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THE 19TH EAHIL CONFERENCE

Small Step and a Giant Leap:

Reorienting Towards a New Environment

ABSTRACT BOOK

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“Finding what you expect, accessing what you need”: customer journey analysis of the findability and access of library resources & services

Oral

Mr. Guus van den Brekel [1]

1. *Central Medical Library, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen*

Context:
The COVID-19 pandemic and the shift to working from home have forced libraries to rely heavily on technical solutions and services to deliver their licensed (and free) digital resources and services to their users. The digital landscape of user environments has been expanded with virtual work-environments, extra authentications and cloud applications. This is a good opportunity to analyse how efficient these solutions and services are, and how users experience them. Together with the University of Groningen Library, the Central Medical Library (CMB) of the University Medical Center Groningen initiated a project called “Grip on full-text”. It soon expanded to mapping the complete architectural digital landscape around the findability and access of library resources and services.
Objectives:
The main objective is to gain insight and overview of all relevant factors that affect the selection and access of library resources and services, including re-evaluating their efficiency with a focus on customer journeys. Practically, we aim for faster access to resources and full-text (better findability, fewer clicks and reduced broken-links and/or errors).
Design:
The University Library always works with Prince2-derived project plans. Three activities were formulated for this project in a so-called PID, each with specific deliverables and timelines. 1. Insight into current situation. 2. Evaluate (and adapt) best-practices and surveys. 3. Structural monitoring of customer satisfaction and quality of services regarding the findability and access of library resources and services.
Evaluation, outcomes:
Evaluation of the project will take place in May 2024. My talk will focus on several customer journeys, presenting the results of best-practices and user surveys and discussing the outcomes.
Next steps:
Based on the outcomes of this project, I will address future technology developments in general and possible threats to the visibility and access of the digital library.

A New Path to Collaboration: Clinical Librarians' Involvement in Developing Hospital-based Care Signature Pathways

Oral

Ms. Zsuzsanna Nemeth [1], ***Ms. Alyssa Grimshaw*** [1], ***Ms. Alexandria Brackett*** [1], ***Ms. Melissa Funaro*** [1], ***Dr. Janene Batten*** [1], ***Ms. Holly Grossetta Nardini*** [1]

1. *Cushing/Whitney Medical Library, Yale University*

Context:
Clinical librarians at the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at Yale University have partnered with Yale New Haven Health System (YNHHS) to support a new evidence-based healthcare delivery tool, a clinical pathway. Integrated care pathways are an important way for health care systems to provide consistent recommendations for diagnosis, treatment, and care management. Yale New Haven Hospital discovered during the Covid pandemic that uniform, structured, algorithmic care plans saved lives and ensured consistent delivery of care across seven hospitals, leading to one of the lowest death rates in the US. At YNHHS these clinical pathways are now called the Care Signature Pathways (CSP). They provide clear local guidance on somewhat contentious topics that have important implications for the patient in real-time. Every CSP starts with a Clinical Consensus Medical Group gathering relevant medical evidence and practice guidelines. The evidence is then used to map a clinical pathway that YNHHS clinicians should follow in order to provide the highest-quality health care to patients. Collaborating with the Care Signature team on such a fundamental and impactful patient care priority has been an exciting opportunity for the Medical Library.

Objectives:
To create a new service to meet the need for evidence-based literature searches for direct patient care, through a partnership with quality improvement teams. To ensure that the clinicians who are developing the Care Signature pathways (CSP) have access to the most relevant and evidence-based literature available. To increase awareness of library services and position the librarian as an expert contributor.

Design:
To systematize the evidence gathering process for the CSP, the clinical librarian team collaborated with CSP leadership to develop an easy-to-follow, multi-step workflow that ensured quick delivery of results and a consistent platform for assessing the delivered literature. A Qualtrics form was developed to track, triage, and better understand the reference requests. To provide a consistent delivery mechanism, search results are delivered via Covidence.

Evaluation:
Clinical librarians have collaborated on 55 pathways to date. The collaboration has resulted in 27 inpatient pathways, 6 outpatient pathways, and 22 pathways that impact the inpatient and the outpatient settings. Medical pathways (43) outnumber the surgical pathways (6). The librarian team also collaborates on annual updates of pathways with 16 reviews done to date. CSP team was able to measure the impact that the clinical pathways have on the standard of care provided across the health system. Librarians were able to prove the benefit of using library resources to improve evidence-based rigor and consistency.

Outcomes and next steps:
The pathways ensure that patients receive the best standard of care based on current evidence. Having the relevant literature provided directly to all clinicians participating in the discussion makes creating a consensus statement easier and less biased. Librarians play a key role in the clinical pathway development and ensure evidence-based rigor and consistency. This partnership highlights the valuable contributions and expertise clinical librarians can bring to interprofessional teams working to improve the safety and quality of patient care.

Keywords:
interdisciplinary collaboration, evidence-based, care pathway, clinical practice, patient care

A value for money, data-driven and transparent strategy to improve the Maastricht University Medical Centre/Faculty (MUMC+) e-journal collection.

Oral

Dr. Floor Ruiter [1], ***Dr. Marieke Schor*** [1]

1. *Maastricht University*

Introduction:
Libraries face growing strain on their journal budgets. Subscription prices are rising, the number of publications and journals is increasing and health research is becoming progressively interdisciplinary. To ensure researchers have access to all articles they need whilst keeping costs in check it is essential to critically review and optimise subscriptions. This is further complicated by journal package and read&publish deals (subscription price includes read access and open access publishing).

Aim:
Within the Maastricht University Medical Centre and the Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences (MUMC+), the journal subscriptions are updated every three years. In the past, all departments were asked to update their previously submitted list of most important journals. Unfortunately, responsiveness were low. Moreover, with the shift from print to e-journals, users have become less aware of their actually use leading to unconscious bias when selecting journals. This called for a novel approach to updating the journal subscription selection for the MUMC+ departments.

Method:
For each department, we analysed how often they published/cited articles in/from a particular journal. These numbers were combined into an analytical ranking of journals relevant to this department. The previously submitted lists of important journals were enriched with the analytical ranking and sent to MUMC+ departments for revision. Journal subscription selection was decided by these revised lists while taking the departments size and discipline into consideration.

Results:
A higher rate of response was observed, although some reminders were required. The resulting journal subscription list had an increase of 7 journal titles within the faculties budget. Moreover, 33% of the list were new titles.

Conclusion:
Here, we presented an example method combining data-driven journal use insights and user input to revise the journal subscriptions in a fair and transparent way. The proposed methods resulted in an up-to-date and value-for-money list of journals subscriptions.

Achieving 100% open access @University of Groningen: Libraries as positive change agents.

Oral

Dr. Peter Braun [1], ***Ms. Alie Bijker*** [2], ***Ms. Monique Dikboom*** [2], ***Ms. Babette Knauer*** [2], ***Mr. Ane van der Leij*** [2], ***Ms. Sietske Mulder*** [2], ***Mr. Robin Ottjes*** [1], ***Mr. Sander Sprik*** [2], ***Dr. Giulia Trentacosti*** [2]

1. *Central Medical Library, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen,* ***2.*** *University Library, University of Groningen*

Statement of purpose:
The purpose of this oral presentation is to give an inspiring overview of support actions for publishing open access

Context:
The University of Groningen/University Medical Centre Groningen (UG/UMCG) have committed themselves to the Dutch National Open Science Plan. This plan has the ambition to make all publications wholly or partially financed with public money open access from 2020 onwards.
The UG/UMCG were well on their way. In 2018, 50% of their scientific articles were published open access. A respectable share, also from a national point of view. However, have we used all options for publishing open access in journals chosen by researchers, and thereby maintaining their quality standards, without costs for the researchers? The answer is “no.”

Objectives:
To maximize the open access uptake, while minimizing the efforts of researchers, the University of Groningen Library and Central Medical Library have started two projects. The first project on Open Access Services (2018-2020) was succeeded by the Open Science Programme (2021-2023)

Design and Evaluation:
1: Preach and practise open access:
We have established communication channels and created (infographic) materials to increase the visibility of open access services and to issue regular updates on changes and innovations in scholarly communication and open science.
Information was provided on available options, costs, copyright, licences, re-use rights and funders’ requirements, pre-funded open access deals and submission workflows.
A practical open access policy was established.
2: Creating strategic open access and open science alliances
Open access/science ambassadors (academic staff/policy officers) within faculties have been appointed to assist communication between project team and individual researchers, research committees and faculty boards.
3: Training future researchers to be ready for open access
A programme of regular presentations for young researchers about publication strategies was created.
4: Measuring open access performance
Registration of open access expenditures, including cost of pre-funded deals, unnecessary paid APCs and reimbursed by funders (grant budgets).
Improvement of the registration of open access publications in the university’s CRIS system.
5: Having the law on our side
Successful implementation of the Dutch Copyright Act (Taverne Amendment).
6: Facilitating researchers: Open access funds and University of Groningen Press (UGP).
The UGP professionalized and improved the publishing services offered, to support diamond open access initiatives, with special emphasis on the humanities and social sciences.

For UG/UMCG-affiliated authors, two funds were established:
An open access book fund for monographs or edited volumes.
An diamond open access stimulus fund to support diamond initiatives. It can be used to expand and improve existing initiatives (e.g. professionalizing or scaling-up a scholar-led journal, etc.) or to create new ones (e.g. setting up a new journal or flipping an existing journal to diamond open access).

Outcome and next steps:

The projects made our ambition come true: 100% open access of peer reviewed research articles. Next steps will be presented.

Reference:

From Project to Customized Service;
Shaghayegh Abdolahzadeh; **Peter G. Braun**; Christina Elsenga; Marijke Folgering-van der Vliet; Babette Knauer; Ane W. van der Leij; Fareeba Sheedfar; Giulia Trentacosti; Kathryn O. Weber-Boer; DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-4546-1.ch001

An innovative approach to supporting evidence-based Adverse Outcome Pathways: a successful case study with librarians on the project team

Oral

Dr. Elena Bernardini [1], ***Dr. Laura Martino*** [2], ***Dr. Carsten Behring*** [2], ***Dr. Irene Munoz Guajardo*** [2], ***Prof. Emanuela Corsini*** [1], ***Prof. Roberto Cosimo Melcangi*** [1], ***Prof. Eugenio Scanziani*** [1], ***Dr. Andrea Terron*** [2], ***Prof. Barbara Viviani*** [1]

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Introduction:

Public health authorities require scientific information for evidence-based decision making. The evidence-based Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP) is a theoretical framework that supports this requirement by synthesising existing data available in the literature and other data sources to describe a sequence of causally linked events (Key Events, KE) starting from a Molecular Initiating Event (MIE) and leading to an adverse (eco)toxicological effect. A requirement for AOPs to support regulatory application is the confidence and precision with which they facilitate data extrapolation. This requires evidence on the biological plausibility, dose, and time concordance (consistency) and human relevance of the mechanistic pathway described in the AOP, which implies conducting extensive literature searches across *in silico*, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, epidemiological, and clinical studies (lines of evidence), retrieving an impressive number of records.

Aim:

The AOP "Activation of uterine estrogen receptor-alfa leading to endometrial adenocarcinoma, via epigenetic modulation" will be discussed as a case study to illustrate an example of a transparent, structured, and reproducible evidence-based approach[a].

