

Posters

Sunday, October 4th 10 am to Noon and 2 pm to 4 pm

Discovering Trends in Locally Published Systematic Reviews

Jennifer DeBerg, Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Elizabeth Kiscaden, Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Objectives: Due to the ongoing development of a systematic review service at this academic health sciences library, discovering local patterns of publication is of interest. The project aim was to explore publication of systematic reviews at the institution to improve librarian awareness, identify opportunities for targeted outreach, and aid in planning for future enhancement of the service.

Methods: Searches of multiple bibliographic and citation databases were performed to locate published systematic reviews with author affiliation at the institution of interest. Results were analyzed based on frequency, subject areas, authors, and trends. Selective full text was evaluated to determine the involvement of experienced searchers, as well as the quality of reporting of search strategies.

Results: Analysis of locally authored papers indicated that librarian assisted searches were often more sensitive and sometimes more clearly documented. During the past 10 years, systematic reviews are being published more frequently at our institution, but not across all subject areas. Findings support continued allocation of resources toward strengthening library services to improve quality of systematic reviews. In addition, insights were gained to help direct efforts to subject areas that are most likely to benefit.

Conclusions: An environmental scan of locally authored systematic reviews was useful to gain insight into information needs of local researchers. By aligning information services to meet these needs, we may be able to expand our contributions to the quality of research produced at our institution.

Journey to Best Outcomes through Literature Reviews

Linda DeMuro MLS

Nationwide Children's Hospital

One of the major requirements for departments at Nationwide Children's Hospital is documenting outcomes and showing how they contribute to the hospital's Strategic Plan of "Journey to Best Outcomes". To document how the library contributes to the hospital's mission, a project was undertaken to determine how information provided in literature reviews impacted hospital outcomes, patient care, research and education.

A simple one-page literature search follow-up survey was designed with input from library staff and from the library committee. The questions posed were designed to determine how the information provided to hospital staff was used, and how it impacted the requestor's practice, in terms of education, research, patient care, practice change, etc.. Demographic data was also requested. The form was emailed to the requestor approximately 3 to 6 months after the search was done in order to allow time for the information to be put to use. The information received on follow-up forms was recorded on spreadsheets. Three requests were sent out for each search. This effort resulted in an overall return rate of approximately 50% over a two-year period.

This poster will outline how the survey was conducted from inception to conclusion and will chart the results in terms of demographics, return rate, results, and comments from patrons. As the results show, the literature search service is highly valued at Nationwide Children's Hospital, and the information provided to staff is used to make significant quantifiable and qualitative contributions to the mission and strategic plan of the hospital.

NExT: Adapting in-person workshops to online modules

Jamie Dwyer, Library of the Health Sciences University of Illinois at Chicago

Carmen Howard, Library of the Health Sciences- Peoria

Emily Johnson, Library of the Health Sciences--Peoria

Purpose: This poster examines the adaptation of a [grant-funded](#) 3 hour Continuing Nursing Education (CNE) workshop on Evidence-Based Practice for public health nurses into an online, on-demand CNE course.

Brief Description: Librarian and nursing faculty developed and delivered the [“Nursing Experts: Translating the Evidence” \(NExT\)](#) curriculum for in-person workshops [with free CNE credits](#) for public health nurses [throughout the state of Illinois](#). A subset of the project team then adapted the in person session into an online course which will also deliver free CNE credits. Learning objectives and delivery methods were adapted for the online course, informed by the adult learning concept of andragogy as well as asynchronous online instruction best practices.

Results/Outcome: The online instruction will be assessed as [participants complete the course and data becomes](#) available.

Evaluation Method: [Participants are asked to complete a pre- and post-course survey addressing the effectiveness](#) of the online course in reaching objectives. The NExT team will also evaluate overall use of the NExT Online course by counting access and completion of online activities.

Digitally Preserving a Collection of Medical Literature for Ongoing Research

Lori Gawdyda, Jeghers Medical Index

Kimbroe Carter, St. Elizabeth Hospital

Denise Bedford Georgetown University

Sammy Davidson, Kent State University

Robert Kindry, Kent State University

Purpose: A project was undertaken to save the article collection of Dr. Harold Jeghers', a distinguished medical educator. His lifetime collection neared one million articles selectively covering much of the 20th century.

Methods: Approximately five million pages were converted from paper to PDF/A-1a files over three years. These PDF files were transformed through optical character recognition software to text. A match algorithm was used to add metadata from MEDLINE to the collection thus permitting bibliographic searching. Three search methods using a textural optimized relational database, TEXIS, from Thunderstone Software LLC facilitate data retrieval. Searches may be performed using Boolean logic and key words, as well as statistical methods such as word and phrase proximity and Dr. Jeghers' unique classification system. A team of faculty and students from Georgetown University and Kent State University leveraged semantic analysis methods to generate supplemental metadata for each article, including metadata for diseases, symptoms, institutions referenced, body parts, and treatments. These metadata were generated using automated classification and indexing.

