

SCC/MLA 2019 Meeting Abstracts



Poster Abstracts

1. **Out of the Stacks, Into the Unknown: Adventures in Weeding** [Non-Research]

Authors: Tara Allison, Michelle Bowers, and Amy Faltinek – Preston Smith Library, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

Our library is navigating its first major weeding project in decades in response to a decrease in purchase and use of print materials. The library is now weeding most of its print collection. Our first challenge was deciding what to keep. Our initial guidelines were vague. After extensive discussions to clarify these criteria and establish others, we moved on.

The next hurdle was to establish a procedure. While we were encouraged to physically evaluate each item by hand, this did not match our time constraints. Instead, we utilized reports from our ILS to sort monographs into three categories: “Keep,” “Weed,” and “Investigate.” Our serials librarian created a system to determine electronic overlap in serials.

Another difficulty emerged in allocating staff time and energy. With such a physical project, it was essential to consider the well-being of our staff as well as the time and energy pulled from other duties. We continue to work toward a balance that is fair to our paraprofessionals, student workers and librarians.

We have also been navigating best practices for discarded items. We worked with a local recycling company, donated monographs to Better World Books, and secured funding for a large dumpster when the other options were exhausted. We have a long road ahead, but would love to share our experiences with others so that they can better navigate their own path.

2. **Hospital Journey With a Route Through Technostress** [Non-Research]

Authors: Adela Justice and Kathryn Jinkins – The Learning Center, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center

Objective: Cancer is, by the numbers, an older person’s disease. However, patients 65 years and older are not entirely comfortable with today’s communication technologies. Accessing electronic health records on mobile devices or computers is often frustrating. Patients are told to use the hospital’s electronic patient portal to communicate with their healthcare team, find their appointment schedule, and receive test results, but are not given any instruction on how to navigate these unfamiliar technologies. Staff at a hospital library realized there was a knowledge gap that could be ameliorated at the library.

Methods: Library staff found ways to assist older patients with their use of the patient portal by helping them become more comfortable using their smartphones, tablets, and laptops. These included formal and informal methods, from providing free stylus pens to people having digital and manual difficulties, to offering a regularly scheduled “Tech Tuesday” drop-in program. Assistance also included tech troubleshooting and instruction on general computing, such as apps, Internet, and social media. Library staff worked with the hospital communications team to market these services throughout the institution.

Results: Numbers on “Tech Tuesday” programs and participating patients are still being collected and final results will be presented. Results also include qualitative feedback from patients who receive technological assistance at the library.

Conclusion: Technological education and assistance is successfully provided in a comfortable one-on-one setting to patients and caregivers at a cancer hospital library with positive feedback.

3. Elevating Patient Education through State-Wide Instruction of Nurses and Patient Educators on Consumer Health Resources [Non-Research]

Authors: Lindsay Blake and Alice Jagers – UAMS Library, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Background: Patient Education is consistently cited by the Joint Commission as needing work at many institutions. However, with a limited number of patient educators and high nurse to patient ratios it is hard to find the time to adequately teach patients all they may need to know. The goal of this project was to create a course and online guide for nurses and patient educators. The course was approved for continuing education credit for nurses, dietitians, and health education specialists. The guide would serve as a central location for accessing consumer health websites and information for both educators and patients.

Description: The Clinical Services Librarian and Outreach Coordinator at an academic health sciences center proposed a plan to educate the nurses and patient educators in the hospital on reliable consumer health resources. Partnerships were formed within the institution with patient and nurse educators, patient advocates, and patient- and family-centered care. Librarians created a course presenting general consumer health resources from the National Library of Medicine as well as other reliable sites. Parallel with the course, an online resource was built using LibGuides software. The guide contains information on both general and specific health issues, based on state-wide needs. The course walks participants through the guide and was piloted in local hospitals with nurses, dietitians and patient educators before classes were arranged around the state.

Conclusions: The online guide was completed in July 2018. As topics were suggested at courses, they were added to the guide, including pregnancy/lactation, Women’s Health, and Children’s Health. The course and guide were well received. Results from pre- to post-tests showed an average increase of 20%. Evaluations of the course and instructors were consistently ranked average or above average including: having a better understanding of subject materials and ability to identify, navigate, and analyze resources. Future plans include continued expansion of the online guide and continued distribution through conferences and presentations.

4. The Ascendance of Health Sciences Librarians’ Interprofessional Partnerships: A Scoping Review of the Literature [Research]

Authors: Susan Steelman, Lindsay Blake, Sheila Thomas, and Alice Jagers – UAMS Library, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

OBJECTIVE: Preliminary literature searches have shown increasing librarian involvement in non-traditional service areas. For example, 70% (80) of the 114 PubMed results for clinical or embedded librarians were published in the last 10 years. This study will provide a snapshot of the extant literature showing librarian/informationist involvement in Interprofessional partnership (IPP) areas such as clinical services and systematic reviews.

METHODS: An in-depth search strategy was devised and searching began in mid-January 2019. Expert searching techniques were utilized and included the use of MeSH and other thesauri. Synonyms, truncation and nesting were utilized where appropriate. Databases include: MEDLINE (including In Process & Daily Update records) via OVID, Cochrane Collection on EBSCO (Central Register of Controlled Trials, Database of Systematic Reviews, Methodology Register, and Clinical Answers), CINAHL Complete and PsycINFO (both via EBSCO) and Web of Science. Four research librarians followed accepted scoping review practices to analyze results for trends and themes.

RESULTS: A final unique set of 726 citations were analyzed covering 2008-2018. Results include: citations by year and by type of involvement/activity; subject areas of librarian/IPP intersections; and a list of non-librarian professional journal titles most frequently publishing on these topics. A snapshot of librarian/IPP trends over 25 years will be included.

CONCLUSIONS: Librarian involvement in IPP activities have shown a marked increase with the largest area of collaborations taking place within systematic review/meta-analysis teams. Clinical librarianship is the next major area of growth.

5. Historic Collections at the Rudolph Matas Library of the Health Sciences [Non-Research]

Authors: Laura Wright, Keith Pickett, and Mary Holt – Rudolph Matas Library, Tulane University

Background: With a history dating back to the early 19th century, the Rudolph Matas Library of the Health Sciences at Tulane University has a large collection of historical items relating to the medical school and area hospitals, in addition to collections of general interest to medical historians.

Purpose: To raise awareness of SCC members of the unique historical collections held by the Rudolph Matas Library of the Health Sciences.

Materials: The historic collections contain both physical and digital items. Physical items are kept on-site in the health sciences library and in Special Collections, while digital items are housed in the larger university digital archives. This poster provides information about items in both the physical and digital collections, as well as information about accessing collections.

Conclusion: The historical collections contain a variety of resources of interest to medical historians. By raising awareness of the historical collections, we hope to encourage usage by SCC members and the medical historians in our region (and beyond).

