**Poster 1  Disciplinary Differences in Applying E-Journal Usage Metrics**

*Authors:* James Stemper, Katherine Chew, Mary Schoeborn, Caroline Lilyard

**Purpose:**
- Does the relationship between journal *downloads or rankings* and *faculty authoring venue or citations to them* varies by discipline.
  - Does the *strength* of the correlations vary by discipline?
  - Do the social sciences/humanities differ from the physical/health sciences?
  - Are there differences between similar disciplines (e.g. physical & health sciences), or within disciplines (e.g. nursing to pharmacy)?
  - Does the newer ranking metrics *Eigenfactor & SNIP* correlate better with downloads/citations than Impact Factor?
  - Is *Scopus* is a valid alternative to *Local Journal Use Reports* as a way of correlating faculty publication & citation practices with journal selections?

**Methodology:**
- Use data: 4 years of (2009-2012) collected for each subject journal set: SFX article view requests & publisher’s COUNTER article downloads
- Ranking data: 5-year *Impact Factor*, current *EigenFactor* & Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP) recorded for each journal title
- Citation data: 2 years (2009-2010) from Thomson *Local Journal Use Reports* (LJUR); 4 years (2009-2012) from Elsevier SciVal (*Scopus*)
- Journal value assessed by: (1) author decisions of where to publish (2) external citations to these authors

**Conclusions:**
- Inform selection decisions
  - LJUR reports more subscribed titles whose local faculty articles get cited by peers; Scopus reports more subscribed journals that local faculty author in
  - Obtain liaison/subject coordinator input: Hard to centralize collection if the “best fit” metrics vary by discipline
- Understand patterns of use
  - Capture demographics of logins and interdisciplinary use
- Show value
  - Defend library budgets
  - Offer services to help faculty demonstrate impact

**Poster 2  Why Research Doesn't Happen: Suggestions on Moving Yours from Concept to Publication**

*Author:* Holly Ann Burt, MLIS, AHIP

Our medical world encourages finding evidence to back up guidelines, standards, and policies. Yet, too often a literature review reveals a lack of research in the area of interest. This poster explores reasons why this is so and challenges each of us to participate in research. Discover the perils, pitfalls and possibilities of pursuing a research project. Key steps in the research process are highlighted and include both warnings of that which could halt the process and tips for moving forward. *Our topics include:* Concept (framing your question), Research (finding the background), Methodology (exploring the how), the
IRB (getting it approved), Action (making it happen), Evaluation (looking at results), and Publication (sharing the story). The process is not easy, which is why it often fails; but research creates evidence and evidence point toward solutions and solutions can heal our world.

Poster 3  
Web-Scale Discovery Tool: Is It Right For You?  
Authors: Tara Brigham, Kelly Arp, Carol Ann Attwood, Ann M. Farrell, Leah Osterhaus Trzasko, Mark Wentz  
Objectives: To identify, investigate and test multiple web-scale discovery (WSD) tools to determine if one would enhance our library users’ experience.  
Methods: Looking to improve our users’ experience, we formed a workgroup to explore WSD tools. We conducted a literature review to set a framework for our investigation and identify WDS vendors. A library staff survey was used to rank the most important qualities of a WSD. Four WSD vendors completed “Request for Information” (RFI) packets and provided in-person demos. Library staff provided feedback on the demos and completed Apples-to-Apples comparison searches of libraries that had implemented these products. A weighted matrix was used to summarize the data and rank the products.  
Results: The range of possible results for the weighted matrix was 44 (if a product scored a 1 for each criterion) to 216 (if a product scored a 10 for each). The results of the weighted matrix revealed that one of the WSDs scored higher than the others with scores ranging from 117 to 169.  
Conclusions: After considering the weighted matrix, literature review, RFIs, Apples-to-Apples results and experiences from other libraries, the workgroup felt that our library should delay the purchase and implementation of a WSD tool. The library is currently re-designing its website; once that is functional, we will evaluate user satisfaction and re-visit the value of a WDS tool. Our future investigation of WSD will include requesting trial access to the top candidates to enable a better Apples-to-Apples comparison.

Poster 4  
Conquering the Health Literacy Digital Divide  
Presenters: Megan Richardson - Reserves and Evening Supervisor, North Dakota State University Libraries; Merete Christianson - Health Sciences Librarian, North Dakota State University Libraries; Contributors: Beth Twomey, Trista Raezer  
Abstract: Abstract: The digital divide continues to be a concern in librarianship, though the focus has shifted from strictly access to information literacy. We polled public librarians around the state about library technology, staff training, and available services to examine the issues facing libraries in North Dakota, particularly in regards to health literacy. Possible solutions to the digital divide include publicly available websites like Digital Learn and Learning Express Library; we will also highlight resources like Medline Plus, Consumer Health Complete and Alt HealthWatch specific to health literacy.

