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Medical Library Association

The 2016 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA/ABSC) was a joint meeting with the Medical Library Association and the International Clinical Librarian Conference (ICLC). The Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Journal de l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada has traditionally published abstracts from our Association's annual meeting in our summer issue, and this year is no different. In this issue, you will find abstracts for papers, posters, and lightning talks authored by Canadian medical librarians and health information professionals. The full archive of abstracts from all conference participants will be available on the MLA website (http://www.mlanet.org/am/).

Bibliotherapy in a Hospital Setting: Promoting Health and Well-Being to Health Care Providers

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Introduction: Within a context of benefits of a healthy workplace, bibliotherapy is seen as an effective way of promoting health and wellness to hospital employees. The objective of this study is to present a detailed description of an innovative informational and recreational bibliotherapy-based service for healthcare providers developed and implemented by a medical library, in collaboration with the Occupational Health department. **Methods:** Methodology included an extensive literature review to explore current applications of bibliotherapy that address the needs of diverse client groups in a wide variety of settings. The analysis of bibliotherapy-based schemes successfully implemented in medical and public libraries in North America and the UK helped to identify the ways bibliotherapy could be used to promote health and well-being to healthcare providers. A case study was included to describe the Rouge Valley Hospital library's experience in developing, implementing, and evaluating an innovative informational and recreational service for staff and affiliated physicians. The mechanics, benefits, and challenges of the program will be discussed. The program evaluation included an internal survey to the hospital employees and semi-structured interviews with staff members. Feedback from participants will be considered as valuable information in view of future topics that could be addressed through the program. **Results:** The data collected through an internal survey and interviews with the hospital staff indicates a wide interest in the program from both clinical and non-clinical hospital groups. The participants have acknowledged the recreational value of literary materials (particularly poetry) included into thematic compilations of readings as well as highlighted the importance of the informational component of the program. They suggested specific topics to be addressed in the future. Overall, the evaluation results show that the bibliotherapy program has provided a new venue to address wellness and healthy workplace topics within the organization. **Discussion:** The case study shows that bibliotherapy can fill a unique niche within the context of services and programs traditionally offered in a hospital setting to address healthy workplace. It is considered to be an effective, simple, and cost-effective way of addressing recreational and informational needs of healthcare providers, managing work-related stress, and promoting healthy lifestyle. Finally, the bibliotherapy service helps expand opportunities for collaborative projects and partnerships for the library as well as increase visibility of the library within the organization.

Did You Remember to Wipe? An Exploration of the Attitudes of Clinical Staff and Patients toward Library-Supported, Shared Mobile Devices in Hospitals

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Introduction: The library's role in coordination, setup and maintenance of mobile devices is on the rise. In some situations mobile devices are set up for shared use by staff and patients. What are the privacy and usage implications of staff and patients sharing access to mobile devices? How should these devices be maintained, from both infection prevention and personal privacy perspectives? **Methods:** Library staff coordinated with clinical or administrative team leads on two shared-access projects to develop iPad use procedures and policies, including the initial setup of iPads with selected apps and the ability to sync and manage content. Two surveys were developed to explore staff and

patient attitudes towards sharing mobile devices and privacy. A scan of the literature on mobile device use and attitudes was carried out to inform survey questions. The survey was distributed on paper with the assistance of clinical staff. **Results:** Results will be presented from surveys administered in two clinical locations: Nova Scotia Rehabilitation Centre (Musculoskeletal and Physical Medicine) and Nova Scotia Hospital (Mental Health and Addictions services). Authors will discuss the major content types that both patients and care-providers are seeking and accessing from shared iPads. Issues emerging from questions focused on privacy and hygiene, including appropriate use, will be discussed. **Discussion:** Overall patients and clinical staff have positive associations with the shared iPads and have made useful suggestions for content additions and usage guidelines. Grey areas remain present around issues of privacy, with training staff to maintain "digitally clean" devices being a continuous concern. To further investigate the physical cleanliness additional research is needed.