6. The Route to a New Destination for 40+ Years of Institutional Archives [Non-Research]

Authors: Kathleen Bloomingdale, Julia Esparza, and Will Olmstadt – Health Sciences Library, LSU Health Shreveport | Co-Authors: Jill Byttner, Kiran Dangol, Montie' Dobbins, Jason Dykes, Terri Nail, Barbara Reilly, and Hannah Sprawls - Health Sciences Library, LSU Health Shreveport

Purpose: This poster describes the process of moving the institutional archives at a health sciences center to higher, more secure ground, in response to orders from campus administration.

Setting/Participants/Resources: Public, academic health sciences library, housing an archival collection of 400 boxes and numerous artifacts.

Brief Description: In April 2017 the health science center chancellor toured the library, and ordered heritage materials on the ground floor to be relocated on higher ground. From October – December 2017,

the library hired an archives contractor to weed the archives against the current records retention policy. In late 2018, the provost secured a new location for the archives, on the 2nd floor adjacent to the library, a room that had once been a central billing office. The room would accommodate existing shelving, although it would be a tight fit. The room needed cleaning, some demolition, and remodeling, prior to archives being stored there.

Results/Outcome: The campus contracted to remodel the room for approximately \$15,000. The existing collection was removed from shelves and stored securely. Facilities personnel then moved the shelving to the new room in June 2019. Library staff completed the remainder of the move. The poster will share details and the lessons of our experience.

7. Increasing Library Engagement through Regular Participation in Morning Reports (MR's) [Non-Research]

Authors: C. Erik Wilkinson and Travis Real – Library of the Health Sciences at the Permian Basin, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

Background: The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) Library of the Health Sciences at the Permian Basin has a formal annual Clinical Medical Librarian (CML) agreement with the Department of Internal Medicine. Librarians attend Morning Report, present on the library's evidence-based medicine (EBM) resources, provide them literature searches and fill article requests. During MR's, attending physicians and residents discuss challenging patient cases and best treatments. The residents also present unique cases and various health topics of interest. The librarian in attendance takes notes on the issues presented. Assistance requests of librarians, may be immediate or followed-up later with a literature search request that can supplement these healthcare professional's focus on evidence-based medicine.

Methods: The authors originally planned a retrospective review of qualitative data for 5 years. However, due to incomplete data, they were not able to see this project through to its planned completion. Going forward, more meticulous data will be kept. This will allow them to show if consistent attendance at MR's by a librarian has a positive impact on their engagement with healthcare providers. Future measures will be: Approximately how many times did attending physicians and residents' direct questions towards the librarian? Has there been an observable increase of requests over time? Also, how often are literature searches requested? Based on a review of the published literature, objective testing and systematic observation show to produce the most accurate results.

Results: Formal agreements with academic departments can be a good return on investment (ROI) for health science libraries. Using our CML with Internal Medicine as a baseline model, future results will be reported through both narrative and graphic means.

Conclusions: Based on limited anecdotal evidence, we can say that initiating CML agreements with other academic departments can positively impact the library's institutional relationship and value.

8. Funding Denied... Where's My PMID? [Non-Research]

Authors: Jayson Felty and Dawn Field – Preston G. Northrup Memorial Library, Texas Biomedical Research Institute

OBJECTIVE: Texas Biomedical Research Institute receives over 75% of its grant funding from the National Institutes of Health totaling over \$30 million annually. Since 2008, the NIH Public Access Policy requires all peer-reviewed journal manuscripts arising from NIH funding be deposited in PMC. Non-compliance can

lead to denial of future NIH funding. Over 71% of articles published by Texas Biomed researchers required PMC submission.

METHODS: Librarians created automated search alerts in PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar based on author name and institutional affiliation. Librarians verify if an article's author is indeed from Texas Biomed. If so, the article is read to determine NIH funding and added to the publications archive and online database. Initially EndNote bibliographic management software was used to keep track of the compliance process. Starting in 2017 librarians began using Trello, a free online project management tool. Trello is able to schedule reminders and store notes and email messages related to each article's progress. While a percentage of articles are published in so-called "Method A" journals and are automatically in compliance, most are not. Librarians work with internal and external authors, publisher production editors, and NIH staff to ensure articles are deposited and assigned a PMCID in a timely manner.

RESULTS: The Northrup Library librarians have tracked 1500 articles from initial publication to final compliance. This strategy has led to 96% policy compliance.

CONCLUSIONS This library service helps our researchers demonstrate compliance in progress reports and new grant applications, thus facilitating future NIH funding for Texas Biomed.

9. Square Peg in a Round Hole: Adapting a Medical Center Operating System Model to Accommodate a Medical Library [Non-Research]

Authors: Sonya Palmer – Scott Hendren Medical Library, Integris Southwest Medical Center | Lisa Zarrella – Wann Langston Medical Library, Integris Baptist Medical Center

Setting: Two libraries in the metro area that support many hospitals and clinics throughout the state. It is important to note that at the time of the new operating system rollout, the library was going through a lengthy transition period which included shifts in management, vision, and organizational position.

Method: The library examined several methods of measurement documented within the structure of the new operating system and worked outside the box to apply these measurement tools to reflect library performance.

Main Results: Although some methods captured a portion of the performance of the library, we realized that more customization would be required.

Conclusion: A medical center's operating system model often mainly focuses on the work of medical caregivers who have direct patient contact, obliging departments such as the medical library to be creative when it comes to fitting into the model's outcomes. The quality improvement plan included in the new operating system presents an opportunity to show the importance of the medical libraries to the organization, but only if measurements can be identified that highlight this value and do not cloud it with unnecessary statistics and data. Measuring the processes used in the medical library and adapting the output to reflect impact on patient care is an ongoing process that will continually be revisited and revised in the future.

10. LIS Student Workers on the Road to Success [Non-Research]

Authors: Alyssa Migdalski and Katherine Prentice – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

OBJECTIVE: To illustrate the paths of LIS students from graduate research assistant positions to professional roles.

METHODS: Using details collected since 2010, librarians at a small academic library set out to track the career paths of former graduate research assistants. Over the years, the library employed between one and six graduate students to work reference and circulation and support technical services.

RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS: The poster will illustrate the current positions and geographical distribution of former graduate research assistants. This will demonstrate the impact of the experience gained at the library and the potential of well-trained student workers to accelerate on the roads of success.

11. The Journey of a Science Tweet: On the Road to Reality [Research]

Author: Katherine Prentice – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

OBJECTIVE: While truth and reality is often far from social media and the Internet, this project will use bibliometric research to track and analyze a July 2019 tweet's historical assertion about Ebola research to illustrate ongoing challenges facing global researchers and librarians.

METHODS: By verifying the citation from the tweet's linked 2015 article and bibliometrically tracking the literature surrounding Ebola outbreaks since 1976, the claim will be investigated and assessed. The open access status and timing of the citing articles since 1982 will also be considered.

