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Poster abstracts / Résumés d'affiches

Information Seeking Behaviour of Internationally Educated Registered Nurses (IERNs) in Saskatchewan

Maha Kumaran and Mary Chipanshi

SHIRP, Health Sciences Library, University of Saskatchewan, Dr. John Archer Library, University of Regina, 3737 Wascana Parkway, Regina, SK S4S 0A2

Introduction. The hiring of Internationally Educated Registered Nurses (IERNs) has been identified in the literature as one of the solutions to the current nursing shortage in Canada. The Canadian government initiative to recruit internationally educated health professionals to Canada by providing Saskatchewan more than 2.6 million in funding to help health professionals integrate into the Saskatchewan health system, has attracted many IERNs to the province. According to the 2010 statistics by the Canadian Institute of Health Information, Saskatchewan has over 649 IERNS. The Saskatchewan Registered Nursing Association, the regulatory body for Saskatchewan nurses, states that all practicing Saskatchewan nurses should have the foundation competencies regardless of where they obtained their education. There are several competencies listed in the document that deal with the need for a nurse to be information literate. Few studies have looked at how and where IERNs look for information to support their nursing practice or for their continuous education. Kumaran and Chipanshi would like to investigate information sources they use for their decision making, whether they have received library training while in Saskatchewan and if they are aware of resources available to them as practicing nurses (i.e. Health Region libraries and SHIRP). **Method**. After a review of the literature, a survey questionnaire was developed using the online software Fluid Survey. The link to the questionnaire was placed on flyers which were sent to nurse educators and managers in the three health regions: Saskatoon, Regina Qu'Appelle and Sunrise. **Results**. The authors will present preliminary findings from their survey.

Opportunities for Knowledge Translation Skill Development Through Online Learning

Maureen Dobbins, Pamela Forsyth, Jeannie Macintosh, and Sunita Chera

National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (NCCMT), McMaster University

Introduction. Using research evidence in practice requires developing knowledge and skills amongst public health professionals. A wide variety of skills are needed for evidence-informed public health (EIPH) practice, including searching for research evidence, critical appraisal and synthesis skills. Public health professionals' preferences for training include online learning opportunities, which offer increased accessibility and flexibility over in-person training due to time, work and financial constraints. Developed by the National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (NCCMT), online learning opportunities aim to build capacity for EIPH. NCCMT offers a comprehensive suite of free resources. Online modules feature interactive learning with embedded learning objects. Searching pyramids assist users to access public health research evidence, including six specific content areas. The Learning Centre allows users to monitor progress through assessments and obtain a certificate of completion. This poster will highlight development of NCCMT's online learning opportunities and preliminary evaluation findings. **Methods**. McMaster faculty and NCCMT staff collaboratively developed content, practical examples and assessments for online learning resources. Online modules were pilot-tested by public

health professionals. Evaluation surveys were administered pre- and post-participation collecting quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis methods. **Results.** Preliminary evaluation data indicate online learning opportunities enhance professionals' EIPH skills and attract a diverse user group. Evaluation data also illustrate uptake by schools of nursing as part of course curricula. **Discussion.** Online learning may be a cost-effective strategy for building capacity for EIPH among public health professionals across Canada.

Finding Knowledge Translation Methods and Tools for Public Health: Results of a Systematic Literature Search

Sunita Chera, Donna Ciliska, and Pamela Forsyth

National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (NCCMT), McMaster University

Introduction. A systematic and comprehensive literature search was conducted in January 2011 to identify knowledge translation methods and tools to use research evidence in public health practice. The search aimed to identify resources for the Registry of Methods and Tools, a product of the National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools. The Registry of Methods and Tools is an open-access, searchable, online repository of knowledge translation methods (processes) and tools (instruments) that have been screened and summarized with a public health lens. The registry identifies and describes resources for knowledge translation, making them easier for busy public health professionals to find and use. **Methods.** A professional library consultant conducted the search of published literature using 87 search terms and six bibliographic databases. Search results were limited to English language references published between January 2006 and January 2011. After removing duplicates, two independent reviewers screened the titles and abstracts of 42,729 references for relevance to knowledge translation and public health. Following this, the full-text articles of 562 references assessed as potentially relevant were retrieved and screened for relevance and appropriateness for the Registry of Methods and Tools. **Results.** The final results of screening identified 105 knowledge translation methods and tools relevant for public health. **Discussion.** The results of the search identify the types of knowledge translation methods and tools relevant to public health practice and policy that are currently available in the published literature. These methods and tools can be used to support evidence-informed public health practice.