Evaluation of Systematic Review Knowledge and Training Needs: Supporting Systematic Review Research Capacity Development

Catherine Boden and Laurie Hellsten

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Introduction: Infrastructure and support to develop systematic review research capacity is available. However, few studies have explored researchers' training needs. The aim of this study is to examine the learning experiences, barriers and facilitators, and preferred mechanisms for teaching librarians and subject experts to conduct systematic reviews. This data will contribute to improved researcher development. **Methods:** Experts in conducting systematic reviews will be identified purposively and through snowball sampling and electronically invited to participate in a series of focus groups. Experts will have, at minimum, 5 years of systematic review experience resulting in at least 2 published systematic reviews. Digitally-recorded, semi-structured 60-minute online synchronous focus groups (supported through conferencing software) will be conducted. Each group will consist of 5-8 individuals and will be held separately with subject experts and librarians. Resulting data will be transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis following the recommendations of Braun and Clark (2006). Data will be organized and analyzed using NVivo software (QSR International). An inductive approach to theme identification will be employed at a semantic level within a realist paradigm. **Results:** Five librarians and 7 researchers in non-librarian positions participated in the focus groups from across Canada (British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario). Participants represented a spectrum of workplace contexts, levels of experience and roles in systematic reviews. Initial analysis reveals divergent and convergent themes for librarians and researchers. Further thematic analysis is underway. **Discussion:** This data will contribute to improved researcher development for researchers and librarians interested in using systematic review methodology. It will inform our understanding of librarian and researcher barriers to acquiring systematic review expertise, and identify training mechanisms and supports that will enable librarians and researchers to transition successfully from receiving training to conducting systematic reviews.

The Value of Scoping Reviews: Mapping the Literature to Inform Clinical Practice and Future Research

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Introduction: Scoping reviews are a relatively new evidence synthesis method. They have rapidly been gaining popularity, but may not always be used effectively. We discuss Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) framework for conducting scoping reviews and describe methods and results of an exemplar scoping review that incorporated all six steps to the benefit of clinical decision making and research planning. **Methods:** We conducted a scoping review on the management of low back pain (LBP) in the emergency department (ED). Scoping review was identified as the most appropriate evidence synthesis method because little had been done to synthesize the field and it facilitated mapping the literature on the topic. We searched bibliographic databases and grey literature trial registries. Studies meeting inclusion criteria were grouped according to pre-established categories related to patient flow and decision-making. Drawing on evidence mapping and Cochrane prioritization methodologies, we built preliminary evidence maps describing the depth of the research for each subcategory. We will compare our team's assessment of the research to that of our Low Back Pain Advisory Group consisting of ED healthcare providers, administrators, and patients. Through engagement of the Advisory Group we intend to validate our evidence map and identify opportunities for future locally relevant research. **Results:** Our search identified 1746 results after duplicates were eliminated. Title/abstract and full-text screening excluded all but 117 studies. Studies were categorized by patient flow in the ED – presentation, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis – and further subcategorized based on clusters of research objectives in the included studies. Next, we generated a question that summarized the types of research evidence that each category contained. Advisory Group members will be asked to rate how comfortable they are in answering each of the questions, based on their current education, training, and personal health experience. Their responses will be compared against our evaluation of how well developed the research field was for each subcategory. We will engage our Advisory Group to discuss and compare our assessment to theirs, and to identify opportunities for future primary and synthesis research. **Discussion:** Incorporating evidence mapping techniques enabled us to synthesize the literature in a clear and interpretable way and helped shape and focus discussion with our Advisory Group. Stakeholder consultation is expected to add value to our scoping review by externally validating and interpreting our results as they are relevant to our local context.

Assessing the Impact of Individualized Research Consultations on Students' Search Techniques and Confidence Levels