RESULTS: A current search in Web of Science reveals that since 1976, more than 9,500 articles have been published on Ebola. The questionable article from 1982 has been cited 18 times in Web of Science and 29 times in Google Scholar. More than 1,800 papers about Ebola included the West Africa countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, and Nigeria. While the volume of published research grew in the 1990s, these countries were not excluded from research efforts.

CONCLUSIONS: The link between open access and 1980s Ebola research in West Africa directly linking to deaths during the 2014-2016 outbreak is unsubstantiated. Open access as understood currently is a product of widespread internet access beginning in the 1990s and was not likely considered by the scientists who published in 1982. The likely source of the research not being known was journal choice. Publishing in an institute journal that had nine title changes/mergers has led to poor coverage in databases.

12. Training Medical Students for Practice in Rural and Underserved Areas Using NLM Databases and Virtual Reality Technology [Non-Research]

Authors: Connie Manning and Elizabeth Wright – Arkansas Colleges of Health Education

The Arkansas College of Osteopathic Medicine, founded in 2014, recruits and admits students from Arkansas and surrounding areas who are committed to serving rural and medically underserved populations. A rural state, Arkansas ranks 47th in active patient care physician-to-population ratio. To help prepare for their 3rd and 4th year clinical rotations – three of which occur in rural and underserved settings – students participated in a two-fold project funded by an award from the NNLM-South Central Chapter during the 2018-2019 academic year. First, 1st and 2nd year students attended lectures delivered by librarians on information resources from the National Library of Medicine (NLM). In anticipation of students encountering healthcare settings in rural and underserved areas without access to expensive subscription health information resources, awareness of the high-quality resources provided free of charge by the NLM is particularly important. Second, 1st and 2nd year students also completed a virtual reality (VR) patient experience in which they embodied Beatriz, a middle-aged Latina woman who progresses through the stages of Alzheimer's Disease. This cutting-edge technology creates first-person

experiences of various medical conditions and life circumstances that our student doctors will encounter in the field, helping to promote empathy and understanding for the patient. Assessment methods used included in-class polling and post lecture quizzes, as well as pre- and post-VR questionnaires. Data collected indicated an increase in knowledge of NLM resources and increased empathic attitudes for patients experiencing the condition. Future plans to assess students after they complete their rotations are being developed.

13. Leisure Reading Trends and Patron Preferences [Research]

Author: Toni Hoberecht – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

OBJECTIVE: Leisure reading collections are common in many academic libraries as a way to enrich the campus experience for students, faculty, and staff. Our library has had a leisure reading collection for several years. Informal analysis of circulation transaction logs indicate circulation of these items remain steady but low. However, a number of leisure reading selections have never been checked out. The library aims to improve the provision of leisure reading services to our patrons and to increase circulation of leisure reading items. To this end, the library will examine both existing and new data to find evidence-based methods of increasing the circulation of leisure reading items.

METHODS: A Qualtrics survey will be made available to patrons and potential patrons about leisure reading use and preferences. Transaction logs will be analyzed to see if there are trends in leisure reading checkouts for clues to patron preferences. Circulation records will be compared to library marketing efforts to see if correlations exist between marketing and changes in circulation.

RESULTS: Preliminary analysis shows a steady increase in the circulation of leisure reading items over the study period, but correlations (if any) have not yet been determined.

CONCLUSIONS: The library will use evidence-based leisure reading purchases based on the results to provide the most benefit for patrons. Full conclusions will be reported in the completed poster.

14. Route to Leadership [Non-Research]

Authors: Richard Kaye and Deidre Rios – George W. Brackenridge Library, Rosenberg School of Optometry, University of the Incarnate Word

New librarians with supervisory roles often lack the opportunity to develop leadership skills before taking on their role. This poster outlines how one new health science librarian embraced their new role by focusing on improving the following leadership skills: communicating, empowering teams, listening, developing situational awareness, and inspiring others.

Recognition of the need for the development of leadership skills began with the student worker hiring process. Communicating with potential student workers required a degree of listening that encouraged consideration of situational awareness. Assignments and tasks were delegated to help empower and inspire teams through the recognition and praise of quality work.

Following the initial year of supervisory experience, interest in developing leadership skills has broadened. The gap between managing and leading was often blurred and the recognition of the need for continued education in leadership will allow for much more growth. The leadership skills the new librarian focused on developed an awareness of the need for communicating through various formats, empowering students to learn about the library and encouraging them to share with their colleagues, and for picking

up cues and body language that enhanced listening skills. The greatest challenge of the skills for the new librarian was the recognition of situational awareness.

Fostering relationships with students helps library staff in understanding and growing the collection to be a more accurate representation of what students require. Practicing the skills examined in this poster has allowed for the development of a more aware librarian and a more inviting library.

15. Learning to Research: How Medical Librarians Become Competent Researchers [Research]

Authors: Deidre Rios and Richard Kaye – George W. Brackenridge Library, Rosenberg School of Optometry, University of the Incarnate Word

OBJECTIVE: The Medical Library Association's Competency #5: Evidence Practice and Research outlines performance indicators that measure ones' level of mastery in the areas of activities, programs, collections, and services as well as mastery of conducting research, interpreting data, and communicating results. This study explores when and how medical librarians gain their mastery, their level of research confidence, and if they're publishing their research results.

POPULATION: Health Science Librarians, full-time, part-time who are members of the Medical Library Association.

METHODS: Cross-sectional research design will be utilized via a survey issued on the MLA listserv. Data will be collected and analysed. Questions will explore when they received research training, how that training was delivered, if they are confident in their research skills, and if they conduct and publish their research results.

RESULTS: Anticipated results will help define areas of need in research training whether in library science curriculum or professional development and if research confidence adds to the body of knowledge.

CONCLUSION: Many librarians experience a disconnect with faculty due to lack of faculty status or a perceived lack of experience with research. Librarians often do not receive training in active research, and this study explores the kind of preparation medical librarians had in their library science program, in their early careers, and through additional continuing professional education to bolster their research acumen, experience, and confidence.

16. AVSL's 50th Anniversary and Their Vision of the Future [Non-Research]

Authors: Deidre Rios and Richard Kaye – George W. Brackenridge Library, Rosenberg School of Optometry, University of the Incarnate Word

The Association of Vision Science Librarians celebrates it's 50th Anniversary this year. AVSL has existed as a special interest group for both the Association of School and Colleges of Optometry, ASCO, as well as the Medical Library Association, MLA. This poster will showcase AVSL's diversity, inclusion, accomplishments, and contributions to the vision sciences. AVSL is comprised of international librarians and library staff who serve patrons in a variety of information resource centers including hospital, corporate, clinical and academic settings. As of November 2018, the AVSL membership consists of 238 individuals (9 are new members). These represent 154 institutions (plus 14 retirees and 6 unaffiliated members) and 28 countries on 6 continents (10 regions). AVSL meets twice every year to meet the standards of ASCO and MLA. With changes to the organizational structures of both, it will be interesting to see how AVSL manages that change. The evolution of this association has included travel to other countries to learn from each other and support libraries in developing countries, bringing international

members to conferences to support their development, and hosting Zoom conference meetings to allow for broader attendance. Technologically, the website has been updated to include ADA compliance, vision science indexes have updated to support PubMed, and web conferencing software has been made available to optimize inclusion. AVSL works to adapt to the changes coming while keeping the integrity of the association.