Results: A searchable database of archival medical literature was achieved. Accurate data retrieval is possible using different search approaches.

Conclusions: Appreciation for this archival database has grown. First, it is routinely searched to find requests for older articles. It has been incorporated into the discovery layer of its holding library's resources. Second, information science research potential is being explored. Contents within it may assist in answering such questions as the evolution of certain medical ontologies and semantic shifts in terminology and concepts over the life of the collection.

The Growth of Food-Diet-Nutrition Literature in PubMed

Xiaomei Gu, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa; College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa

Eric Rumsey, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Janna Lawrence, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Since its launching in 1966, the number of citations added in PubMed grows larger each year. In this poster, we will analyze the growth of literature on food-diet-nutrition (FDN) subjects and compare the publication trend of citations for FDN subjects to that of citations for all other subjects.

We have found that the rate of growth in citations added for most subjects is fairly similar. One exception is FDN subjects. Until around 1990, the growth of citations for FDN was slower than for other subjects. However, since 1990, that rate has become notably faster. We will illustrate the steady growth in citations for general FDN terms since 1990, and we will also look at specific terms that have sparked particular research interest for shorter segments of time. For example, in the early years of increased research in interest in FDN subjects, "dietary fiber" was an especially common topic of research.

The Most Important Plant-Based Food Families in PubMed

Eric Rumsey, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Janna Lawrence, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Xiaomei Gu, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa; College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa

With the surging popularity of plant-based foods, our diet is quickly moving beyond the limited "Where's the Beef?" habits of many Americans. Unlike the standard meat-based diet, which includes just a few kinds of meat, plant-based foods come from a wide variety of plants. In this poster we'll examine how PubMed's MeSH tree structure facilitates searching this rich variety.

Searching for plant-based foods (PBFs) in PubMed is tricky because most of these are indexed in the Plants explosion, and not in the Food explosion. However, combining a Food-Diet-Nutrition hedge that we have developed with the Plants explosion makes it much easier. Although having most PBFs in the Plants explosion has disadvantages, it also has an advantage - PBFs are classified in the Plants explosion by plant family, putting taxonomically related plants together. Being able to search by family in PubMed is valuable because plant families have biochemical distinctiveness, which affects their nutrition. In this poster, we'll describe how we have been able to use our Food-Diet-Nutrition hedge to find which plant families have the most articles. We will discuss these families, and show examples of specific foods that they contain.

Introducing Embase to the College of Pharmacy through Active Learning Activities

Xiaomei Gu, Hardin Library for the Health ; College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa

Objectives: Embase is especially relevant to pharmacists because of its deep indexing of drug literature. Our library's subscription to Embase started in July 2014. In the following year, I taught Embase to students, faculty, and residents in the College of Pharmacy. In this poster, I will describe my experience training these three different user groups. Details of active learning activities and searching examples used will also be shared.

Methods: Because of my pre-established role in teaching secondary databases in the curriculum, I was able to quickly add Embase to two courses in the fall of 2014 for two classes of students. In the summer of 2015, faculty were taught during a session in the Faculty Summer Workshop series, and residents were taught during their orientation. Active learning strategies were used for all these sessions.

Results: Various active learning strategies were used to ensure students: 1) understand Embase' strength in indexing drug related subjects, 2) are able to conduct searches using the Emtree term query builder, and 3) are able to choose appropriate subheadings for disease and drug terms. For faculty and residents, additional active learning activities were added to allow them to know more about Embase, including 1) the Quick Search box, 2) its value in conducting systematic reviews, and 3) its strength in indexing conference abstracts.

Conclusions: As a powerful tool for searching drug literature, Embase can be overwhelming for new users. Using different active learning activities, I was able to tailor my instruction to different user populations.

Smaller space - bigger impact: Realize benefits when library space shrinks

Barbara A. Gushrowski, Community Health Network Libraries Indianapolis, IN

For most of 2014, the librarians at Community Health Network conducted a systematic review of the print and online collections. This resulted in 1) a major weeding project of the print book collections 2) cancellation of low-use journals; 3) new journals added in subjects where the collection was weak; 4) institution of a "online preferred" purchase model moving forward. Little did we know how timely all this effort was.

In December 2014, the Library Manager was informed the building housing the library would be demolished the next year. The library would be moved to a yet-to-be-designated space that was sure to be quite a bit smaller than the current space.

