

# MCMLA 2010



Abstracts of  
Papers and Posters  
for the 2010 meeting of the

Midcontinental Chapter of  
the Medical Library Association

Sponsored by the MCMLA Research Committee

## Papers

▲ indicates this Paper has been designated as “Research” by the MCMLA Research Committee and will be evaluated for a Research Award) will be presented Friday, October 8 from 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

**Preparing students to practice EBM in residency: potentials and limitations** by Assako N. Holyoke

### **Objective**

To provide medical students heading to a residency program the opportunity to learn about Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) and improve their ability to search for and appraise literature in accordance with the principles of EBM.

### **Method**

A self-directed Web-based EBM course was offered as an elective to a limited number of fourth year medical students. Coursework consisted of a pre-test followed by in-depth readings on EBM foundations. Then students were asked to take a post-test so they could assess their own progress. This was followed by a literature search learning module and graded literature search exercises for students to refine their literature search skills. The course culminated in a final assignment that replicated the complete process of EBM practice to a particular clinical problem.

### **Results**

The total number of students surpassed initial expectations. The pre- and post-test scores and the quality of assignments showed remarkable improvement in students’ knowledge on EBM and their skills in literature search. Students considered the course level was appropriate and the course objective was met. The course was successful based on students’ course evaluation.

### **Conclusion**

By their progress and evaluations, students demonstrated the course fulfilled a need, course format was effective, and the time frame in which the course was offered appreciated. Also, to be allowed to take the course during their interviewing period as they sought positions in residency programs was important. Additional potential for expanding the course and overcoming limitations are under consideration.

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**▲ Mobile School Health Information Initiative (MoSHI): Creating health information champions among K-12 librarians in St. Louis** by Will Olmstadt, Judy Hansen, Bob Engeszer

### **Background**

School health programs routinely emphasize school nurses, counselors, and teachers, while overlooking school librarians as key partners in school health. Many school librarians are solo practitioners, lacking time or training to provide quality health information, while also managing facilities, budgets, and supporting writing-intensive classes.

### **Purpose**

Report on a curriculum training K-12 librarians to connect with credible health information on the web. This project is funded by a Continuity of Health Information Award from the NN/LM MidContinental Region.

### **Setting/Participants/Resources**

Midwestern private medical school and selected community partners. Investigators developed and tested the pilot curriculum in 2009. The external funding enabled the curriculum to be delivered for free throughout the St. Louis metro area. To date, the revised course reached over 50 personnel.

### **Evaluation Method**

Logic model used to create evaluations done in class and via 3-month follow up web survey.

### **Results**

Evaluations indicate the curriculum successfully equips school librarians to be health information champions within their schools. Participants report increased confidence locating credible health information. They come away with actionable ideas for cross-disciplinary collaboration in the curriculum, seeing how to integrate health information in subjects beyond science. They also gain experience evaluating health messages through the lens of media literacy, now required by Missouri Grade-Level Expectations. Written comments indicate both short-term gains and sustained use of the knowledge after 3 months.

### **Recommendations**

Written comments indicate continued need for similar programs. Curricula like MoSHI could be part of multipronged efforts to improve health literacy in schools.

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**▲ Using Online Surveys to Connect the Dots: An Easy Way to Gather Vital Information** by Danielle De Jager-Loftus

### **Objectives**

The aim of this study is to explore the benefits and drawbacks concerning the use of Internet surveys, under what conditions Internet surveys can be effective, and what factors may influence their validity and appropriateness. By presenting a case study which examines the information-seeking behaviors of a community of biomedical researchers, this study seeks a better understanding of using the Internet for survey research and as an aid in liaison activities.

### **Methods**

Members of the South Dakota Biomedical Research Infrastructure Network (SD BRIN)—including administrators, faculty, staff and students — were surveyed. A link to the Web-based census survey was emailed to the survey population. The online survey included thirty-six closed and open ended questions divided into three sections.

### **Results**

The survey response rate was 31.4% (33 of 115). Findings show that the research group generally relies on online resources, begins at their library website, and prefers the primary literature from vendors such as Science Direct and Nature Publishing Group. Findings were compared with published studies. Nonresponse bias was identified as an issue, however valuable information was collected.

### **Conclusions**

Online surveys and other environmental scanning techniques can provide the opportunity to network with colleagues, and can develop fruitful collaborations. Online surveys can obtain the most information from a variety of respondents quickly and efficiently. Additional benefits of online surveys include their cost-effectiveness, automatic data entry, and the ability to produce and share reports with ease.