Can I Use That Picture?

Christina Winter

University of Regina, 3737 Wascana Parkway, Regina, SK

Introduction. Health librarians are often tasked with educating their clients about the use of copyrighted materials, such as digital health-related images found on the Internet, in teaching and research. **Methods.** This poster session will provide an overview of the recent amendments to the Canadian Copyright Act including the expanded fair dealing provisions and new educational exceptions. **Discussion.** This poster will look at the types of copyright questions received by health librarians and will highlight image resources in the public domain, Open Access and Creative Commons licensed resources. In addition, it will show how these resources should be attributed in practice.

Comparative Analysis of eBook Platforms

Heather Northcott and Trish Chatterley
John W. Scott Health Sciences Library, University of Alberta

Introduction. Health sciences libraries are faced with ever-tightening budgets due to high inflationary costs and the introduction of new resources. They inevitably will be challenged by difficult decisions regarding the cancellation or continuation of subscription to increasingly expensive products. The purpose of this project was to compile data about selected eBook platforms of interest to health libraries to facilitate comparison and analysis, and to inform future collections decisions. **Methods**. A list of eBook platform attributes relevant to their assessment was developed. Data was collected from vendor websites, from relevant literature, and by contacting sales representatives directly, and then entered into a comparative chart. **Results**. The resulting document provides a snapshot of health sciences eBook platforms in the autumn of 2012.

It illustrates the rapidly changing environment of eBook functionality and attributes and points to content and publisher overlap across platforms. It is especially effective in illustrating the differences among platforms. **Discussion**. The eBooks landscape is fluid. Over the course of three months, significant changes were observed. Beyond highlighting the challenges for Collection Development, this project points to the need for an on-going method of platform comparison. By investigating the attributes and functionality of platforms, it is evident which ones offer potentially superior products. It can be assumed that, as the products operate in a competitive business environment, new features that are of benefit to the user and attract sales will be adopted by competitors. In such a way this snapshot can be used to speculate about the future.

Publication Rate of Poster and Paper Abstracts Presented at the Canadian Health Libraries Association/ Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada annual meetings from 2004–2009

Christine Shaw-Daigle and Andrea Szwajcer
Carolyn Sifton Helene Fuld Library, University of Manitoba Health Sciences Libraries, St. Boniface Hospital

Introduction. To determine the publication rate of Canadian health sciences librarians from posters and papers presented at CHLA/ABSC conferences (2004 to 2009) and the factors influencing presenters' decisions to publish. **Methods.** Paper and poster abstracts were identified from conference proceedings from 2004 to 2009. A literature search for publications was conducted in PubMed, CINAHL and LISTA, JCHLA was hand-searched from 2004 to present. A survey was sent to first authors to determine publication preferences, reasons for not publishing, and author demographics. A bibliometric analysis of the resulting citations was performed including the overall rate of publication from abstracts, the time-to-publication, journal impact factor, and other metrics. **Results.** The overall publication rate of 32% was slightly above the rate in a study for the Medical Library

Association, but below the average rate for other professional medical associations. In the authors' survey, lack of time was the main reason for not publishing. JCHLA was the most common choice for publication. The majority of medical librarians publishing are from the academic area with 59% of the respondents from universities or university hospitals. There was no difference in publication rate by years in the profession. **Discussion.** Presenting at professional meetings is the first step in knowledge translation for a profession; a crucial second step is the move to full publication. The decision of Canadian health sciences librarians to publish and where to publish is influenced by many factors. This study found similarities to MLA in rate of publication, factors affecting publication and who was publishing.

Peer Review of Literature Search Strategies: Does It Make a Difference?