Methods and results:

The approach is articulated in different phases, starting from the a priori definition of the problem, which identified the cardinal pathological event (i.e. "estrogen activity", MIE) leading to the adverse outcome (AO, i.e. "uterine adenocarcinoma"). The MIE and AO were combined to construct broad search strings to maximise sensitivity in retrieving papers in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Scopus. An unsupervised machine learning technique (topic modelling) was used to automatically analyse the collected records and systematically cluster them by topic. The model, whose setting was finalised through an iterative process based on the collaboration between data scientists, librarians, and experts in the field, allowed the exploration of 84,722 records, which were clustered into 400 topics according to their semantic content and similarity. The topics were then assessed for relevance by a group of domain experts using pre-defined eligibility criteria, which allowed the identification of additional KEs for which knowledge was not well established. These KEs were then prioritised for systematic review. Therefore, these biological concepts were translated into strings to search the above bibliographic databases and DistillerSR supported the subsequent analysis. The resulting records were assessed against the eligibility criteria and grouped into different lines of evidence: human (clinical, observational, and diagnostic research studies), *in vivo* (experimental studies in animal models) and *in vitro* (experimental studies in *in vitro* test systems) to be considered as the source of data supporting the empirical evidence of the developed AOP.

Conclusions:

The designed approach enabled the management of an extensive body of literature records to acquire non-canonical knowledge and complete the AOP network in a transparent and structured manner.

References:

[a]Viviani B. et al. 2023. EFSA supporting publication 2022:EN-7748 47 pp. doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2023.EN-7748

Keywords:

Adverse Outcome Pathway, Topic Modelling, systematic review

Analysis of the Development and Change in Medical Tutors' Teaching in Problem-Based Learning

Oral

Ms. Kubra Zayim Gedik [1], ***Prof. Semra Ozcelik*** [1]

1. *Bezmialem Vakif University*

Introduction:
Problem-Based Learning (PBL) is an educational approach that is widely used in medical faculties and has several advantages for the training of future healthcare professionals. Successful implementation of PBL depends largely on the skills of medical tutors who guide students through the process.
Aim:
This study aimed to improve the lecturing skills of trainers and evaluate the impact of PBL trainings on tutors and students. In the study, training on the application of PBL in medical education was carried out as a faculty development activity to improve the teaching skills of medical tutors. In the faculty where the study was conducted, it was aimed to present a situation analysis to make medical faculty education methods more effective.
Method:
Within the scope of the study, the Teaching Style Inventory (TSI) developed by Leung et al. was used to be applied to both the trainer and student groups. Consisting of 21 questions, different questions were added to the inventory to determine and evaluate the active use of evidence-based practices. The inventory was first applied to the trainers who participated in the training. Afterwards, the inventory was applied to the students participating in the PBL course of the trainers. The questions were revised to be suitable for both groups. The study was evaluated in terms of faculty members demonstrated commitment to continuous professional development and willingness to adapt and improve instructional strategies based on feedback. With the study, students were evaluated in terms of knowledge transfer and application in problem-based learning.
Results:
With the trainings organized within the scope of the study, it was determined that the lessons taught with PBL were more effective and interactive. While the primary focus of PBL is on the learners, tutors can also experience several benefits when employing this technique, especially in the context of medical education. The most general result obtained for tutors within the scope of the survey results; in the implementation of PB teaching, tutors need to stay up to date with current issues, trends and real-world clinical cases related to their field. This situation can be quite challenging for trainers to prepare content on their own. Both theoretical and practice-oriented PBL contents should be developed by a commission.
The most general result reached within the scope of the questionnaire applied to the students is that it is a technique that supports active learning and is compatible with clinical practices. However, issues such as team cohesion, intensive resource use and access problems in problem solving, and time-consuming problem solving were shown to be among the difficulties of PBL. The results of the study will be shared in detail with the audience in front of the trainers and students. Recommendations regarding the educational experience and the overall process will also be included.
Conclusion:
In summary, while PBL has the potential to enhance the learning experience for medical students, its implementation requires careful planning, adequate resources, and ongoing evaluation to address potential challenges and ensure positive educational outcomes.

Analytical autoethnography as coping mechanism for deeply emotional work

Oral

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1. *Department of Information Science (iSchool), University of Pretoria,* ***2.*** *Departmentof Information Science (iSchool), University of Pretoria*

Introduction:

The emotional nature of librarians' work and the need for more attention to affect and emotion in information behaviour studies is widely acknowledged (Becker & McCrillis, 2015; Fourie & Julien, 2014; Matteson & Miller, 2013; Matteson, Chittock & Mease, 2025). Resilience and abilities to cope with challenges must be strengthened. Autoethnography is a qualitative research method and process relying on expressions of words, feelings, emotions and lived-experiences and inductive reasoning of theoretical insight into researchers' lived experiences. It relates to narrative research methods such as storytelling, journaling, critical reflection and keeping diaries (Fourie, 2021:3). Autoethnography is widely used in health sciences and educational research to report traumatic and deeply personal experiences. Autoethnography is also a coping method for trauma and challenging situations (Deitering, Schroeder & Stoddart, 2017; Fourie, 2021).

Aim:

We will raise awareness for the meaning and scope of autoethnography as research and therapeutic method/tool that can support health librarians and professionals to act against compassion fatigue and burnout. Our focus will be on analytical autoethnography that can be combined with evocative, collaborative and transformative autoethnography, systematic literature reviews and action research targeting understanding and action.

Method:

Following a comprehensive review of literature on emotional challenges in library work and healthcare and autoethnography, analytical autoethnography in particular will be presented as research method and coping mechanism.

Results:

Based on the literrature review and experiences in writing on affect/emotion in information behaviour and autoethnography, we will address:

- Autoethnography as research and therapeutic method
- Relationship between analytical and other autoethnography types, systematic literature reviews and action research
- Emotional labour of librarians, in particular examples from health librarianship
- Proactive action against compassion fatigue and burnout

Conclusion:

Autoethnography (e.g., analytical autoethnography) as research method and tool for strengthening health librarian's coping mechanisms should be explored in education and continuing professional development.

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Applying research intelligence to health information behaviour research agendas for Africa: ensuring proactive, impactful research

Oral

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Introduction and background:
Research intelligence are associated with organisational research profiles and ranking lists (e.g. universities, QS Ranking), evidence-based decisions, research excellence and impactful research addressing societal needs and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Literature on research intelligence is limited. We therefore draw on our expertise in competitive intelligence. We will demonstrate how practices of research intelligence and competitive intelligence are applied to a research agenda for health information behaviour research, outreach and collaboration to address unique African challenges (Akeju et al, 2022; Dougherty, Hobensack & Bakken, 2023; Fourie, 2023) and how findings are transferable for other countries. We focus on the research ecosystem, societal needs, sustainable development, critical questions, research impact (bibliometrics, narratives, visualisation), collaboration networks, potential funders, best practices for sharing findings and strategic decision making. This project is conducted in the African Centre for Excellence of Information Ethics (ACEIE) in the Department of Information Science (University of Pretoria). Information ethics emphasises information access for all which should be a priority for health information behaviour research.

Aim:
To use research intelligence supported by principles of competitive intelligence to proactively prioritise health information behaviour research in Africa as a collaborative focus area addressing challenges developing countries experience with information access and issues of information ethics.

Method:
Literature review of research intelligence (scholarly journals, web documentation), selective review of competitive intelligence, health information behaviour research in Africa (similar to work by Iping, Hulst and Joosten [2022]). We applied research intelligence tools e.g. bibliometrics, visualisation (in particular the tools and guidelines available from Elsevier's, Clarivate).

Results:
There is a serious lack of research and publications on health information behaviour (including information provision, health information literacy) in Africa (Fourie, 2023). This is in contrast to the scope of health challenges and diseases unique to Africa. From a methodological perspective it was essential to apply competitive intelligence practices for the gathering of research intelligence. Health information behaviour research agendas must be established for the challenges in African countries that might also manifest elsewhere due to refugees. Where applicable we draw on the Global South and other countries.

Conclusion:
A sound research intelligence methodology supported by principles of competitive intelligence, allowing agility, can strengthen strategic, proactive research, research reputations and collaboration. There is a dire need for African health information provision and information literacy. Transferability for European and other countries will be shown.

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Automating search term identification with MeSH entry terms via API

Oral

Dr. Helge Knüttel [1], ***Mrs. Elke Hausner*** [2], ***Mrs. Claudia Kapp*** [2]

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Context:
Information retrieval for evidence synthesis in bibliographic databases includes free text terms in addition to controlled vocabulary (e.g. MeSH). Free text search terms are usually identified from different sources (e.g. seed articles, text analytical approaches or controlled vocabulary). Text mining of seed articles provides empirically derived search terms, but the approach requires high-quality references that are relevant to the research question [1]. Entry terms are selected synonyms of a keyword in thesauri such as the Medical Subject Headings from NLM (MeSH) . They are valuable candidates for text-word searches and may be used routinely [2]. They are especially useful for multi-word search terms as these are difficult to extract in text analytical approaches. Entry terms are also a useful source in cases, where little or no relevant references for text mining are known in advance. Manually extracting these terms from a thesaurus can be tedious and especially so when descriptors are exploded.
Objectives:
To automate the retrieval of potential terms for text-word searches from entry terms of known relevant MeSH descriptors.
Design:
Two tools using the freely available NLM Entrez APIs were developed that serve different use cases when developing systematic searches as an information specialist. Firstly, we will present an R-based tool, which provides a graphical user interface. And secondly, we will show a command line script employing NLM's Entrez Direct utilities [3] enabling additional use cases such as direct integration into workflows or tools such as text editors.
Evaluation:
We will present feedback from expert searchers on barriers to uptake, general feasibility and perceived value of the tools.
Outcomes and next steps:
Results of the evaluation will be used for further development of approaches for identifying multi-word search terms.
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Be careful! A Portuguese project about critical thinking and information literacy to counteract health disinformation in an academic context

Oral

Prof. Carlos Lopes [1]***, Mrs. Maria Luz Antunes*** [2]***, Prof. Tatiana Sanches*** [3]

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Introduction:
In a digital culture where health information increases exponentially, there is a growing need to train academic students to distinguish what are valid and credible sources from what could be fallacies, errors, and disinformation. In this sense, scholars, teachers, and librarians play a relevant role as training agents, as they work in close collaboration with these audiences.

Aim:
The Project's main objective is to develop a reasoned reflection, present recommendations, develop instruments that can be applied by academic librarians and teachers (using mobile technologies), and implement tools for optimizing health IL in current teaching-learning contexts to further enhance their role in the digital age and make significant contributions to countering disinformation. Guidelines will be created in which librarians have an important role to play in developing critical thinking skills.

Method:
The project, developed by three librarians and teachers, will last 30 months. Two studies are underway for a preliminary diagnosis: a quantitative approach and a qualitative approach (with semi-structured interviews and focus groups). The diagnosis will enable the adaptation and implementation of instruments (ACRL Framework, CRAAP, and RADAR tests), tools, and teaching materials (games, cards, puzzles) and their application to academic students.

Results:
This recent and ongoing project explores the use of guidelines and different tools in practical work to counter disinformation among academic students, stimulating critical thinking on the issues of privacy, copyright, and the manipulation of health information, as well as other phenomena that influence beliefs about information. An evaluation diagnosis is currently underway (mixed approach studies), highlighting the evolving role of academic health librarians and teachers as crucial contributors to counteract disinformation. During the 2024 EAHIL Conference, some preliminary results of the work already done will be presented.