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▲ **Health Sciences Libraries: Is There Return on Investment?** by Nancy N. Woelfl, Linda M. Wilkie, Stephen C. Maack, Paula B. Turpen

### **Objective**

To calculate the return on investment (ROI) produced by an academic health sciences library.

### **Method**

A model developed at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was adapted for use at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC).

### **Results**

Data needed to calculate ROI were obtained from an online survey of faculty and research personnel, AAHSL, IPEDS, NIH, and internal statistics. In the fiscal years from 2007 through 2009, every dollar invested in the UNMC McGoogan Library brought in an average of \$0.82 in NIH funding. When all sources of research grant awards were considered, the library generated an average of \$5.39 in revenue for every dollar invested. Library ROI compared favorably with return on investment for other UNMC research assets such as institutional pilot grant programs.

### **Conclusions**

ROI studies are labor intensive, requiring careful selection of indicators and in doing the calculations, but worth the cost and effort. For the first time, institutional leaders and the library can put a value on a portion of the library's contribution to the UNMC research enterprise. This study also laid the foundation for continuing collaboration between Research Administration and the library, provided data that can be used to improve library services, and to improve communication with research scientists, a key customer group.

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**Information Sherpa: Assisting and Problem Solving Along the Researcher's Path** by John D Jones Jr; Paul Blomquist; Peggy Cruse; Lynne M. Fox

### **Objectives**

Recognizing that researchers' perceptions of their searching capabilities and of the reference librarian's traditional role of finder of information are in flux, the library embarked on a program to station ourselves at points of need along the researcher's path to provide assistance and expertise finding, storing, organizing, analyzing and presenting information.

### **Outcomes**

While database searching classes are attended and consultations are requested, support for bibliographic management using products like EndNote or RefWorks is in high demand. Preliminary evaluation of the services show a much higher perception of need for collecting, storing and organizing information over the act of finding information.

### **Conclusions**

As librarians, we need to change our mindset of where we do and can provide assistance to researchers. Researchers do not think they need our help with searching. We feel passed by in our traditional place in the process so we need to be aware of the other places in the research process where we can help. Helping them at any point in the process creates opportunity to improve current or future research projects. We need to take advantage of those opportunities.

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**Food Models, Puppets, and Teeth, Oh My!:** Library Support for Oral Health Presentations by Tracey Hughes

### **Objectives**

To show how the Dental Instructional Resources Librarian contributes to oral health outreach efforts by students, faculty & staff, and community practitioners. This paper will highlight data collected from 2007 to the present.

## **Methods**

The Instructional Resources Librarian conducted group orientation sessions for UMKC students involved in dentistry and dental hygiene courses with specific presentation requirements. Additionally, the librarian provided individual consultations with student, faculty, staff, and community presenters to determine the learning objectives for their presentations. Based on those objectives, the librarian guided the presenters in selecting age-and topic-appropriate materials, which were then packaged for future circulation. The librarian also enhanced the collection by ordering additional relevant materials. The librarian prepared circulation tickets for the packaged reservations, including food models, tooth models, puppets, posters, pamphlets, and videos/DVDs. These tickets were the method for data collection.

## **Results**

366 reservations were made during the data collection period. The reservations were made primarily by dental hygiene students (127), dental students (106), and community practitioners (68). 5107 items were made available for oral health presentations. The materials were most heavily concentrated in the areas of food models (1435), tooth models (1054), toothbrushes (696), posters (423), and puppets (395).

## **Conclusions**

Combining consultations and unique resources, the Instructional Resources Librarian has provided direct support to community practitioners and UMKC-affiliated students, faculty, and staff through orientation, consultation, reservation scheduling, and collection development. The presenters are able to make use of selected Patient Education resources to complement their oral health presentations.

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**If You Build It, Will They Come? Navigating Change by Creating Innovative Research Spaces** by Kathleen Amos, Jean P. Shipman, and Margaret Reich

## **Objective**

To develop MyRA (My Research Assistant), an inter-institutional virtual and physical collaborative space that serves primarily clinical translational researchers by providing a shared workspace and access to a variety of relevant resources and tools.