17. Human Trafficking: Health Care Providers Perspectives [Non-Research]

Authors: Barbara Ingrassia, Colleen Burnham, and Samir Malkani – University of Massachusetts Medical School

PURPOSE: The purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of a one-week elective on human trafficking for third-year medical students to increase their awareness of human trafficking locally, and their knowledge of the signs and symptoms, local resources, and possible responses/interventions.

SETTING/PARTICIPANTS/RESOURCES: University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester, MA, including the EBM resources of its Lamar Soutter Library, and local advocates, service providers, law enforcement agencies, and clinicians with experience in dealing with human trafficking. Enrollment limited to one student per week to facilitate scheduling of meetings with community resources. Availability of community resources varies.

METHODOLOGY: Pre- and post-course discussions, review of daily journal entries, and examination of a project outline.

RESULTS/OUTCOMES: Nine students (4 female and 5 male) have taken this elective between 2013 and 2017. All 9 of the students “agreed to a great extent” that the course stimulated interest in the topic. Eight of the 9 (88%) “agreed to a great extent” and 1 of the 9 (12%) “agreed to some extent” that the course increased their understanding of the topic.

CONCLUSION: The one-week elective for third-year medical students is an effective way to increase awareness of human trafficking and knowledge of symptoms, resources, and responses.

18. Partnering to Increase Scholarly Presence, Impact, and Reputation at a College of Pharmacy [Non-Research]

Authors: Christina Seeger, Catherine Pepper, Bruce Herbert, Brian Bingham, and Michael Miller – Texas A&M University

Objective: To increase the online scholarly presence of a college of pharmacy faculty through a collaboration with the library and a faculty advocate.

Methods: A Scholarly Communications Team (SCT) including a co-funded pharmacy faculty advocate was created by the University Libraries to work directly with the College of Pharmacy faculty and administrators to teach and model best practices for increasing the scholarly impact, reach, and visibility of researchers in the College. The tasks of the team were: (1) to assist pharmacy faculty to establish or optimize their online scholarly identities; (2) to accurately capture the scholarly record of individual researchers; and (3) to establish an effective process for reporting scholarly output.

Results: Workshops introduced the concept of research impact metrics, demonstrated tools that increase the visibility of faculty work and encouraged faculty to develop and refine their own online scholarly profiles using the bibliographic indexing systems most commonly used in the College. The SCT also

worked with individual faculty members to help make their online scholarly presence more visible. The Scholarly Communication Faculty Advocate promoted incorporation of a reporting metric into the annual faculty evaluation, which increased the use of the featured tools, and gave feedback to individual faculty on their research profiles.

Conclusions Overall, this collaborative project has made the faculty research profiles more complete and organized. Moreover, it has enhanced the discoverability of the faculty's scholarly contributions. In turn, the accuracy and usability of reputable metrics in reporting scholarly output by individual faculty, and collectively by each Department and the College has improved.

19. More Than the Numbers: Trends in Complexity and Opportunities [Non-Research]

Author: Ashley Brock – Edwin G. Schwarz Health Sciences Library, Cook Children's Medical Center

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this project is to identify trends through collected data.

BACKGROUND: Once a search is completed, librarians add points for Request Type, Resources, and Time using a rubric we created. The total of these data points equate to Cognitive Labor.

METHODS: I exported data from the literature search requests to Excel. The date range for evaluation was 9/1/2012 to 5/31/2019. There were a total of 3,567 requests for the health sciences library.

RESULTS: The trend over 7 years has been a slight decrease in cognitive labor. Ten percent of questions required the lowest number of resources to answer in 2013. This has doubled to 23% so far in 2019. The greatest percentage of requests continue to use a Low to Moderate amount of resources. Reported time has remained largely unchanged with a very slight movement towards less time needed. 47% of searches take 1 to 3 hours. It remains uncommon (2%) for librarians to spend more than 6 hours on a single research request.

DISCUSSION: We expected results would show increased cognitive labor. So far the findings have not supported our hypothesis. There are many factors that could have contributed to these results. Staff changes, shifts in responsibilities, and individual librarian's expertise are all expected to have affected the results. We are interested in further examining the data by Request Type.

20. Increasing User Engagement with Online Recommended Resources in a Consumer Health Library [Research]

Author: Valerie Prilop – The Learning Center, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center

OBJECTIVE: This poster will outline a project to redesign a consumer health library's LibGuides in order to increase user engagement. The poster will describe the research conducted and changes made and will present results to date.

METHODS: In 2016 a consumer health library implemented LibGuides to provide Recommended Resources on a number of consumer health topics. While the guide start pages were getting regular use, visitors were not engaging with the additional pages and assets on the guides. The author conducted research in the library literature to learn about best practices for increasing engagement and usability of LibGuides. While most literature focused on academic libraries, much of the research could be applied to the library's guides. Using this information the author proposed new templates and formatting guidelines for the LibGuides. The resulting project implemented systematic changes to the layout and format of all published guides in hopes of increasing user engagement.

RESULTS: Approximately 40 guides were updated using new templates based on the research conducted. Preliminary results show a slight increase in clicks on assets and navigation to secondary pages of the LibGuides that have been transitioned to the new format. The poster will present up-to-date usage statistics and described the lessons learned from the project.

CONCLUSIONS: The author expects to find an overall increase in user engagement with the LibGuides, both in pages accessed and assets clicked.

21. Souvenirs from an RDM Professional Development Journey [Non-Research]

Author: Sheila Green – Medical Sciences Library, Texas A&M University

Purpose: Describes a professional development journey in Research Data Management (RDM) services funded by the National Library of Medicine.

Setting: The National Library of Medicine encourages training in data concepts through courses and funding from the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM) Training Office and Regional Medical Libraries (RMLs). The Medical Sciences Library at Texas A&M University provides data consultations, referrals and workshops, but no formalized data services.

Description: A librarian attended the first cohort of the NNLM Biomedical and Health RDM for Librarians course, the subsequent RDM 102, and a site visit with course mentors, all funded through the NNLM Training Office. Data Science Professional Development awards from the South Central RML funded attendance at the Mobilizing Computable Biomedical Knowledge (MCBK) and Transforming Research meetings. Data-related workshops were selected as an initial service to raise awareness of issues and position the Library as a partner for solutions. “Souvenirs” collected at each stop – a toolkit here, an active learning dataset there – were customized, promoted, piloted, and revised.