Conclusion:
Disinformation is ubiquitous. Algorithms become more malicious every day. Individuals distribute and disseminate information, often without understanding the impact of their decisions. By outlining successful strategies and offering insights, the research will provide valuable resources for students, looking to actively address the challenges posed by disinformation and promote health IL in their learning communities.

Keywords:
critical thinking, information literacy, disinformation, learning strategies, higher education

Catalysts of change: Empowering medical librarians as specialists in libraries redefining the scientific publishing landscape

Oral

Ms. Magdalena Kokosińska [1]

1. *Information and Library Center, Medical University of Lodz*

Context:
Over the past three years, the Publishing House of the Medical University of Lodz has been formed by only a handful of people mostly librarians (staff at the editorial secretariat, language editors, language proofreaders, typesetters, employees responsible for publishing and promotion). Librarians are continuously receiving further education and training, improving their skills, expanding their knowledge. Year after year, the number of enquiries sent to the editorial office regarding scientific publishing, open science, copyright law has increased, and the number of requests concerning training within these areas has also escalated.
Objectives:
We decided to investigate the background of this phenomenon, that is, the increase in inquiries related to scientific publishing, copyright and open science that were directed by academics to librarians - members of the editorial board. Has the position of librarians in the university space strengthened? Has the perception of their role and knowledge and skills changed?
Design:
First, we conducted a survey among authors published by our publishing house. The survey focused on their experiences working with editors and their perception of librarians' role in the publication process.
Evaluation:
During EAHIL 2024, I will present the results of this study, including the authors' level of awareness that the editorial board is composed exclusively of librarians, an assessment of librarians' competencies related to the publishing process, authors' observations and experiences from working with the editorial board. I will also present conclusions in the context of empowering medical librarians as specialists in scientific publishing. In addition, we were the first in the country to attempt to adapt the Library Publishing Coalition's annual survey to Polish conditions. Thanks to it, Polish publishing initiatives undertaken by librarians will finally be visible on the map of global library publishing, which will allow their development and appreciation.
Outcomes and next steps:
Both studies are primarily aimed at presenting the new role of librarians as specialists in the scientific publishing process, and at recognizing new opportunities for development that may arise. Increasingly, we employ our strengths to bring change to the university - some formal changes, but also changes in the way librarians think and how they are perceived by university researchers. This is simultaneously a small step and a giant leap into the future of the profession.

Connecting and Supporting Systematic Reviewers: Using Microsoft Teams to Establish a Virtual Community of Practice

Oral

Ms. Rebecca Jones [1]

1. *Imperial College London*

Context:
This talk explores using Microsoft Teams to establish a virtual community of practice (CoP) to support and connect researchers conducting systematic reviews (SRs) at Imperial College London. It provides a practical idea for information professionals seeking to provide better support for those doing SRs.
Objectives:
The main objective of this project was to create, and iteratively improve, a Microsoft Teams CoP for those doing SRs . The ultimate aims of the new virtual environment were to better support this user group and also reduce the time demands on librarians who are assisting them.
Design:
The Teams site was established in December 2021. Librarians played a key role in cultivating the virtual CoP by making regular posts, facilitating sharing, and promoting a safe space for questions. Regular 'articles of the week' and 'resource of the month' were posted and drop-in sessions offered but we tried to encourage the majority of the engagement to be from those doing SRs. Researchers were advised to post any questions they had about the non-literature searching or reference management parts of the SR process to the site so that those with direct experience and knowledge could better answer.
Evaluation:
The new Teams site was the subject of a Masters of Education degree project which took a pragmatic and social constructivist approach to the research. Three qualitative focus groups and quantitative tracking of engagement with the site meant that action research was able to respond to observations made throughout the project. Changes made following the focus groups included ensuring there were regular notifications from the site, improving its organisation, so that recommended information could be more easily found, and talks from experienced researchers.
Outcomes and next steps:
There are currently 285 researchers who are members of the CoP with more expected to join in this academic year.
The key findings from the focus groups were that researchers find SRs unexpectedly difficult and they confirmed that a lack of training and their sense of isolation are problems. The site, even with minimal use, provided a sense of community and reduced their loneliness. Regular postings were valued by the participants even though this was not reflected by engagement with the site. They benefited from the knowledge that the site was there to help if, and when, they needed it and reported that its existence had improved their opinion of Imperial College London. Suggestions made by the focus groups included more expert talks and networking opportunities to increase the sense of community further.
While challenges remain, findings suggest that a similar site could be a useful small step that could be taken by others helping those doing SRs. With thoughtful implementation and ongoing improvements centered on user needs, virtual CoPs present a promising new environment for information professionals to reduce isolation and provide vital assistance for this demanding work. Microsoft Teams is widely available and its familiarity can make it easy to attract members. However, alternative options should be explored to see if they could better facilitate active participation.

Cultivating curiosity: mastering the Art of Student Engagement

Oral

Ms. Anna Sikorska [1]

1. *Information and Library Center, Medical University of Lodz*

Context:
In an era marked by the omnipresence of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), educators face the intimidating challenge of harnessing students' attention. Some studies suggest that technology adopted early in life affects brain structure and cognition (Firth et al., 2019). Therefore, "this easily distracted generation with short attention spans" (Purcell et al., 2012) requires creative pedagogical approaches. At the Information and Library Center (ILC), we are exploring the optimal combination of gamification elements to improve the learning outcomes in our academic environment (Legaki et al., 2020) to readjust it to our students' needs.
Objectives:
This presentation will provide an overview of innovative strategies aimed at engaging learners through the use of online software while exploring the dynamic realm of gamification.
Design:
I will discuss practical examples of more engaging materials that we have designed at the ILC. We created an e-library orientation using tools such as Canva (an alternative to static PowerPoint presentations), Padlet (a form of feedback/evaluation), and Genially (library escape room, library sticker guide, etc.). As a form of assessment of students' knowledge during the "I'm gonna be a scientist" conference, we used interactive polls and quiz competitions in Mentimeter. We also organized 9 webinars for academic teachers to discuss how to use online software and boost student engagement (including Canva, Padlet, Genially, and Mentimeter).
Evaluation:
Addressing the problem and introducing new methods of teaching had a positive impact on student's academic performance ("I'm a little less confused", "I had no idea that the library has such capabilities", "An interesting way to verify knowledge", they commented). The survey conducted among students indicates that they're satisfied (~97%) with the new presentation form. We've encountered some difficulties, such as a lack of staff who could work on more engaging materials, are experienced in creating them, and are familiar with the mentioned software.
Outcomes and next steps:
We have discovered that sources of distractions such as smartphones or other technological toys can become great tools to enhance learning and create lasting memories with the materials. By integrating these methods, educators can facilitate a deeper understanding of all taught concepts, ensuring that students remember and apply what they have learned. That's why we are going to explore them further in our teaching activity and support academic teachers in cultivating learners' curiosity.
Reference list:
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Data management skills for students of medical faculty and pharmacy: Our solutions

Oral

Ms. Iina Hepolehto [1], ***Ms. Katri Larmo*** [1], ***Ms. Maija Paavolainen*** [2], ***Ms. Tuija Korhonen*** [2], ***Ms. Tiina Heino*** [1]

1. *Helsinki University Library, Terkko Medical Campus Library,* ***2.*** *Helsinki University Library*

Context:

When students do independent research projects for their thesis, basic data management skills should be part of their curricula. Both Bauder (2021) and Prado and Marzal (2013) consider data literacy as part of information literacy. Further, data literacy as part of information literacy is vital as a so-called transferable skill that will significantly benefit those students who leave academia and enter the workforce. Medical and pharmacy students are a critical target group, as they often handle sensitive and personal data.

In this presentation, the topic is teaching data management skills to students at the University of Helsinki, specifically undergraduate students of medical faculty and pharmacy. Until recently, the focus on teaching data management skills has been on doctoral students and researchers. Now, we aim to reach the undergraduate students.

Objectives:

At present, we have four main approaches to getting undergraduate students familiar with good data management practices. In this presentation, we describe our solutions and our experiences with them.

Design:

As a solution, we developed a short self-study guide in simple language on data management for undergraduates. To support this material, we have developed a test form for personal data – "Do I handle personal data in my thesis?". We also concluded a master's program course for students in pharmacy together with the University Lecturers, which was an excellent opportunity to test all the material we created. The lecture was based on the self-study guide mentioned above. Pre-assignments for this course were developed to be applicable independently from the study field, and they follow the idea of a flipped classroom to get to know field-specific data.

Further, our team is also developing a data management introductory wizard tool with the help of computer science students. Currently, we are conducting Data policy implementation plans with all the faculties. During this work, there has risen demand for undergraduate student-level teaching regarding data management in the medical field.

Evaluation:

The overall feedback from the undergraduates from the course was that learning about research data management is beneficial. However, the scale of information was overwhelming to digest, at least in a two-hour lecture. According to the students' feedback, pre-assignments tied the data management lectures nicely with the course, and the University Lecturers' strong wish has been towards a simple hands-on exercise regarding data from their field. Therefore, we succeeded in answering this demand with pre-assignments.

Outcomes and next steps:

We will further develop all these solutions based on the feedback from the students and teachers and our reflections. Also, we think of effective ways of marketing them, as well as a cost- and effort-effective way to adapt course models for other disciplines. The solutions will be included in the faculties' Research Data policy implementation plans.

References:

Bauder, J. (2022). Teaching research data management. American Library Association.

Calzada Prado, J. & Ángel Marzal, M. (2013). Incorporating data literacy into information literacy programs: Core competencies and contents. Libri, 63(2), 123–34.

Demonstrating the checklist for research data management in undergraduate student's thesis process

Oral

Ms. Taisa Sallinen [1], ***Ms. Laura Parikka*** [2], ***Ms. Manna Satama*** [2]

1. *University Of Eastern Finland Library / Kuopio University Hospital Medical Library,* ***2.*** *University Of Eastern Finland Library*

Context:

In Finland, there is a national goal by the year 2024 to enable thesis supervisors to evaluate and comment the undergraduate students' data management plans (DMPs) as a part of their supervision[1]. In 2022 University of Eastern Finland (UEF) Library conducted a survey to university teachers and thesis supervisors in order to get insight of what kind of support they need for educating research data management (RDM) to undergraduate students. The results of the survey revealed that thesis supervisors and teachers hoped for a decent RDM education material targeted for not only themselves but also for the undergraduate students and especially to the phase of studies where student is conducting his/her master's thesis research[2]. The results of the survey were presented in more detail in Trondheim EAHIL workshop last year.

Objectives:

Based on the results of the survey, UEF Library's data management experts formulated a RDM checklist for master's thesis supervisors that was tested before implementing to the whole organization. The aim of the RDM checklist is to be a tool for not only to the undergraduate students to understand the importance of data handling in master's thesis but it will also have a pedagogical impact on the supervisor. In the presentation, the testing and implementing process of the checklist will be talked through. Moreover, the finalized RDM checklist will be demonstrated to the EAHIL audience.

Design:

The testing of the RDM checklist was conducted among thesis supervisors from the Faculty of Health Sciences. The checklist was then modified after their comments and translated into English. The testing persons were also asked about what would be the most beneficial form for the final RDM checklist (eg. paper, digital form) which will be decided and implemented in Spring 2024. UEF Library will use communications methods to implement the RDM checklist to the whole organization during 2024.