Carolyn Spry, Danielle Rabb, and Monika Mierzwinski-Urban
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)

Introduction. Peer review is an integral part of scientific research. For Information Specialists, peer review feedback is used to validate the quality of search strategies. The objective was to determine whether the peer review of literature search strategies has an effect on the number and quality of articles included in final rapid review reports. **Method**. One hundred and fifty peer reviewed search strategies for CADTH Rapid Response reports related to health devices/procedures and pharmaceuticals were randomly selected. For those meeting preset selection criteria, peer reviewed searches (PRS) and pre-PRS were run and the search results were compared. Any articles captured solely by the PRS and included in the final report were identified and evaluated using Sackett's level of evidence pyramid. **Results**. Of the reports screened, 47 had search strategies meeting the criteria for inclusion in this study. Nine of the 47 PRS examined captured the same set of results as the pre-PRS. Eighteen of the PRS captured unique articles (not captured by the pre-PRS) but none were selected for inclusion in the final report. Twenty of the PRS (43%) captured 81 unique articles that were selected for inclusion in the final reports. The 81 articles consisted of 5 systematic reviews, 3 narrative reviews and 37 non-randomized studies, plus 36 articles included only in appendices. **Discussion**. The results of this investigation suggest that the peer review of literature search strategies improves both the number and quality of relevant articles retrieved in literature searching.

Prise de statistiques (Collect Statistical Data)

Daniela Ziegler and Jonathan Laporte
Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM)

Le Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux du Québec exige des bibliothèques des établissements de santé de fournir des statistiques selon des paramètres précis quant aux activités de prêt, de PEB et de recherche documentaire. Bien qu'essentielles, ces statistiques ne permettent pas d'apprécier la totalité de services rendus, d'identifier les utilisateurs finaux ou de déterminer la répartition des tâches par lieu et par employé.

Pour parvenir à ces objectifs, le Centre de documentation du CHUM s'est donc construit sur mesure un outil de prise de statistiques afin d'y consigner des données relatives aux usagers (qui?), aux types de demandes (quoi?), aux modalités de services (comment?) et à la provenance des demandes (où?).

Notre outil, entièrement informatisé et hébergé sur Internet, repose sur l'assemblage de 2 logiciels Open Source, soit Wordpress pour la gestion des formulaires de saisie et FormTools pour la compilation des données et la génération de rapports. Grâce à l'outil d'exportation des données vers le logiciel Excel, il est possible d'obtenir le portrait précis d'une réalité à l'aide de tableaux et de graphiques.

Cette solution ne requiert, à toute fin pratique, aucun investissement sinon du temps et des connaissances minimales pour la configuration de l'outil. Le modèle mis en place est facilement transférable et pourrait même être adapté selon les besoins spécifiques des différents milieux. Pour ne citer que quelques exemples d'utilisation, nous avons pu dresser le palmarès des principaux départements utilisant nos services, déterminer le jour de la semaine le plus achalandé ou encore mesurer la durée moyenne d'une référence.

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Introduction. The Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux du Québec (Health and Social Services Ministry of Quebec) requires libraries in healthcare facilities to provide statistics according to specific parameters regarding lending, interlibrary loans and document retrieval. While essential, these statistics do not reflect the full range of services provided, the total number of end-users or determine the allocation of tasks by location and employee.

Methods. To achieve these objectives, the Documentation Centre of the Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM) has developed a support tool to record statistical data on end-users, types of requests, types of services and origin of requests. Our fully computerized and Internet hosted tool is combined with two open source software programs: Wordpress, to manage input forms; and FormTools, for data compilation and report generation. **Results**. Once data is exported in Excel, it is possible to obtain an accurate picture of a situation using tables and graphs. We are able to compile the list of departments using our services, and determine the busiest day of the week or measure the average length of a reference request. **Discussion**. This solution requires little time and basic knowledge to configure this tool. The model developed is easily transferable and can be adapted to the specific needs of different environments. This bilingual poster is covered by a Creative Commons license.