Outcome: The workshops nurture conversation with faculty and leadership. An RDM workshop is in an ongoing series for the Health Sciences Center, graduate students did an active learning exercise at orientation, and a best practices workshop from the library is scheduled. Conference information and contacts inform planning.

Conclusion: The RDM professional development journey doesn’t have to be expensive – funding is available. It doesn’t require applying “all the things”. Collect, customize and apply those that produce a quick win and resonate with constituents.

Lightning Round Abstracts

1. New Routes to Sustaining a Writing Consulting Service

Presenters: Erin Reardon & Will Olmstadt – Health Sciences Library, LSU Health Shreveport

Our library has operated a successful writing consulting (WC) service since 2011. Following resignations and retirements, library staff needed to sustain the service. We asked health sciences libraries how they structured such services, and did our own research on potential solutions. From December 2018 – May 2019, we pilot-tested outsourcing all WC to an experienced scientific editor via e-mail. After reviewing the use of the service, we decided to continue it with foundation funding. Benefits include improved

turnaround times and enhanced expertise with a wider variety of manuscripts. Instead of routine proofreading, liaison librarians are free for more complex work.

2. Envisioning New Roles for Circulation Staff

Presenter: Stephanie Shippey – Preston Smith Library, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

With library circulation statistics down nationwide and the majority of libraries reducing their print collections, what do you do with current circulation staff? This talk will demonstrate how circulation staff can provide service beyond their regular library roles. At the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Libraries, Circulation staff circulate nontraditional items such as Wi-Fi hotspots and provide nontraditional services such as event programming and answer basic reference questions via live chat.

3. Moving From the Halls of Knowledge to the Hospital

Presenter: Lisa Zarrella – Wann Langston Medical Library, Integris Baptist Medical Center

Working for 12 years as an academic librarian was just my training for becoming a medical librarian!

4. Trends Monitoring for Libraries

Presenter: Dan Stuart – Preston Smith Library, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

Drawing on our experience with our library's Trends Committee, myself and another committee member will discuss how libraries might better identify effective strategies and emerging technologies to meet library needs. Within the past year our committee has investigated potential opportunities for our ongoing transformation and renovation projects. This has involved looking at recent innovations in software and strategic items that might serve the library community. Everything from AI and virtual reality to low-cost tech tools for data management and instruction have been covered. And the committee is in collaboration with startups looking to engage the library's resources. Using this as a premise, this talk will seek to explore ideas for how libraries might better monitor trends to meet current demands.

5. Hospital Volunteers Route the Way to the Library

Presenter: Adela Justice – The Learning Center, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center

Hospital volunteers can provide valuable marketing of the hospital library to patients. This talk will discuss how one hospital library's volunteer visits busy waiting rooms on a weekly basis to disseminate flyers about the library's services, invite patients to visit to pick up free incentives, and even give book recommendations. Data on the numbers of patients who visit the library due to this outreach effort will be presented.

6. Conceptualizing Library Services Via a Research Cycle Model

Presenter: Richard Wayne – Health Sciences Digital Library and Learning Center, UT Southwestern Medical Center

The research cycle offers a practical and understandable way to map library services in language that library clients can understand and appreciate. The first step is to check with institutional stakeholders to determine if a research cycle model is already defined. If not, there are a number of viable models available at other universities. We are in the process of evaluating which steps in the selected research cycle provide the most value for our library's clients. This has profound implications for how our services will be changed and provided in the future.

Round Table Abstracts

1. Training and Resources for Early Career Librarians: Current Opportunities and Future Possibilities

Facilitator: Laura Wright – Rudolph Matas Library, Tulane University

Every year there appear to be more early career medical librarians within SCC's membership. This roundtable will discuss training opportunities that are currently available to early career librarians, but we will focus on three main ideas: 1) What kinds of trainings would help early career librarians succeed in the field that are not available? 2) What kinds of services could be provided to early career librarians for support? 3) What do librarians wish they had known about the field earlier in their careers? Answers to these questions will be shared with NNLM's National Training Office to help in developing additional trainings for early career librarians.

2. How I Saved My Father-in-Law, but Lost My Father: Ethical Considerations for Providing Health Information to Family Members

Facilitator: Deidra Woodson

According to the Medical Library Association's Code of Ethics, health sciences librarians have a responsibility to support information needs to health providers and consumers to facilitate informed decisions. Having this accountability combined with knowledge of quality resources, medical librarians may find themselves providing information to family and friends. The American Medical Association discourages physicians from treating family members due to a lack of objectivity. Should the same criteria apply to medical librarians?

If physicians provided medical advice to family members that resulted in adverse outcomes, the doctors' feelings of guilt can be amplified. Numerous researchers have explored the negative implications of physician guilt. Although librarians are not responsible for directly diagnosing and treating patients, they do provide potentially life-saving information. Similar to physicians, librarians can have an emotional bias when providing information to family and can feel responsible when negative outcomes occur.

The discussion will begin with the facilitator recalling two experiences of providing health information to family members: her father-in-law, who had a successful outcome, and her father, whose untimely passing has left the facilitator guilt-ridden. Attendees will be invited to share their related stories and to analyze these ethical considerations.

3. Meditations on Contemplation: Building Mindfulness and Reflective Practice Into Your Work

Facilitator: Kelleen Maluski – Health Sciences Library and Informatics Center, University of New Mexico

In this time of doing more with less, it can be hard to consider slowing down, but that is exactly what we need to do in order to create enduring programs and practices. We've all seen the literature on burnout in library science and the push towards active learning in the classroom, but how many of us have stopped to contemplate how these intersect and the changes we can make to our work in order to build more sustainability for ourselves and critical engagement for our patrons? In this round table we will discuss how librarians can build mindfulness and reflection into their daily routines and in their lesson planning to not only build better work/life balance for themselves, but also promote these practices and help address different styles of learning for our patrons. Resources, pedagogical approaches to lesson planning, and some possible best practices will be discussed but participants will be encouraged to teach and learn from each other.

4. Alma and Primo Issues and Answers

Facilitator: Toni Hoberecht – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

Several libraries in SCC's region use Ex Libris's Alma and Primo as their library services platform. Other venues are available for discussion of Alma and Primo issues, such as vendor-sanctioned listservs and yearly conferences. However, some librarians are reluctant to use the very public listservs or conference sessions to ask for advice. Also, health sciences libraries may have specific concerns that may not be covered in the available venues. This discussion will focus on issues in Alma and Primo that are common to the libraries of those attending. Attendees should be prepared to give and receive reassurance and advice on problems, puzzles, techniques, and solutions concerning these important library tools.