Over the next six months, the librarians continued the process already begun of ridding the collection of unused, out-of-date texts, creating an ebook collection, reducing the number of current print subscriptions, and eliminating print journal runs that were duplicated by online access.

During this same time the Library Manager was meeting with hospital administration and others impacted by the construction to determine where the library would relocate. These meetings provided many opportunities to promote the importance of the library as space for hospital staff to work, study, gather, and rest. Additionally the Library Manager lobbied for space near the Clinical Education department and the computer classrooms to increase access to and visibility of the librarians.

This poster will highlight the opportunities we found when relocating and reducing the size of the library.

PART OF THE EQUATION: AN EMBEDDED LIBRARIAN AS A MEMBER OF A NATIVE HEALTH RESEARCH TEAM

Dawn Hackman, Harley E. French Library of the Health Sciences, University of North Dakota Center for Rural Health

Jacqueline S. Gray, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of North Dakota

Objective: The purpose of this project was to improve library services provided to students as an integrated part of an educational support program for American Indian students interested in careers in behavioral health.

Background: The Seven Generations Center of Excellence in Native Behavioral Health at the University of North Dakota strives to develop future Native American behavioral health professionals, utilizing a culturally-relevant model in which cultural, spiritual, and educational needs of the students are supported equally. The Native Health Research Team (NHRT) is an example of the latter. The NHRT is a collaborative team of students (both undergraduate and graduate), faculty, and staff, which meets weekly to discuss and plan research.

Methods: A professional academic medical librarian has been integrated into the research team since 2011. The librarian provides one-on-one instruction to new students to develop literature searching skills and assistance with managing citations using library resources, such as RefWorks. The librarian also provides guidance on scholarly publishing issues (such as federal granting agency requirements on making publications and data publically available) and recommends new resources or tools that may help researchers and students alike (such as productivity apps).

Conclusion: By being integrated in the research team, the librarian is able to provide a highly personalized level of service, the likes of which would be difficult to sustain in a purely point-of-need interaction.

Not all fun and games: The popularity of game-based mobile resources

Jennifer Herron, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University

Objective: Gamification is becoming more popular in education and is being promoted across many different subject areas. Research has shown gamification, when compared to traditional instruction, is more effective, popular and preferred amongst learners. However, not much is discussed as to what students would select when presented with a variety of options for enhancing their learning. I will be presenting data on the frequency that game-based resources are selected based on statistics collected from my Mobile Resources LibGuide. The Mobile Resource LibGuide provides links to Apps, Blogs, Podcasts, YouTube Channels, and Websites and is divided by medical department and subject area.

Methods: Statistics were collected via Campus Guides on the links that users selected in the Mobile Resources LibGuide. Game-based resources are clearly identified in the subject/department pages of the LibGuide. Furthermore, a separate page was created in order to determine if users only wanted to view game-based resources.

Results/Conclusion: The statistics collected will show how frequently game-based resources are selected as opposed to other mobile resources and if users chose to only search the game-based resources. Furthermore, statistics will also highlight specific subject areas/departments where game-based resources are most used.

Military and VA Medical Librarians + Evidence-Based Healthcare = a better tomorrow for the nation's heroes

Maureen Humphrey-Shelton, Robley Rex VA Medical Center, Louisville, Kentucky
D. Garon Bailey, Franzello Aeromedical Library, US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine
Beatrice F. Nichols, Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, U.S. Army, Landstuhl, Germany,

Over 12 million veterans and active duty military are eligible to be seen at U.S. Military and/or Department of Veterans Affairs healthcare facilities in the United States, Europe, and Asia. From combat trauma to childhood illness, the military and VA research and clinical healthcare facilities treat the gamut of healthcare concerns in addition to investigating innovative ways to provide immediate life-saving battlefield triage and aeromedical evacuation of those on the front lines. The role that medical librarians play supporting clinicians and researchers is a vital and important one. Learn what the top ten most heavily researched topics in the VA and Military Healthcare are and see how federal librarians are working in their facilities to provide the highest quality evidence-based information.

Measuring the Effect of Library Instruction on the Use of Library Resources (Preliminary Findings)

Don P. Jason III, Donald C. Harrison Health Sciences Library, University of Cincinnati

Background: The University of Cincinnati's (UC) Donald C. Harrison Health Sciences Library (HSL) teaches training workshops on topics such as: bibliographic search databases, citation management systems and clinical data capture tools. These classes are attended by faculty, staff and students. In an effort to assess the training, a short in-class survey is administered at the conclusion of the workshops.

Objective: This study will determine if medical professionals are using what they learn in UC HSL's training workshops.