Talking About Public Health: Taxonomies and Term Sets

Sarah Morgan and Beata Pach

Library Technician and Manager, Library Services, Public Health Ontario | Santé publique Ontario

Introduction. Library Services has played a key role in Public Health Ontario's approach to creating a new web presence as PHO aims to provide improved access to knowledge products and information. Driven by queries and focused on searching, the new website has required a controlled vocabulary to describe the subjects relevant to Ontario public health practice – encompassing terms from medicine, health promotion, laboratory science and much more. Using broader and narrower terms, listing synonyms and indicating related terms, the PHO subject terms taxonomy was then leveraged for use in the online environment by converting it to a SharePoint term set. **Methods.** Several vocabularies relevant to public health were evaluated for subject coverage, consistency with Ontario usage, and adaptability for the SharePoint environment. In addition to formal vocabularies (such as MeSH), website indexes were included in this evaluation, as were the Ontario Public Health Standards. Feedback was solicited from all scientific areas of PHO. **Results.** The results of the review indicated gaps which required development of new terms, drawn from the feedback provided and other local sources. The new list was then arranged in a hierarchical fashion to conform to SharePoint practices. The PHO subject terms taxonomy has been implemented as a controlled vocabulary in PHO's new website. **Discussion.** This project demonstrates Library Services' relevance to PHO's provision of information and knowledge support to the broader public health field through the dynamic and responsive use of library and information science principles in a changing technological environment.

Veille informationnelle (Information Awareness)

Daniela Ziegler and Jonathan Laporte

Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM)

Le Centre de documentation du CHUM a mis en place un système de veille informationnelle personnalisée, un service sur mesure, adapté aux besoins informationnels d'une personne ou d'un groupe de personnes travaillant pour notre institution.

Ce modèle de veille sauvera le temps des usagers intéressés par un sujet en particulier et qui souhaitent à surveiller activement les évolutions dans leur domaine d'activité. Les résultats peuvent être partagés à l'intérieur du même groupe ou avec d'autres confrères travaillant à l'extérieur de l'établissement puisque l'accès est ouvert à tous.

L'information provient de multiples banques de données spécialisées et de sites Web soigneusement sélectionnés et elle est gérée sur la plateforme Netvibes qui propose une interface en français facilement personnalisable. Le contenu déposé est prêt à être consulté dès sa mise en ligne.

Le système de validation de l'information se fait à l'aide de l'outil Google Reader qui permet de réduire le bruit par un filtrage humain (i.e. filtrer l'information non pertinente repérée par le système automatisé d'alertes information- nelles) afin de ne conserver que le contenu respectant fidèlement les sujets de recherche. L'interface conviviale hébergée par Netvibes permet une lecture rapide des nouveautés et une gestion simplifiée de l'information. Une offre de formation pour les usagers internes intéressés à créer et à gérer leur propre projet de veille, sera bientôt disponible. Nous vous présentons un modèle de veille simple, efficace, développé à l'aide des versions gratuites des outils web: Netvibes, Google reader, Yahoo pipes, Zotero, Wobserver et Feedburner.

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Introduction. The Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM) has implemented a current awareness system, a customized service tailored to the information needs of a client or a group of people working for our institution. This type of current awareness system saves time for users and presents them with the latest developments in their field. Results can be shared within the same group or with colleagues working outside the institution since access is open to all. **Method**. This poster presents a current awareness system in which information comes from multiple specialized data- bases and carefully selected Web sites. The system is managed via the Netvibes platform which offers an easily customizable French interface. **Results**. The content posted on the Netvibes platform is pre-selected and ready to be read. For information validation, we use Google Reader to exclude irrelevant information and to retain accurate content. The Netvibes platform is user-friendly and has a simplified system to manage information. **Discussion**. We present a very simple and efficient current awareness system, using free versions of web tools: Netvibes, Google Reader, Yahoo Pipes, Zotero, Wobserver and Feedburner. Maximize the potential of free version web tools to create efficient and effective monitoring systems.

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Research Syntheses Produced as Graduate Theses and Doctoral Dissertations: A Scoping Review

Genevieve Gore, Laura Cobus-Kuo, and Lorie Kloda

Life Sciences Library, McGill University and Ithaca College Library (NY) and Office of the Dean, McGill Library, McGill University