## **Methods**

A MyRA e-collaboratory space and portal is being built and made accessible via the main CTSA website. MyRA will enable researchers to interact and share knowledge, as well as to access needed resources and tools to complete the research process. An inventory of collaborative research tools was completed using the national CTSA listserv and a review of awardee websites. Surveys and focus groups were conducted to identify research support needs. To assess the physical space needs for the MyRA research incubator to be located within the library, input was gathered from the CTSA core directors. This places the library directly in the hub of the research enterprise.

## **Results and Conclusions**

Funding was obtained to develop the virtual MyRA. This will be created using open source software and designed to serve as a model for others to easily plug-and-play their local information. The physical collaborative space will be in the library and adjacent to a computer training facility that will be used to teach how to use MyRA and associated clinical data resources. It will contain CTSA administrative staff, a research patient advocate, and consulting hubs for meetings with biostatisticians, librarians, and grant writers. The University's Office of Research has endorsed the projects and is assisting with collecting the MyRA virtual space content.

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**Breaking Barriers Between Librarians and Medical Students Engaged in Mentored Scholarly Activity** by Lynne Fox, Lilian Hoffecker, John D Jones Jr

## **Purpose**

To describe the involvement of librarians in the Mentored Scholarly Activity or MSA at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. The MSA is a capstone project based on research conducted throughout a 4 year span and focused on four themes including: Basic Science; Clinical, Epidemiology & Public Health; Global Health; and Arts & Humanities, Bioethics, Law, Education & Social Sciences. Each theme area has a librarian.

## **Objectives of the librarians**

- Network with faculty and encourage students to include librarians in their network
- Educate faculty and students about appropriate resources
- Connect with first and second year students to instruct them about resources such as PubMed and other library resources
- Re-connect with fourth year students updating literature reviews, organizing references in EndNoteWeb, and writing manuscripts utilizing EndNoteWeb

## **Methods**

- Attend weekly meetings of Associate Directors, integrating librarians into the program

- Provide a website of relevant resources
- Suggest roles for librarians in student work
- Provide s reminders about services and training during required introductory sessions
- Meet and consult with students to provide instruction on PubMed/My NCBI, Google Scholar, or other resources as appropriate
- Host poster presentation and evaluation session during fourth year
- Display winning posters in the Library

### **Results and Conclusions**

The Library is more successfully connecting with students and earning the respect of faculty than with any prior attempt to train medical students. Future efforts will evaluate whether the quality of final projects is improved by consultation and training.

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**Bringing the Power of Information to the People: An Online Community for Translational Science Research Initiatives** by Addie Fletcher and Dana Abbey

### **Objectives**

To advance the role of library and information science professionals in clinical and translational science award (CTSA)-related initiatives through the creation of a robust, freely available online community for interaction.

### **Methods**

Librarians at institutions with CTSA awards communicate and network via listservs, or leverage affiliations in medical/hospital librarian-oriented associations – often at the exclusion of other library or information science professionals. Developing an online community to support access to and use of the research knowledge base created from CTSA programs will involve the following:

1. Perform an environmental scan of CTSA and related communications channels for librarians and information professionals (IPs) to gain knowledge of existing resources and identify gaps;
2. Identify known CTSA IPs and conduct informal interviews to garner appropriate questions for a web-based survey exploring platform selection;
3. Compile a list of known platforms and their features, create and conduct survey, and determine criteria for rating platforms
4. Solicit input from CTSA IPs to discuss future goals
5. Create, promote, and evaluate use of online community

## Posters

- ▲ indicates this Paper has been designated as “Research” by the MCMLA Research Committee and will be evaluated for a Research Award) will be presented Friday, October 8 from 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM

### **One Stop Shopping OR Combining Service Desks** by Pat Meeves, Richard Jizba

#### **Objective**

A change in personnel provided an opportunity to combine three separate service areas. The establishment of a single service area addressed the need to simplify the delivery of services to clients and provide flexibility in staffing.

#### **Methods**

A committee representing staff from the three existing service areas was formed to evaluate the issues of providing all public services in a single location. The committee addressed work space requirements, counter heights, computer and phone placement, shelving, and storage needs. The committee met weekly and sought input from all library staff.

The committee’s plan included a proposed layout and timeline. It also addressed temporary work areas and continuity of service during the tear down and construction phases of the project.

The library administrative staff coordinated discussion with the University Purchasing department regarding the plan, vendor selection and bids, the selection of materials and furniture, and work scheduling.

