição da publicação final
- Curadoria de dados e preparação para a sua visualização
- Conceção e condução da pesquisa de informação em BD
- Gestão de referências



### Librarians Publishing in Partnership with Other Researchers: Roles, Motivations, Benefits, and Challenges

Ángel Borrego and Stephen Pinfield

**abstract:** Building on previous research on the contribution of librarians to scholarly journals in fields outside library and information science (LIS), this study uses a qualitative approach to gain a richer understanding of the nature of research collaborations between librarians and faculty. It explores librarians' motivations for becoming involved, the benefits believed to accrue from such partnerships, and the challenges faced. Sixty librarians who had coauthored a research paper with scholars in fields other than LIS replied to a qualitative online survey. Results show that librarians become involved in the whole range of roles throughout the research process, with contributing to the writing of papers (particularly reviewing and editing the final version) being the most common. Coauthorship often results from a long-term working relationship between the librarians and researchers involved. Although librarians are seldom funded as part of the research project, coauthorship may offer benefits—it improves job satisfaction and enhances the reputation of the individual and the library as a whole. Challenges faced relate mainly to time pressures, although the participants acknowledge the need to develop relevant skills. They also must feel confident in the role they fulfill in the research process and the professional skills they can contribute.

#### Introduction

Academic and research libraries have come under increasing pressure to demonstrate their contribution to the institutional mission.<sup>1</sup> One possible path toward achieving this goal is to collaborate (and demonstrate collaboration) in research projects conducted by faculty. Such collaboration may result in coauthorship of publications by scholars and librarians.<sup>2</sup>

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# Discussão



O bibliotecário compreende como funciona a investigação em diferentes disciplinas – a exposição a diferentes ambientes, conteúdos e modelos de colaboração permite-lhe a construção de novas competências



O bibliotecário é identificado como uma mais-valia, um membro central, para os projetos de investigação



O bibliotecário deve reconhecer e capitalizar as oportunidades, implementar sessões de formação, desenvolver novos serviços e frisar a importância de destacar um bibliotecário nas unidades de investigação



# Conclusões

- Ao nível das competências: O bibliotecário é uma porta de acesso às fontes do conhecimento devido à sua familiaridade com o universo digital da informação e do conhecimento
- Ao nível organizacional: A investigação desenvolvida pelos bibliotecários é ainda um processo muito individual e isolado, mas a estimular nas organizações
- Ao nível da profissão: O envolvimento na investigação interdisciplinar é uma atividade enquadrada na profissão, mas também necessária para a profissão do bibliotecário

# Desenvolvimento futuro

Estudos sobre a implementação da parceria colaborativa entre bibliotecários e investigadores em equipas de investigação em saúde





# Obrigado!

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A colaboração de  
bibliotecários em  
projetos de investigação  
em saúde e os desafios  
do mundo digital:  
uma revisão da literatura

# Referências

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