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CHLA/ABSC 2017 BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Version 1.0

Legend

CP = Contributed Paper

LT = Lightning Talk

PP = Poster Presentation

Contributed Papers - Abstracts

CP1. Kung JYC, Chambers T. **Show me the money! Meeting Researcher Needs Through a Fee-based Pilot Project**

Introduction: In 2015, a fee for service program was piloted at the University of Alberta's Health Sciences Library to provide in-depth librarian support to the Faculty of Nursing (FON). Other examples of cost-recovery and fee-based services have been provided by other academic libraries for document delivery and searches for literature and patents. However, this fee for service pilot focused specifically on meeting the needs of FON researchers. **Description:** An administrative structure was developed for this program, including a fee structure. Mediated searches, systematic review searches, research support, and research impact services were offered to FON at the University of Alberta for a fee. **Outcomes:** During the pilot year, Sept 2015-Aug 2016, \$41,500 of revenue has been generated. Ten review searches, faculty-wide research impact analysis, and a program of research support to a national research program have been contracted. Major challenges of the service include: competing priorities with core librarian work, communication, and time required to complete the work. **Discussion:** This program allowed us to provide an in-depth level of librarian support to researchers. An assessment revealed that researchers and administrators were very pleased and felt that it was an essential service. Based upon unsolicited requests for specialized fee-based services, there appears to be a demand and a service potential to continue the service and expand to other health sciences faculties, in particular the Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry.

CP2. Campbell S, Torabi N, Hatch K. **A National Survey on the Research Support Needs of Health Information Professionals**

Purpose: A national survey will be administered electronically to health information professionals to identify the extent to which they would like to undertake research, their barriers to their undertaking research activities, and the supports that they would require to be able to successfully conduct research. **Methods:** The survey, which will include a variety of question types (Checklists, Likert Scale, Open Ended, etc.), will be delivered electronically to members of CHLA/ABSC. The results will be tallied. Open ended questions will be analyzed for themes related to barriers and desired supports. Follow-up one-on-one conversations, focus group discussions and/or large group discussions (possibly at the CHLA/ABSC annual meeting) will be used to clarify and prioritize a list of desired research supports. This project will receive ethics approval from a Canadian academic institution. **Outcomes:** Outcomes of the survey will be ready for presentation at the CHLA/ABSC Conference in Edmonton in 2017. Planned outcomes include a list of barriers to research and a list of desired supports. Where geography, type of work environment or level of education are elements of the kind of support,

results will be subsorted by those characteristics. **Conclusions:** This study will supply a clearer picture of the barriers to research activities and the research support requirement of health information professionals in Canada. This information will provide the Canadian health library community with an opportunity to move forward with developing targeted and effective research supports.

CP3. Visintini S, Boutet M, Helwig M, Manley A. **Research Support in Health Sciences Libraries: A Scoping Review**

Introduction: Health sciences libraries in both academic and clinical contexts are becoming more involved in furthering their institutions' research mandates, and librarians are increasingly called upon to support their patrons' research needs. A literature scan revealed many libraries are writing about their research support initiatives and the changing roles of librarians, but no syntheses exist on library research support services in health sciences contexts. We conducted a scoping review to map the academic literature on this topic and to assist libraries as they continue to adapt to researchers' evolving needs. **Methods:** We searched Medline, EMBASE, ERIC, LISTA, LISS, Scopus and Web of Science to identify reports of research support services provided in health sciences libraries. An advanced Google search for grey literature was also conducted. Articles describing development, implementation, or evaluation of research support initiatives provided in a health sciences library were included. Data extraction will focus on library context, user characteristics, and services implemented. Findings will be summarized using evidence maps in order to facilitate knowledge translation. **Results:** The database searches returned 6336 results, and after removing duplicates 3545 records remained for title/abstract screening. Full-text screening was conducted on 277 articles. Preliminary results show a predominance for systematic review support and the emergence of data management support. **Discussion:** This scoping review maps out the existing literature on research support practices in the health sciences context. It provides health sciences libraries with a benchmark from which they can assess and develop their own research services.

CP4. Muturi-Kihara E, Long S, Jack C. **Innovations, Challenges and Opportunities within Regional Health Libraries in British Columbia**

Introduction: Faced with continual change, British Columbia regional health and ministry libraries must innovate in order to survive. To understand how these libraries are evolving, this study: 1) describes and compares the libraries, 2) analyzes how they are changing and innovating in order to deliver value, and 3) identifies gaps and opportunities in the current landscape. **Methods:** Librarians from seven health authorities and one ministry library completed online surveys and telephone interviews regarding eight themes drawn from the literature: library environment, research

services, instruction, service delivery models, prioritization, evaluation, innovation, and the provincial landscape. The librarians later participated in a focus group to explore key findings in greater depth. **Results:** Libraries range considerably in size and staffing levels. Both centralized and distributed service delivery models are in practice. Reaching library patrons from geographically remote areas is a common challenge, as is leveraging technologies needed to advance services. Reference is identified as the most valuable service provided, and all libraries recognize the importance of measuring and demonstrating the impact of this and other services. Ongoing needs assessment and evaluation activities are taking place. There is some interest in standardizing assessment procedures in the future, using similar outcome indicators to inform marketing and advocacy endeavors. **Discussion:** In a landscape of library closures, service consolidation and technological limitations, innovative non-traditional activities are required to improve delivery of information and resources. This project's findings promote information sharing on best practices and highlight collaborative opportunities to address existing gaps within the library systems.