Poster 5  
Using Access for Project Management  
Authors: Jacqueline Leskovec, MLIS, MA, RN, Outreach, Planning and Evaluation Coordinator; Tiffany Tawzer, MLIS, Technology Coordinator  
GMR Outreach Programs (GMR) is one of eight regions in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). The mission of NN/LM “is to advance the progress of medicine and improve the public health by providing all U.S. health professionals with equal access to biomedical information and improving the public's access to information to enable them to make informed decisions about their health.” GMR Outreach Programs
emphasize reaching the targeted populations identified by NLM. With over one-thousand network members in the region, the GMR offers outreach subcontracts and awards to network members as part of its Outreach Programs.

To monitor the Outreach Programs more effectively, GMR coordinators Leskovec and Tawzer turned to Microsoft Access as a way to keep track of projects, resources, and reports. This poster describes how the coordinators leveraged the strengths of Access databases to supplement formal reporting mechanisms, making data and progress more readily available. One database tracks projects from external subcontractors with disparate types, lengths, and reporting requirements, while the other tracks internal reports on activities conducted by coordinators. Although designed for tracking, these databases have also shown to be a valuable source of data that demonstrates the value of the GMR and its Outreach Programs—how it serves its members and fulfills the mission of the NN/LM.

**Poster 6**

**Implementing a Learning Object Repository at Frontier Nursing University**

*Author:* Tyler Nix, Digital Repository Technician, Frontier Nursing University, Graduate Research Assistant, University of Kentucky SLIS

The issues related to creating digital learning object repositories are, in some cases, significantly different from those in creating ‘traditional’ digital repositories. Staffing, metadata, and use considerations must be carefully considered in this unique environment.

Frontier Nursing University (FNU) is in the early stages of building a digital learning object repository (LOR) to centralize and make accessible its institutional learning objects and digital historical artifacts. Because FNU is a distance-learning institution, its professors produce a wealth of born-digital instructional content that the LOR will harness for educational use and reuse, as well as for the benefit of the interested public.

The pilot LOR includes web animations, videos and slide presentations and is being developed in conjunction with FNU’s Doctor of Nurse Practitioner (DNP) capstone project repository. (Both collections can be viewed at http://cdm16161.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/.)

My poster will highlight the key areas of faculty and staff focus during the initial implementation of the LOR. It will include details on design considerations and will highlight functional and administrative differences between the LOR and the traditional DNP capstone repository, including:

- metadata design
- creation of inclusion criteria
- inclusion protocols and processes
- faculty and staff involvement/roles/interests
- customization and web presence

**Poster 7**

**Exploring PI: Using a Performance Improvement Model to Enhance Library Service to Clinic Providers**

*Authors:* Jim Bulger, MLIS; Pam Barnard, MLS; Andrew Crow, MLIS, Sharon Kambeitz, MLIS; Anita von Geldern, MLIS

*Objective:* This poster will describe using a 10-step quality improvement process to examine current state, identify areas for improvement, implement action steps, and measure results. The goal was to increase awareness and knowledge of library resources, tools, and services among our providers in our ambulatory clinics.

*Methods:* Using the Allina Health 10-Step Quality Improvement Process methodology, library staff drafted an aim statement and identified stakeholders, then conducted a survey in July, 2013 to determine current level of awareness and knowledge regarding library
resources, tools and services. A half-day rapid process improvement workshop was held to identify root causes and barriers and develop opportunities for improvement. Seven action steps were identified. These were completed over the next few months. A follow-up survey was conducted in January, 2014 to measure results.

**Results:** The follow-up survey was inconclusive, showing no significant gain. Both surveys were random and may not have been completed by the same individuals, which may skew results.

**Conclusion:** In hindsight, there might have been merit in delaying the follow-up survey to allow time for improvements made to take fuller effect. Nonetheless, the process was a good learning exercise and resulted in what library staff consider to be definite (if difficult to measure) improvements.

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**Poster 8**  
**Student Preference for Online or Electronic Class Assignments**

*Authors:* Heather McEwen, MLIS, MS; Rienne Johnson, MLIS; Chad E. Statler, MA

**Objectives:** Professors at the Northeast Ohio Medical University (NEOMED) have noted that many first year medical students lack experience in scientific writing. Since NEOMED lacks a traditional writing center, librarians take on roles typically associated with writing centers. The library staff works with NEOMED faculty to develop resources, such as LibGuides, and assignments to improve students’ writing abilities. Our objective is to examine whether students prefer an online electronic assignment resource or a traditional printed assignment to complete their work.

**Methods:** Students have the option of utilizing a printable PDF version of their assignment, or a Library Guide, which contains assignment directions, an evaluation rubric, and supplemental resources aimed at improving writing skills. Topics include avoiding plagiarism, citing resources, and writing and grammar assistance. Page and link views from the Library Guide will be compared with the printed assignment download statistics from the course management system to determine which assignment version is preferred by first year medical and pharmacy students.