Evaluation:

UEF Library will evaluate the success of implementation and the use of RDM checklist at the end of year 2024 by conducting a brief survey to the teachers and master's thesis supervisors including general questions about the use of the RDM checklist.

Outcomes and next steps: To integrate RDM as part of the master's thesis supervision has gained positive reactions from the teaching staff of UEF. However, they will need extra support and material from UEF Library and UEF Data Support in order to succeed in educating undergraduate students in RDM skills. In UEF the skills of RDM are started to be seen as an important part of generic skills that every university graduate needs to have.

References:

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Developing an automated search strategy to keep the Systematic Review Toolbox up to date

Oral

Ms. Anthea Sutton [1], ***Ms. Hannah O'Keefe*** [2], ***Ms. Eugenie Johnson*** [2], ***Dr. Christopher Marshall*** [3]

1. *University of Sheffield,* ***2.*** *Newcastle University,* ***3.*** *York Health Economics Consortium (YHEC)*

Introduction:
Systematic reviews are time and resource intensive, typically involving manual tasks and processes. There are tools to help, and the Systematic Review Toolbox aims to provide a "one-stop shop" for researchers to find out about the available software, applications, and guidance. It is imperative that this resource is up to date but identifying relevant publications without overwhelming numbers of results is challenging.
Aim:
To develop automation methods to map the evidence catalogued in the Systematic Review Toolbox in order to design an efficient search strategy that can be run at regular intervals to identify new tools.
Method:
A mapping exercise was conducted using text-mining tools Yale MeSH Analyser and VOS Viewer to extract thesaurus terms and potential free-text terms to inform the development of the search strategy. The search strategy was implemented on Ovid MEDLINE and an auto-alert set up.
Results:
Since the search strategy has been running regularly, 146 new tools have been added to the toolbox over a three-year period. This is an increase on previous ad hoc methods for identifying tools and tools are now identified sooner.
Conclusion:
The mapping exercise was an effective way to develop an approach to identifying systematic review tools. Further work to adapt the search strategy to other databases, and in other disciplines, would be beneficial.

Development of a competency framework for health information specialists in the Netherlands

Oral

Ms. Chantal den Haan [1], ***Mr. Arjan Malekzadeh*** [2], ***Ms. Erica Wilthagen*** [3], ***Mr. Stevie Van der Mierden*** [4], ***Ms. Ingrid ter Hoeven*** [5], ***Mr. Marc van Kuik*** [6], ***Mr. Hans Ket*** [7]

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Context:
As the health care landscape continually evolves due to technological advancements, patient demands and scientific progress, the competencies required of health information specialists are also changing. In the Netherlands, the professional association for biomedical information (KNVI-BMI) offers continuing education courses to promote professional development. However, up to now there was no competency framework to inform the daily practices and training needs of Dutch health information specialists on a structured basis. In this context, a competency is described as a combination of the knowledge, skills, and attributes necessary to effectively perform a professional role.

Objective:
This study aims to identify the competencies required of health information specialists in the Netherlands currently and in the near future, and to develop a competency framework.

Design:
A comprehensive review of the international literature was conducted to identify competencies. Furthermore, job listings for medical information specialists in the Netherlands were analyzed for competencies, skills, knowledge and attributes. The review and the job listings analyses will inform the writing of a draft competency framework. To validate the draft a digital survey will be conducted among Dutch health information specialists in the last months of 2023. Information specialists from all libraries in academic medical centers, hospitals, mental health institutions and research institutes will be invited to respond, The draft framework will be amended to a final version based on the findings of the survey.

Evaluation:
Based on current literature and job listings, the competencies expected of medical information specialists today encompass a wide range of skills. These include competencies in the following domains: 1) research methodology, 2) resource management, 3) research data management, 4) information systems and technology, 5) didactics and teaching, 6) the health environment, 7) information services, 8) leadership and management, 9) professionalism. Although not identified in the literature review or job listings, skills and knowledge regarding artificial intelligence and machine learning applications are already becoming relevant. These will therefore also be added to the draft competency framework.

Outcome & Next steps:
The final version of the competency framework for Dutch health information specialists will be presented. The framework will allow these professionals to continuously update and expand their skill sets and knowledge.

The framework will be used to guide professional development activities organized by the local professional association. The framework can also be used by individual health information specialists to self-evaluate and identify areas in which they would like to become more proficient.

Development towards a research intelligence dashboard in the University Medical Center Groningen: role of the Central Medical Library

Oral

Mr. Robin Ottjes [1]

1. *Central Medical Library, University Medical Center Groningen*

Introduction:

In recent years, the University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG) has witnessed a growing demand for robust research impact assessment. While this is a positive development for the library, it has also placed an increased workload on the library staff, requiring time and effort for comprehensive analyses. To address this challenge, the library is looking for ways to automate the creation of impact analysis and our conclusion was the need for research intelligence tools. Within the UMCG the Research Office, Business Intelligence Competency Center and the library are collaborating to create a dashboard using PowerBi.

Currently, there are three dashboards in development with help from the library. 1) Strategic management dashboard in which the library provide open access data. 2) UMCG Research Impact dashboard. 3) "FAIR Research Intelligence Dashboard (FRIDa). The FRIDa dashboard is a collaboration between the UMCG and the University of Groningen to create one research intelligence dashboard that both institutions can use. The project for FRIDa has started this year and will continue for the next three years.

The main goal of the research impact and FRIDa dashboards is to present insights into the impact of various departments, research groups, and individual researchers. Key metrics showcased within these dashboards encompass field-weighted citation impact, open access data, authorship positions, altmetrics, citation counts, grant funding received, and PhD student involvement, among others. The data within the dashboards needs to be updated automatically, so a technical solution is needed to connect data from multiple systems.

Aim:

The aim is to empower researchers and departments to independently analyze their research impact through user-friendly and informative dashboards, supplemented by the expert guidance of the library staff.

Method:

Developing of a dashboard involves a focus on technical implementation and content curation. While the library primarily contributes its expertise in selecting relevant metrics and data, in-depth interviews with core users have been important in determining their specific data requirements.

As a result of the ongoing dashboard development, the emphasis on data quality has gained significant prominence. A main source of the dashboards is the research information system, and since the library manages this system it is once again a key stakeholder.

Results:

Initial test showings of the dashboards within the UMCG have been mostly positive, facilitating immediate access to data and saving valuable time otherwise spent on manual reporting. However, the challenge lies in effectively presenting the data in a comprehensible manner, highlighting the crucial role of the library in providing necessary context and interpretation.

Conclusion:

The introduction of research intelligence dashboards represents a major step forward in simplifying how research is evaluated at UMCG. Moving away from manual Excel-based analysis to automated systems is a game-changer for assessing research impact. Additionally, the FRIDa project is shaping up to be an exciting advancement in this area.

Differences in search strategies and corresponding outputs between matching Cochrane Reviews, Health Technology Assessment (HTA) reports and other systematic reviews

Oral

Mr. Erik Wikström [1]

1. *HTA South*

Introduction:
Creating and running search strategies are complex tasks relying on information specialists working in collaboration with clinical experts. Differences in search strategies for the same research question between review teams are common. The impact of different search strategies needs further attention in order to compare and evaluate current search strategy practices.
Aim:
Our aim was to investigate how search strategies differ between Cochrane Reviews, HTA Reports and other systematic reviews on the same topic, and how these differences impact the outcomes of the review.
Method:
We identified and compared search strategies in HTA-reports published by HTA units in Sweden and Cochrane Reviews, that had matching topics. In this study we included "Music interventions for mechanically ventilated patients" and "Heart assist devices for cardiogenic shock".
We also included other systematic reviews as well, from searches in PubMed and/or Embase based on the search terms from the HTA-reports. For each topic 1 HTA-report, 1 Cochrane Review and 1 or 2 other systematic reviews was analysed.
In this project we compared the following variables in the different types of reviews:

1. Search terms
2. Search methods (e.g. truncations, Boolean operators, keywords)
3. Limiters/filters (e.g. animal, children, language)
4. Study types included/excluded in search (e.g. RCTs, systematic reviews, letters, conference abstracts)
5. Databases searches
6. Number of hits
7. Excluded articles in full text
8. Included studies in synthesis (number and study types)

Studies included in the different reviews were compared and, if possible, analysed for inconsistensies.
Results:
Cochrane Reviews has usually the highest number of hits followed by HTA reports and with systematic reviews the lowest.
The HTA reports studied more articles in full text, and excluded a greater number of them, than the others. Cochrane Reviews usually includes more studies in the synthesis (only RCT) than the HTA reports (that also can include other systematic reviews). Systematic reviews can be based on more studies than the others, but also includes other types of study design than RCTs.
Conclusion:
The higher number of hits for Cochrane Reviews is due to more search terms and more databases, which also applies for HTA reports over systematic reviews. The use of truncation and proximity operators in Cochrane Reviews and HTA reports also results in more hits. The limitation in study types reduces the number of hits

in Cochrane Reviews and HTA Reports. The same would apply language restriction for HTA reports, but that hasn't been studied.

The number of included studies is generally lower for HTA reports than Cochrane Reviews, most likely due to HTA reports having more stringent exclusion criteria for risk of bias and study design. For systematic reviews analysis is done on other forms of study designs than RCT. Usually the studies in HTA reports are covered by Cochrane Reviews, but not the other way around. The RCTs in the systematic reviews are usually included in Cochrane Reviews, but to a lesser extent in HTA reports.

Differences in search results and included studies can also be attributed to the fact that the research questions can vary slightly for different reviews.

Evidence-based searching: using Search Summary Tables to update Evidence and Gap Maps. A case study in intergenerational activities

Oral

Mrs. Morwenna Rogers [1], ***Ms. Anthea Sutton*** [2], ***Ms. Alison Bethel*** [1]

1. *University of Exeter,* ***2.*** *University of Sheffield*

Introduction:

Evidence and Gap Maps (EGMs) are a visual representation of the available evidence relevant to a specific research or topic area. The studies that populate EGMs are identified using robust systematic search methods, usually across several databases, using a variety of search methods. To remain current and useful, EGMs should be updated at intervals to reflect the current literature landscape. Search Summary Tables (SSTs) produced at the end of the initial search process can help to streamline the update process by identifying which methods and resources are the most valuable for any given topic. In 2023 researchers from the Universities of Exeter and Sheffield completed an Evidence Gap Map of research about intergenerational activities. Since then, it has been updated using stream-lined search methods as tested and described here.

Aim:

To demonstrate the usefulness of SSTs in updating evidence reviews through a case study using an EGM of intergenerational studies research.

Method:

An SST was produced on completion of the original EGM. It was used to determine: 1. which databases returned the most included studies, 2. which returned unique studies 3. which databases returned no useful studies 4. which databases returned the most robust evidence 5. the value of supplementary search methods

Results:

Analysis of the SST indicated the value of a selection of databases in returning randomised controlled trials, qualitative studies, and unique hits. Backwards citation chasing was found to be a lucrative method of retrieving relevant articles, together with hand-searching one specific journal title, and the inclusion of the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database along with the more major databases.

Conclusion:

This study demonstrates the value in using SSTs to accompany EGMs, in particular 'living' EGMs to streamline the update process, and to ensure that choices about resources in systematic searching are evidence-based.

Examining systematic review terminology and quality assessment in reviews of children's social care interventions

Oral

Mrs. Simone Willis [1], ***Prof. Jonathan Scourfield*** [1]

1. *Cardiff University*

Introduction:
In 2018, the What Works Centre for Children's Social Care began developing an "Evidence Store" to disseminate information on the effectiveness of interventions that have been assessed in systematic reviews. A number of reviews were identified, however, some were excluded from the Evidence Store due to methodological issues, which are outlined in this presentation.
Aim:
This study aimed to assess the methodological reasons for studies being excluded from the Evidence Store and to provide guidance to authors undertaking systematic reviews in children's social care.
Method:
A systematic search strategy and screening process were used to identify relevant systematic reviews in children's social care. Results were screened against an inclusion criteria, which included the methods used for the review as set out by the Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE). Reviews needed to meet all five DARE criteria to be eligible for the Evidence Store. Methodological reasons why reviews were excluded from the Evidence Store were recorded and analysed. Considering reviews that met all DARE criteria, the use of quality assessment tools was explored and tools were categorised as either scale, checklist, or domain-based.
Results:
During full-text screening, 33 systematic reviews were excluded as they did not meet the DARE criteria. The main reason why reviews were excluded was due to quality assessment. The DARE criteria sets out that reviews should assess the quality of included studies. In the majority of the excluded reviews, quality assessment had not been conducted. Other excluded reviews reported limited or insufficient quality assessment. Considering the 57 systematic reviews that met the inclusion criteria, authors often used author-developed tools, despite the existence of established quality assessment tools. In categorising the type of quality assessment tools used, seven scales, four checklists, and three domain-based tools were used across studies.
Conclusion:
Through exploring methodological flaws in systematic reviews, this presentation presents some of the common pitfalls made by authors. By highlighting these issues, review authors are encouraged to reflect on their current practice and to advance their research skills in line with current advice for evidence synthesis. Future authors should consider using appropriate guidelines to ensure that all stages of a systematic review are suitably conducted and to support the creation of high-quality evidence in health and social care.

From one to a group: Development and implementation of a knowledge synthesis workshop series to train researchers and students across disciplines, and now, across institutions.

Oral

Dr. Zahra Premji [1], ***Dr. K. Alix Hayden*** [2]

1. *University of Victoria,* ***2.*** *University of Calgary*

Context:

Health sciences librarians have been supporting researchers and students with systematic reviews and other evidence syntheses for a long time and this support has now spread beyond the health sciences to other disciplines. However, the volume of requests has led to capacity issues both for consultation and co-authorship levels of support. Educational offerings provide an opportunity for training en masse and are particularly suitable for graduate students.

Objectives:

We sought to develop a workshop series for a discipline-agnostic audience to prepare them for embarking on an evidence synthesis review and conduct a systematic search. Initially designed for in-person, we also transformed the workshops for Zoom.

Design:

Supported by a teaching and learning grant, we conducted a scoping review on how this type of content is taught (Premji et al., 2021), prior to developing the lesson plans for the workshops.

Evaluation:

In its first iteration, we evaluated and improved it using a lesson study approach, which incorporates multiple data points, observation and reflection resulting in evidence-informed changes to the way that the lesson is taught.

Outcomes and next steps:

The workshop piloted in 2019, and subsequently underwent a transformation for the zoom environment. This unexpected shift to the zoom environment led us to change our active learning components. In 2021, we began teaching the workshops across institutions, which led to further enhancements in terms of sustainability.

Our presentation will walk through our journey to developing the 3-workshop series. We will showcase our lesson plans, and highlight the active learning activities that work particularly well, especially in the zoom environment. We will briefly describe our lesson study process for improving the session. Finally, we will explore the benefits of teaching the workshops across institutions and will end with some considerations and tips for librarians wanting to implement similar training opportunities.

References:

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Gender*MoRe. Permanent documentation and monitoring center for Gender Bias in Science - University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (UNIMORE - Italy)

Oral

Mrs. Elena Gallina [1], ***Ms. Valentina Davighi*** [2], ***Mr. Nicola De Bellis*** [3]

1. *Medical Library, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy,* ***2.*** *Coordination Center, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy,* ***3.*** *Bibliometric Office, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy*

Context:
Internationally speaking, gender equality takes center stage on the agenda of all organizations committed to promoting cooperation in the field of human rights and economic, cultural, and scientific progress. Just to mention a few examples, Gender Equality is one of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN's Agenda 2030[1], and it is included in the strategic plans of UNICEF and UNESCO[2,3]. The academic world is progressively embracing these principles through various initiatives, such as dedicated projects and awareness campaigns. However, disparities persist, not only within the areas of research, but also in the assessment systems and recruitment processes themselves. Academic libraries can become significant change agents in highlighting these inequalities and promoting a more inclusive environment, starting from their documentary activities and extending to active user engagement.
Objectives:
The purpose of the project is to establish a permanent documentation, research, and dissemination center within the Library System of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (UNIMORE), focused on gender bias in academia. The goal is to identify this gap in scientific communication, highlight the limitations of current indicators and quantitative metrics used in the research assessment system, and promote gender equality through information and awareness initiatives for the entire community, in order to overcome disparities.
Design:
The center will operate in three main areas of intervention:

- selection and cataloging of sector-specific documentation;
- bibliometric analysis of research outputs and careers of UNIMORE researchers, along with qualitative surveys;
- development of public engagement activities and outreach programs aimed at the entire community, in collaboration with local, national and international entities.

The adopted project design method is an adaptation of the SWOT and PCM models.
Evaluation:
The analysis of the project's progression and medium to long-term results is based on bibliographic statistical data (e.g. number of acquisitions, number of loans, number of document deliveries, etc.), the outputs achieved according to the project timeline, and the assessment of participation in the initiatives of public engagement.
Outcomes and next steps:
The project has been completed in its initial step: benchmarking activities, context analysis, identification of tasks and their respective budget, development of a working timeline. Detailed procedures and involving stakeholders have been defined, specifying numbers, timing, materials and organizational aspects.
Furthermore, the first three outputs have already been achieved:

- thematic bibliography made available through the Zotero cloud (bit.ly/GenderMore);
- acquisition of the first portion of materials for the open-shelf library;

- survey, to be administered in 2024, targeting faculty and female researchers for qualitative analysis (an adaptation of the *Global Survey of Mathematical, Computing, and Natural Scientists*[4]).

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Improving FAIRness of datasets in institutional repository; tools and FAIR IMPACT challenge experience.

Oral

Ms. Joanna Osika [1]

1. *Medical University of Gdańsk*

Context:

The amount of generated data has increased greatly in recent years[1]. Simultaneously a need for openness in science has become evident. However, it became clear that the opening of data isn't enough. The next step is taking care about quality of data, which can be further divided to the quality of content and quality of metadata[2]. At the first sight, the approach of repositories regarding data is quantitative, but there are repetitive calls for the qualitive side (metadata management) to get more attention. Wilkinson et al. (2016) designed guiding principles for scientific data management and stewardship. With these guidelines data providers can evaluate whether the data are Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable[3].

Objective:

Medical University of Gdańsk (MUG) is co-creator of Polish Platform of Medical Research (PPM), domain-specific repository, with PPM MUG acting as institutional repository. EOSC through FAIR IMPACT project initiated FAIRness assessment challenge for datasets and semantic artefacts. This event gave us opportunity to self-assess and increase the level of FAIRness of datasets gathered on PPM MUG.

Design:

Challenge lasting one month provided mentoring with applying assessment tools such as F-UJI, SHARC and FDMM. Beside assessment, mentors also provided guidance and tips on how to improve FAIR score[4]. Our team has chosen sample of datasets, deposited on PPM MUG and assessed it with F-UJI tool. F-UJI is a web service to automatically assess FAIRness of research data objects at the dataset level based on the FAIRsFAIR Data Object Assessment Metrics[5,6].

Evaluation:

We were launching with extremely low scores between 4 and 30 percent. Thanks to the quick reaction of software provider and F-UJI developers as well as adding controlled vocabulary from semantic resources (MeSH) and type of the licence in the relevant field, we managed to boost the score to high 70s and 80s. In addition to improving FAIRness of our datasets and repository, this challenge also allowed to touch up F-UJI assessment tool, as it wasn't reading our RDF metadata schema, and developer came to a conclusion that F-UJI rules may be too strict.

Outcomes and next steps:

Using this tool will allow us to create better repository by assessing every new dataset and improving its' FAIRness. We hope that in future, with help of this and similar tools, our repository will become a part of EOSC portal and will meet inclusion criteria for OpenDOAR.

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Individually we are valuable, together we are magnificent. Providing pathways to change through peer-support.

Oral

Ms. Mary Dunne [1], ***Ms. Nicola O'Shea*** [2]

1. *Health Research Board,* ***2.*** *Children's Health Ireland at Crumlin*

Context:
Readiness for change means being prepared with the skills and knowledge required for action. The Health Sciences Libraries Group (HSLG) of the Library Association of Ireland has spent the last few years developing an evidence-based approach to supporting continuing professional development (CPD). Having begun with a general needs assessment survey, we conducted a literature review, interviews and focus groups to obtain the views of members. We now have a HSLG CPD framework that articulates our role in relation to providing opportunities and supports, and also outlines some of the important aspects of effective professional development. From this work, we have already created a new CPD website section with links to numerous resources, an online events calendar, and two new peer-support projects. We would like to share our project findings and explore how we can empower ourselves and each other through peer engagement.

Objectives:
The project aimed for a CPD framework that is:

- meaningful – of interest and value to our members
- appropriate – relevant to our work, and within our library association remit
- grounded – in evidence and guided by a plan including all stakeholder voices
- impactful – enabling useful, positive and visible change
- comprehensive – considering all variables in the process.

Design:
Key to our plan is a holistic, structured approach to CPD. It's about moving from an individual, activity-based focus to one which maximises benefits for our community as well as our practice. We created a process that involves CPD planning (audit and goal setting), engaging (taking part in activities), implementation of learning outcomes, and discourse (knowledge sharing and collaboration), with reflection at the heart of every stage. This is all governed by personal and contextual factors (such as time, costs, material, colleagues or other supports) which may act as barriers or facilitators to progress.

Evaluation:
As well as general member engagement sessions, participants in phase one of our new *literature search peer review buddy scheme* provided useful feedback. From this member-driven guidance and our research we have identified key gaps in the supports that health librarian and information sector workers need to engage effectively in CPD. Further evaluation is planned.

Outcomes and next steps:
The HSLG has always supported learning, including our virtual journal club, HINT ezine, e-discussion list, webinars, networking events, annual conference and bursaries. But simply providing opportunities is not sufficient. As members of a skilled, yet often undervalued, profession we need to enhance our learning potential. This involves careful consideration of every aspect of the CPD process, from strategic planning to impact. As a group, the HSLG has a framework to guide decision making and new, exciting supports for members. Now it's about enabling the connections needed for individuals to work through CPD stages and for members to engage with each other as part of a professional community. EAHIL 2024 is a wonderful opportunity to discuss potential pathways to meaningful professional development and change.

Information Retrieval @ KU Leuven: from a small biomedical service to a well-defined research support service for the entire university.