5. Serving First Responders in Disasters: Sharing Context and Ideas Among Human and Veterinary Medical Librarians and Information Specialists

Facilitators: Laura Rey – Medical Sciences Library, Texas A&M University | Montie Dobbins – Health Sciences Library, LSU Health Shreveport | Brian Leaf – NNLM South Central Region

This round table is for human and veterinary medical librarians and information specialists to discuss how they're currently participating in and supporting the four phases of emergency management (mitigate, prepare, respond, recover) for first responders in their specialties and communities; similarities and differences; ideas for improving that support; and opportunities for human and veterinary medical librarians and information specialists to collaborate to help first responders for the health and wellness of people and animals in their communities during disasters.

6. Facilitating the Intersection of Patient Information and Education

Facilitators: Ashley Brock – Edwin G. Schwarz Health Sciences Library, Cook Children's Medical Center | Barbara Steffensen – Matusik Family Health Library, Cook Children's Medical Center

Our Family Health Library has integrated librarian consults into the Electronic Medical Record (EMR). Physicians, nurses, and other allied health professionals can order delivery of consumer health information to a patient/family in the hospital or clinic. This information is documented in the EMR triggering the addition of an "education point" in the nursing workflow to facilitate follow-up with patient education. The librarian's role in patient education is differentiated as a provider of information, not

education. We intend to share how our library partners with clinical staff to support patient education, improve the patient experience and encourage health literacy. We will share how we've worked with IS to develop the librarian consult and encourage others to do the same. This will be a great opportunity for other consumer health librarians to discuss their challenges and successes in addressing patient health information needs. Discussion will include other ways that librarians support patient health education and is not limited to hospital libraries. Our library provides mostly paper based information. We'd love to learn about other media such as videos or mobile applications that have been used in conjunction with patient education and how to deliver these to the end user.

7. Supporting Scholarly Communications in the Health Sciences

Facilitator: Peace Ossom-Williamson – UT Arlington Libraries, University of Texas at Arlington

How is scholarly communications being defined, and how are these services being implemented for health programs and health practitioners? This round table will be facilitated in a way to encourage participants to share their ideas, progress, and future plans for growing scholarly communications services in their libraries. Participants are encouraged to share what has worked and what hasn't worked where they are, along with their perspectives about what services are important or useful at their institutions.

8. Library Automation, SaaS, and Staffing

Facilitator: Jon Goodell – Medical Library, Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences

Libraries have welcomed automation and benefited from time saving tools for decades. Advances in library systems and machine learning are predicted to dramatically change service delivery and staffing in the coming years. Additionally, the consolidation of library technology companies and widespread adoption of software as a service delivery models impact the skills needed by the library workforce. How will these trends affect your career and your library? Join your colleagues for a lively discussion!

9. Role Call: Liaison Librarians

Facilitator: Stephanie Fulton – Medical Sciences Library, Texas A&M University

Calling all liaison librarians and those who provide instruction, research support, reference, collection development, and otherwise ensure you are meeting the needs of your primary clientele. This round table discussion will provide an opportunity for liaison librarians and administrators to discuss the liaison model of delivering library services to a specific population on your campus – other hot topics for public services welcome.

Topics for consideration: • Roles and responsibilities of liaison librarians • Assignment of librarians (by college, by service/program, semester credit hour, other?) • Assessment (what do you consider success?) • Coordination with others on campus (university library, specialized roles within your library) • Reverse liaisons within departments

Please plan to join the discussion.

10. Graphic Medicine and Mental Health

Facilitator: Alice Jagers

There are numerous graphic medicine titles dealing with mental health issues. Mental health discussions are often stigmatized, and graphic medicine can help de-stigmatize them. The facilitator is an expert in the field and would like to share expertise and also learn from others that are interested. The facilitator proposes to offer a few mental health graphic medicine titles and discuss collection, programming, marketing, or any other idea around this topic. Anyone who wants to learn more about graphic medicine and/or would like to discuss graphic medicine would find this roundtable engaging.

Paper Abstracts

1. **Analysis of Chat Conversations between Two Semesters after the Implementation of New Electronic Services** [Research]

Authors: John Bourgeois and Rebecca Bealer – Ische Library, LSU Health Sciences Center-New Orleans

OBJECTIVE: To examine how library chat questions changed between the Spring 2018 and Spring 2019 semesters. During the Fall 2018 semester the library implemented two major services: OpenAthens and EBSCO Discovery Services Search Box. By classifying chat conversation queries, the researchers intend to suss out trends which may be associated with these new services.

METHODS: An academic health sciences center's library chats from Spring 2018 and Spring 2019 were exported from the chat service. Identifying information was stripped out, leaving behind a software-generated identification number, date/time of chat, and chat text. After reading the chat text, researchers determined the primary reason the patron contacted the library. Once these primary reasons were collected, a controlled vocabulary was created and applied to all chat interactions in the two semesters. Analysis examined how the frequency of controlled terms changed before and after the implementation of these services.

RESULTS: During the Spring 2018 semester, 411 substantive chat conversations occurred. During the Spring 2019 semester, 237 substantive chat conversations occurred. Researchers examined the 10 most common reasons for chatting with the library. Among those terms, the ones associated with off-campus login and material retrieval showed a dramatic decline in frequency. The sum of magnitude in frequency decline is approximately equivalent to the total decline in chat usage.

CONCLUSIONS: While impossible to definitively link these changes in chat frequencies to the new services, based on the trends observed in concert with service implementation, an association is strongly suggested.

2. **Studying Studiers: An Investigation of Library Utilization and Unmet Needs During Weekends** [Research]

Authors: Alyssa Migdalski and Emrys Moreau – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

Objective: This paper will describe how data and survey responses were used to determine what library operating hours would best serve our campus community.

Methodology: In order to determine what operating hours would best meet library users' needs, door

count data and survey responses were collected on current utilization of the library and unmet needs.

Results/Outcomes: After compiling survey responses and comparing the results to usage data, librarians determined that weekend hours were not meeting users' needs. Based on this information, library operating hours will be reduced by one-hour Monday through Thursday in order to expand weekend hours. These changes will take effect at the beginning of the Fall 2019 semester.

Conclusion: We expect that the operating hours adjustments will more closely align with users' needs. We plan to re-evaluate at the end of the semester by conducting a follow up survey and comparing Fall 2019 door count data to that of Fall 2018.

3. From Idea to Published Book: The Editor's Role [Non-Research]

Authors: Margaret Vugrin and Richard Nollan – Preston Smith Library, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

OBJECTIVE: Having effectively edited *Life, Purpose, and Vision: A Fiftieth Anniversary History of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center*, this presentation will reveal the activities and actions necessary to create a coffee table book for a special institutional occasion.

METHODS: What are the necessary steps, skills and tools needed to produce a book of this style? Who are the contacts that must be included? How to talk with your publisher? What questions do you need to ask? How to meet deadlines so that everything finishes on time? How to deal with crises? How to deal with political issues? These questions will be answered based on our experience.