**Results:** To be determined.

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**Poster 9**  
**Using Student Feedback to Guide Renovation of Study Spaces in Response to Accreditation Feedback**

*Authors:* Michel Atlas, Reference Librarian, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; Vida Vaughn, Clinical Librarian, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; Elizabeth Smigielski, Assistant Director, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY

In response to feedback from the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME), the University of Louisville School of Medicine sponsored the renovation of the Kornhauser Health Sciences Library to create more individual and group study space for students. This is in support of a revised curriculum that emphasizes problem based group learning and self-directed learning as opposed to the traditional lecture format. Focus groups were conducted to identify students’ study habits and space preferences. To create space for open study areas and study rooms, bound journals were moved to an off-site storage facility. Raised flooring to accommodate electrical access was installed. Open study areas emphasize large work surfaces, natural light, comfortable chairs, colorful surroundings, access to coffee and vending machines, and semi-private study space. Ten
study rooms were created. They were designed to permit interactive group study in a comfortable, relaxed setting. The rooms feature glass walls for use with dry erase markers which are circulated by the library. Flat panel monitors allow group viewing of images. Cords, chargers and adapters for both Mac and PCs are available for check out.

There is little literature on student study habits and preferences. Literature regarding study rooms pertains to policies directing their use. We present a discussion of the development of student-guided study space in conjunction with the accreditation needs of the School of Medicine administration.

Poster 10  Greater Midwest Region, National Network of Libraries of Medicine Information Poster  
*Author:* Katherine Chew

Poster 11  A Snapshot of Evidence-Based Nursing Practice: A History of Progress  
*Author:* Jennifer DeBerg, Clinical Education Librarian, University of Iowa Libraries  
*Objectives:* This project will provide a glimpse of the evolution of evidence based nursing (EBN) practice.  
*Methods:* Journal and book literature were reviewed to determine the historical underpinnings of EBN. An examination of the evidence base for hospital nursing practice was performed, primarily through review of book literature. The literature regarding tradition-based practices, or sacred cows, was also explored and summarized. Select EBN leaders at the author's institution were consulted in order to identify unpublished information.

Results: The evidence base for hospital nursing practice has been accumulating at a steady rate since the 1990’s. Examples of areas with an expanding evidence base include pressure ulcer prevention, fall prevention, hospital acquired infection prevention, patient education, and pain assessment and management. Despite the progress made, implementation of practice change is inconsistent and complicated. Publicizing sacred cows is one way of initiating change that has been effective at the author’s institution, and seems to have had a stronger impact in nursing than other health sciences fields.

*Conclusions:* Equipping information specialists with enhanced understanding of the nursing profession may allow them to strengthen roles as facilitators of EBP. Learning and reflecting on the history of progress in EBN is not only valuable in understanding the culture and needs of this profession; it may also offer insight about how other disciplines evolve in their adoption of evidence-based practice.

Link to record in UI Libraries repository: [http://ir.uiowa.edu/lib_pubs/156/](http://ir.uiowa.edu/lib_pubs/156/)

Poster 12  Finding Plant-Based Foods in PubMed: A Problem for Our Foodie Future  
*Author:* Eric Rumsey, Web Services Librarian, University of Iowa Libraries  

Plant-based foods are foods of the future. With millennials being called "the foodie generation," and foodie guru Michael Pollan saying "Eat food. Not too much. Mostly plants," it’s clear that plant-based foods will have surging popularity in the near future. In this poster we'll examine how well PubMed works for finding research articles on plant-based foods. The indexing of Food-Diet-Nutrition subjects in MeSH is complicated and inconsistent. Relevant terms tend to be scattered in different parts of the "tree structure," making it hard to know what categories to include in searching. This is especially a problem for plant-based foods: a large proportion of these are not in the Food explosion, but are only in Plants, and not in Food. These, of course, will not be retrieved by searching for “Food.” Adding to the complexity is that the three main categories of plant-
based foods in MeSH - fruit, vegetables and spices - are treated differently in MeSH. We'll examine these groups carefully, to determine patterns of how different plant-based foods are treated.

Link to poster in UI Libraries repository: http://ir.uiowa.edu/lib_pubs/157/

**Poster 13**

**Exploring the Impact of an Institution’s Research**

*Authors and Affiliations:* Mary Blackwelder, Library Director; Karen L. Hanus, Assistant Library Director; Elizabeth Suelzer, Evening Coordinator; Medical College of Wisconsin Libraries, Milwaukee, WI

**Objectives:** The Medical College of Wisconsin (MCW) Libraries performs an analysis on the articles published by MCW authors annually. This poster will describe the methodology for this yearly project, and give an overview of the results.

**Methods:** The first step is to perform a search in Science Citation Index (SCI) based on the address field, using address phrases frequently used by our authors and eliminating particular document types. The next step is to assign the Journal Citation Report (JCR) Impact Factor to each journal title. In the last step, the impact factor data for our institution’s articles is compared against the impact factor data for all journals in subjects in which our authors might publish. This is done by selecting subjects in scope for our institution, then determining the top impact factors for the journals in those subjects.

**Results:** The resulting report shows that most of the research published by authors affiliated with our institution is in high impact journals. In 2013, 83% of MCW publications were in journals at or above the median impact factor for subjects in scope for our institution.

**Discussion:** As new methods for evaluating research impact are becoming popular, we intend to expand the analysis to use other metrics such as the Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR).