CHLA 2017 CONFERENCE POSTERS / ABSC CONGRÈS 2017 AFFICHES

PP = Poster Presentation

PP1. The Importance of Interdisciplinary Literature Searching in Public Health Policy Reviews

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Introduction: The push for evidence-informed public health policy has increased the need for systematic and scoping reviews, which require broad, thorough searching of the literature. Unlike more clinical reviews, health policy reviews may require integration of research from non-health disciplines. However, searching additional databases can be costly and time-consuming, and whether it is worthwhile to search non-medical databases to obtain comprehensive results for reviews is unclear. **Methods:** A case study examining the systematic literature search for a review of vaccination promotion interventions was conducted. Retrieved citations were labelled with their database of origin before screening. Quantity of articles included from each database after title and abstract screening was tracked. Full-text screening is in progress; after articles are chosen for inclusion in the review, these statistics will be redetermined. Specific note will be made of articles available only from one source. **Results:** The majority of articles remaining after the abstract screen were available from Embase (90%), Medline (59%), and CINAHL (28%). While EconLit, the Education Resources Information Center, the Public Affairs Information Service database, and Proquest Dissertations and Theses provided few results to the post-abstract screen pool, most of the articles from these sources were unique. **Discussion:** Databases from non-health disciplines appear to offer a small number of includable health policy articles that may not be available in health databases. Researchers conducting exhaustive reviews should consult relevant databases from other fields to ensure comprehensive coverage of the literature.

PP2. Social Media to Promote Evidence in Pediatric Emergency Medicine: Assessment of a Knowledge Dissemination Strategy

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Introduction: Translating Emergency Knowledge for Kids (TREKK) was established to address a knowledge-to-practice gap in the emergency care of children. An Evidence Repository (guidelines, Cochrane systematic reviews, key studies) and Bottom Line Recommendations (diagnosis and treatment guidance) were developed based on stakeholder feedback. In this study, we used blogs and Twitter to promote selected Cochrane Summaries, TREKK Evidence Repository and Bottom Line Recommendations. **Methods:** We selected and reproduced 12 Cochrane summaries using a blogging module on the TREKK website. Key points from the summaries were shared via Twitter messages containing hyperlinks to blog posts, topic areas in the Evidence Repository, Bottom Line Recommendations, and Cochrane Summaries or systematic reviews. We published 1 blog post and 21 Twitter messages per week for 12 weeks and collected related Twitter, web page and link analytics. Alternative social media metrics (altmetrics) for promoted Cochrane systematic reviews were tracked. **Results:** The TREKK Twitter account gained 69 new followers (15.3% increase), and its messages were re-tweeted 125 times. Fifty-eight traceable URLs in the Twitter messages were clicked 600 times. The 12

blog posts received 6428 page visits, 8 Bottom Line Recommendations were accessed 566 times, and 8 topic areas in the Evidence Repository were visited 2299 times. On average, the altmetrics' scores of Cochrane systematic reviews increased by an average of 10 points (46.2%). **Discussion:** The social media campaign grew TREKK's online followers and directed web traffic to trekk.ca. Quantitative evidence collected from a variety of web analytics support blogging and tweeting as effective knowledge dissemination strategies.

PP3. Evaluating Point of Care Tools: Dollars and Sense

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Meeting health information needs at the point of care is vital. However, selecting the point of care tool that meets those needs is increasingly complicated and expensive.
In order to ensure the clinical information needs of students and faculty at the Northern Ontario School of Medicine are met, while balancing a need for fiscally responsible selection, a point of care tool review was undertaken. The first step was to establish a Point of Care Tool Working Group whose mandate was to recommend the tool that best addressed the articulated needs. To achieve this, the working group followed a multi-pronged approach:
1. Reviewing the evidence/literature to select possible tools,
2. Reviewing criteria for evaluating selected tools,
3. Reviewing the results of evaluations, and
4. recommending the point of care tool.

This poster will outline the processes of the working group, including: the selection of representative membership; the selection and assessment criteria for the tools; and detail the mechanisms employed for soliciting feedback from users. The latter included an online survey and a subsequent focus group of power users. Describing these steps in detail provides a roadmap that others can follow when selecting a point of care tool. This is a beneficial toolkit for health information professionals considering the point of care needs of their users.

PP4. Searching French Language Canadian Newspapers for Health Topics: A Case Study of Searching Physician Assisted Death

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Background: Public health researchers frequently use newspapers to gauge the general public's views on health issues. French language Canadian newspapers are often included; however, searching them systematically and comprehensively presents some unique challenges. Health librarians would benefit from tools to guide researchers through searching these newspapers, but few tools, if any, exist to date. **Purpose:** Using "physician assisted death" as a test case, this study will determine the best resources and search strategies for identifying health related articles in French language Canadian newspapers. **Methods:** In this study, the concept of "physician assisted death" is used as a case study for determining the best resources and techniques for identifying health related articles in French language Canadian newspapers. A variety of databases and newspaper sites will be identified, and a selected set of terms will be tested on 2 to 3 years' worth of newspapers to determine a volume of publication. **Results:** Search results will be analyzed to determine the volume of unique publications. Best practices for searching these databases and websites will be documented. **Outcomes:** Outcomes of this study include analysis of retrieval, a list of relevant databases with recommendations for which sources to search first, a syntax guide for the databases, and a French language search hedge for *fin de vie et suicide médicalement assisté*.

PP5. Reflecting on Grey Horizon: A 5-Year Retrospective of a Grey Literature Current Awareness Tool in Cancer Care

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Introduction: A subject-based cancer grey literature blog, Grey Horizon (http://grey-horizon.blogspot.ca/) was created in 2012. The authors conducted an assessment using quantitative metrics 6 months after the blog was launched to inform how information services supported by social media may best be evaluated. While daily blog page views continue to rise, information on its sustainability, proved as a critical success factor to entice readers to return repeatedly, is less easily interpreted. **Description:** To understand the viability of online information products, a retrospective review of usage in Blogger reveals how content has been selected for the most accessed postings, and the impact of abstracting and tagging in social media on reader engagement. Google Analytics provides additional insight to user behaviors by tracking new and return audiences. **Outcome:** A cursory statistical analysis in Blogger indicates that, as of November 2016, the blog has achieved more than 108 000 page views and has been accessed from several countries. Preliminary findings from Google Analytics inform us that an average of 16 users return to the blog monthly with the longest duration per visit being 9 minutes. Social media marketing metrics by Barger and Labrecque helps us understand the long-term strategies needed for user satisfaction, customer awareness, and community and relationship building. **Discussion:** Our analysis indicates the importance of engaging users and shaping users' behaviour by using information marketing tools effectively. Future directions include a focused strategy on learner participation and creativity, coupled with online identity formation, which are two fundamentals in a product's viability in social media.

PP6. A Comparative Analysis of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Journals' Metric Performance

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Introduction: For those publishing in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation (PM&R), the use of impact factors (IFs) from Clarivate Analytics' Journal Citation Reports (JCR) to demonstrate the impact of the research has been limiting. In a field where citations counts tend to be low, it can be challenging to demonstrate value when IFs are expected to be high to be credible. In early December 2016, Elsevier announced their CiteScore metrics. CiteScore and Impact Factor are both journal level metrics. Despite CiteScore being in its very early stages, many are already outlining the differences in these two metrics; they are not substitutes for each other. Both metrics are calculated using different variables, and thus provide a new outlook on how "impact" can be quantified. **Methods:** To determine the comparative value of each journal metric, we will compare and contrast the scope of journals categorized as PM&R in both CiteScore and JCR. We will also compare the relative journals rankings within the PM&R category, and how these fit in the bigger picture when compared to high profile journals. **Discussion:** Both products call their PM&R categories "Rehabilitation." JCR has a total of 136 journals in this subject category, while CiteScore has 105. Results of comparisons will be presented. This analysis will help determine whether CiteScore is a valuable alternative metric for those publishing in the PM&R field to consider when demonstrating research impact.

PP7. Knowledge of Journal Impact Factors among Nursing Faculty

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We surveyed nursing faculty in Saskatchewan's 3 institutions to learn of their awareness and understanding of JIF and if JIF was an important criteria when choosing a journal for publication. Forty-four nursing faculty responded and provided the necessary data to let us know that JIF is not the only important factor. It is important for librarians to understand this, so they are well equipped to guide researchers in consideration of their academic goals, needs, and personal values.

PP8. A Snapshot of the Learning Needs, Gaps and Interests of a Canadian Health Science Libraries Consortium

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Introduction: This research describes the learning needs, gaps in knowledge, and continuing education interests of a large Canadian multi-institution consortium group. **Description:** The consortium membership is comprised of over 40 libraries and information centres in teaching and community hospitals, public health units, educational institutions and government and non-government organizations in the health sector. Consortium members' adherence to and promotion of professional standards in health science library services is supported by a professional practice subcommittee. The group offers opportunities for professional development and a forum for the support and exchange of resources and knowledge to support good practice to consortium members. **Outcomes:** Events have included workshops, guest speakers and round table talks on various topics of interest to the membership. Attendees are surveyed after each event to receive feedback and to provide insight for future learning events. **Discussion:** The mandate of the professional practice subcommittee and continuing education activities will be discussed. We will provide an overview of what our survey data tells us about our membership's learning needs, gaps in knowledge and continuing education interests. In addition, the challenges in providing professional development to a large, varied and Canadian multi-institutional group will be presented.

PP9. Finding the "Core" in Core Competencies: Revising Core Competencies for Public Health Information Professionals

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Introduction: A public health libraries association revised their 2006 core competencies document. The problems encountered were: determining which competencies were core to the work common to all association members; determining which competencies were unique to information professionals in public health; and finding the balance between creating a document to guide practice and professional development and one appropriate for job description and evaluation. **Description:** A working group reviewed relevant literature to inform their approach. They then identified the core competencies of associated professions and compiled relevant competencies as well as articulated additional competencies unique to association members, but not necessarily common to all the membership. This list was submitted to the general membership for feedback resulting in only the competencies that were unique to public health information work being retained. A statement was included in the preface that members adhere to the core competencies of the Special Libraries Association and the Medical Libraries

Association in acknowledgement that these competencies are necessary, albeit not unique to supporting public health. The revised document more fully represents the unique skills of public health information professionals. **Outcomes:** The revised core competencies have been adopted by the association. **Discussion:** Core competencies are important for guiding as well as defining a profession. Identifying the competencies which are core is challenging, especially when a profession shares many competencies with other defined professional groups. Discussion with those in the profession is key to finding what is common and unique.

PP10. Involvement of Librarians and Information Specialists in Published Network Meta-analyses

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Introduction: The number of systematic reviews that employ network meta-analysis methods has increased dramatically over the past few years. Network meta-analysis (NMA) allows researchers to analyze multiple interventions using both direct comparisons from head-to-head trials and indirect comparisons based on a common comparator (such as placebo). This study will examine documented librarian and information specialist involvement in published network meta-analyses, as little information is available to date. **Methods:** The sample includes NMAs identified in a study by Li et al. 2016 [PLOS One, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0163239]. The searches developed in this study will be rerun in order to retrieve citations entered from 9 July 2015 to 31 December 2016. After de-duplication, the results will be analyzed for inclusion using criteria developed by Li et al. For papers included in the final set, the following data will be extracted: participation and level of involvement of a librarian or information specialist, compliance with items 7 and 8 on the PRISMA-NMA extension checklist, and involvement of a consulting company in conducting the research. Descriptive statistics will be used to present the results.

PP11. Flipping the Classroom: Illuminating Information Literacy

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Introduction: The flipped classroom is a blended learning instructional model that reverses the traditional construct of content being delivered in the classroom, followed by activities conducted outside the classroom. While grounding their experience in the established educational and library science literature, the authors will report on the use of the model to deliver information literacy instruction in an academic hospital library. **Description:** In response to an expressed need for more hands-on experience and individualized support in information literacy workshops, as well as a need to keep workshops within a one hour time frame, this academic hospital library experimented with the flipped classroom model to teach basic search skills on PubMed and Medline to hospital staff, students, and physicians. They utilized the LibGuides content management system to deliver workshop content prior to the classroom module; classroom time was then focused on hands-on activities. **Outcomes:** Evaluative data from both instructors and students were collected and analyzed. Usage data from the workshop LibGuides were also analyzed. Workshops were equally well attended as non-flipped workshops and learners were equally satisfied with their experience. **Discussion:** LibGuides were created for each workshop and included instructional videos, text, sample exercises, and contact information. Learners were expected to work through the information on the LibGuides prior to the workshops and the in-class workshop focused on reviewing the sample exercises and answering students' questions. The online resources were extremely well received by learners, indicating the value of these tools for ongoing independent learning.