Methods: The study will consist of an electronic survey distributed two weeks after the HSL training workshop. The new survey will be distributed via email through a data capture system known as REDCap.

The current survey measures what patrons hope to do with the training they received. However, the new follow-up survey will show what the patrons actually did with the training. The study will run for 6 months (September of 2015 to February 2016.)

Results: Survey responses will show librarians how specific patrons are using library tools and resources in their day-to-day teaching and research. The study will also open up another avenue for communication between librarians and patrons.

Conclusions: The HSL will have tangible data to show what impact its workshops are having on medical professionals at UC. Ultimately, the HSL will have a better understanding of the needs of its community of users. This study can help the HSL alter and improve its training workshops.

Assessment of service desk quality at Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

Liz Kiscaden, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Jen DeBerg, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Amy Blevins, Hardin Library for the health Sciences, University of Iowa

Purpose: While broad assessments of library services have been done sporadically within a large university library system, none have targeted the service provided at the three desks at an academic health sciences library. A small team of librarians identified the need for formal assessment, conducted a survey, and established a process for future assessment. This presentation will discuss the assessment process and lessons learned during the project.

Methods: A team of librarians designed and administered a five-question survey intended to gauge the quality of service our customers receive both in-person, on chat, on the phone, or via email. The survey was emailed to different department list-servs by the subject liaisons. In addition, paper versions of the survey were set out at each service desk along with a collection box.

Results: Overall, results of the survey were positive, with a mean score of 4.5 out of 5.0 on a modified Likert scale. Text comments provided us with positive reinforcement as well as identifying areas for improvement. Results of the assessment were shared with appropriate staff and are being utilized to improve orientation/training and to revise policies. Ongoing assessments will be conducted periodically every 3-5 years. This plan is designed to measure changes in service quality and to develop methods for ongoing improvement.

Conclusions: Though our results did not drive many changes in customer service, several important improvements were implemented and a process was established to serve as foundation for future use.

Why You Should Be Happy With Modern Medicine: An Inventory of Antique Medical Artifacts from the University of Kentucky's Medical Center Library

Teresa McGinley, University of Kentucky Medical Center Library

Objective/Purpose: This project was to create an updated catalog and inventory the condition of antique medical instruments donated to the University of Kentucky's Medical Center Library.

Setting: The Medical Center Library at the University of Kentucky serves the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Health, Dentistry, and Health Sciences, as well as UK Healthcare, the University, and the Commonwealth as a whole. When faculty and clinicians retire, they often reach out to the Medical Center Library to donate interesting items they've picked up during their careers.

Description: Over the course of 3 months, donated items were examined to determine condition, photographed, inventoried based on the existing paper catalog from 1973, or newly inventoried if donated after 1973. After examination, descriptions for each item were amended or newly created and entered into an online spreadsheet, along with condition notes and photographs. For an item with no identifying information, information was crowdsourced from the content aggregator/community, Reddit, where a subforum called 'r/whatisthisthing' exists for this self same purpose.

Results/Conclusion: The descriptions, donor information, photographs, and condition information were compiled into an online catalog that the library staff can easily access and reference, post online for interested patrons to peruse, and can set up themed displays within the library. Additionally, it should help reduce the disappearance of antique items from the library's collection.

Information Access and State Public Health: Missed Opportunity or Miscommunication

Robert M Shapiro II, University of Kentucky Medical Center Library

Teresa McGinley , University of Kentucky Medical Center Library

Matthew N Noe, University of Kentucky Medical Center Library

Objective: Despite a long history of attempts to provide access to information to the public health

workforce, there still remains a great deal of uncertainty regarding how to approach information access promotion, and use. This study sought to investigate what access and services state libraries provide to state health department employees.

Methods: State library websites of the ten members of the Greater Midwest Region NN/LM were

examined to determine if core databases were accessible, and whether the library provided

reference/research service, interlibrary loans, and/or additional training. A survey was distributed to each of the state library directors to validate initial findings and to determine if additional, unidentified services are provided.

Results: Preliminary results indicate most state libraries provide not only access to core databases, but additional services such as free interlibrary loan, tailored instructional sessions, and reference consultations.

Conclusion: Attempts by the medical library community to provide access to information and additional services have been beneficial; however, they may be duplicating efforts already put forth by state governments. Preliminary data from this study provides proof of concept for a larger investigation of the collections and services provided by state libraries to their respective state health departments.