Introduction. In EBP, systematic reviews, and research syntheses more generally, have emerged as "best evidence" and have gained popularity. Consequently, an increasing number of graduate students in health sciences are under- taking syntheses as research projects. The objective of this study was to conduct a scoping review of research syntheses conducted as students' theses and dissertations to better describe the phenomenon. **Methods**: A scoping review provides a framework for mapping the literature. It is similar to a systematic review, except that it does not appraise the evidence. Using ProQuest Dissertations and Theses, we will retrieve all potential research syntheses and screen records for inclusion of all theses or dissertations which include or consist entirely of research syntheses (e.g., systematic reviews, meta-analyses, meta-syntheses). We will analyze metadata to determine frequencies by date, research topic, institution, discipline, graduate degree, and country. Finally, we will analyze content to determine library and librarian support, as well as documented search strategies. **Results**. Results will be presented. We estimate less than 200 actual theses will be included. **Discussion**. Librarians have an important role in the creation of research syntheses, often as co-author. Graduate degree requirements may come into ethical conflicts with this role, i.e., what is the role of the librarian in an SR when it's a student's thesis or doctoral disserta- tion? If writing these kinds of theses is becoming a trend, students will need more support from the library and the library will need better policies/guidelines regarding the level of support to provide.

Réputation numérique (E-reputation)

Daniela Ziegler and Diane St. Aubin

Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM)

Dans l'ère du Web où l'information se propage à une vitesse incroyable, prendre soin de sa réputation numérique est devenu une priorité pour tous les professionnels qui souhaitent avoir une identité Web sans reproche. Une formation sur la réputation numérique s'imposait dans ce contexte. La réputation numérique se reflète par l'image réelle présentée sur Internet, par l'image perçue ainsi que par l'image que l'on souhaite projeter.

C'est une formation qui s'adresse aux chercheurs et aux médecins afin de les aider à suivre l'évolution des citations de leurs articles, à se créer et à gérer un profil d'auteur. Une formation qui aidera sans doute les professeurs, les enseignants, les formateurs cliniques ou les professionnels à répondre à quelques questions essentielles lorsqu'on sort sur la Toile, comme par exemple: Qui suis-je sur le Web?

Quels outils sont à considérer pour créer un profil professionnel? Comment utiliser les médias sociaux de façon responsable et sécuritaire? Cette formation permettra également aux usagers de maîtriser les outils Web spécialisés conçus pour surveiller les aspects négatifs mais surtout pour mettre en valeur les éléments positifs de la réputation numérique.

Le guide de cette formation sera disponible prochainement et son contenu enregistré sous licence Creative Commons sera disponible à tous. http://bibliothequedu chum.ca/sp/subjects/guide.php?subject=formation_e-repu tation

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Introduction. The advent of the Web has created an explosion and proliferation of information. Professionals need to be aware of their digital reputation in order to be irreproachable. In this context, users need to know and learn more about digital reputation. **Methods**. This poster will present the challenges of digital reputation and how it is reflected and presented on the Internet: the real image, the perceived image and the image we wish to project. **Results**. The training on digital reputation proposed by Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal is offered to researchers and physicians in order to help them monitor citations to their articles and to create and manage an author profile. This training session will help professors, teachers, and other medical professionals to answer some basic questions when they surf the web, such as: What is my web identity? What tools should I consider to create a professional profile? How do I use social media correctly and safely? This training will also provide training on using specialized Web tools designed to find negative aspects and also to highlight positive aspects of their digital reputation. A visual support for this training is available on the web site of Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal and its content has a Creative Commons license. **Discussion**. Educate users to use social media tools and support their responsible use of other internet tools to their full potential.

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Création d'un site Internet à l'aide du logiciel libre SubjectsPlus (Creating a Website Using the Open Source Software SubjectsPlus)

Jonathan Laporte and Diane St. Aubin

Centre de documentation du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM)

Introduction. Il est plus que jamais possible d'assurer la présence d'une bibliothèque sur Internet grâce au logiciel libre SubjectsPlus. Développé par une communauté de bibliothécaires dynamiques, ce SGC (Système de gestion de contenu) permet le déploiement d'un site web reposant sur les technologies PHP et MySQL. **Méthode.** Concevoir

un site web complet à peu de frais et structuré selon les besoins spécifiques d'une bibliothèque spécialisée. **Résultats.** SubjectsPlus convient tout à fait au milieu hospitalier où l'abondance de spécialités exige d'organiser méticuleusement les ressources informationnelles disponibles. Chaque spécialité dispose donc d'une page web comprenant la liste de toutes les ressources répertoriées (gratuites ou payantes), et ce, par types de documents. De cette façon, la bibliothèque se rapproche de ses usagers en permettant la

conception de pages web sur mesure. **Discussion.** Cet outil facilite le développement d'une culture experte et rend possible la mise en place de l'informationniste, recherchiste-expert spécialisé dans un secteur clinique donné, en lui fournissant la possibilité d'assurer la mise à jour continue des sources d'information de sa spécialité. Cette affiche bilingue est enregistrée sous licence Creative Commons. http://bibliothequeduchum.ca