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Introduction: Studies dedicated to the assessment of individualized research consultations (IRCs) are scarce, with few using pre- and post-test methodologies. Our study's primary goal is to evaluate the impact of IRCs on health science students' search techniques and confidence levels, before and after meeting with a librarian. Secondary objectives include identifying factors influencing students' self-perceived search techniques' proficiency and confidence levels. **Methods:** Our study's population included students completing an undergraduate or graduate degree, undertaking a research or thesis project. In order to assess the impact of IRCs on students' search techniques, a mixed methods approach was selected. Pre- and post-testing were used, as well as interviews. Participants were invited to complete two questionnaires, before and after meeting with a librarian. The questionnaires consisted of both open-ended and self-reflective questions. The open-ended questions assessed students' search techniques (keywords, subject headings, Boolean operators). The self-reflective questions were used to assess students' self-perceived search techniques proficiency, their confidence level, and lastly, their expectations (before) and their satisfaction (after) of the IRC. A rubric was used to score students' open-ended questions, and a statistical test was used to demonstrate the impact of the intervention. Self-reflective questions were coded and analysed for content. **Results:** With a small sample size (n = 9) generated from our first round of data collection, we decided to conduct a second round of data collection (January to June 2016). Preliminary results from Round 1 indicated a slight increase in the mean score (comparing pre- and post-tests), demonstrating an improvement in the student's appropriate use of keywords and search string structure. Several of the students, however, did not provide their keywords and search string; therefore, our results are extremely skewed. elf-reflective questions indicated that students had mixed views on their confidence level before meeting with a librarian, especially regarding locating relevant sources. However, once they met with a librarian, and were able to have a better understanding of their question, their confidence levels improved. **Discussion:** We believe that we will be better able to quantify our results with our second round of data collection. That being said, while our results are preliminary, this is a start at quantifying individual research consultations' impact on students' search techniques, in order to better understand how to help students select appropriate keywords (and subject headings) and build a more accurate search string. Further research into disciplines beyond health sciences and medicine should be explored, as the resources to search are vastly different.

Using Assessment Data to Drive the Big Picture

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This program will bring together a panel of speakers to explore the many facets of library assessment. To illuminate and develop a knowledge of assessment across health science libraries, the panel will share experiences with evidence-based librarianship, using existing data effectively with administration, leveraging specific assessment tools, as well as experiences with assessing library programs. Participants will have opportunities to ask questions and explore ideas and discuss how assessment works. The panelists will focus on driving library success and creating an assessment-friendly environment.

Where Does Gray Fit into the Mosaic? A Discussion of the Use, Value and Practicality of Gray Literature in Systematic Reviews

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Join this special content session for an interactive discussion and debate on the value, practicality, and methodology of grey literature in the systematic review search process. The profession appears to have differing views on considering grey literature as part of the systematic search; regarding the questionable validity and quality of non-commercially published literature, the non-standardized search methods, and time spent searching vs. value of retrieved documents. To start the session, the facilitator will introduce the subject of grey literature, and explain how it is a potentially contentious issue among systematic review searchers. Discussants with differing views on grey literature will offer their opinions, views, and arguments derived from their professional practise, as well as any supporting literature. The discussion will be facilitated with questions on methodology, use, and practicality of grey lit in systematic reviews. The audience will be asked for questions, comments, and opinions throughout the 90 minutes, creating a dialogue between the panel and audience. The discussion will be extended to an audience beyond the room through taking questions, and comments via Twitter, using the hashtag #GreyInMosaic.

Teaching Nursing Students Information Literacy Skills: Faculty's and Instructor's Perception of Collaborating with Librarians

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Introduction: The objectives of the study were to examine the extent to which nursing faculty at two post-secondary education institutions, the University of Regina and the Saskatchewan Polytechnic (who jointly offer the Saskatchewan Collaborative Bachelor of Science in Nursing (SCBScN) program), consider information literacy (IL) as being important to the professional and academic success of students and to identify barriers to collaboration with librarians. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional pilot study was carried out to examine the perceptions of faculty and instructors working with librarians, in the context of teaching IL to nursing students. The nursing program was selected based on the diversity in their faculty and instructors, the collaborative nature of their programs, and their ability to yield enough participants to meet sample require-ments. Participants were randomly selected. Using Survey Monkey software, an online survey was distributed to eligible participants resulting in a sample realization of forty participants (n = 40). Data was analyzed using the Software Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS: version 19; IBM Corporation, 2010). Descriptive statistics frequencies and percentages for respondents' answers were calculated. Results revealed that collaboration is seen as a fundamental component to teaching IL skills to nursing students. **Results:** Results revealed three significant themes: collaboration of nursing faculty/instructors and librarians is seen as a fundamental component to teaching IL skills to nursing students; that librarians are key to enhancing nursing student's IL learning; and faculty/instructors would be interested in including librarians in their teaching strategies.

Discussion: Nursing faculty recognize the importance of IL skills to students' academic and professional success and value their collaborative work with librarians, but few collaborate with librarians due to lack of awareness of librarians' roles and library services. This pilot study's findings have not only significant potential value in informing curriculum development in the nursing program to include IL acquisition skills but can also inform libraries and librarians on how to promote their services and strengthen collaboration with faculty.