CP5. Connolly C, Truax M, Winther C. **Transforming a Library Service within a Provincial Healthcare Organization - Forging a new path**

Introduction: Prior to 2011, libraries within a provincial health service operated using a variety of self-determining service models across 24 locations. Evaluation of library services demonstrated significant gaps in service delivery and access to resources, cost inefficiencies, and variation in library service standards across the province. National and international trends reflected ongoing library closures and challenges to demonstrate library contributions to organizational goals and improvements in health information literacy. **Description:** In January 2011, all library services were aligned under one department to capitalize on the natural fit between libraries as conduits to evidence and knowledge management practices that support the use of evidence in practice. The mandate was to develop enterprise-wide library resources and services to support clinical decision-making and quality patient care. **Outcome:** This department is now a focal point for access to and expertise in healthcare information resources and services through the virtual library, 7 full service libraries, and 2 office locations. Organization-wide evaluations conducted in 2011 and 2014 show increased client satisfaction, while utilization analytics reflect continued growth. **Discussion:** The Optimization Initiative was a proactive, internally driven effort to extend library services and resources beyond the traditional library space, streamline “back-office” functions and allow library staff to contribute to organizational initiatives. The path has been winding, yet lessons learnt include the value of dedicated staff, teamwork, and maintaining a focus on equitable access and service for the organization’s staff and clinicians.

CP6. Harrison P, Zhao R, Vaska M. **Navigating the sea of free: Supporting clinician use of high-quality point-of-care mobile applications**

Introduction: The Alberta Health Service's Knowledge Resource Service (KRS) supports clinicians and staff in evidence-informed decision-making, in part, by licensing point-of-care mobile applications. While the KRS team supports use of these resources with self-based education guides and education sessions, clients also ask KRS to recommend free mobile apps to supplement KRS subscriptions. The literature shows that mobile apps vary in their use of evidence, clinical relevance, and usability. Consequently, KRS is launching a monthly review of a free mobile app, to be posted on the KRS website.

Description: Drawing on current literature, the program leads will identify evaluation criteria for point-of-care apps. Our first selections have been recommended by residents and clinicians; subsequent point-of-care apps will be identified via survey during resident orientations, occurring at hospital sites each summer. The resulting lists, together with ongoing reviews of the literature, will determine which apps are appraised. **Outcomes:** In April, KRS will launch a 'Free App of the Month' feature, providing an overview of the resource's strengths and weaknesses, information on accessibility, and links to additional literature where available. We will present two free 'App of the Month' overviews at the conference, as well as our plan to evaluate this program. **Discussion:** The KRS 'App of the Month' project will connect us with residents, who are native to mobile app technology, and support a wider pool of AHS clinicians considering free mobile apps to complement their practice.

CP7. Boulos L, Visintini S, Parker R, Ritchie K, Hayden J. **Assessing Online Systematic Review Training: Updated Findings from an Environmental Scan and Evaluation**

Introduction: Online training for systematic review (SR) methodology has become an attractive option due to its flexibility and the limited availability of in-person instruction. Librarians often direct new reviewers to these online resources, so it is important that we are knowledgeable about the variety of training resources available that best fit our patrons' needs. **Methods:** We reviewed the published literature and conducted an environmental scan of online SR training resources. After screening for inclusion, scores were assigned using a previously published evaluation rubric for online instruction modules. Resources were evaluated in the following areas: 1) content; 2) design; 3) interactivity; 4) usability. Scores were analyzed using descriptive statistics to compare performance across the domains. **Results:** Twenty resources were evaluated. Overall score average was 61%. Online courses (n=7) averaged 73%, web modules (n=5) 64%, and videos (n=8) 48%. The top five highest scoring resources were in course and web module format, featured high interactivity, and required a longer (>5hrs) time commitment from users. **Conclusion:** Score analysis suggests that resources include appropriate content, but are less likely to adhere to principles of web-based training design and interactivity. Just-in-time, quick resources like videos could benefit from such

principles. Awareness of these resources has benefited team members and enabled them to make informed recommendations for training based on patrons' needs. Future online SR training resources should pay greater attention to established best practices for online instruction in order to provide high quality resources regardless of format or user time commitment.

CP8. Chojeki D, Tjosvold L. **Untangling What Information Specialists Should Document and Report: A Review of the Evidence**

Introduction: Thorough documentation and clear reporting are essential when conducting a comprehensive literature search for a health technology assessment (HTA) or systematic review (SR). The ultimate goal of the reporting process is transparency and reproducibility with the added benefit of increasing the reader's confidence in the research. As part of the SuRe Info Project, we conducted a review of all current reporting standards relevant to HTAs and SRs in addition to looking at the published literature on this topic in order to synthesize the evidence in this area and create a standard set of agreed upon recommendations. **Methods:** We conducted a comprehensive search of Medline, Embase, and LISA databases in addition to the Equator Network website. Reference lists of included studies and reporting guidelines were also consulted. 11 reporting guidelines and 8 studies were included in the review by two independent reviewers. Anything published before 2006, that was not a research article, and/or did not provide new recommendations were excluded. **Results:** After collecting data on the suggested reporting elements described in the literature, we pooled our results to create an overarching list of the most commonly recommended elements to report and methods to use when documenting a comprehensive search. These elements pertained to documenting the search strategy for the final report, the protocol, and/or the abstract of a review. **Conclusions:** This review of the evidence aims to clarify the confusion over adequate documenting and reporting of searches with the hope that search descriptions will improve in future research literature.