Introduction. It is now possible to ensure the presence of a library on the Internet with the open source software SubjectsPlus. Developed by a community of dynamic librarians, the CMS (Content Management System) SubjectsPlus allows the deployment of an entire website based on PHP and MySQL technologies. **Method.** Design a complete, low-cost website that meets the specific needs of a Special Library. **Results:** SubjectsPlus is well suited for a hospital setting in which the abundance of medical specialties requires a meticulous organization of information

resources. Each specialty therefore has a web page containing a list of available resources (free or paid) and document types. The library therefore gets closer through its users with a tailored web design. **Discussion.** This tool enables the development of a culture of expertise and makes it easier than ever to introduce the informationist, researcher and expert in a clinic area providing the ability to ensure continuously updated information sources related to his or her specialty. This bilingual poster is covered by a Creative Commons license. http://bibliothequeduchum.ca

User Perceptions of Mental Health Videos on YouTube

Tami Oliphant, Michael B. McNally, and Bethany MacCallum

Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, University of AlbertaAssistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, University of AlbertaMaster of Library and Information Studies Candidate, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta

Introduction. Mental health is a primary determinant of well-being, and as more people look online for mental health information, YouTube is an increasingly important information source. While highly regarded professional organizations such as the Canadian Mental Health Association, United States National Institute of Mental Health, and the World Health Organization all produce videos about mental health, these videos are interspersed with personal and commercial videos when retrieved on YouTube. This poster presents findings on user perceptions of the informativeness, helpfulness, and quality of content of mental health videos posted on YouTube. **Methods**. YouTube will be searched for mental health information using five (5) different search terms and phrases such as "depression," "mental health," and "bipolar disorder." Each video retrieved from the first two pages of results (40 videos per search term; 200 videos in total) will be screen captured ananalyzed by noting the number of likes

and dislikes, number of view counts, and source type (i.e., author). Next, a content analysis of all the comments for the videos will be conducted (categories have yet to be determined). The data will be analyzed using everyday life information seeking (ELIS) theory. **Results**. We hypothesize that view counts and source type, for example, will not necessarily correspond to perceived helpfulness or positive user perceptions of the video. In addition, we hypothesize that videos containing personal narratives that draw upon experiential knowledge will generate more positive perceptions among users regardless of the authority of the video producer. Librarians can support users looking for online mental health or other consumer health information by drawing upon both expert sources and sources of information where experience is emphasized. In addition, the results of this research might inform best practices for professional organizations posting videos to YouTube.

Developing a Provincial Centralized Intake Process for Fielding Literature Search Requests

Connie Winther, Marcus Vaska, Elizabeth Aitken, Janice Varney, and Spencer Stevens

Knowledge Resource Service, Alberta Health Services

Introduction. The Research and Reference work group from the Knowledge Resource Service (KRS) at Alberta Health Services (AHS) was tasked to create, develop, implement and evaluate research and reference services for the organization. The first priority for the group was to develop a single point of intake for receiving and processing literature search requests province-wide. The KRS provides knowledge resources and services to all AHS staff and physicians throughout Alberta, through a combination of in-house and contracted staff from the University of Calgary. Prior to the creation of the KRS in 2010, library services were provided locally, with each site using their own resources, processes, and standards. **Method**. A triage process was developed in the fall of 2012, complete with a gatekeeper triaging literature search requests. The decision criteria for triaging requests included the urgency, complexity and subject area of the request. **Results**. Creation of a centralized intake process adopted a 'learning before, during, and after' development phased approach. 'Learning before' involved completion of an environmental scan, whereas 'Learning during' included an ongoing review utilizing problem solving techniques to overcome barriers to implementing the pilot study. 'Learning after' was critical with a plan for evaluation of the roles, processes and tools used to share and document the literature search tracking process. **Discussion**. This project was an excellent opportunity to amalgamate 12 previously autonomous libraries toward the common goal of improving an important client service. Evaluation of the pilot phase will be conducted from January to March 2013 with results being available after the trial.