Assessment of Knowledge and Skills in Nursing and Allied Health Student Information Literacy Instruction: Results from a Scoping Review

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Introduction: To determine how knowledge and skills are being assessed in nursing and allied health student information literacy instruction. To determine whether these assessment methods have been tested for reliability and validity. To provide librarians with guidance on assessment methods that could be used in their own instruction. **Methods:** A scoping review of the literature was conducted, following the methods outlined by Arskey and O'Malley. A systematic search strategy was constructed by one author and reviewed by the second author. This strategy was then run in Ovid Medline, and adapted for CINAHL, EMBASE, ERIC, LISA, LISTA, and ProQuest Theses and Dissertations from 1990 to January 16, 2015. 4366 articles were found, with 2747 articles remaining after duplicates were removed. The title and abstract of these articles were screened, resulting in 2143 articles being excluded. The remaining 604 full-text articles were screened for eligibility. 137 articles were included for data extraction. This paper will primarily address the results of the data extraction. **Results:** The data analysis for the 137 included articles is being finalized. Of these articles, the health professions discipline breakdown is as follows: Nursing, 107 articles; Occupational Therapy–Physical Therapy–Speech-Language Pathology, 21 articles; Multidisciplinary, 5 articles; Other health sciences disciplines, 4 articles. Many different examples of performance measures (such as validated tests, locally developed pre-test/post-tests, and course assignments) and attitude measures (such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups) were employed by all of the disciplines. **Discussion:** While there are few validated assessments for information literacy instruction in evidence-based practice, there are still opportunities for librarians to improve assessment in these contexts.

Listening to the Conversation: Examining the Dialogue on Scholarly Communication in Nursing

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Introduction: To examine the current dialogue on scholarly communication amongst nursing academics and scholars in order to identify the frequency and vehicles used for discussion of the topic of scholarly communication and to identify themes within the content of the dialogue. **Methods:** Data collection: A comprehensive literature search of published and unpublished nursing literature by the following methods: searches of relevant nursing literature databases; hand-searching of selected scholarly nursing journals; searching academic nursing conference proceedings; and, searching for unpublished grey literature produced by scholarly or academic institutions. Study selection: No restriction was placed on type of literature selected. Literature types include editorials, original articles, commentaries, conference abstracts and discussion papers produced between 2011 and 2016 in English. Data analysis: A quantitative and qualitative approach is used by mapping the type and number of sources of scholarly communication discussion and by performing content analysis of the text data.

Saskatchewan Health Information Resources Program (SHIRP): The Next Decade

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Introduction: The Saskatchewan Health Information Resources Program (SHIRP) transitioned from a Partnership to a Program of the University of Saskatchewan's (UofS) University Library in July 2014. This paper will provide a brief history of SHIRP, including the changes that brought SHIRP to its present iteration and how it has been integrated into the operations of the University Library. **Methods**: SHIRP licenses a sub-set of the UofS electronic resources to enable health care practitioners in the province to be more effective in their work with UofS health sciences students during placements, internships, etc. Changes to the funding for SHIRP initiated its realignment as a program of the University Library; a program that continues to see partnerships as a critical component. Improvements to administrative practices and technological infrastructure reflect an innovative approach to providing access to a common set of electronic resources to health care practitioners in a complex environment. Outcomes of the realigned program will be of interest to librarians exploring the role of collections in furthering the teaching of health sciences students in a distributed learning environment, as well as those studying models of how Academic Health Sciences Libraries provide resources to health care practitioners. **Results**: The realignment and integration will identify which operational activities within the SHIRP office are similar to those of the University Library and can be more effectively managed centrally. It will also bring SHIRP policies and procedures into compliance with fiscal requirements and risk management practices of the University of Saskatchewan. It is not anticipated that any of the structural changes within SHIRP will negatively impact its collections and services. The realignment will provide a way forward in terms of demonstrating the value of SHIRP both within the university and to the province. **Discussion**: It is anticipated that the realignment will result in efficiencies in financial management, licensing, and e-access problem solving, as well as a greater understanding by University Library employees of how SHIRP's collections and clients intersect with, but differ from, the University Library's. More broadly, the realignment will also clarify province-wide the context for SHIRP's governance, accountability, and budgetary context.