RESULTS: Our two-year project ended recently with delivery of the book just in time for a gala celebration. The steps presented will assist others in the production of successfully publishing a celebratory book. <https://www.ttpress.org/Products/9781682830413/life-purpose-and-vision.aspx>

CONCLUSIONS: A celebratory institutional book is truly an interprofessional collaborative project. It certainly "takes a village" to produce such an important work for one's institution. Librarians have the necessary skill set to guide such a project from idea to published book.

4. Taking the Rapid Road to ILL [Non-Research]

Author: Toni Hoberecht – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

OBJECTIVE: Our library recently became a member of RapidILL. This paper will outline some benefits and drawbacks of the library's association with RapidILL, and will also consider the future of the library's association with RapidILL given its recent acquisition by Ex Libris.

SETTINGS/PARTICIPANTS: Our library is a small academic/health science library located on a branch campus. The technical services department, within which ILL operates, consists of one librarian supervisor and two paraprofessionals. The library participates in Docline and Worldshare, as well as the RapidILL resource sharing system, which was originally created by the University of Colorado libraries.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The library first looked into RapidILL when an alternative to OCLC was being considered. Participating libraries are grouped into one or more pods, and share resources with the other libraries in their pods. In the spring of 2018, the library began borrowing and lending from its print journal collection through RapidILL, and then expanded a few months later to borrowing and lending from its

electronic journal collection.

RESULTS: There have been changes in the library's ILL statistics since the implementation of RapidILL, as well as significant adjustments in staff workload. The library has also had to contend with issues regarding the interoperability of RapidILL with existing ILL systems used by the library, including ILLiad, Clio, Docline, and OCLC. Some of these issues may evolve now that RapidILL has been acquired by Ex Libris.

CONCLUSIONS: Our library is satisfied with its association with RapidILL, and will continue to use it in the foreseeable future. Staff have successfully created and adapted to the new workflows. There may be interlibrary loan opportunities for libraries in this region through RapidILL.

5. Evaluating the Research Support Journey [Research]

Author: Katherine Prentice – Schusterman Library, University of Oklahoma-Tulsa

OBJECTIVE: In light of increasing requests for faculty research support services including grant writing, project development, and systematic review, this paper will describe one library's program evaluation project utilizing self-assessment of professional research skills.

METHODS: At a small academic health sciences library, the 'Research Spider' matrix will be used to self-assess knowledge of librarians within the framework of research expertise in order to evaluate and prepare to offer additional research support services.

RESULTS: The results from the Schusterman librarians (n=6) results showed similar means in the areas of finding relevant literature and critically reviewing literature. The lowest statistical mean was seen in writing a research protocol, followed by applying for research funding. The largest standard deviation was found in applying for research funding and the smallest standard deviation was found in finding literature.

CONCLUSIONS: The Research Spider is a reasonable tool to assess the preparedness of a group of librarians. It permits a high level look at perceived skill and experience in research and clearly identifies areas for education and training. After educational activities, the Spider can be repeated to identify changes in self-reported research preparation.

6. Increasing the Scholarly Visibility, Impact, and Reputation of a College of Pharmacy through a Partnership between the College and the Library [Non-Research]

Authors: Christina Seeger, Catherine Pepper, Bruce E. Herbert, Brian Bingham, Michael J. Miller – Texas A&M University

Objective: To increase the visibility of a college of pharmacy faculty's research through a collaboration with the library and a faculty advocate.

Methods: The University Libraries co-funded a faculty position to serve as a Scholarly Communications Faculty Advocate (SCFA) in the College of Pharmacy. The SCFA teamed with the Office of Scholarly Communications and Medical Library. This team worked directly with College faculty and administrators to teach and model best practices for optimizing the visibility of research published by College researchers. The Scholarly Communications Team provided workshops to introduce the concept of research impact and demonstrate tools to increase the visibility of faculty scholarly output, including a hands-on workshop focused on developing and refining faculty profiles using relevant bibliographic indexing systems. The SCFA also worked individually with faculty members to review, create, and optimize

their online scholarly presence, and assisted with the reporting of scholarly identity tools that became a required element of the annual faculty evaluation as part of this initiative.

Results: This project has resulted in a more accurate and consistent record of research output for individual faculty and the College.

Conclusion: The short duration of this project precludes demonstrating a direct increase in the reputation of the College through the scholarly output of its faculty. However, the joint efforts of the library and the faculty advocate in outlining a user-friendly process to communicate scholarly output and impact fosters relationships that improve faculty-librarian interaction for future research and scholarship, and provides increased awareness of innovative tools for faculty reporting and evaluation.

7. Teaching Data Literacy Competencies to Undergraduate Public Health Students [Non-Research]

Author: Peace Ossom-Williamson – UT Arlington Libraries, University of Texas at Arlington

This presentation will be about a librarian's involvement in the development of a public health baccalaureate degree program, and the process she undertook for teaching a course to develop students' recognition and understanding of data sources and their ability to work with spreadsheets and conduct basic data assessment through effective visualizations. The presenter will detail the data information literacy competencies she adapted; how knowledge, skills, and abilities were acquired through scaffolded instruction; and lessons learned when it comes to teaching undergraduates data skills.

8. Using Link Resolver Reports for the Assessment of E-Book and E-Journal Usage in an Academic Medical Library [Research]

Author: Scott Murray – Medical Library, Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences

OBJECTIVE: To demonstrate how link resolver reports can be used to assess the usage of e-books and e-journals in a medical library.

METHODS: During a one-year period, Link Resolver Usage Reports were compiled and analyzed monthly by medical librarians.

RESULTS: In July 2018, link resolver URLs were inserted as links to e-books and e-journals to platforms outside of the library's catalog, including LibGuides and the college's course management system. Then Link Resolver Usage Reports were compiled on a monthly basis. Three valuable outcomes were revealed from these reports: (1) Quick discovery of and correction of broken e-book and e-journal links which improves continuous access to e-resources, (2) discovery of the most requested e-books and e-journals which helps with collection development, and (3) link resolvers help to capture more e-resource usage data outside of the library's catalog and separate from vendor provided statistics. In July 2019, a new Link Resolver Usage Report was compiled to show the most requested e-books for both the latest school year and the previous school year. A comparison of these two reports revealed that the latest year had 18,062 requests for e-resources which is a significantly higher number than the previous year's 1,580 requests.

CONCLUSION: Link Resolver Reports provide valuable support in ensuring continuous access to e-books and e-journals, assisting with collection development, and capturing more usage data outside the library's catalog and vendor provided statistics.

9. Using Complexity Science as a Foundation to Evaluate and Transform Library Instruction to Better Reflect Clinical Decision Making and the Clinical Environment [Research]

Author: Philip Walker – Vanderbilt University

Objective: Evaluate potential gaps between library instruction methods and clinical decision making.