Graphic Medicine and Medical Libraries: A New Opportunity

Matthew N. Noe, University of Kentucky School of Library and Information Science Student

Objective: As changes in medical education continue (seen in the recent MCAT overhaul to include issues of class and race), it is imperative that libraries equip themselves with new tools as well. A relatively new movement to include comics in both the delivery and study of medical care, dubbed Graphic Medicine, provides an opportunity for libraries to be at forefront of patron needs. This study seeks to explore how Graphic Medicine is being implemented in libraries thus far and to explore future possibilities.

Methods: Database and Web searches were conducted to evaluate the current state of academic discussion and the implementation of Graphic Medicine in libraries. Attempts were made to reach out to libraries that advertised Graphic Medicine collections.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that little academic work has been conducted on comics and libraries in general, however there are promising results that point to their value in the library collection.

Collections dedicated to Graphic Medicine are limited at best, the one promising example being the Ypsilanti District Library, with no Medical Libraries owning a dedicated collection.

Conclusion: This exploratory study indicates that the inclusion of comics in Medical Libraries is sparse, but that future inclusion should be considered as these collections may increase circulation (by both academic and general patrons), provide opportunities for educational classes, and may aid in developing interdisciplinary collaboration.

Bridging the gap between the evidence and the public: Increasing organ donor registration and knowledge through statewide collaboration of libraries and the Gift of Life Michigan

Kate Saylor, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

Jennifer Tislerics, Gift of Life Michigan

Carol Shannon, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

Pamela Christensen, Peter White Public Library, Marquette, MI

Maria McCarville, Wayne County Public Library, Wayne, MI

Lori McGear, Oriion Township Public Library, Lake Orion, MI

Stefanie Overhuel, Kellogg Community College Library, Battle Creek, MI

Martha Knuth · Homer Stryker MD School of Medicine, Western Michigan University

Purpose: By providing opportunities for the public to learn about organ donation, this collaboration of libraries and the state's federally designated organ and tissue recovery program was intended to increase organ donation awareness and organ donor registration.

Description: In Michigan, over 3,500 people are waiting for life-saving organ transplants. When this program began in 2010, only 27% of Michigan adults were registered as organ donors. In a study done by HRSA, of those adults who were not registered to be organ donors over 50% said they would be willing to register.

Started by the University of Michigan's Taubman Health Sciences Library and the Gift of Life Michigan, the Michigan Libraries for Life project was created to educate the public about organ donation and provide opportunities to register. Participating libraries were trained, provided with resources, and allowed to tailor their involvement during the campaign week.

Results: By signing up 2,457 people since 2010, the Michigan Libraries for Life campaign has helped Michigan to increase the percentage of registered adults to 50%. Over 70 libraries in Michigan are participants in the 2015 campaign and, not only did it receive 2014-2016 funding from the Gift of Life Foundation, it also won the 2015 Donate Life Pinnacle Platinum Award.

Evaluation: Surveys and statistics gathered by participating libraries were used to improve and evaluate the initiative.

Collaborating to bring evidence to journal clubs and morning reports: a critical review of barriers and a collaborative solution

Martha Knuth, Homer Stryker MD School of Medicine, Western Michigan University

Emma O'Hagan · Homer Stryker MD School of Medicine, Western Michigan University

Elizabeth Lorbeer · Homer Stryker MD School of Medicine, Western Michigan University

Jennifer Barlow, Borgess Medical Center, Kalamazoo, MI

Elizabeth Colson, Bronson Methodist Hospital, Kalamazoo MI

Cassandra Rollins, Bronson Methodist Hospital, Kalamazoo MI

Objective: Developing useful journal clubs and morning reports that contribute to evidence-based medicine is as challenging as it is important. Librarians can be important parts of these programs, but often face barriers to involvement. We conducted a critical review of the literature to discover barriers to librarian involvement in journal clubs and morning reports in order to successfully integrate librarians into journal clubs and morning reports at a medical school with two associated teaching hospitals.

Methods and Project Description: Librarians performed a critical review of the literature by searching PubMed, SCOPUS, and LISTA to identify major barriers to participation. Evaluation of documented major

barriers led to development of a collaboration between two hospital libraries and one academic medical school library to spread the workload, time-commitment, expertise, and resources needed to provide this service. The target population for this project is residents, a shared population for all three institutions. Evaluation Method: Reference transaction statistics were gathered from three participating libraries to examine usage and service requests from the target population of residents. A survey of program directors will be conducted to evaluate the project and evaluate how librarian involvement contributes to the synthesis of evidence-based medicine and education of our residents.

Learning About the World of Special Collections: stewardship, inventories, treasure hunts, genealogy...