Creating a Needed Dialogue: A Discussion about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning (LGBTQ) Health Librarianship in 2016

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The scholarly literature of health librarianship contains two mentions of the information needs and information-seeking behaviours of LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered, and Queer) health professionals—a 2004 JMLA article, and two presentations in 2013/2014 at CHLA and IFLA of a related research project conducted by one of the proposers of this session (a journal article is currently undergoing peer review). Meanwhile, the broader literatures of academic and public librarianship contain various studies into the needs and attitudes of our LGBTQ patrons. At a time when attitudes towards LGBTQ people are changing, and where greater attention is being paid to their specific health needs, we believe that the time has come for our profession to initiate a dialogue into how we respond to

these needs. We propose a session to initiate a dialogue on how health librarianship should best respond to the distinct needs of our LGBTQ patrons. This session would include interested health librarians and community members, and discuss the current issues in LGBTQ health information, information needs of our LGBTQ patrons, and how health librarians can develop and improve our practice within this context. Panel members would give lightning talks about a particular issues related to LGBT health and health librarianship. A subsequent moderated discussion would develop these themes, which we hope would be further developed after the conference. The session would be at an introductory level, in order to make it welcoming for both LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ health librarians who may be interested in attending.

Precision Medicine: Individual Insight into the Bigger Picture

Francis Ouellette

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United States' President Obama announced a Precision Medicine Initiative in January 2015. Described as a bold new research effort, it will revolutionize the treatment of disease and provide clinicians with the tools and knowledge to support a new model for patient care and move away from a "one-size-fits-all-approach." Precision medicine aims to provide clinicians with tools to better understand the complex mechanisms underlying a patient's health, disease, or condition, and to better predict which treatments will be most effective. Precision medicine is often used to describe how genetic information about a person's disease is used to diagnose or treat their disease. The pursuit of understanding the genetic changes that occur in cancer cells will drive and accelerate more effective treatment regimes, tailored to the genetic profile of the cancer patient. Advances in the sequencing of the human genome; improved technologies for biomedical analysis; and new tools for using large datasets have made it an ideal time to unveil this far-reaching initiative. With the anticipated proliferation of this new research, how can librarians position themselves to facilitate information access to all interested parties (public, patients, regulatory agencies, 3rd party payers, employers, research community) on this topic as well as continue to contribute to the advancement of patient health care? Join us for an overview of precision medicine and how it is changing cancer research and ultimately the fight against cancer. Gain insights from our invited speaker from the Ontario Institute for Cancer Research in how collaboration, data sharing and research is collected and made available to interested parties. This special content session is co-sponsored by the Cancer Librarians Section and the Translational Sciences Collaboration SIG.

Tech Trends: LibAnalytics for Collecting Library Reference Statistics

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Introduction: In 2014, a specialized library at a large behavioral health hospital decided to say adieu to Microsoft Access and move to LibAnalytics by Springshare for collecting statistics on library reference requests. The changeover also provided an opportunity to evaluate the pervious methodology for collecting reference statistics. How can this transition be managed effectively and improve on past practice of showing not just what we do, but why? **Methods:** The desired outcome of the project is to move to a new platform to collect library reference statistics that illuminate the value and organizational impact of reference services and be able to easily communicate the metrics. For the transition, three research librarians and the library director completed a need assessment which data fields best highlight the impact of reference services. Each data field was reviewed and evaluated for clarity, relevancy and merit. A majority of the data fields were revised, including a complete revision of the data fields capturing the complex taxonomy of the subject area of a request. Additional data fields were added, such as the purpose of the request, university affiliation, and feedback. The desired outcome is to use LibAnalytics to have a data set on reference requests

to review trends and enable data driven decisions. **Results and Discussion:** The transition to LibInsight had many positive factors, including the ease with constructing a new database , the ability to easily analyze the information and run reports, and positive transition to a web based interface.

However there were several drawbacks, including trying to adapt a product designed for larger academic libraries or public libraries to a small specialized hospital library. Also, creating a dashboard to measure the impact of library services still continues to be a challenge.