CP9. Baer S, Ballantyne-Scott B, MacDonald J, Leger L, Farrell A, Vaska M, Lee P. **Standards for literature searching: research and development.**

Objectives: Library services managers, professional searchers and search instructors lack a standard to support mediated search service instruction and accountable search service delivery. A standard is needed to establish a consistent approach to executing different types of searches, and to provide a framework against which a search service performance may be measured. **Methods:** Two approaches were used to inform the work. The first was an environmental scan using several listservs to identify current search-related researchers and practice leaders. The second was an iterative literature review of research and other literature on mediated searching. Content analysis of all

documents gathered identified a variety of search types and methods. We compiled and defined the search types, methods and related terms in a comprehensive search glossary, which we organized in a matrix and then validated through a Delphi study with search researchers, authors publishing on search topics, and professional searchers. **Results:** Results included identification of essential and optional steps in recommended approaches for different types of searches. We will be validating these steps and approaches using an “elite” group of search researchers, authors publishing on search topics, and professional searchers. The first draft of this work will be shared as a consensus-building step in standard development. **Conclusions:** The research literature on search methods is sparse and fragmented, lacking in currency and a shared vocabulary. A standard would provide clarity in terminology, approach and methods.

CP10. Gottschalk T. **Decoding the Disciplines and Threshold Concepts in a Blended Learning EBM Project for Preclerkship Students**

Introduction: Teaching evidence based medicine (EBM) theory is challenging, as there are transformations of understanding that must occur without which students cannot progress. "Decoding the Disciplines," a model developed at Indiana University, is a process for increasing student learning that recognizes differences in thinking in disciplines and facilitates narrowing the gap, or threshold, between novice and expert thinking. The analysis distinguishes between core concepts, those that build layers upon learning foundations already possessed, and threshold concepts, those that lead learners to new realms of understanding. **Description:** Clinical Reasoning (CR), a longitudinal course in pre-clerkship, is a small group course in which clinicians help students explore clinical cases and in the process learn diagnostic, prognostic, therapeutic, and EBM techniques. The Decoding the Disciplines model was used in conjunction with the ACRL Framework for Information Literacy to identify bottlenecks in students' understanding of EBM and information literacy threshold concepts. The analysis was then used to create supporting instructional materials and a series of four assignments were delivered through blended learning in the curriculum management system. **Outcomes:** A pre-test assessing student understanding of threshold concept was given to students prior to delivery of the blended learning content. Feedback was given to students upon completion of each assignment, and each component built to a final written project. A post-test was given upon submission of the final written assignment. **Discussion:** Using the model was helpful in collaborating with medical faculty. Student scores improved on post-test, and the quality of final written submissions was high.

CP11. Johnson B, Smith-Habib J, Harrison P, Graw S. **Development of a Multimodal, Virtual Curriculum: Targeting Province-wide Learners' Information Literacy Learning Needs**

Introduction: Our organization provides library services to over 100,000 staff in Canada's largest province-wide healthcare delivery system. The delivery of accessible, equitable, and sustainable library services to this diverse and geographically dispersed staff presents both challenges and opportunities, particularly with regard to skill development. Our multimodal, virtual curriculum targets learners' information literacy learning needs in this unique provincial context. **Description:** The curriculum includes three components: 1) Evidence at Your Fingertips (EAYF), a program of eight synchronous online courses open to all staff; 2) a series of microlearning video tutorials; and 3) a collection of online how-to guides. The focus of our paper is the EAYF program, which has seen approximately 1500 participants register for 200+ sessions since October 2015. In the past year, we have developed standardized processes for course development, marketing, registration management, session delivery, and evaluation. **Outcomes:** Three methods are used to assess program outcomes: standardized post-session evaluation of learner satisfaction with key program aspects and confidence performing identified tasks; and, after action reviews and whole team retrospective reviews to identify and share lessons learned and opportunities for quality improvement. **Discussion:** The evolution of the EAYF program has prompted us to think innovatively about how to design, develop, promote, deliver, and evaluate virtual education programming. Successes include positive feedback on the short, focused nature of the sessions and the ease with which they can be accessed.

CP12. Lin Y, Smith-Habib J, Blanchard J. **Creating a blended outreach service model for a province-wide health care information service**

Introduction: In the past 5 years we transformed library services to a single online service that provides information services for all health care workers across the province and consolidated library locations from twenty-four to nine in three urban centres. Strategizing for consistent and sustainable outreach services is essential to meet health care professionals' information needs. While the literature on the fundamental goals of outreach programs in libraries has been prevalent, there is a gap in how to provide an effective outreach program for health care professionals working from geographically distributed sites. **Description:** A literature review and an internal audit of health library outreach practices were completed in the Spring/Summer of 2016. A combined subject and geographic liaison outreach service model was developed with the primary goal of ensuring all clients across the province receive the same high quality information service. **Outcomes:** Pilot testing of the program began in Fall 2016 and will be ongoing. The lessons learned continue to inform how to best engage library staff and evaluate the impact of the service. **Discussion:** A blended outreach model will streamline the processes in delivering and implementing the service, as well as enable health care professionals throughout the region to access the same level of services.

CP13. Iverson S, Tukhareli N, Bailey S, Ziegler C. **Reading for Resilience: Bibliotherapy lights the road to recovery for mental health patients**

Introduction: Bibliotherapy can be defined as the use of literature to help deal with the challenges of life. The authors will situate this paper within the greater body of literature on bibliotherapy, providing an overview of the practice and a detailed exploration of the use of a particular form of bibliotherapy with two different groups of mental health patients. **Description:** Librarians at an academic hospital partnered with their psychiatry department to deliver a read-aloud bibliotherapy program to mental health patients. Programs were delivered to both in-patients and members of a community based recovery program based at the hospital. **Outcomes:** Basic written evaluations were collected from participants, and interviews were conducted with the peer support workers who also attended the groups. Participants, peer-support workers, and decision makers in the mental health programs all found the projects successful and rewarding, and as a result spin-off programs have been developed and/or proposed. **Discussion:** Each program ran for a minimum of 6 weeks and engaged between 3 and 8 clients in each group. Peer-support workers also participated in the group sessions. Readings from literature (poetry, fiction and non-fiction) were selected and used to introduce and discuss topics such as loneliness, compassion, forgiveness, gratitude, etc. The sessions were facilitated by a librarian and a librarian/psychotherapist. The authors will describe the structure of the reading sessions, group dynamics, and the materials used to address specific topics, as well as methods for selecting materials. Suggestions and recommendations for delivering similar programs will be discussed.