Oral

Dr. Thomas Vandendriessche [1], ***Dr. Chayenne Van Meel*** [1], ***Dr. Anouk D'Hont*** [1], ***Mr. Kris Scheys*** [2], ***Mr. Paul Sijsmans*** [3], ***Mrs. Veerle Tuerlinckx*** [4], ***Mr. Mark Verbrugge*** [1], ***Mrs. Sylvette Vanderstraeten*** [1], ***Dr. Norin Hamouda*** [1], ***Dr. Krizia Tuand*** [1]

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Context:

The Information Retrieval (IR) service at KU Leuven has undergone a transformative journey over the past decade. Originally starting as a modest initiative at the Biomedical Library (now KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen – Learning Centre Désiré Collen), it swiftly burgeoned into a vital research support service tailored for researchers and students of the Biomedical Sciences Group and medical practitioners of the University Hospital, UZ Leuven. The service primarily focuses on giving training in systematic searching as well as developing search strategies for systematic reviews, scoping reviews, … . In addition, our team of information specialists is active in both national and international collaborations such as EAHIL, European Respiratory Society and certain EU projects.

For many years, IR was considered only a service for biomedical sciences, but its scope has broadened to encompass (inter)disciplinary demands from fields like psychology, sociology and engineering, among others. This evolution now positions IR alongside the same dining table as its big brother 'Open Science'. In the context of the Strategic Plan of KU Leuven Libraries 2022-2026, IR has been recognised as one of the significant research support services KU Leuven Libraries, comprising twenty-four libraries, has to offer.

Objectives:

The exponential growth of the IR service within the Biomedical Sciences Group necessitated a cohesive and standardised approach in delivering an increasingly diverse and comprehensive service to meet the evolving needs of researchers and students. Consequently, the need for a comprehensive delineation and assessment of the service's underlying processes emerged.

Furthermore, acknowledging the expansion of IR beyond biomedical sciences prompted a reorganisation to ensure a unified service across multiple KU Leuven libraries, catering to all students and researchers.

Design:

Addressing the first objective, a Process Optimisation project was set up, targeting the services for the Biomedical Sciences Group. This endeavour involved identifying the main process and subsidiary processes, defining the operational context, visualising subprocess flows, and documenting procedures within an online manual enhancing transparency and accessibility.

Simultaneously, an IR working group was established to devise a coherent service model across all KU Leuven Libraries. Diverse projects such as standardising processes, developing a unified website, creating a research survival game, and establishing a knowledge database, were set in motion to achieve this overarching goal.

Evaluation:

This presentation will delve into the comprehensive Process Optimisation project, outlining its significant modifications along with the hurdles and challenges encountered. Additionally, it will illuminate the contributions of the IR working group and their beneficial impacts on information specialists and researchers, emphasising

the evaluation of the newly designed IR website through user feedback.

Outcomes and next steps:

The outcomes are twofold: a refined, standardised IR service tailored for the Biomedical Sciences Group, and the standardisation of the IR services across KU Leuven Libraries. All in all, this harmonisation has yielded a more efficient, expansive, and user-centered service benefiting the university community. Moving forward, ongoing analysis and evaluation of IR services will continue to be needed, considering input from both information specialists and clients to ensure continual refinement and enhancement.

Iterative searches in citation databases – which free databases are suitable?

Oral

Mrs. Elke Hausner [1], ***Mrs. Claudia Kapp*** [1], ***Dr. Siw Waffenschmidt*** [1]

1. *IQWiG*

Introduction:
Fee-based databases have previously been the only way to efficiently perform citation-based searches (especially forward searches), which are based on analysing the reference lists of known (so-called “seed”) articles to identify further relevant articles. The “Initiative for Open Citations” in 2017 led to a strong increase in publicly available metadata for bibliographic records. These metadata include, for example, ORCIDs and author affiliations, as well as reference lists. Newly established databases or catalogues such as Lens.org and OpenAlex make use of this freely available information.
In practice, citation-based searches are used in several ways. 1) as an iterative approach, e.g. to learn about a new topic at the beginning of a project. 2) as an additional search technique to complete the study pool within systematic information retrieval.
In both approaches, the goal is to find (more) relevant articles. In the iterative approach, however, the user-friendliness of the interface and the database functionalities are particularly important, as articles are selected directly in the interface. In contrast, when used as an additional search technique within systematic information retrieval, the search is designed more as a one-time query to the database, where other aspects (e.g. bulk export) are more important.
Aim:
To determine whether alternative free databases are as good as or better than Web of Science for performing an iterative approach to citation-based searching.
Methods:
Potential databases were identified and those fulfilling specific criteria were evaluated in more detail by three information specialists or other researchers with regard to user-friendliness, functionalities, and database size.
Results and Conclusion:
The results will be presented at EAHIL 2024.

Knowing how to communicate “knowledge”. A training experience among biomedical documentalists

Oral

Dr. Francesca Gualtieri [1], ***Dr. Roberta Maoret*** [2], ***Dr. Silvia Molinari*** [3], ***Dr. Chiara Formigoni*** [4], ***Dr. Esther Di Lauro*** [5], ***Dr. Vania Sabatini*** [6], ***Dr. Federica Viazzi*** [7], ***Dr. Ivana Truccolo*** [3]

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Aim:

Purpose of our study is to illustrate the impact of a training experience about how to communicate knowledge, named DiCO, realized by the Gidif-Rbm Italian Association for health information professionals.

Background:

Effective communication seems to be recognized to be paramount for researchers, clinicians, journalists, public relations, and social media managers, but not for librarians and information specialists. Health Librarians are required to be expert of searching, evaluating, and managing information, and dealing with algorithms, metrics, and data. But having the ability to effectively communicate the knowledge they deal is not compulsory for these information professionals or taken for granted. The result is “the invisible work” of biomedical librarians[1] , the poor communication skill of most of us, but also the need for a change based on some positive examples [2]. Communication is not only a soft skill but a “shard” skill (shard is “soft and hard”).

Gidif-Rbm gathered the need to enhance the communication skills of their members and other information professionals. As part of its educational program - active since 2021, the Gidif-Rbm Academy-, designed an innovative training initiative to improve the participants communication skills by integrating the principles of Visual Thinking and Design Thinking into their professional toolkit: the DICO, “Knowledge design” training initiative[3].

This study explores the impact of this training program on the communication skills of the participants.

Methods:

The DiCO program was presented to the health information professionals through the Gidif-Rbm website - https://gidif-rbm.org/2023/08/02/corso-dico-il-disegno-della-conoscenza-d-thinking-e-d-visual/ - and social channels. Prior and post training assessments of the participants are planned to evaluate the difference.

Prior to the training, participants’ motivations and communication beliefs and expectations were assessed through an online quali-quantitative questionnaire to establish a baseline. Some of the questions are related to the attitude to curiosity and work habits.

A post-training assessment and participants feedback analysis will be gathered.

Furthermore, some months after the training, participants will be invited to report sustained improvements in their communication skills and sharing some instances where the acquired skills facilitated more effective collaboration and knowledge dissemination.

Description:

25 participants have registered to the DiCO training experience online and filled the pre-training questionnaire. Through online interactive sessions, and simulation exercises, the trainers target areas such as concise knowledge dissemination, and the art of explaining complex scientific concepts to diverse audiences.

The number of feedback related to real examples both of successful and unsuccessful communication will be an indicator of usefulness.

Conclusion:

This initiative aims to enhance librarians' communication and the visibility of library services.
The study's findings provide valuable insights for organizations aiming to design similar programs tailored to the specific needs of professionals working in knowledge-intensive domains. Gidif-Rbm's training program stands as a beacon of effective communication skill development for biomedical librarians.

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Librarians' quest to exhaustivity and openness: tracking institutional publications and observing evolving trends in data sharing

Oral

Ms. Floriane Muller [1], ***Mr. Pablo Iriarte*** [1]

1. *University of Geneva Library*

Introduction:
Tracking and preserving, not to mention opening when possible, an institution's scholarly output - be it publications or data -, is one of the many missions of libraries. They have been doing so for years, with institutional publication repositories. More recently, data repositories are emerging, boosted by data sharing requirements implemented by journals, institutions and funders. They come in different forms and colours (disciplinary, generic, institutional,…) and aim to replace journal supplementary files services.
Locating publications and datasets scattered in various places, and linking them together is not an easy task, even in the open science world we live in. Can any repository be really comprehensive and display an accurate picture of an institution's scientific heritage? Can it contain or link to all datasets accompanying or underlying the publications?
Aim:
With our research, we intend to:

1. Observe data sharing trends in publications by authors affiliated with our institution: are they sharing data more than in the past? are they sharing in supplementary files or in research data repositories? which data repositories? Are those trends comparable with data from other institutions or publishers? is there any noticeable variation between clinical, basic or dental medicine disciplines?
2. Identify publications that are missing in our repository, and seek common patterns amongst them: is there any reason or logical explanation for their absence? Are they not deposited in the repository because they cannot be made Open Access? Or on the opposite, because, being OA, authors do not feel the need to deposit them?

Method:
Our institutional repository (launched 15 years ago), our 5 years-old data repository, PubMed, OpenAlex and Datacite Commons will be used to answer our research questions.
Metadata of institutional publications from 2015 to 2022 will be retrieved and analysed using Jupyter Notebooks. As our publication repository is populated by authors and submitted documents undergo verification and metadata enrichment by librarians, supplementary files and links to shared associated data are present in the metadata. For the time being and the relevant timeframe, there are 18'176 records in our publication repository for medicine & life science authors. Of those, 2293 (13%) contains links to shared data, data supplements or appendixes.
To verify their completeness and accuracy, we will compare them with PubMed (18'502 records for our institution, 7'844 with associated data - 42%), Datacite Commons (987 works), our data repository (794 datasets), OpenAlex (42'380 results) and investigate discrepancies. We also aim to compare our final results with published investigations about other institutions[1] or publishers[2].
Results:
TBA
Conclusion:

The results should allow us to inform future decisions, for instance about potential awareness-raising actions and strategic IR changes or inter-connections with other systems.

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Libraries as agents of sustainable development: strategies and good practices from Italy and Europe

Oral

Prof. Anna Bilotta [1]

1. *Department of Cultural Heritage Sciences of the University of Salerno*

Introduction:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was approved by the United Nations and became operational on January 2016 to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. The Agenda identifies 17 universal, indivisible and interconnected objectives (Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs) that balance three dimensions of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental, and have to do with environmental sustainability, social inclusion, universal education, economic development, peace, justice, social equity.
The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions actively participated in the creation of the Agenda to ensure recognition of libraries role pursuing the SDGs, in particular promoting universal literacy (including information, digital and multimedia literacy), reducing gaps in access to information and digital inclusion, supporting governments, civil society and economic world to better understand local information needs, preserving and providing access to world culture and heritage.
Aim:
Presentation aim is to demonstrate how libraries can concretely contribute to sustainable development in terms of sustainable buildings, specialized collections, training and educational initiatives on sustainable development, sustainable communication and sustainable behavior of librarians and users.
Method:
Italian and international professional and scientific literature on the relationship between libraries, sustainability and sustainable development will be analyzed. Various examples of libraries in Italy and in other European countries that have adopted sustainable strategies will be brought to support the reflections.
Results:
We will understand how attention to sustainability in design and in spatial and functional organization of buildings can make the difference and generate change, as well as the setting up of specialized collections about sustainable development, the organization of dedicated training courses and cultural events with an informative approach, the adoption of effective communication strategies and the promotion of sustainable behavior in librarians who are capable of influencing users behavoir.
Conclusion:
In conclusion, if the strategic value of libraries for the UN 2030 Agenda is now undeniable, all we have to do is demonstrate it.
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Natural Language Processing and scientific documentation: examples of applications and current project at Public Health France

Oral

Dr. Laetitia Haroutunian [1]

1. *Public Health France*

Context:
Natural language processing (NLP) can be defined as *"all research and development aimed at to model and reproduce, using machines, the human ability to produce and understand linguistic statements for communication purposes"* (Yvon,2010). These methods can be applied to oral or written discourse. For the written discourse, there are several families of applications, including automatic summarization, question-answer systems, text categorization and information extraction (Ibekwe-SanJuan, 2007). Concurrently, the issue of accumulating, managing and retrieving scientific literature has been a major concern for centuries. It has been the driving force behind the development of documentation techniques, with a view to identifying, selecting, capitalizing on and disseminating scientific data - the "4S" of information management: "Select, Sort, Store, Summarize" (Blair, 2010).