PP12. A PICO Concept Map to Support Evidence-based Practice (EBP) Instruction

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Introduction: The PICO structure facilitates question formulation, improves the success of searches and is a cornerstone of EBP instruction. PICO identifies the Problem/Patient, the Intervention, the Comparison, and the Outcome. This in turn helps identify key concepts and tease out multiple questions from a single complex scenario. Despite its usefulness and ubiquitous nature, clinicians often forget to use PICO in their eagerness to begin searching, sometimes resulting in search results which do not answer the initial question (or questions). Presenting information using several modalities, including visual, can be an effective way to illustrate complex relationships between concepts. **Description:** While developing an EBM curriculum for hematology residents, a visual tool to supplement slides and hands-on exercises was deemed useful. A colourful concept map illustrating how PICO relates to type of question and best evidence was developed and used to teach residents. **Outcomes:** The instructors found the PICO concept map helped them teach PICO more effectively. The concept map was subsequently integrated into courses for undergraduate medicine students, and workshops for hospital based occupational therapists and nurses. Whether learners' understanding or subsequent use of PICO was increased was not independently measured. **Discussion:** The map can be used by librarians or clinicians wishing to integrate it into their EBP instruction. Further study to measure the effectiveness of the tool for increasing learners' understanding and subsequent use of PICO in practice should be undertaken.

PP13. Letting the Numbers Speak: Using Data to Guide Our Way to a More Accessible and Impactful Twitter Account

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Introduction: Known as an easy-to-use social media tool, many libraries use Twitter to communicate with their users. Our library is no exception. Although Twitter's engagement "dashboard" tells us limited information about how many times our tweet appeared on our users' screens, etc., it can't give us the full picture of the impact of our Twitter efforts. The goal of this project is to identify the areas where we should make adjustments to better serve our users. **Methods:** The scope of our analysis consists of statistical information gathered from our Twitter account from May 2015-May 2016. We utilized the Twitter Analytics feature on Twitter and the program Hootsuite to gather this statistical information. We also used Microsoft Excel to analyze the data using charts and graphs. **Results:** We found the answers for the following questions: Which topics are users interacting with the most? What are our most popular hashtags? Which news source provided the most interesting topics for our users? When is the best time to tweet? **Discussion:** This study has proven that the ongoing upkeep of our Twitter is important for the library to maintain a consistent online presence. Certain information is much easier to circulate through our Twitter, such as engaging with our faculty members about their publications. We also learned that we need to schedule our tweets in a more strategic way and that we should tweet news items which have a broader impact.

PP14. Lessons Learned from Twitter Use in Medical Education

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Background: Social media has transformed communication and information dissemination. Despite its almost ubiquitous use among students, its impact on medical education (ME) is less clear. Among social media platforms, Twitter facilitates active participation, fosters concise discussions, may be used for asynchronous learning, and provides real-time feedback. However, some instructors question the use of Twitter as a sound pedagogical tool that builds meaningful knowledge for medical students. **Methods:** A systematic review of the literature was conducted to identify Twitter's use in UGME and PGME. The authors searched Medline, Embase, Cochrane, ERIC, CINAHL, and Scopus. A data extraction form identified the type of medical students, level of instruction (categorized by Bloom's Taxonomy), how Twitter was used, subject discipline, and learning objectives. **Results:** Database searches retrieved 772 articles, 340 titles/abstracts were screened, 92 full-text articles selected, and 18 articles included in the review. A preliminary analysis reveals that Twitter is not used successfully to build learning and knowledge for medical students. Many studies used Twitter as a supplementary activity or for distributing information. Most of the educational interventions did not appear to use educational theory in their construction and focused on the technology, rather than on how it can be used as an educational tool. **Discussion:** Despite high rates of social media usage by medical students and residents, there are few examples of Twitter as a successful tool for learning. However, Twitter is a new technology and with more time, there may be more examples documented of its successful use by librarians.