CP14. Oliphant T, Berry T, Norris C. **Crafting Effective Heart Disease Messages for Women**

Introduction: Heart disease is one of the leading causes of death in women in Canada, yet women are less likely to be treated for it than men. Consequently, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada (HSFC) developed the Heart Truth campaign to provide heart disease information for women. The purpose of this project is to assist in creating effective messages about heart disease by exploring women's information behaviour as it pertains to information related to heart disease and their perceptions of the Heart Truth campaign. **Methods:** This research is currently underway. We will run 6-8 focus groups containing 4-10 participants each. Three or four of the focus groups will include healthy women and the other 3-4 focus groups will include women who have coronary heart disease. Participants with coronary heart disease will be recruited from APPROACH (Alberta Provincial Project for Outcome Assessment in Coronary Heart Disease). Packages containing information about the Heart Truth campaign will be sent to participants in advance of the focus groups. All focus groups will be transcribed and individually read and analyzed by several researchers using NVIVO. **Results:** The first

focus group with participants recruited from APPROACH is scheduled for December 12th, 2016. The remaining focus groups will run between January and February 2017. Consequently, results and discussion are not available at this time. However, preliminary results will be complete by March 1st, 2017. This research will assist health sciences librarians and the people they serve in developing effective information sources and heart health messages.

CP15. Grobelna A, Rabb D, McGill S. **Conducting a Citation Management Software Evaluation for Systematic Reviews: A Librarian's Guide**

Objectives: We outline criteria and methods and describe librarian's leading role in the evaluation of the citation management software (CMS) for conducting a systematic review (SR). **Methods:** One challenge in conducting SR is the magnitude of information to navigate. A librarian can determine how to best manage information using CMS. Based on CADTH's CMS evaluation project we present the key steps in selecting CMS. These steps include: forming a committee, developing criteria, finding options, investigating and documenting how the CMS meets your criteria, and establishing return on investment (ROI). **Results/Discussion:** We determined that any of the reviewed CMS such as Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero, or RefWorks would be suitable as a bibliographic tool. The challenge is in integrating these programs to fit the systematic review process. The CMS has to be able to manage very large sets of results for multiple reviewers who might work on multiple projects simultaneously. The CMS needs to be able to work well with screening and ILL software, or it should be adaptable to assist with these. Implementation of a new CMS requires a change in research processes as well as training and support for end users. As an integral part of SR, well-chosen CMS can speed the review process. It can also ensure the accuracy and integrity of information acquired. Librarians can play a leading role in evaluating and choosing the right CMS for SR.

CP16. Meherali S, Scott S, Hartling L. **Parent information needs and experience regarding acute otitis media in children: A systematic review**

Introduction: Acute otitis media (AOM) —inflammation of the middle ear— is the most common pediatric bacterial ear infection, affecting up to 75% of children at some time before age 5 years. Despite the high incidence of AOM in children, it presents diverse challenges to parents who did not have accurate information regarding what causes AOM and its management. Further, a lack of parental knowledge regarding symptom recognition, medications, and prevention and treatment of AOM have been associated with poor health outcomes (middle ear effusion, hearing loss), which emphasizes the need for adequate educational provision for parents. To respond to this paucity of information in Canada and to inform future practices, we sought to synthesize the

literature to provide a more comprehensive perspective of parental information needs and experiences relating to AOM management. **Method:** Four electronic databases were searched and articles were screened according to pre-established inclusion criteria. Articles were included in the review if they were examining parental information needs for AOM, and we used language (English) and date (January 2000 to date) restrictions. **Results:** Out of 851 articles retrieved, 13 articles met the inclusion criteria. We completed a descriptive (narrative) analysis and identified four potential and common patterns including: parents' beliefs and knowledge about AOM; parents' attitude and knowledge about AOM treatment; information seeking behaviour; and burden of AOM on family and child quality of life. **Discussion:** Incorporating parental information needs into health care assessment and educational planning are essential steps toward improving parental competency in AOM management and enhancing health outcomes.

CP17. Mckinnell J, Ploeg J, Duggleby W, Markle-Reid M, Valaitis R, McAiney C, Bartholomew A, Worrall C, Ganann J, Kaufman S, Radcliffe D, Smith B, Kennedy L. **Online Interventions for Family Caregivers: Employing Patient Engagement Principles and Practice**

Introduction: Health care professionals frequently partner with librarians when developing online tools for patients and their families. However, even with input from the most qualified of information professionals, these websites are often difficult to identify and can remain largely unused by those populations for which they were designed. The Online Interventions for Family Caregivers Study addresses this very issue. **Description:** Patient engagement (PE) principles and practice were utilized by inviting caregivers to participate as equal partners in all stages of the project. Their participation involved designing the internet search strategy and website review template, conducting searches for caregiver resources available on the internet, contributing to the analysis of findings, authoring the final report, and presenting results to the funding agency. **Outcomes:** The Canadian Strategy of Patient-Oriented Research (SPOR) promotes active collaboration with individuals using the health care system to bring about positive change. By including caregivers in all aspects of our study, we have strengthened both the quality of our final report and our skills as health professionals and librarians. Our caregiver partners taught us how personal hardships and successes influence information seeking behaviours and in turn, impact how we should consider presenting and organizing information to maximize relevance and ease of use. **Discussion:** The purpose of this presentation is to share the values underpinning PE and to provide an overview of how PE principles can be operationalised in both information seeking research and patient focused information service design.