Objectives:
How can or has documentation services benefited from advances in NLP? We propose here to outline a few concrete examples of application: information retrieval, automatic indexing, translation of queries between databases, automatic query expansion, and assistance with literature reviews. It is on this last point that a project has been launched within Santé publique France, that we propose to present here. Indeed, literature reviews play a key role in knowledge transfer, but due to the sheer volume of scientific literature, they are costly to implement, and do not provide the responsiveness required for public health action. It was in response to this paradigm, between the need to gather existing scientific evidence and the need for responsiveness, that a tool has been designed.

Design:
Development of the tool is still in progress following a thesis (Haroutunian, 2022). This tool is designed to save time in preparing a literature review through two application modules built from interviews with Public Health France experts and user profiles modelling. The first module aims to classify abstracts according to inclusion criteria. The second module, for literature prioritization, aims to provide the user, based on the choice to include an article in his selection, with a classification that enables him to distinguish articles of interest for his research project.

Evaluation:
Our results show good performance for both modules. For the first module we obtained an F-measure between 0.89 and 0.95 for the best models, depending on the task. The second module also meets the objective of speeding up the bibliographic selection stage. Indeed, for this task we achieve a reduction in workload of the order of 50% on average. Results of the interviews show that expert users need both a deep understanding of the advantages and limits of such tool, and an ergonomic user interface.

Outcomes and next steps:
These tools can be of great value to experts, but they require training and an understanding of how they work to be fully exploited. Documentation departments have an essential role to play in supporting users and building confidence in these tools, emphasizing on limits and performance, and explaining to what extent they can be a valuable addition to the practice of public health experts.

New learning experiences using arts and humanities in Academic Health Sciences Library

Oral

Mrs. Delphine Bertrand [1], ***Mrs. Bérengère Schietse*** [1], ***Prof. Gael Deboeck*** [2]

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Context:
For almost 40 years, Medical Humanities has colored the teaching of health professions. Indeed, medical Humanities is a disciplinary field that questions the human implications of the context of care and health. It is an interdisciplinary study of the arts, literature, psychology, sociology, anthropology, as they relate to healthcare. University libraries, whose mission is to accompany and support teaching, also have a role to play in this field. With their expertise and know-how in the training of transversal skills, they have know-how in the training of reflective skills in a Medical Humanity-centered approach for future health professionals.
Objectives:
The objective of our "Medical Humanities Project" is to allow students to work on reflective skills, to develop the skills of welcoming otherness (professional identity of the health professions), using arts as a material for thinking.
Design:
We organized three workshops for first year students of the Faculty of Motor Sciences. They consisted of: artistic immersion (choreography, painting, etc.), introspection, mindfulness, discussion, around themes such as touch, intimacy, modesty, professional-patient relationship (using the libraries' collection of novels, comics, essays, biographies, etc.). Thanks to a fund to encourage educational innovation, our library has created these educational tools tested on a large scale with physiotherapy students.
Students were supervised by two library instructors, each with a different academic background (art history, psychology). A visual arts professional also took part in the touch module. Thanks to the artistic material provided, as well as physical and experiential learning, we offered students introspective and reflective activities. They had the opportunity to work on their reflective skills on their own and in groups (exchange with peers) of different sizes.
Evaluation:
Following the organization of the first year seminars for future physiotherapists and osteopaths, evaluation material was collected. First, questionnaires were completed by the students, before and after each workshop experience. The results of surveys carried out among students (436) after each session (60 hours) confirmed the usefulness of such a tool. The treatment of results is ongoing but we can see that a large amount of students validates the usefulness of theses workshops.
Focus groups were also organized few months after the course sessions. It shows the importance of such a program in the training course of future caregivers.
Outcomes and next steps:
The first results confirm the relevant and legitimate role of the Libraries in the development of dedicated programs to accompany and support the medical humanities in the teaching of faculties.
From February 2024, we will extend the experiment to second-year students with two additional workshops which will respectively address suffering and death.
Subsequently, we would like to extend the experiment to other faculties or even to active health professionals. There are many of them on our campus.

We also want to develop partnerships with other campus authorities and other collaborators outside the university (artists, etc.).
Finally, we aim to develop communication for the (international) university community and beyond.

Keywords:
education, medical humanities, arts, reflective skills, professional identity formation

New role for medical libraries: supporting researchers and technology transfer offices by searching patent databases.

Oral

Mrs. Elise Krabbendam [1]

1. *Erasmus MC*

Context:
As information specialists we play an important role in providing researchers relevant literature. Medical bibliographic databases are our main information sources, in which we can find scientific literature. In this presentation an extra information source is introduced: the patent database Espacenet. A patent is an exclusive right for a new and innovative technique in a certain region. Alongside getting this right, the technique will be published to make it possible for others to learn from it. Therefore, patent databases are a very rich source with scientific and technical information.
Searching patent databases is a different skill than searching medical databases. Words or phrases will not provide you with relevant/complete search results, due to the legal language that is used in patents. Searching should be done by using classification codes instead. Information specialists are search experts already, and might be the perfect group who can learn searching patent databases. With this expertise medical libraries can support researchers in getting better insights in existing prior-art.
Objectives:

- Introduce patent databases as an information source for medical information specialists.
- Explain the added value of searching patent databases for researchers.
- Show the benefits of collaborating with the technology transfer office (TTO).

Design:
Information specialists can provide researchers with relevant literature from patent- and scientific databases. Patents contain a lot of *additional* valuable information to scientific literature. For example, what research is done by the industry? What are interesting partners to cooperate with? What solutions did others choose for the same problem? What is the best long-term focus for my research? What are potential topics/techniques to valorize/bring to the market?
The expertise of searching in patent databases can also be the start of a collaboration with TTO.
In practice, this may look like this:

- Information specialists perform prior-art searches in patent databases *and* scientific literature based on a description (IDF) of the research/invention of the researcher(s) provided by TTO
- Information specialists support researchers in describing differences of their invention with existing prior-art
    - Patents often describe a lot of technical details that differ (slightly) from the research/invention of the researchers. By describing those differences, the potential and new aspects of the research/invention become(s) more clear.
- The prior-art search and the described differences with the invention can be used by
    - TTO business developers to decide to apply for a patent or not
- Patent attorneys to write a patent
- Researchers to fine-tune their research/invention

Evaluation:
By using the information in patent databases combined with information from scientific databases, information specialists can provide researchers with a more complete overview of the prior-art in their research domain. Researchers can use this to make strategic decisions related to the long-term focus of their research and the choice of collaboration-partners.
A collaboration with TTO could improve research quality and valorization of scientific knowledge.
Next steps:

- Get enough/more trained information specialists
- Create a visible support service for researchers

Setting up a durable collaboration of the medical library with TTO, understanding each other's workflow and support to researchers
Keywords:
patent-search, patent-database, information-source, TTO, prior-art

Our friends automatic: leading uptake of software tools to expedite the systematic review process

Oral

Ms. Anthea Sutton [1], ***Mr. Mark Clowes*** [1], ***Ms. Louise Falzon*** [1], ***Prof. Andrew Booth*** [1]

1. *University of Sheffield*

Context:
Despite a wealth of technologies and tools to support the systematic review process, adoption by researchers can be slow. Barriers include lack of awareness of the tools available, lack of information to enable selection of an appropriate tool, steep learning curves, and lack of time to explore and trial tools within existing workflows. Librarians and information professionals possess the ideal skills to lead the way in encouraging adoption of evidence synthesis tools.
Objectives:
Researchers with expertise in information retrieval and library backgrounds aimed to address some of these barriers within their organisation by organising and facilitating multiple initiatives. The aim was to upskill researchers, raise awareness of available tools, encourage uptake, create an environment within which to experiment, and share experiences.
Design:
Specific initiatives included; 1) the "AI, Robot?" automation in evidence synthesis professional development event 2) pilot projects 3) regular reporting at academic development meetings 4) current awareness features.
Evaluation:
The professional development event was evaluated, feedback from pilot projects has been received, and discussions have taken place at academic development group meetings.
Outcomes and next steps:
Feedback from the automation professional development was very positive achieving the original aim of stimulating interest in applying technology more widely for systematic reviews within the organisation. To continue momentum, an automation in evidence synthesis group has been established and a systematic process for information dissemination of latest developments has been implemented. Further events will be scheduled, including strengthened links with a seminar programme in a neighbouring computer studies department.

Polish medical libraries in the service of open research data

Oral

Mr. Szymon Kubik [1], ***Ms. Małgorzata Gubernat*** [1]

1. *Medical Library, Jagiellonian University Medical College*

Introduction:

The 40th Jubilee Problem Conference of Medical Libraries has taken place in Krakow on September 11-12, 2023. On this occasion, a two-day workshop was organized on the roles of medical libraries in the research data management process. The workshop was preceded by a survey conducted among medical librarians.

Aim:

The aim of the study was to determine the competences and knowledge required to manage research data along with actual skills of librarians working in medical libraries as a basis for conducting the workshop „Role of medical libraries in research data management".

Method:

In order to diagnose the needs of librarians and prepare workshop program appropriate to these needs, a survey was conducted in spring 2023 among individual representatives of medical libraries in Poland whose responsibilities include activities related to open science and research data. 12 librarians took part in the survey, which corresponds to the number of medical libraries in Poland. The survey consisted of 17 questions, both closed single- and multiple-choice, as well as open-ended. In addition to learning about the specificity of the research data management process at medical universities and the role of libraries in this process, participants were also asked to self-assess their knowledge and competences in 11 areas necessary in assisting scientists in correct management of research data.

Results:

Self-assessment of librarians' competences and knowledge in the field of research data revealed significant discrepancies in the level of knowledge and experience in particular related areas. Participants' knowledge of free licenses (including Creative Commons) was ranked as the highest. Expertise in FAIR principles and requirements of institutions financing research data sharing studies was also rated high, whereas knowledge of metadata patterns and ability to cooperate in preparing data management plans was assessed as the lowest. Knowledge of issues related to personal data, intellectual property, copyright, data-storing safety and various file formats used in medical sciences was also examined. In the vast majority of areas, at least one answer indicating very high knowledge and competence was obtained. Taking this into account, it was proposed to establish cooperation between medical libraries in the field of research data management.

Conclusion:

The workshop resulted in establishing closer relations with external companies, as well as tightening cooperation between medical libraries. Developing common solutions and exchanging good practices in the field of opening research data will take place within the Working Group for Research Data Management at Medical Universities established as a result of the workshop.