Ramune K. Kubilius, Galter Health Sciences Library, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University

Even while many academic health sciences libraries are increasingly becoming immersed in clinical and translational science, systematic reviews and other institutional endeavors, historical and genealogical questions as well as projects continue to thrive. The scope of the work can be varied and challenging, involving many interested players and stakeholders, both internal and external. How might the formula of librarians, evidence, or proof apply in the case of historical queries and work when staffing devoted to activities is not full-time, and also interim or transitional? The song title "*Time Waits For No One*" (Rolling Stones, 1974) aptly describes the juggling act of addressing inquiries, moving things along, trying to be a good steward, documenting work done, and participating in planning for future traditional format and digital scenarios. Can any health sciences librarian step in to do this work if needed? Where does one begin? How does one identify a particular library's treasures? How does one provide evidence of the value of this area of the library's work? In this poster, some logs and visualizations will represent a case study of one institution's Special Collections and related historical work of the past year, some treasures discovered, and some lessons learned that might resonate with others. One wants to change the words of the song, "*The Middle of the Road is Trying to Find Me*" (Pretenders, 1984) to be the more pro-active acclamation: "*I am trying to find the middle of the road and will go down it with purpose*".

Guiding the UND Library of the Health Sciences into Modern Identity

Wendy Lehar, Library of the Health Sciences, University of North Dakota

Annie Nickum, Library of the Health Sciences, University of North Dakota

A fresh pair of eyes always give things an interesting perspective. We believe that our perspective as new medical librarians has value to both newcomers and veterans alike. We learned that the work was very different than what we thought it would be. Our positions had been held by their previous occupants for many years and little change had taken place; the rest of the university was not sure what to make of us. We were given license to be creative and reach out to departments. We were asked to weigh-in on new developments before we had grasped the established ones. We learned that our time in graduate school was the tip of the iceberg.

This past year, the University of North Dakota Library of the Health Sciences added two new librarians. This took place at the beginning of an ongoing exceptional transition for the School of Medicine & Health Sciences from a traditional to an embedded model. For those new librarians, it meant learning the existing conditions of a unique medical and health science school, distinctive based on its particular programs, and then adapting them to fit new needs. We are looking into what this means for our students and our faculty services in the future.

Context and contribution: going beyond the research paper in the health sciences

Laura Menard, Butler University

Purpose: Transform a research paper assignment into a web-based presentation to better meet university student learning outcomes and integrate information literacy competencies into a pharmacy course.

Subjects: Thirteen students enrolled in the Ambulatory Care elective course participated.

Methodology: Students had previously been instructed to submit a written business plan as their final project for the course. Historically, no librarian had been involved in course design or provided in-class instruction. We saw an opportunity to use our existing technology and new embedded Health Sciences Librarian to re-design the project as a business plan proposal given by the students to key stakeholders in their hypothetical business. For their presentation, groups of students were tasked with using WordPress to create an interactive website. This gave the students a chance to develop skills in research, web design, citation, understanding copyright, and writing for publication. The librarian liaison provided targeted instruction throughout the duration of the course to assist students in developing these skills.

Evaluation Method: After the final presentations, the instructors and embedded librarian used the project deliverable (websites) to assess several key student learning outcomes. Students were also asked to complete a survey assessing the success of the new project.

Results: The majority (92.31%) of students agreed that the re-designed project was an innovative assignment that had taught them new skills to succeed professionally. Of the respondents, the majority (73%) also agreed that they preferred the website to the paper format. Based on the rubric, a majority of student learning outcomes were met.

Reaching Out to Persons with Dementia through Library Resources.

Mary Beth Riedner, University Librarian, Emeritus – Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL; Chair, Alzheimer's and Related Dementias Interest Group (IGARD); Volunteer, Gail Borden Public Library

Persons diagnosed with Alzheimer's and other dementias can benefit from using library resources long into their illness. This poster will showcase a growing national movement of librarians directly engaging this too-often forgotten segment of their communities. It will highlight the innovative *Tales & Travel Memories* program that encourages diagnosed persons to engage in oral reading, browsing through highly illustrated books, and conversation through imaginary trips to locations across the globe. This program, currently implemented at eleven memory care facilities by the Gail Borden Public Library in Elgin, IL, has been awarded the 2014 *Rosalinde Gilbert Innovations in Alzheimer's Disease Caregiving Legacy Award* in the *Creative Expressions* category. Through a Carnegie-Whitney grant from the American Library Association, a Web page has been created that provides a tool kit that librarians across the country can freely use to replicate this program. In addition, the poster will feature past and on-going research into the benefits of reconnecting this population to books, music and other library materials. Finally, the poster will illustrate professional tools such as membership in ASCLA's Alzheimer's and Related Dementias Interest Group (IGARD), a bibliography of journal articles and lists of conference presentations. Librarians need to be prepared to address the needs of this population which will only grow as the Baby Boomer generation ages. This poster will help to stimulate discussion on this important topic.