CP18. Farrell A. **Accuracy of online discussion forums on common childhood ailments**

Introduction: Many parents go online to seek advice when dealing with common childhood ailments such as fever or rash. Among these parents are those with varying levels of information literacy, ranging from parents who trust everything they read online, with no critical appraisal, to parents who seek only the highest quality evidence and view the information with a high degree of scepticism. This presentation aims to answer the question: Is peer-to-peer advice being offered to parents of young children on common childhood ailments through online discussion forums accurate and in agreement with existing evidence on those same ailments? **Methods:** To determine which online forums to use, Google was searched using five common childhood ailments. Forums that appeared five or more times in the first five pages of the Google search for each question were considered. Of these forums, those that met the inclusion criteria were used. Data from a 6 month time period was collected and categorized from the discussion forums to analyze the advice being provided about common childhood ailments. Evidence based resources (Dynamed and UptoDate) were used to analyze the accuracy of the advice provided. **Results:** Data collection is complete. Analysis of data is forthcoming. **Discussion:** The hope is that through this research, areas for education to parents of young children will be identified. Family physicians, public health nurses and other program developers can then use these areas of need to inform the development or re-development of prenatal programming, and childhood/parenting support programs.

CP19. Farrah K, Rabb D. **We Stand Corrected: Frequency, Usefulness, and Accessibility of Errata in Systematic Reviews**

Introduction: The prevalence and value of errata associated with studies included in systematic reviews is unknown. This project will estimate the frequency of errata for study publications included in systematic reviews, evaluate their usefulness to the review, and determine best practices for searching for errata. **Methods:** A retrospective review of included studies from 40 systematic reviews of drugs evaluated by CADTH in 2015 was conducted. For each journal article in the included studies lists, a search for associated errata was conducted using: 1) the drug manufacturer's submission; 2) linked errata searching in PubMed; and 3) the journal publisher's website. The frequency of errata for published articles included in the reviews was determined using the total number of errata identified. The usefulness of identified errata to the reviews was evaluated in consultation with clinical researchers using a three-category scale: trivial, minor, or major. The accessibility of errata was determined by examining: how they are indexed in various databases, the costs of obtaining errata, and the time lag between article publication and erratum publication. **Results:** In total, 26 errata describing 38 errors were identified for 127 articles included in the systematic reviews. When classified by severity: 6 errors were major; 20 errors were minor; 12 errors were trivial. No single database indexed all the errata. On average, errata were published 211 days after the original article. All were freely available. **Discussion:** The results suggest that it

can be worthwhile to identify errata associated with included studies for systematic reviews of drugs.

CP20. Kaunelis D, Glanville J, Isojärvi J, Chalon P, Lefebvre C, Wright K. **Keeping up-to-date with information retrieval research: Summarized Research in Information Retrieval for HTA (SuRe Info)**

Introduction: Increasing numbers of research papers about information retrieval for health technology assessments, systematic reviews and other evidence syntheses are being published. It is time-consuming and demanding for information specialists to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in the field. To help to meet these challenges, the Interest Group on Information Retrieval (IRG) of Health Technology Assessment International (HTAi) has created an open-access web resource entitled SuRe Info (<http://www.sure-info.org>). **Description:** Information retrieval methods publications are identified by running topic-specific search strategies in selected relevant databases. A structured appraisal is created for all publications fulfilling the SuRe Info inclusion criteria. The key messages from the appraisals are summarized into topic-specific chapters. **Outcomes:** Fourteen chapters are now available on SuRe Info, with others currently in development. SuRe Info chapters cover two types of categories: 1) general search methods used across all health technologies, such as strategy development and search filters, and 2) methods used when searching for specific aspects of health technologies, such as clinical effectiveness, safety and economic evaluations. References at the end of each chapter are linked to appraisals of included publications. Links to full-text are provided when freely available. **Discussion:** SuRe Info offers research-based advice for everyday searching issues. With updates every six months, SuRe Info seeks to help information specialists stay current in the latest developments in the field. It provides easy access to summaries of current methods papers and supports timely uptake of potential new efficiencies in information retrieval practice.

CP21. Severn M, Farrah K, Ford C, McCormack S, Grobelna A, Kaunelis D. **Fishing for Grey Literature: What Are We Catching in CADTH's Rapid Response Service?**

Background: At CADTH, considerable effort is made to retrieve grey literature for rapid reviews published as part of the Rapid Response (RR) Service. The searching process to capture this information is guided by the RR checklist, which is a 46-item sub-set of CADTH's Grey Matters tool. The objective of this study is to measure the value of the RR checklist for finding relevant documents. **Methods:** We conducted a retrospective analysis of 71 rapid reviews published from April to September 2016. The number of grey literature documents captured by the RR checklist was compared with how frequently they were cited in these reports. The type of grey literature document cited was recorded as well as the publisher. **Results:** Of the 1,893 documents found through

the use of the RR checklist, 324 (17%) of those documents were cited in our sample of rapid reviews. Guidelines were the most frequently cited type of grey literature document (41%). The cited grey literature came from 192 publishers, 20 of which are on the RR checklist. Documents found using the RR checklist accounted for 23% of the total literature cited. **Discussion:** The grey literature search process as guided by the RR checklist identified additional relevant documents; however, there is opportunity for improvement in precision rates. The variety of grey literature publishers can make it difficult to rely on a checklist of individual websites to capture relevant grey literature. Strategies that focus on utilizing search engines and grey literature databases more effectively may need to be developed.