Collaborative Collection Development: Building a Patient-Driven Consumer Health Library

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Introduction: The library at a large mental health teaching hospital has partnered with the volunteer-run patient library to develop and maintain a consumer health collection for hospital inpatients and outpatients. How can a research library and a patient library work together, with patient input from start to finish, to build a collection best suited to their information needs? **Methods:** This project is patient-centered, with patients participating in various aspects of the research. To that end, we will first bring together an advisory committee including current and former patients and patient library volunteers to provide oversight at all stages: 1. Literature Review: A comprehensive literature review will be conducted to better understand evidence-based approaches to developing consumer health collections. 2. Needs Assessment: Interviews and focus groups will be conducted with patients and patient library volunteers to determine health information needs, preferred types of information, and means of delivery. 3. Collection Development: Drawing from the findings from the literature review, interviews, and focus groups, the hospital library will lead the development of the consumer health collection. 4. Facilitating Uptake: To better meet patient information needs we will develop complementary health literacy/education initiatives including curriculum development for volunteer training.

The Library and the Lab: Exploring Partnerships to Manage Research Data

Maria M. Buda and Carolyn Pecoskie
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Introduction: To determine the current data management practices of research laboratories in a large academic professional clinical school and whether academic libraries can provide services to support or improve current practices. Data management includes methods to record, share, and archive data generated in the laboratories. Potential services from the libraries include tools and software to archive, store, share, and preserve data. **Methods:** The academic institution's Ethics Board was consulted and permission was granted to move this project forward as a program evaluation. Furthermore, permission from the school's Dean was granted to obtain a list of laboratory managers and interview them, if willing to participate. A brief literature review was conducted and it was found that other similar projects did take place in academic libraries but not in a similar professional academic school. An adapted version of Data Curation Profiles Toolkit from Purdue University was selected to conduct in-person interviews with laboratory managers. This will provide us with a brief environmental scan of the current practices in laboratories at the professional school. Once current practices are determined, a report on possible library services to support current practices will be written, outlining recommendations of how the library can enhance or improve data management services. **Results:** Any results will be used to answer how the library can help with data management, such as suggesting data management software; providing training on software for data management,

providing assistance in creating data management plans systematically; or suggesting repository options based on needs. Promotion and implementation of new library services will follow shortly after in the form of the action items outlined in the report. **Discussion:** The results of the interviews will be summarized and shared in the form of a report and posted on the library's website. The report will be submitted to the Chief Librarian and the Dean of the

School. We hope these results will help to bring to light current data management practices in laboratories of a professional clinical school at a large academic institution. We also hope that the results will provide librarians with an overview of how they might go about the process of reaching out to their communities to talk about research data.

Professional Communication Skills: Publishing and Presenting Your Research

Jacqueline Wirz, Natalie Clairoux, Joey Nicholson, Carole M. Gilbert, Cari Merkley, and I. Diane Cooper

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This program will bring together leaders from the profession to share professional communication strategies. The session will be divided into two communication areas: presentations and publishing. The presentation component will focus on how librarians can improve their presentation and public speaking skills. The publishing component will focus on how to write for publication, identify publication venues, and successfully navigate the publication process. The emphasis of this panel discussion will be in effective communication strategies for sharing information. Panelists include Jackie Wirz (Research Data Specialist, Oregon

Health and Sciences University), Natalie Clairoux (Biomedical Librarian, University of Montreal / Université de Montréal), Joey Nicholson (Education and Curriculum Librarian, New York University Health Sciences Library), Diane Cooper (editor, Journal of the Medical Library Association), Carole Gilbert (editor, Journal of Hospital Librarianship), and Cari Merkley (co-editor, Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Journal de l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada).

Potential Opportunities and Collaborations for Library Engagement in Shared Decision Making: Results from a Global Survey

Lindsey Sikora and Melissa Helwig

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Introduction: As physicians and patients move towards a collaborative process that allows them to make healthcare decisions together through shared decision making (SDM), where do libraries fit? The purpose of this study was to explore the roles of libraries within SDM. The results of our survey will be used to formulate a more comprehensive view of these roles within SDM. **Methods:** A bilingual survey was

distributed via social media and health library listservs, which included both structured and open-ended questions. These questions were based on models of SDM and the potential roles of libraries, and potential gaps identified from our scoping review. The survey questions were tested for clarity and content validity with the help of librarians, technicians and library students, previous to launch.

Analysis will be focused on obtaining descriptive statistics to identify current trends between SDM and libraries, while elucidating the gaps between these two fields. The results will be used to formulate a more comprehensive view of the roles of information professionals in SDM. **Results:** The 113 responses from the survey were collected from a variety of settings, including academia, hospital and special libraries. Approximately 45% of the respondents felt they were doing activities that supported SDM in their library, while 31% felt they were not, and 24% were unsure. When asked about the potential roles for libraries in SDM, some suggestions were recurring, while others were newly established.