People Centered Health Care: Consumer Health Librarians on the Front Line

Stevo Roksandic, Mount Carmel Health System Library Services

Antoinette Pallotta, Mount Carmel Health System Library Services

This paper describes an innovative approach on how Consumer Health Librarians (CHLs) of a large multi-site operating hospital and academic center, have established, positioned and successfully implemented consumer health information services (CHIS) to engage communities in education about their health and well-being. Serving as people-centered information professionals, CHLs practice a holistic approach in providing information to diverse communities in alignment with the Health Systems' Mission and Vision. Advocacy in promoting health literacy and community CHIS education serves as a foundation of CHLs services. The evaluation of community needs assessment directed our actions to address challenges and develop a framework to create plans in meeting health information needs of our local communities. That has resulted in integrating our activities in community-based approaches for service delivery including technology access support.

We have established collaborative partnerships with Health System entities (i.e. Inpatient Services, College of Nursing, Community Outreach, Diversity and Inclusion) and community outreach initiatives with the Midwest Chapter/NNLM, local Senior Residents Homes, Public Libraries, churches, ethnic groups, K-12 schools and other community organizations. Creation of Patient Library Services, fulfilling literature research requests, organizing education on CHIS for public librarians, delivery of developed CHIS education sessions, monthly basic health screening visits with personalized health information service, exhibiting at health fairs and community festivals, and creating virtual support by developing a specialized website are the examples of how we reach out to our community. Our experiences, best practices and findings prove that CHLs are necessary and powerful links in adding value to people-centered healthcare.

Medical Library Association Research Section Engage and Promote Research in Health Sciences

Merle Rosenzweig, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

The Research Section of the Medical Library Association is composed of health information professionals and other interested individuals who promote the importance of research and assessment to improve library practice and patient care. The Research Section is committed to the idea that librarians should base their professional decisions and actions on the best available evidence. The Section provides and promotes education and training to support health sciences information research. The Section disseminates and promotes health sciences information research through publications and the section web site. The Section also partners with MLA to enhance the research knowledge and skills of MLA members, advance the **MLA Research Policy Statement** <<https://www.mlanet.org/research/policy/>>, and develop and achieve the MLA Research Agenda.

The Section provides a full range of professional services and programs for its diverse membership of hospital, academic and special librarians. The Research Section meets annually, provides quality programming on research topics of interest, recognizes research excellence through its **Awards Program** <<http://research.mlanet.org/wp/research-awards/>>, and shares information through the **Hypothesis** <<http://research.mlanet.org/wp/hypothesis/>> journal, section web site, and informal networking.

A Processing Map to Simplifying Compliance with the National Institutes of Health Public Access Policy

Merle Rosenzweig*, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

Chase Masters, Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan

Objective: In March 2009 the Consolidated Appropriations Act was signed into law. The Act includes a provision making the National Institutes' of Health (NIH) Public Access Policy (NIHPAP) permanent. The Policy requires NIH grantees to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to PubMed Central (PMC), the NIH open-access digital repository no later than 12 months after publication. The National Institutes of Health is the largest funding source for medical research in the United States. To qualify for NIH funds, grantees and their institutions must comply with the NIH Public Access Policy. Health sciences librarians in various institutions have found diverse ways to support the compliance of their NIH grantees. Compliance can be a complex and daunting process.

Methods: We investigated how to simplify the complex steps involved in complying with The Policy and decided that a Processing Map would be the best tool. A process map is essentially a breakdown to determine how a process flows by using a pictorial representation of sequence of actions. Microsoft Visio Professional was selected to create the Processing Map.

Results: The Processing Map has been posted on a subject guide that focuses on The Policy and on various units at our institutions. These units have reported that the PM has helped them in addressing NIHPAP compliance issues, and they have incorporated it into their own NIH grant processing and compliance workflow.

Conclusions: We are exploring other complex processes that we can simplify by with a processing map.

Providing Equal Access for Individuals with Disabilities at the University of Cincinnati: the Ripple Effect
Edith Starbuck, University of Cincinnati Health Sciences Library

In May 2014 the University of Cincinnati (UC) was audited by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE), Office for Civil Rights (OCR) for accessibility to University websites to individuals with disabilities and was found in violation of Section 504. A resolution agreement was reached by December 2014 on the corrective measures UC would take to ensure website and e-learning platform accessibility for all persons with disabilities.

How did the agreement impact the UC Libraries (UCL)? It prompted another look at the (just redesigned) UCL websites, a new look at the UCL LibGuides e-learning platform, all third -party resources, and even web-based software instruction. The ripple effect was considerable for one UCL Health Sciences Library (HSL) librarian who serves as a member of the UCL Web Management Group, the LibGuides Subgroup, the Health Sciences Library website editor, and a web-based software instructor.