#### **Results**

The single service area has provided the expected benefits: clients obtain all the services they need at one convenient spot, staffing has been streamlined, and staff time freed up for other projects. In addition the anatomical model collection was made much more visible to the public which has increased its use, and staff have developed a more complete understanding of all the services provided by the library.

#### **Conclusions**

By involving staff and keeping them informed we had better “buy in” from all concerned, and the library has found a way to improve service to clients in a way in which everyone benefits.

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### **▲ Understanding Barriers to Using EFTS** by John Bramble, Betsy Kelly

#### **Objective**

The NN/LM MCR is responsible for promoting the online billing service EFTS (Electronic Funds Transfer Service) and encouraging Network members to become EFTS users. Fifty-five percent of eligible Network members do not use EFTS. The objective of this poster is to discuss the findings from a 2008 study seeking to understand the barriers faced by members not using EFTS.

#### **Methods**

An invitation to participate in an online questionnaire to identify barriers to using EFTS was sent to individuals at institutions not participating in EFTS. The responses ( $n=88$ ) to the questionnaire were analyzed and categorized into 2 themes as to the primary barriers to using EFTS.

#### **Results**

The 2 barriers to using EFTS were:

- 1) Institutional policies
- 2) Lack of awareness of EFTS.

Within Theme 1, 86% ( $n=88$ ) of the responses indicated they were unlikely to ever use EFTS. The primary reasons given were:

- 51% - Do not charge or pay for Interlibrary loans, thus, no benefit to use EFTS;
- 26% - Changing/influencing institutional policies and/or practices not practical;
- 22% - EFTS requirements for participation (e.g. deposit accounts, 5% charge to lending library, etc).

Within Theme 2, 14% ( $n=88$ ) of the responses indicated they that:

- 43% were unaware of EFTS;
- 43% did not understand how use EFTS.

#### **Conclusions**

Despite that the major barrier to using EFTS tends to be at the institutional level, the MCR feels that the benefits of using EFTS are still important. The MCR will continue to work with non-EFTS users but will focus promotional efforts towards institutional policy makers and will provide better training for Network members on how they can implement EFTS at their institution.

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### **▲ Analyzing web sites to determine the most common Section 508 compliance issues** by Suzanne Sawyer

#### **Objectives**

Section 508 compliance is becoming an important issue in web site development and maintenance. It is important to ensure that the information librarians make available through their web sites is accessible to all patrons. The complexity of this issue can make the

task daunting. Available checklists for insuring compliance are lengthy and complicated. The objective of this study is to determine which components of health sciences library web sites are most likely to have issues with Section 508 compliance.

## **Methods**

A random sample of health sciences library web sites in the NN/LM MidContinental Regions is analyzed for compliance with various aspects of Section 508 compliance. These include accessibility for screen readers, text size adjustability and text/ground contrast. The data collected will be analyzed to determine areas of high and low compliance within Section 508 compliance.

## **Results**

The results of the study will indicate where librarians should focus their efforts to achieve the most impact in assuring compliance with Section 508 accessibility requirements.

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## **Food Models, Puppets, and Teeth, Oh My!: Library Support for Oral Health Presentations** by Tracey Hughes

### **Objectives**

To show how the Dental Instructional Resources Librarian contributes to oral health outreach efforts by students, faculty & staff, and community practitioners. This paper will highlight data collected from 2007 to the present.

### **Methods**

The Instructional Resources Librarian conducted group orientation sessions for UMKC students involved in dentistry and dental hygiene courses with specific presentation requirements. Additionally, the librarian provided individual consultations with student, faculty, staff, and community presenters to determine the learning objectives for their presentations. Based on those objectives, the librarian guided the presenters in selecting age- and topic-appropriate materials, which were then packaged for future circulation. The librarian also enhanced the collection by ordering additional relevant materials. The librarian prepared circulation tickets for the packaged reservations, including food models, tooth models, puppets, posters, pamphlets, and videos/DVDs. These tickets were the method for data collection.

### **Results**

362 reservations were made during the data collection period. The reservations were made primarily by dental hygiene students (122), dental students (106), and community practitioners (68). 5045 items were made available for oral health presentations. The materials were most heavily concentrated in the areas of food models (1417), tooth models (1035), toothbrushes (679), posters (416), and puppets (382).