Respondents who felt they were supporting SDM were able to clearly identify new roles and challenges to engaging in SDM. **Discussion:** The results of this study indicate that librarians are already engaging in activities that support SDM, and many can identify roles for information professionals in supporting SDM for health care professionals and clinicians. The information collected in the survey will allow us to formulate a more comprehensive view of the roles that information professionals can undertake in SDM, along with the challenges they may encounter going forward.

Envisioning Health Information Science: Critical Reflections on an Interdisciplinary Identity

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Introduction: As an evolving field related to and impacting the health, information and library sciences, Health Information Science (HIS) presents emergent and varied considerations for researchers, policymakers, health services providers and information professionals. This paper describes the iterative and reflexive process in identifying and questioning conceptual underpinnings, thematic tensions and methodological approaches currently delineating the field of Health Information Science, with considerations given to future HIS trajectories and configurations. **Methods:** To explore the identity of the HIS field, a group of doctoral students affiliated with an HIS program at a Canadian academic institution embarked on a process of delineation and description. This iterative and critically reflexive process of honing a definition through discussion necessitated multiple voices, given the relative newness of the field and the few programs dedicated to its study. Over a series of discussion periods, they collaboratively questioned existing conceptualizations of the field, consulting with and integrating available literature, and drawing from their own situatedness and experiences as researchers and practitioners. **Results:** The heterogeneity of approaches inherent in HIS resulted in an examination of institutions, technologies, people and information in relationship to health information in health care systems, practices and consumption. Each of the members in the group contributed their own experiences and perspectives to an iterative and ongoing dialogue that revealed lingering questions regarding the fundamental identity of health information science as a cohesive discipline. Instead of coming to a definitive answer, the authors acknowledge key questions that must be asked and grappled with as this field continues its development. The multiple voices that created this paper advance the importance of reflexivity among practitioners and scholars, and encourage those that join this much-needed conversation to be comfortable with conflict and tensions as this disciplinary culture is slowly unearthed. **Discussion:** This paper details the output of a conversational community's micro-experiences and findings in delineating an emergent field. Committing to continued and reflexive dialogue, this paper advances a unique lens for inquiry and knowledge generation. The questions posed throughout this paper underscore the overall potency of pluralism, affirming that a diversity of coexisting epistemologies, methodologies and methods within the HIS field make for rich ground for its growth.

A Descriptive Review of Randomized Controlled Trials and Systematic Reviews Published in Veterinary Medicine Journals

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Introduction: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and systematic reviews are regarded as the gold standard of evidence for clinical interventions in veterinary medicine, yet few published studies quantify or describe the nature of RCTs and systematic reviews in the veterinary medical literature. The purpose of this descriptive review was to fill this gap and identify trends in the published literature. **Methods:** Using a subset of veterinary journal titles from the Basic List of Veterinary Medical Serials, third edition (2010) by Ugaz AG, Boyd CT, Croft VF, Carrigan EE, Anderson KM, articles published at 4-year intervals over a 16 year period were located by searching OVID MEDLINE using a combination of MEDLINE publication types and title-abstract words to filter. Retrieved articles were classified according to number published per year in each journal, species studied and purpose of the study (i.e., treatment, prevention, diagnosis). Publication patterns and trends were then identified in each of these areas.

Canadian Academic Health Sciences Libraries and Their Relationships with Health Care Practitioners

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Introduction: The purpose of this research is to explore the relationships between academic and healthcare libraries in Canada and their provision of resources and services to healthcare providers. The objectives are to discover the relationships between academic health sciences libraries and healthcare practitioners, how consortia impact these relationships, factors that impact relationship development and sustainability, and methods of evaluation. **Methods:** This study will use a qualitative grounded theory approach utilizing semi-structured interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders from Canada's 17 academic health sciences libraries, and 10 Canadian health science information consortia. Interviews will be conducted until themes emerge. Focus groups will be conducted with key stakeholders to provide them with the results of the interviews and the opportunity to be involved in the analysis. Interview transcripts and focus group notes will be coded using open and axil coding. **Results:** Based on our preliminary investigations we hypothesize that there are commonalities in these relationships that have not yet been defined. We believe that these relationships are being evaluated, both formally and informally, and that identifying best practices in relationship evaluation will be beneficial to the Canadian health library community. **Discussion:** Our findings will identify relationship development strategies and future directions for relationships amongst health science libraries and healthcare practitioners. Identifying best practices will assist libraries in information exchange, supporting vibrant programs of collaboration and engagement, and best methods for evaluation.