CP22. Ambler C. **Visualizing History of Medicine Collections: Improving Discovery of Special Collections and Access to Full Text**

Introduction: Five History of Medicine Collections (4625 titles), held at the Health Sciences Library and Special Collections (University of Calgary), are available for mediated in-library research use. Discovery is achieved through the OPAC and library orientation for the History of Medicine program. Many titles are available digitally. However, access is through multiple sources and their discoverability is limited. Through interactive visualization, this project aims to promote discovery at the collection level and to improve digital access. **Description:** Building from previous explorations of visualization tools, Tableau was selected to produce three interactive visualizations: a timeline, author ranking, and subject classification map. Each visualization allows exploration at the collection level while highlighting individual titles with connections to catalogue records and digital access. A Microsoft Access database created using MARC records underpins the Tableau visualizations. Digital access was supplemented with HathiTrust and other sources. **Outcomes:** We received positive feedback from faculty on preliminary visualizations. These were later introduced in the History of Medicine Program's Fall 2016 library orientation. Currently, select titles are being digitized to fill gaps in Full Text Access and additional visualizations have been planned for future implementation. Supplementation from HathiTrust and other sources increased digital access from approximately 67 to 1658 titles. **Discussion:** Visualization, and Tableau in particular, has been used in collection and service analysis. While research exists on visual interfaces to improve discovery, the application of Tableau for this purpose has not yet been documented. Tableau offers the ability to create custom visualizations for collection discovery and supplementation without visualization programming language experience or complex integration with other library systems.

CP23. Hamonic L, Dennett L. **Colour Our Collections: Using adult colouring as outreach in a health science library rare books collection**

Introduction: A simple, cost effective method for engaging students and promoting use of our health sciences library's rare books collection was sought. An environmental scan of other special collections libraries' programs resulted in our decision to capitalize on the adult colouring trend. **Description:** Colouring pages were created by a practicum student, who digitally traced images from special collection books using an Intuos tablet and MyPaint. These colouring pages were released both in the library and online. In the library, a reproduction of the original document was posted above a table containing copies of the colouring pages and colouring supplies. Patrons were encouraged to colour the page and post their artistic efforts beside the original. Patrons were also provided with information on visiting the special collection. **Outcomes:** We began releasing pages in March 2017 and as such do not have outcomes to report yet. We plan to use four metrics to evaluate the program: the number of pages distributed in library, number of pages downloaded, number of coloured pages posted, and the number of users of the special collection stating they became aware of it through the colouring pages display. We will also have a comments board and use social media to collect patron reactions to the project and will report on the total cost of the project.

CP24. McLellan A, Sanger S. **A Mixed Methods Approach to Evaluating Point-of-Care Tools**

Introduction: Academic Health Sciences Libraries invest thousands of dollars to license point-of-care tools for the primary purpose of teaching students and residents how to utilize evidence-based resources in clinical practice. Though recent studies have compared product features, none have offered guidance on how to make localized collection decisions. This mixed methods study, situated at a large academic health sciences library, was designed to assess the value and sustainability of point-of-care tools using methods that were guided by the local needs of students and early career health professionals. **Methods:** Products were selected for inclusion if they were current institutional subscriptions. A rubric for the evaluation of breadth, editorial quality, evidence-based methodology, timeliness, and content presentation was developed using existing rubrics and modified through consultation with clinical faculty. The evaluation of "breadth" was tailored to local needs by conducting vertical analysis of sample query data, in which data were (1) categorized by type of information using UMLS taxonomy and (2) coded by topic using ICD-10. Data were analyzed for frequency and co-occurrence by using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. Sustainability was assessed based on a longitudinal examination of inflation trends and the ease by which use data could be obtained. **Results:** The results analysis will be presented in terms of value and sustainability. **Discussion:** In this study we employed methodologies novel to the field of collection development. The results of our analyses will inform collection evaluation and decision-making for point-of-care tools for a library's specific user group.

Lightning Talks - Abstracts

LT1. Trollet-Martial S, Morris M, Gore G. **Measuring the effectiveness of a pre-consult subject guide**

During a one-to-one consult between a patron and the librarian, it is clearly desirable to make maximum use of the time available. Health sciences librarians at McGill Library have been studying the effectiveness of a new method of improving the impact of one-to-one consults: the use of an online Health Sciences Information Starter (HSIS) guide to enhance students' basic information skills before their appointment. The HSIS guide covers the main steps of the information search process: research question formulation, database selection, building a search strategy, evaluation of results, and citations management. To evaluate the guide, study participants are recruited from those faculty members or students who approach a McGill health librarian for a consult. Consenting participants are invited to consult the HSIS guide before they meet their librarian and following the consult, are invited to provide qualitative and quantitative feedback by completing a brief online questionnaire. The number of visits to the guide will also be monitored to examine the relative popularity of different parts of the guide. Inspired by the model of the "flipped classroom," the "flipped consultation" could better meet students' advanced needs during in-person consults, as basic information will already have been provided through the guide, thus improving the effectiveness of consults, pinpointing students' difficulties in advance, and providing a more consistent user-centered approach to consultations.

LT2. Carter C, Mercer K. **Revolutionize your undergraduate instruction with Top Hat!**

One of the most difficult tasks while teaching undergraduate students is maintaining audience engagement. Historically, clickers have been used to encourage student participation and to gauge comprehension during lectures. However, using clickers has some disadvantages, which has allowed for more robust audience response systems to gain popularity within higher education institutions. Top Hat, an audience response system, is a subscription web-based product which can be used to keep students engaged in the learning process. In January 2016, the School of Pharmacy decided to pilot the use of Top Hat in all first-year courses, due to its versatility. This lightning talk will describe how two librarians used Top Hat in a first-year drug information course to deliver more interactive lectures. Top Hat's variety of question types, like word answer, click-on-target, and multiple choice, were used to assess student learning and to gather feedback. Top Hat has a low learning curve, but it does require some time investment when creating questions. Anecdotal feedback from students has been positive, and Top Hat has been embraced by instructors at the School of Pharmacy, while continuing to grow in popularity.