### **Conclusions**

Combining consultations and unique resources, the Instructional Resources Librarian has provided direct support to community practitioners and UMKC-affiliated students, faculty, and staff through orientation, consultation, reservation scheduling, and collection development. The presenters are able to make use of selected Patient Education resources to complement their oral health presentations.

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## **Building “Healthy” Community Partnerships: Innovative Clinic/Public Library Connections Provide “Good Health Information @ Your Library”** by Sally Patrick, Kathleen Amos, Susan Hamada

### **Objective**

To support and promote collaboration between public libraries and community health clinics in disseminating reliable health information; partnerships between healthcare providers and better-informed patients; and, ultimately, proactive interest in personal health and lifelong learning in Utah.

### **Methods**

As part of a DHHS project to improve healthcare for Utah women and their families, the Good Health Information @ Your Library (GHI@YL) clinic/public library partnership works to increase access to and use of reliable consumer health information by patients and providers. Providers are dispensing GHI@YL bookmarks and Information Rx, and referring patients to public libraries. Training materials have been developed, and public librarians are being trained to provide assistance to patrons seeking health information. Patrons receive help accessing reliable health resources and are encouraged to become informed partners in their healthcare. An effective statewide media campaign includes television spots, interviews, and public service announcements.

### **Results and Conclusions**

- Both clinics and public libraries are busy institutions. The development of meaningful partnerships must move at the pace manageable for these institutions.
- Depending on the patient base, health literacy issues are a large concern for providers and librarians on behalf of patients.
- Providers have not traditionally thought of the public library as a partner in educating patients. They need to be educated and convinced that public libraries have resources for their patients.
- Patients who do not have a history of using public libraries are reluctant to venture in for health materials or assistance. They may, however, if their provider “prescribes” looking for further health information.

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### **Three Dimensional Virtual Reality Models** by Greg Hollins, Diana Boone

#### **Objective**

The main objective of this project was to maximize the usefulness of the existing anatomical model collection of Creighton University Health Science Library.

#### **Methods**

Anatomical models were photographed at 10 degree increments and processed to isolate them and provide a sterile viewing environment. Using 3D object Virtual Reality authoring software, these individual views were combined into a seamless three dimensional model; that can be examined from many angles in the form of a QuickTime movie. The models have also been captured in different conformational states providing users the ability to manipulate and remove layers exposing hidden anatomical structures.

#### **Results**

These digital movies are accessible through a DSpace based digital repository and will give students and faculty access to the virtual models from wherever they are. These movies will provide faculty and students with an alternative to relying on having the actual model in hand for demonstration purposes during lectures and presentations. Access to this collection is restricted to users affiliated with Creighton University.

#### **Conclusion**

By providing access to the Health Sciences Models Collection in digital format, awareness and use of the entire collection is increased. Students who desire to spend time studying with a model before a test can access the movie online instead of having to come to the library. The ability to view these objects on screens provides faculty the ability to demonstrate models in the classroom setting. Increasing the way a library resource can be accessed increases the interest in, and use of library resources.

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### **▲ Early Adopters, Laggards, and Leapfroggers: Apps and Tools through Two Contracts** by John Bramble, Rebecca Brown, Sharon Dennis

#### **Objective**

The NN/LM MCR has a strong interest in online applications and gadgets that enhance learning and communications with NN/LM Network members. The tools that the MCR experiments with are sometimes too far “ahead of their time” for practical application in Network member work environments. The objective of this poster is to examine the online applications and gadgets the NN/LM MCR experimented with over the past two contracts (2001 – 2010) and trace new technologies which were introduced to Network members and subsequently adopted by Network members. Participants viewing the poster will be given an opportunity to identify apps and gadgets they adopted by placing a sticker on the poster itself.

#### **Methods**

By examining quarterly reports discussing experimentation of emerging applications and/or gadgets that were submitted by the technology coordinators between 2001 through the present, the authors will create a timeline showing which apps and gadgets were experimented with, which ones were introduced to Network members, and which were or are being used by members either at work or at home.

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### **Innovative Education: A Series of Webinars on Statistical Literacy for Medical Librarians** by Susan Sanders, Rebecca Brown, and Stephen D. Simon

#### **Objective**

Librarians in health sciences libraries and related fields need to know how to interpret research studies that build an evidence base for making informed medical decisions. Statistical literacy is a component of this knowledge, therefore librarians need to understand research design, and whether a study question, methods, and data analysis make sense, and why. The objective was to develop a freely available series of web based classes that would help librarians to understand statistics and interpret research.