Introduction: Health Sciences Librarians provide instruction to students, staff, and faculty through open workshops or on-demand sessions. These offerings are known as information literacy, information mastery, or medical informatics training. The overall goal(s) of these sessions are to introduce participants to relevant information resources and develop efficient and effective information seekers. Recent discussions with faculty and reflection on the state of training have created a sense of apprehension as to whether or not the current pedagogy reflects the clinical environment. Health sciences students, medical residents, and current practitioners encounter patients of all ages with co-morbidities, polypharmacy, and undiagnosed or rare diseases. Oftentimes, complicated cases require person-centered care that is not applicable to more generalizable research. These dynamic and complex mental processes mandate a change within our instruction to ensure the skills and resources are deemed transferable and applicable to real-life clinical settings. To better understand the interactions between clinical decision making and information seeking, the author used Complexity Science to evaluate the state of library instruction in health sciences schools and academic medical centers.

Methods: Review past and current instructional outlines, presentations, and evaluations. Self-reflection for additional qualitative data. Perform a literature review in Medline (PubMed) and the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL).

Results: Reflecting upon fourteen years of library instruction uncovers four broad areas: general orientations, single resource, credit or non-credit classes, and topic/course related. There was a total of 2,193 results from the literature search. A rapid scan of those results appear to substantiate the author's classification. Courses are taught by librarians, by faculty, or both. Course content differs tremendously thus prompting a more in-depth analysis as part of a larger project.

Conclusion: Instructional methods, objectives, and outcomes vary greatly due to faculty requests and the respective curricula. By applying the principles of Complexity Science to library instruction, students can acquire skills that are transferable to today's complex health care environment. Through patience and creativity, it is crucial for librarians to convey the role of information as a keystone to performance in the clinical environment.

10. Making ORCID Work for All: Evaluating Graduate Student ORCID ID and Scopus ID Usage and Citation Results for Administrative Reporting [Research]

Authors: Jane Scott and Jon Crossno – Health Sciences Digital Library and Learning Center, UT Southwestern Medical Center

Purpose: The purpose was to evaluate the current efficacy of ORCID IDs in Scopus by comparing citation information from ORCID and Scopus ID records

Setting/Participants/Resources: Spreadsheet of current and recently matriculated graduate students (626) from our institution for citation count report.

Methodology: Analysis and compilation of Scopus and ORCID author and citation search results, as well as existing linked ORCID IDs from campus database.

Results/Outcomes:

1. 17.5% (109) of students have a reliable, ORCID ID primary source for current citation(s), greater or equal to Scopus results
2. At least 88% (443) have active Scopus ID records (includes 96 from Question #1 with “equal to Scopus” designation)
3. 10% (62) have no citations to report (no Scopus ID and blank/ no ORCID account)
4. 17% (106) had multiple Scopus ID matches and ORCID name matches, requiring further clarification
5. 36% (227) of students had ORCID accounts registered with the institution
6. 31% (195) of students had distinct name matches/information with ORCID accounts not registered with the institution

Discussion/Conclusion: Only 9% of graduate students have an active ORCID record that campus Information Resources (I.R.) could pull current citation information from. At least 88% of graduate students have Scopus IDs that could be pulled by I.R.. Therefore, Scopus IDs are currently more reliable for obtaining citation information for reporting with author order. Whereas some non-Scopus APIs in ORCID provide helpful month publication date data. Educational materials/training on various ID linking practices in databases and using APIs within ORCID is recommended.

11. What Our Stakeholders Want: Informing Library Instruction From Program-level Outcomes [Research]

Authors: Micah Waltz, Heather K. Moberly, Stephanie Fulton, and Esther Carrigan – Medical Sciences Library, Texas A&M University

Objective: This research sought to identify whether program-level curricular documents from five local professional health curricula could be mined for data to inform the development of a local medical library master curriculum to support information skills and behaviors.

Methods: A seven-category rubric was developed to identify information skills and behaviors in program-level curricular documents. Using this rubric, the curricular competency documents for five local professional health programs were both qualitatively coded and then analytically coded. The number of concepts described in a single competency varied as did the level of specificity among the documents. The intent of the documents was clarified by identifying the primary verb for coding.

Results: All five programs had outcomes which implied information skills and behaviors—such as competencies about evidence-based practice. Four of the five programs each had an explicitly stated competency or two about information skills and behaviors. The majority of verbs used in competencies with implicit or explicit information skills and behaviors are synonyms of “evaluate.”

Conclusions: Information from the curricular competency documents from five local professional programs do provide information that can be used to develop a data-driven library master curriculum. The curricular documents indicate an emphasis on the evaluation of information in a variety of ways. This data can be used to develop data-driven instructional support that is both equitable and sustainable.

12. Elbow Room: Mapping Space Use in a Consumer Health Library [Research]

Authors: Valerie Prilop and Elizabeth Brackeen – The Learning Center, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to obtain data about how patrons use the library space and what activities they engage in while visiting the library.

METHODS: The authors reviewed the literature to discover similar projects conducted in other libraries.

From the information gathered, a plan was formulated to conduct a space and activity survey over a three week period. Using a map of the library space and furniture, along with a coding system for identifying types of visitors and the activities they were engaged in, the authors and other staff manually recorded data 16 times per day for 21 days.

After the observation period was completed, the authors input the data into spreadsheets and used maps to create a visual aid to show patron space use over time. This data was analyzed to get an idea of what areas of the library patrons most regularly visited, what times of day they visited, and what patrons were doing while in the library. A summary of the use of the space was created and shared with library and departmental staff.

RESULTS: The analysis will provide a visual representation and quantitative information about the use of the space, the days and times that are most visited, and information about patron activities while in the library.

CONCLUSIONS: Analysis of the data will be shared with the project manager and architect for their use in planning a renovation next year. Prior to renovation, changes to furniture and its arrangement will be considered.

13. Rebel Without a Cause: Using Three-Dimensional Printed Heart Models to Supplement Cardiac Ultrasound Training for Undergraduate Medical Students [Non-Research]

Author: Kate M. Serralde – The Methodology Lab, Preston Smith Library, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

What's the point of a 3D printed a model of a heart? On the surface, this seems like a pretty basic question. However, 'what's the point' questions are anything but basic. This is a rhetorical question, presented as an inquiry, when in reality it is an implicit statement that a 3D printed model of a heart has no inherent usefulness. How has our heart earned such a bad reputation? Did it spend too much time skipping class and smoking in the bathroom? In many ways, it has earned this reputation. Like its closely related cousin, the art object, the 3D printed model is essentially impractical. Our heart lacks a definite function like a hammer or stethoscope and for the most part it is simply meant to be regarded. On some level, describing our model as non-utilitarian is an oversimplification. But this oversimplification is to draw attention to a critical point: How do we define the function of an object beyond something that is only meant to be looked at? When asked 'What's the point of a 3D printed model of a heart?' the question we really need to ask is: 'What is the function of a representational object within everyday medical practice and education?' Through a collaboration with the TTUHSC Medical Education Department, we explored this very question by testing the effectiveness of incorporating 3D printed heart models into novice sonographers' educational practices.