LT3. Palcich F, Ronfard E. **Empowering Health Librarians to Promote Research Reproducibility**

Today, over 70% of the studies published in established science journals cannot be successfully reproduced. This reproducibility crisis costs academic institutions and scientists billions of dollars, allows inaccurate research to spread, and delays scientific progress and the development of new medicines and technologies. This reproducibility crisis poses a serious threat to the scientific community and demands a unified effort from scientists, publishers, and librarians to raise awareness and increase research reproducibility. However, as the gatekeepers of the informational resources consumed by scientists, academic librarians are best positioned to spearhead the end of the reproducibility crisis and must take a leadership role to reach that end. During this talk, we will present initiatives that librarians can take to ensure that their institutions' researchers are properly equipped to conduct research and publish work that adheres to reproducible research best practices. Health librarians will take away some key concepts that can easily be implemented in their institution including how to: educate and consult with researchers about new reproducibility guidelines; provide researchers with resources that make experimental reproducibility easier and more reliably achievable; and spread awareness of the reproducibility crisis through informal and formal education and training. The presentation aims to empower academic librarians to lead the conversation on research reproducibility and organize initiatives in their own institutions.

LT4. Kung JYC. **Visualizing library instruction and attributes with heat maps**

Introduction: Health sciences programs have accreditation standards and core competencies that must be met. It is critical that library instructional sessions correspond with these standards. There is little literature that describe how library sessions align with core competencies in a visual way. **Description:** The University of Alberta developed a university-wide report on Graduate Attributes, a list of qualities that students should have developed upon completion of their university degree program. They include Ethical Responsibility, Scholarship, Critical Thinking, Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, and Confidence. As a case study, one librarian reflected on the attributes and evaluated all courses she taught in one academic semester based on learning objectives, course content, and method of delivery. Courses were then mapped to as many attributes as applicable and subsequently visualized on a heat map, a graphical representation of data in a matrix with colours. **Outcomes:** The creation of a heat map was an informative evaluation tool to determine how attributes aligned with instructional sessions. Based on the results visually represented on the heat map, it was clear that library instruction was strong in Scholarship and Critical Thinking. **Discussion:** Due to the subjective nature of the exercise, another librarian may have mapped the attributes differently. There is potential to adapt this process and apply it to

core competencies of a program to identify how library instruction maps to these proficiencies. Insights gained from heat maps could be used to evaluate current teaching practices, identify gaps, and improve sessions to better align with core competencies.

LT5. Ziegler C, Lightfoot D. **Information specialist collaboration on realist reviews of health equity interventions**

The information specialists at St. Michael's Hospital have collaborated on a number of realist reviews of interventions to reduce health inequities. Unlike systematic reviews with a focused clinical question, realist reviews attempt to understand how, for whom, and under what circumstances complex interventions or policies work. The underlying methodology of realist reviews will be illustrated with examples, followed by a discussion of the information specialist's role in supporting them and how these types of reviews differ from systematic and scoping reviews.

LT6. Iverson S. **Shining a Light on Library Marketing: Using Humour and Creativity to Increase Engagement and Library Value**

Introduction: Historically, libraries have been accused of being bad at marketing and boring in their approach to communications. The authors argue that special libraries can use humour and creativity in marketing to engage with users just as larger public and academic libraries do. Drawing on examples from the literature as well as personal experience, this paper will demonstrate how utilizing creativity, humour and fun to create a strategic marketing campaign can increase engagement of both library clients and staff. **Description:** An academic hospital library serving physicians, staff and students utilized a variety of creative methods to engage library clients and improve engagement. A number of practical marketing methods were utilized including marketing checklists, unique branding samples and humorous videos. The authors will suggest tools and sources of inspiration that were used by each marketing campaign. **Outcomes:** Focusing on creativity, humour, and fun, the library created strategic marketing campaigns that increased usage of library materials and services and improved the engagement of both library clients and staff. **Discussion:** Increasing understanding of the value of library services is an ongoing issue for many hospital libraries. It is important for librarians to discuss the strategic value of considering the marketing aspect of various activities, the use of social engagement as a marketing strategy, the overlap between education and promotion, as well as the synergy between strategic planning and marketing. Effective marketing improves the perception of the library and with it the level of library staff engagement and job satisfaction.

LT7. Mollel O. **Copyright Compliance Strategy**

Reusing and creating copyrighted material is a common activity in clinical and educational health service organizations. Yet there is low awareness of how to be copyright compliant in the reuse of material created by others, and of organizational copyright processes and procedures. To mitigate the potential risk of copyright infringement, the Knowledge Management (KM) Department collaborated with Legal Services to deliver copyright services in a large health care organization. This lightning talk will highlight the copyright compliance strategy, and the collaboration between KM and Legal Services.

LT8. Babineau J, Zhao J, Furlan A, Dubin R. **Information from a Distance: The Embedded Librarian in a Telemedicine Continuing Medical Education Program**

The role of embedded librarians has traditionally been in the developmental stages of continuing medical education (CME) program development. This lightning talk will describe the role of a librarian embedded within a successful video-conferencing continuing medical education program. In 2014 the Ministry of Health of Ontario funded a tele-mentoring program, Project ECHO Ontario Chronic Pain, with the goals of improving patients' access to specialist skills and of expanding primary care providers' (PCPs) capacity to manage chronic pain. Using a hub-and-spoke model, an interprofessional "hub" team delivers education to multiple "spoke" PCPs. A librarian embedded as a part of the hub team attends weekly sessions and provides research-driven, evidence-based resources to both hub and spoke members. Over time, the librarian's role has also grown to include providing updated best-practice evidence as well as addressing issues of copyright and information dissemination, with sensitivity to PCPs' varied and often restricted access to published medical research. As the first replication of this education model to embed a librarian, the role has been iterative and ever evolving. By receiving the support of a librarian throughout this tele-mentoring CME program, primary care providers in rural and under-served areas, and ultimately patients, receive timely access to evidence-based information.