#### **Methods**

In order to assess librarians’ needs, a survey was sent on the MCMLA listserv, and topics were rated as to the person’s knowledge of statistics, and whether the topic is important to their work. Responses were anonymous, collected in Google Docs, and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Twenty-one respondents were interested in participating in a one-hour web based class.

#### **Results and Conclusions**

The class content was created by statistical consultant and part-time UMKC faculty, Dr. Stephen Simon, with assistance from the Clinical Medical Librarian, Susan Sanders. The NNLM/MCR Technology Liaison, Rebecca Brown, implemented the class registration through the NNLM/MCR and the webinars were broadcast through Adobe Connect. MLA Continuing Education credit was available for each webinar for those who submitted an evaluation survey NNLM/MCR to attain a CE certificate. There were minor impediments to making the content for this class available to the participants. The major strength of the class was the expert knowledge of the instructor. This factor, plus supportive class communication and successful technology implementation resulted in learning, as indicated by the class evaluations.

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### **▲ Accelerating Technology Adoption by Health Sciences Librarians** by Sharon Dennis, Claire Hamasu, John Bramble

#### **Objective**

We're all familiar with the Roger's model for the adoption and diffusion of innovations (aka Everett Roger's Innovation Adoption Curve). This model also applies to adoption of new technology. We know that innovators need to start with the early adopters to build capacity before it reaches the majority. Are there methods that can be used to move quickly through the model to have a majority of the population adopt new technologies that are deemed important? The objective of this poster is to describe the methods used and lessons learned by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, MidContinental Region (NN/LM MCR) to accelerate technology adoption by health sciences librarians.

#### **Methods**

The NN/LM MCR prides itself on being in the forefront in the use of technology. In our vision it is critical that librarians show their value to their institutions by being technology leaders. To attain this leadership position, health sciences librarians cannot lag behind in their knowledge and use of new technologies. Web2.0, access to resources through mobile smart phones, electronic books, Internet 2, Open Source technologies, all have been on the NN/LM MCR's agenda for the librarians in its region, which includes awareness building (Blog postings, newsletter articles, and webpage) and training (1-2 hour sessions, synchronous and recorded) on these technologies. Two questionnaires were sent to NN/LM MCR Network members to identify technology adoption.

#### **Results**

The first questionnaire identified that 55% adopted a new technology as a result of NN/LM MCR blog postings and newsletter articles and web resources, 45% did not adopt a new technology. The second questionnaire that identified 66% adopted new technology as a result of taking one of the training session. This questionnaire also identified Network member preferences, such as using self-discovery learning techniques, hands-on play, earning MLA continuing education credits, and earning a MP3 player upon completing the training.

#### **Conclusion**

The culture of the NN/LM MCR program and the methodologies used by staff fosters early adoption of technology. As a result of this study, staff will move to hands-on instruction. Staff will also look for ways to address the challenges identified in adopting new technologies in health sciences institutions. We've always used hands-on instruction. I think the conclusion should be that a combination of awareness raising as well as skills training is the way to go.

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### **Leveling the Playing Field: The National Network of Libraries of Medicine Promotes Health Information Literacy to All** by Siobhan Camp-Blackwell, Karen Vargas

#### **Objectives**

This poster will define health information literacy and demonstrate examples of health information collaborations across the country.

#### **Methods**

According to the National Assessment of Adult Literacy, more than a third of adult Americans have trouble understanding basic medical information. Health literacy is the notion that a person is able to obtain, understand, and act on information provided about a health topic or medication. Low or limited health literacy can result in a patient's misunderstanding of a diagnosis or treatment options, medication errors, or poor health outcomes in general. The ability to read - and understand - is necessary in order to make decisions and take action. Having reliable current information is an essential key to helping a patient improve their health literacy. Health Information Literacy projects across the US were identified by the authors and some key projects are highlighted as examples that demonstrate how librarians are part of the solution to improving health literacy.

#### **Results**

The Regional Medical Libraries along with Network member librarians provide trustworthy health information that can lead to a more health literate population.

#### **Conclusion**

Librarians, working in collaboration with others, develop programs that increase access to health information, allowing patrons and clients to not only read, but to understand and make decisions based on accurate information.