PP15. A Case Study on Citation Accuracy: The Letter that "Became" a Research Article

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Introduction: A curious case of inaccurate citation was humorously presented in the Christmas 2015 BMJ issue. For several years, a 2-paragraph letter on rehabilitation was repeatedly cited as a research article on an unrelated topic. In order to understand how this citation error has started, evolved and lasted throughout the years, we will do a citation and publication analysis of the citing articles. **Methods**: Information available in Scopus for the citing articles will be collected and analysed according to various aspects, including sources, affiliations, countries, document types, co-citations, co-authorships and accuracy of bibliographies. Sources will be analysed further to identify the publishers and determine if these articles were peer reviewed. **Results:** Research articles (80) citing the letter were retrieved. All are meta-analyses of observational studies citing the 1-page letter as a reference for a statistical test. Nearly all authors are based in China. The articles were published in English, in 40 different journals; most of them peer-reviewed, indexed in Medline and available through major biomedical publishers. **Discussion:** Further analysis are being done. It is already obvious that this letter was never consulted by the authors or the peer-reviewers. Citation and quotation inaccuracies are frequent in biomedical literature, however a 1-page document is unusual in a meta-analysis' bibliography and it is surprising that it could pass through the writing, peer-reviewing and technical editing process without ever being looked at.

PP17. The Role of the Library in Supporting Open and Connected Research and Researchers

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The role of the librarian is constantly evolving, and new methods of communication and dissemination of scholarly work play a big part in this. In this poster we'll explore exactly what has changed, and what it means for librarians and the faculty they support. We'll detail the impacts that this has for ensuring effective reputation management and for growing the visibility and reach of expertise within and beyond an institution, and discuss how this translates across geographies and sectors. Being able to evidence engagement with a broader audience is becoming increasingly important to secure funding, whilst at the same time researchers involved in high profile/sensitive studies or clinical trials may have strict regulations or concerns relating to privacy and data sharing. Misunderstandings and misinterpretations of research can spread quickly, and it is important that researchers are aware and able to respond as appropriate. We'll look at how the library can play a part in navigating these challenges and the techniques and data they can use to help them do so. Attendees will leave the session with a better understanding of how they might provide better services to faculty to support them and their institution in achieving their long term goals, whilst also raising the profile and demonstrating value of the library itself.

PP18. Revitalizing the Maritimes Health Libraries Association's Logo: A Cost-effective, Creative Solution

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Introduction: The Maritimes Health Libraries Association has been undergoing a renewal. Membership identified the logo and website as in need of a new "look" to continue conveying credibility. Our working group was formed to design a new logo, which would then set the tone for the rest of the Association's web presence. The Executive provided a tentative budget of $500 CAD. **Description:** After consulting industry experts, we decided to partner with a Nova Scotia Community College instructor. We solicited appealing samples of organizational logos from membership, and presented these with our mission and values to design students as a project. Students later pitched their 26 logos to working group members. We narrowed these to 3 finalists after iterative rounds of selection. Members voted for the winning logo using a survey distributed via the MHLA listserv. We sponsored a pizza party for the class, and the winning student received a letter from the Association for their portfolio. **Outcomes:** Our Association was able to renew its logo and look, involve the entire membership in the decision making process, partner with other institutions in the community, and provide students with real-world experience as part of their class project. Our project came in under budget and took less than a year to complete. **Discussion:** We highly recommend this approach to other library associations seeking cost-effective and timely rebranding options. Considerations should include timing of the academic year, adequate compensation for students, intellectual property rights, and the ability to liaise in person with the instructor and students.

PP19. Planning for PRISMA: A Tool to Accurately Track Citations in Multiphase Systematic Review Searches

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Introduction: Citation management plays an important role in the transparent reporting of systematic review methods. The PRISMA flow diagram is recommended to assist systematic reviewers tracking and reporting citations from retrieval to inclusion, but this can be difficult since systematic reviews often draw from multiphase searches of databases, grey literature, reference lists, and from hand searches. Librarians are ideally placed to help researchers with citation management. We describe the development and preliminary testing of a citation tracking tool to accompany the PRISMA flow diagram. **Description:** We conducted a literature review and an environmental scan of citation management strategies employed by systematic reviewers. Two librarians created a tool in consultation with past systematic review collaborators, which identifies the type and detail of information to collect at each phase of the systematic review search, and contains a modifiable tracking sheet for users to manage their project. The tool was piloted by graduate students completing their first systematic review, and feedback was collected through questionnaires and group discussion. **Outcomes:** We received feedback from 7 students completing a systematic review as part of a graduate course. Students appreciated the tool's centralization and organization of search information, yet found some aspects of the tool lacked clarity. **Discussion:** Overall, respondents found the tool was useful, making tracking and reporting less intimidating. The tool responds to the complexity of multiphase systematic review searching. More testing, from systematic review initiation to completion, is required to confirm its usability and usefulness.