LT9. Helwig M. **Pan-Canadian review of University Library engagement with Pharmacy Departments**

Introduction: The ability to find and utilize information at the point of need is a crucial element of evidence-based practice for pharmacists. Information seeking is an important skill learned by pharmacy students that ideally continues to be developed and used in their future professional practice. Librarians have a role to play in this development. **Description:** With an exception of a few established programs in Canada, pharmacy schools in Canada are currently transitioning from the Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy) to the Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) program. This change in curriculum will potentially change information seeking skills with increased time spent on practice

experience placements. This project aims to review how libraries are engaging with pharmacy departments through an environmental scan and interviews of both in-transition programs as well as the current Canadian PharmD programs. **Outcomes:** The information gathered through this review of libraries' engagement with pharmacy programs will allow libraries who support Pharmacy programs or Pharmacist to plan engagement with the new pharmacy curriculum and potential contributions to the curriculum through collections, instruction, and services. This information may be applicable when assisting in transitions related to other health profession programs served by health libraries, based on their similarity to the case-based learning approach and need for strong information seeking skills of the Pharmacy program. **Discussion:** To be submitted, if accepted by March 1st, 2017.

LT10. Hamilton A. **Information motherload: New parents information seeking and sharing behaviours in online communities**

New parents have a seemingly endless list of questions and information needs in order to make decisions about their children, and in particular, about the health and development of their children. The internet has a seemingly endless amount of information to answer these needs. One popular source of finding and sharing information are parenting communities found on social media sides or website such as Baby Center. These sites often serve to fulfill an emotional need as well as an informational need, and these two aspects become linked intrinsically. The quality of this information varies wildly, as do the critical evaluation skills of the parents participating in these groups. This project will seek to survey the most common health information seeking and health information sharing topics, discuss the role of identity and authority in online parent communities, as well as analyze the critical discourse that does or does not occur in the sharing and receiving of information. This lightning talk will provide an overview of the project plan, present the findings of a scoping review of current literature on health information seeking behaviours of new parents in online communities, outline the next steps to be taken in the project such as a survey or a critical analysis of posts made in publically available parenting groups, and discuss the potential consequences for information literacy, patient literacy, and medical professionals working with new parents.

LT11. Helwig M, Isenor J. **Drug Information Resources: Review and update of a credible web resource**

Drug Information Resources: A Guide for Health Care Professionals (DIR) is a portal of credible and current health information that is used locally and internationally with over 45000 visits a year. In order to maintain its status as a clinically relevant information resource tool, DIR must be continuously monitored to ensure that its content is

appropriate and that its links are active. The site must also be responsive to the needs of users by ensuring that the format and design support ease of use and navigation for those accessing the site. This talk will look at results from a survey and focus group as well as the translation of this data into improving DIR's structure and content.

Poster Presentations - Abstracts

PP1. Vriesema-Magnuson C, Greyson D. **The Importance of Interdisciplinary Literature Searching in Public Health Policy Reviews**

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. Featherstone R, Shave K, Hartling L. **Social Media to Promote Evidence in Pediatric Emergency Medicine: Assessment of a Knowledge Dissemination Strategy**

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 one 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 6,428 page visits, 8 Bottom Line Recommendations were accessed 566 times, and 8 topic areas in the Evidence Repository were visited 2,299 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. Fink P, McArthur M, Moody-Corbett P. **Evaluating Point of Care Tools: Dollars and Sense**

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 session 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. Lacroix D, Campbell S. **Searching French Language Canadian Newspapers for Health Topics: a case study of searching physician assisted death**

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. Vaska M, Lin Y. **Reflecting on Grey Horizon: A 5-Year Retrospective of a Grey Literature Current Awareness Tool in Cancer Care**

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 six 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. Babineau J. **A comparative analysis of physical medicine and rehabilitation journals' metric performance**

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. Kumaran M, Ha C. **Knowledge of Journal Impact Factors among Nursing Faculty**

We surveyed nursing faculty in Saskatchewan's three institutions to learn of their awareness and understanding of JIF and if JIF was an important criteria when choosing a journal for publication. 44 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. Babineau J, Bonto S. **A Snapshot of the Learning Needs, Gaps and Interests of a Canadian Health Science Libraries Consortium**

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. Gabriel C, Massarella S, Tymi Y. **Finding the “core” in core competencies: revising core competencies for public health information professionals**

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.

PP10. Swab M, Farrell A. **Involvement of librarians and information specialists in published network meta-analyses**

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. **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.

PP11. Iverson S, Lightfoot D, Morant B, Ziegler C. **Flipping the classroom: Illuminating information literacy**

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. Frati F, Featherstone R. **A PICO concept map to support evidence-based practice (EBP) instruction**

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. He H, Pecoskie C, Ullah S. **Letting the Numbers Speak: Using Data to Guide Our Way to a More Accessible and Impactful Twitter Account**

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. Chambers T, Kung JYC. **Lessons Learned from Twitter Use in Medical Education**

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 19 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. Clar M. **A case study on citation accuracy: the letter that "became" a research article**

Introduction: A curious case of inaccurate citation was humorously presented in the Christmas 2015 BMJ issue. For several years, a two-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 one-page letter as a reference for a statistical test. Nearly all authors are based in China. The articles were published in English, in forty 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 one-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.

PP16. WITHDRAWN

PP17. Williams C. **The role of the library in supporting open and connected research and researchers**

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 session 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 can they 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. Visintini S, Killian L, Phinney J, McLean K, Horsman A. **Revitalizing the Maritimes Health Libraries Association's Logo: A Cost-effective, Creative Solution**

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 three 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. Visintini S, Boulos L, Smith A, Ogilvie R, Hayden J. **Planning for PRISMA: A tool to accurately track citations in multiphase systematic review searches**

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 seven 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.

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