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### **Preparing Hospital Librarians to Contribute and Collaborate on Projects and Initiatives in Biomedical Informatics: Bringing Home the Woods Hole Experience** by Andrew Youngkin, Sharon Dennis

#### **Objectives**

Sponsored by the National Library of Medicine, the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) at Woods Hole offers a week-long survey course in biomedical informatics where participants are exposed to topics ranging from database design, clinical decision systems, and medical terminologies to genomics, electronic health management, and telemedicine.

The poster will discuss the experiences of course alumni and draw conclusions on the impact that the course material and overall experience have had—specifically in regards to medical/health sciences librarianship. Based on the learning and discovery that occurred at Woods Hole, opportunities for librarians to use informatics to support clinical, research, and educational information needs will be discussed.

### **Methods**

Both formally and informally gathered data will provide the basis for discussion. A group of Woods Hole alumni formed in July 2009. The group conducted an informatics training needs assessment questionnaire in November 2009. The survey was sent to members of two regions in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM), MCR, PCR.

### **Results**

Results of the questionnaire will be presented. Poster presenters attended 2009 sessions and will be available to offer personal insight and professional commentary on the Woods Hole experience.

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**How to Connect: Reflections on a Library's Order and Disorder** by Kathleen Amos, Joan Gregory, Jeanne Le Ber, Nancy Lombardo, Mary McFarland, Jean P. Shipman, Joan Stoddart, Todd Vandebark, Alice Weber, Mary Youngkin

### **Objective**

To determine how an extended library closure affects workflow and the delivery of resources and services. To identify and share creative methods for maintaining a semblance of order amidst apparent chaos.

### **Methods**

Due to a safety retrofit the Eccles Library chose to close for six-months necessitating the move of all collections, workspaces and staff. This closure was an opportunity to enhance the virtual information service and resource environment. While the print collection was available via staff assistance, reliance on online resources became indispensable. Employees were distributed among various campus buildings requiring implementation of innovative communication methods. Communication with library users was our biggest challenge. We measured the impact of the closure on resource use and services, monitored remote usage, and examined trends. This remodel enabled us to rethink what we currently offer and repurpose space to better meet the needs of our users.

### **Results and Conclusions**

We had an opportunity to evaluate our own and our users' connections to the physical library space. Workflows and internal communications evolved to ensure a sense of order and productivity; external communications incorporated various social media tools. Tracking items retrieved from the sequestered print collection showed that books published this past decade are being used. Our journals are still being requested regardless of their publication date. We learned that the library as place especially for study remains essential to our users. Our focus on service excellence remained our highest priority which empowered our users and staff to "rethink" the value of our library.

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**▲ Views of the Library: A Regional Study in Selected Missouri and Colorado Libraries** by Deborah Ward, Maryellen Cullinan Sievert, Dirk Burhans, Barbara Jones, Margaret Bandy, Jerry Carlson, Sandy Decker, Holly Henderson

### **Objectives**

Our objectives were to obtain data from hospitals reflecting the perceived value of health sciences libraries, the use of the library and its resources, and to provide insights about barriers for the use of these library resources at their institution. We gathered these data in such a way as to allow comparison among institutions.

### **Methods**

We surveyed hospital library users from four hospitals with a set of common questions, focusing on two hospitals in Colorado and two hospitals in Missouri. We used model-based methods to evaluate differences among the respondent groups – physicians, residents, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, and non-clinical staff – responding to five survey questions, while including an effect for possible differences among hospitals.

### **Results**

Respondent groups differed little, although more physicians and residents answered that they used health sciences library resources for patient care, changing a patient management decision, or confirming a patient management decision than nurses. When respondent groups were combined, large proportions ( $> 0.70$ ) answered that the library influenced patient care, changed or confirmed management decisions, or influenced therapy, whereas smaller proportions (0.21-0.62) answered that library information influenced patient length of stay, advice, or clinical diagnosis.

### **Conclusions**

Health care professionals at the hospitals surveyed indicated that library resources were influential in many aspects of patient care. Our data suggest that health care professionals not only use health science library resources for patient care, but that library resources may be influential in both changing and confirming patient management decisions.

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**Navigating Collaboration: Connecting for Outreach** by Siobhan Champ-Blackwell, Jacqueline Leskovec

### **Objectives**

The purpose of this poster is to describe the intersection between change management theory and levels of interaction and goal sharing in different types of formations, and to apply these concepts in designing outreach efforts between libraries and community groups.