The Future of Global Public Access: Will Public Access to Medical Literature Grow?

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A panel of 4 experts will present and answer questions on the similarities, differences and international impact of The Tri-Agency Open Access Policy and NIH Public Access Policy in the United States, Canada, and developing nations. Q and A session follows presentations. Invited speakers will address the following questions: a. What are the barriers to realizing global public access to medical literature? b. What if public access ends? What is at stake for libraries, publishers, communities and research organizations? c. How would the growth of global public access impact publishers, societies, readers, and libraries in the near and distant future?

Developing Search Hedges for MEDLINE/PsycINFO Searches on Aboriginal/Native American Peoples

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Introduction: Both MeSH and PsychInfo thesaurus terms delineate Native Americans/First Nations peoples from the antiquated, yet persistent misnomer Indians. Still these terms do not obviate the needs for a sensitive and thorough search filter for any aboriginal population. A systematic review, and even a thorough search, needs to take into competing nomenclatures, whereby different nations use the different terms for the same people. Our objective is to develop a highly sensitive search filter for systematic review searching in Medline and PsycINFO to identify articles relevant to Native American/First Nations/ Aboriginal populations. **Methods:** Individual search filters were developed for both Medline and PsycINFO. Separate search filters were designed to be highly sensitive for use in systematic reviews or to be specific to quickly capture the most relevant citations. The highly sensitive search filter was designed for maximum retrieval, since systematic reviews on Native American/First Nations/Aboriginal populations should include research from a large evidence base. The search filters were revised and tested in each database individually. The strategies were also tested in a number of limited searches to compared with a list of previously known publications to ensure retrieval validity. The search filters were also submitted to other health science librarians and researchers for peer reviewed. The search filters were made freely available in Medline and PsycInfo. A follow up will be done to analyze use of the search filters over time.

The Development of Highly Sensitive Search Filters for Complementary and Alternative Medicine-Specific, Natural Therapies for Use in Integrative Oncology

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Introduction: To develop highly sensitive filters in MEDLINE and Embase for CAM-specific, natural therapies (dietary, supplemental, intravenous, physical and mental/emotional) relevant to oncologic medicine. Systematic searches using these filters will be run sequentially for cancer topics by tumor type and symptom (e.g., breast cancer, peripheral neuropathy, thoracic cancers), from which we will write structured research summaries on all identified therapies. **Methods:** We used PubMed's dietary supplement subset as our base. We consulted with naturopathic doctors to identify and add vocabulary for further concepts. Building on previous work wherein a line-by-line version of PubMed's CAM subset was created in OVID MEDLINE, we developed a MEDLINE version of the expanded dietary supplement subset. We translated and adjusted this strategy for use in OVID Embase. Beginning with breast cancer, we ran multi-file searches and removed duplicates in OVID to reduce the deduplication burden. We compiled and circulated screening packages in Reference Manager. After tagging potentially relevant records, we exported them to Mendeley for additional tagging and full-text retrieval. We created a structured template for each relevant trial, including citation, study design, population, intervention, comparator, outcomes, side effects and interactions, to be used to present peer-reviewed data about human trial natural therapies in oncologic medicine. **Results:** We retrieved 54,061 records on CAM-specific, natural therapies in breast cancer. After deduping in OVID followed by further deduplication in Reference Manager, we reduced the number to 44,383. From this we identified and tagged 827 potentially relevant records and another 370 as "maybe" potentially relevant. We have finalized the tagging template from which we will derive our peer-reviewed evidence summaries. Work is ongoing and we will further report developments as they occur. **Discussion:** Our customized CAM-specific, natural therapies filter has allowed us to efficiently and systematically identify evidence-based CAM material in MEDLINE and Embase for breast cancer. Relevant records have been tagged and will be developed into electronic evidence-based summaries. Our experience with breast cancer will allow us to fine-tune processes for further high-priority topics in integrative oncology. Translating these filters to additional databases (e.g., PsycINFO, CINAHL, AMED) will also be explored.