Incorporating accessibility requirements into each of these areas of her responsibility became a priority for this librarian. This paper will detail some of the investigations into understanding accessibility and all of its nuances, the value of aligning early with individuals in the university's Disability Services department, testing and evaluating possible solutions, and some of our progress to date. The library's profile across campus continues to grow as our success in meeting University and federal guidelines are evidenced on our websites and LibGuides.

Fusing Resources to Develop Health Literacy Programs for Southeast Asians/Hmong Americans
Pa Thao, University of Wisconsin – Madison Library and Information Science; Hmong American Center

A comprehensive online and print bilingual family health guide was developed, based on easy to read English language materials. Translations were reviewed for accuracy and meaning, and culturally appropriate graphics developed. Anatomy drawings were labeled bilingually. Multimedia versions were created for selected sections. Additional sections were audio recorded. The online version is hosted on the bilingual project website, with sections linked from appropriate topics. Terms in the health glossary section are recorded in English and the refugee language. More multimedia programs are planned, pending funding. Project staff partnered with the statewide health literacy program and advocacy organizations to promote use of these resources in bilingual health literacy programs, including classes, tutoring, and radio programming. The health guide is copyrighted under a Creative Commons license, with the intent of providing a model for other ethnic groups. Working with our partners providing English content, our templates, anatomy drawings and selected graphics could be used to quickly create resources for other ethnic populations.

Presenter will have the draft Hmong Family Health Guide book available to show attendees.

Evidence-Based and Critical Thinking Reality-Simulated Exercise of Clinical Decision Making for Dental Students

Vida M. Vaughn, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville
Elizabeth M. Smigielski, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library, University of Louisville
Pauletta G. Baughman, School of Dentistry, University of Louisville
Gustavo M.S. Oliveira, School of Dentistry, University of Louisville

Introduction: Evidence-based dentistry relies on effective critical thinking skills. As part of a joint initiative between dental school faculty and clinical librarians, a critical-thinking and evidence-based dentistry

curriculum was developed and taught to first year dental students by dental school faculty and clinical librarians.

Methods: In the course of five-hours of class time, dental school faculty taught summary lectures on evidence-based dentistry. Librarians taught hands-on lectures on the acquisition and appraisal of evidence-based dentistry resources. A sales representative from a dental pharmaceutical company presented a 15 minute sales pitch on tooth whitening products to simulate an office sales call. Students applied evidence-based practice skills to locate and appraise literature and then they applied critical thinking skills to analyze the sales claim. Students' critical thinking skills performance was tested using a validated critical thinking assessment tool.

Results: Ninety one percent of students (n=108) demonstrated a high/positive response in considering multiple perspectives in subject matter. Eighty percent of students scored high/positive in understanding the components of a clear question. Regarding teaching performance, 90% found that the teachers supported the student's ability to demonstrate good thinking, to apply insight to new situations, and to make the students feel engaged in the class. Eighty percent rated the instruction as high/positive impact on the development of the students' skills in working through complex clinical question.

Conclusion: The use of dental faculty and librarians to teach an applied, "real life" evidence based dentistry curriculum improved first year dental students' critical thinking skills and engaged them during class, as measured by a validated critical thinking skills inventory.

Determining the Credibility of Health Information: The Perspective of Disability Counselors

Rachel Williams, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Catherine Arnett Smith, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison;

Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Objective: Disability counselors use a variety of criteria to determine which types of health information are most useful in facilitating academic accommodations for university students. This study examines how seventeen disability counselors at two campuses determine credibility of health information and situations in which credibility is more or less relevant to the information-seeking process. Additionally, the study uses Freeman and Spyridakis's 2004 discussion of the credibility of health information to determine how disability counselors are distinct from the general health consumer population in their health information-seeking criteria.

Methods: Interviews were conducted with disability counselors to understand what makes health information reliable and trustworthy. Transcripts of the seventeen interviews were coded in Nvivo 10 for Windows to determine the most important themes related to health information source credibility.

Results: Disability counselors have a variety of measures which help determine the credibility of health information but do not always rely on those determining factors when seeking health information. As professionals, disability counselors rely on authorship, perusal of information for indicators of credibility, and other techniques that differentiate their information-seeking habits from those of consumers who seek health information in online settings (Eysenbach and Kohler, 2002).

Conclusion: This analysis of credibility factors employed by disability counselors provides a useful tool for campus librarians in evaluating ways in which they can reach out to educate professionals who use health information.