### **Methods**

A review of the literature led to identification of a model of change theory and determination of outreach categories that can be used to understand community readiness for collaboration efforts. The authors have created a visual model to demonstrate the overlay of the two philosophies of change management and levels of outreach.

## **Results**

The level of commitment and resource sharing in outreach efforts in collaborations between libraries and community organizations is tied to both group's level of readiness to embrace and manage change.

## **Conclusions**

Understanding the formation and interaction framework as well as a community's readiness for change can help librarians select appropriate methods of outreach with identified community partners and effect positive outcomes.

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**Ready, set, connect: Insuring nursing student success in the virtual classroom** by Valerie R. Meyer, Kathie J Kulikowski, Margaret L. Wheeler

## **Objective**

Students **logging on** to online or hybrid courses frequently assume they have the technological competence for success because they have mastered texting, email, and social networking. Many nursing students quickly become overwhelmed with the expectations for using multiple computer applications. Their focus becomes computer navigation, which overrides mastery of the course learning outcomes. Students become discouraged, struggle to participate and access content and may fail or withdraw from the course.

## **Methods**

Anecdotal feedback from students and faculty indicates that students struggle with **navigating** computer technology in multiple areas. This ranges from browser settings so the learning management system will function properly; accessing, saving, and sending files; and the ability to locate and evaluate information. Many students have shared they rely on their young children (ages 8-10) to help them find their course resources and perform basic functions using software programs such as word, excel, and PowerPoint.

**Participating** is the essence of the virtual classroom.

## **Results**

Enhancing the student's ability to participate in the virtual classroom hinges on accurate assessment of technology skills upon program entry. This presentation will discuss a meta-analysis of nursing and education literature related to computer and information literacy in beginning nursing students.

## **Conclusion**

The overarching goal is for students to **stay connected** for success, building self-confidence in their learning ability, decreasing anxiety related to technical issues, and freeing student energy for deeper learning. Secondary goals include higher retention rates in nursing programs at all levels of study and ultimately better prepared nurse clinicians who integrate EBP into professional practice.

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▲ **Breaking into Research** by Kathleen Amos, Alice Weber

## **Objective**

To explore librarians' experiences with conducting research and identify research needs within the Midcontinental Chapter of the Medical Library Association (MCMLA) region.

## **Methods**

A survey addressing the above items was developed by the MCMLA Research Committee and distributed via the MCMLA listserv in February 2010. The survey, produced using Google Docs, consisted of 10 questions plus 4 demographic questions. Questions solicited both quantitative and qualitative information. Responses were anonymous, collected in Google Docs, and analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

## **Results and Conclusions**

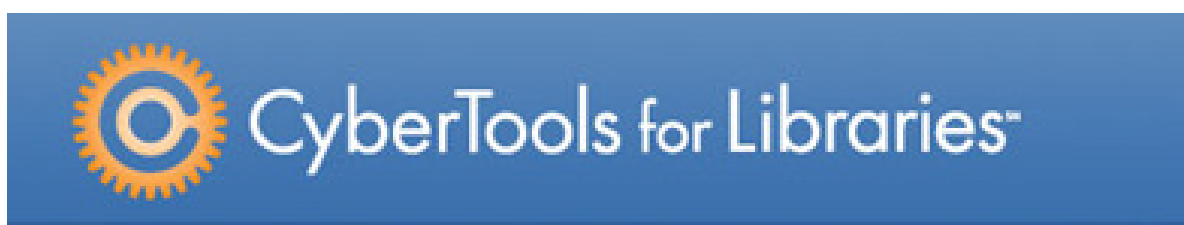
Sixty-six responses to the survey were collected. 34.8% of respondents have been involved in research, while 65.2% have not. The most frequently cited reason for not undertaking research was a lack of time at 75.8% of responses, followed by a perceived lack of research expertise (48.5%). Finding time was also cited as the most difficult aspect of conducting research (77.3%) and 56.1% of respondents stated they would consider conducting research if they were given work time to do so. Survey respondents desired access to research skills training (47.0%) and research tools (43.9%). The majority of respondents indicated that they were interested in collaborating on research projects (65.2%) and would potentially make use of an online collaborative research space (54.5%). Research is being conducted within the MCMLA region; however, interest appears inhibited by a lack of time and research skills. Additional research is needed to identify ways of alleviating barriers to research and to identify areas of research expertise within the region.

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