REDCap: a new custom-made system for monitoring the biomedical production of a new Italian Research Institute

Oral

Ms. Laura Chierico [1]***, Mrs. Roberta Zoli*** [1]***, Mrs. Caterina Cicognani*** [1]***, Mrs. Helena Policardi*** [2]***, Dr. Luigia Scudeller*** [1]

1. *Research & Innovation Unit, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna,* ***2.*** *IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna*

Context:
The Bologna Sant'Orsola University Hospital was awarded the special status of Research hospital by the Italian Ministry of Health in October 2020. These hospitals receive funding for research activities, mainly based on their scientific productivity. Thus, cataloguing and archiving of all scientific output of its researchers has been one of the main necessities of our Institute.
Objectives:
Our service of scientific information needed practical solutions for monitoring and mapping all publications, to support the scientific direction in its decisions.
Design:
We have designed a complex project, whose components are as follows:

1. We derived search strings based on the affiliation of our researchers in PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science
2. Searches are automatically run once a week, and we are alerted about new publications via email
3. In the REDCap platform, we developed a project to record the metadata of each publication; it consists of a relational database connecting:
    - the "publications" dataset
    - the "Journals" dataset (the list of journals, ISSN, the impact factor updated every year after the Journal Citation Report release, and the quartile for each topic).
    - The "Authors" dataset, GDPR compliant, with all necessary information about our researchers (also including ORCID, ScopusID, and ResearcherID).
4. On a daily basis, we manually input the necessary information (title, authors names, doi etc) and the REDCap project automatically calculates information about the authors (age, gender, unit/department, etc) and about bibliometric indexes (journal impact factor, normalized journal impact factor, etc)
5. We developed several automatic queries and reports, to rapidly respond to information requests from the hospital management.

Evaluation:
Pros of this system are:

- We are able to produce reports with just few clicks of the mouse, to analyze the scientific production from different prospectives such as: the percentage of women and male authors, the main biomedical categories of our scientific production, the most productive authors, the total impact factor, the number of papers published in Open Access, and many more
- Its flexibility and adaptability to our needs: for instance, we can easily add/remove/modify fields to make the RedCap project more responsive to management requests

- The database can be accessed by multiple authorized users, from any browser, within a secure, GDPR compliant, environment, and is backed up daily.
- Low cost: the REDCap platform is licensed for free to not-for-profit organizations; costs only include salary of a dedicated ICT staff, a server, and storage space for the daily backup.

Cons of the system are:

- The manual inputation is time- and resource-consuming
- It might be error prone

Outcomes and next steps:
Thanks to this system, the scientific direction can monitor the performance of the single researcher, the single unit and the entire institution based on actual, reliable, and clear data, and inform its decision on trustworhy information. Further evolution of our system include: automation of data input, publication of an institutional repository of scientific output, give access to individual researchers to individual assessments and comparative analyses of their scientific production.

Research News Media Influence on Altmetrics and Citation Behavior

Oral

Prof. Artemis Chaleplioglou [1]

1. *University of West Attica*

Introduction:
A million and a half new papers are published in biomedicine each year and compete for colleagues' attention, but a third out of them fails to receive any citations. As of now the visibility and discoverability of a paper is predominantly based upon the readership of the academic journal it was published. Recently, news media agencies are acting as redistributors of published scientific papers and attract more readings.
Aim:
The research hypothesis is whether news media reports affect altmetrics and citations of a paper.
Method:
The Digital Science Dimensions web-based bibliometric platform was used to assess all the open access paper publications of 2015 in biomedical journals with an impact factor between 10 and 14. The journals: Molecular Cell, Neuron, Molecular Biology and Evolution, PLOS Medicine, Nature Structural & Molecular Biology, Molecular Psychiatry, Progress in Neurobiology, Trends in Biochemical Sciences, Nature Chemical Biology, Journal of Clinical Investigation, Trends in Neuroscience, Acta Neuropathologica, Genome Research, Genome Biology, Journal of Experimental Medicine, Progress in Lipid Research, Biological Psychiatry, Natural Product Reports, Molecular Aspects of Medicine, American Journal of Human Genetics, Brain, and Genes & Development were explored. The altmetrics and bibliometrics data of papers with news media reports were compared with data of papers without media covering with spreadsheet statistical packages.
Results:
A total of 2500 published papers were analyzed with 81% out of them receiving more than 10 citations in the years after their publication. Approximately 35% of the papers received news media agencies attention, and 75% social media attention in the former Twitter. News media reporting was used as the criterion to split the collected bibliography in two bibliographic portfolios, with and without news media coverage. The two portfolios considered matched because: (a) all papers were openly accessible, (b) all published in the same year, and (c) all published in scientific journals with essentially the same impact factor. We found that papers with news media reports received 60% more citations and even more Tweets, around 160%. It appears that the influence of news media report to a published paper increases the incidence of citation acceptance by 2-fold (95% Confidence Interval: 1.5699-2.6935, *Pearson Chi Square* 28.26, $p<0.001$), and the incidence of altmetrics attention in Tweets by 3-fold (95% CI: 1.4931-7.6827, Pearson Chi Square 9.59, $p<0.002$).
Conclusion:
Our findings suggest a strong impact of news media outlets in social media mentions and citations. It appears that news media affects stronger the broader society by bringing a scientific matter or discovery to the public eye, but to their effects on experts is less prominent. The criteria related to the critical appraisal of a recently published scientific work among the news media agencies, the scientific community, and the public differ. Social problems and public health issues dominate altmetrics interest whilst basic research and etiology of disease are prevalent in citations.

Search summary tables – The collected wisdom of two organisations

Oral

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1. *University of Exeter,* ***2.*** *SBU – Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services*

Introduction:
Search summary tables (SSTs) [(1)] are a valuable method of summarising and evaluating the search methods undertaken as part of an evidence synthesis project (eg systematic review, evidence and gap map). As information professionals become more embedded within these projects, SSTs have become an important and valuable tool to understand which databases were the most lucrative for finding the included studies. [(2-4)]
Each SST is only directly linked to each individual project but by collating many SSTs from different organisations perhaps more general patterns will emerge to help us better understand the impacts of the databases chosen for searching and making us more evidence based in our search methods.
Aim:
To investigate whether combined search summary tables across organisations and topics provide valuable insights for systematic review searching.
Method:
To combine the search summary tables of two different organisations and categorise them using an agreed subject list. From this overall list we will draw out specific useful data including:

- Overview of topic and subject areas, including what type of evidence was searched for and included in the review (eg RCTs, qualitative studies)
- What databases were searched and:
  - which searches in which databases found included references
- where unique references found
- which databases found no included references
- Supplementary searching:
  - which methods in which topics found additional references,
- were these references in the databases,
- if so, reasons for not being found with the search
- Grey literature
  - was any grey literature included in the review,
- what search methods found the grey literature

Results:
We will present the initial findings from the project using simple graphs, maps and charts. We will also present our personal reflections on using SSTs and whether they have changed the way in which we search.
Conclusion:
We will present our conclusions and some suggested recommendations based on the results.

Sensitivity, precision and efficiency of search strategies built using a text-mining word frequency tool (PubReMiner) compared with current best practice search strategy building: a study within a review (SWAR) protocol

Oral

Mr. Andrew Dullea [1], Ms. Marie Carrigan [1], Prof. Susan Smith [2], Dr. Lydia O'Sullivan [1], Ms. Martina Giusti [3], Ms. Isabelle Delaunois [4], Ms. Helen Clark [5], Dr. Kieran Walsh [1], Dr. Patricia Harrington [1], Dr. Mairin Ryan [1]

1. *Health Information and Quality Authority,* ***2.*** *Royal College of Surgeons,* ***3.*** *University of Florence,* ***4.*** *European Food Safety Authority,* ***5.*** *Health Library Ireland*

Introduction:
For systematic/rapid reviews, information must be synthesised in a systematic manner, and a comprehensive search strategy is critical to achieve this. Text-mining tools offer new ways to search for relevant literature. However, there is limited evidence on their implementation into routine research practices.
PubReMiner is a text-mining tool which can analyse a seed set of citations to assess the frequency of words and Medical Subject Headings, to help efficiently build search strategies.[1] Adoption of novel methods for search strategy building is slow and this may be partially due to mistrust in automation technologies.[2] The use of text mining tools may improve if acceptable sensitivity has been demonstrated.
Aims:
This study aims to determine the sensitivity, precision and efficiency of search strategies built using PubReMiner.
Methods:
The conventional search strategy will be developed by a librarian, a second librarian with equivalent experience will build a search strategy using PubReMiner for the same research question. Both search strategies will be conducted in accordance with an agreed work instruction.
The following outcomes will be assessed:

- **Sensitivity:** The ratio of records that would have been included by the PubReMiner search strategy relative to the actual number included in the review where the conventional search was used.
- **Precision:** number of relevant references identified by the database search relevant to the total number of relevant references found by a given search method.
- **Number needed to read (NNR):** number of references a researcher must screen/read to identify a relevant reference in each search strategy.
- **Number of unique references:** number of included references retrieved by a database that were not retrieved by any other database.
- **Efficiency:** Time taken by each librarian to construct a search strategy.

This study within a review (SWAR) will be hosted within reviews conducted by the Health Technology Assessment Directorate at the Health Information and Quality Authority, Ireland. It is expected there will be 8-12 reviews conducted from September 2023 – June 2024. Meta-analytical techniques may then be used to pool the estimates across the reviews and to generate an estimate of the sensitivity with accompanying confidence intervals for the PubReMiner search strategy. If meta-analysis is inappropriate, a narrative synthesis may be undertaken..
Results/Conclusion:

This presentation will discuss the methodology for this project. This study is listed as SWAR26 in the SWAR Repository Store and embeds a methodological research question across multiple reviews. It is hoped that this SWAR could provide a framework for others to adopt so that they too can answer methodological questions that cannot be answered within one review alone. It is anticipated that this study will build on the evidence base for adopting text mining and AI tools in systematic reviews.

1. Hausner E, Guddat C, Hermanns T et al. Development of search strategies for systematic reviews: validation showed the noninferiority of the objective approach. J Clin Epidemiol. 2015;68(2):191-9.

2. O'Connor AM, Tsafnat G, Thomas J et al. A question of trust: can we build an evidence base to gain trust in systematic review automation technologies? Syst Rev. 2019;8(1):143.

Show and Tell: making an impact and telling the story of a long-term strategic approach to developing NHS knowledge and library services

Oral

Mrs. Sue Lacey Bryant [1], ***Mrs. Louise Goswami*** [1]

1. *NHS England*

This paper describes the collaborative process of developing and implementing a comprehensive national strategy to drive the long-term development of high-quality libraries for all healthcare staff and learners across a country. Initiated in 2015, refreshed in 2021, it is timely to assess the visibility and impact achieved, and the portability of this model to institutional settings.

Objectives:

To show how the strategy inspires ongoing commitment to achieve an ambitious vision, sharing key initiatives which:

- inspires the commitment of health librarians
- attracts senior level advocates
- secures additional investment
- serves as a model for developing library strategy at organisational level.

Design:

The presenters will report on:

- using strategic planning techniques
- ensuring alignment with national and organisational drivers
- introducing major service advancements:
- a national Discovery service enabled by a digital infrastructure
- creating integrated regional systems
- Clinical Decision Support
- a Learning Academy to meet emerging needs
- nurturing the talent pipeline, designing education offers
- attracting advocates; extending the user base, strategic communications using market segmentation
- partnership working to address low levels of health literacy at community level

Evaluation:

Taking a rounded view of evaluation of impact, the approach encompasses:

- an outcomes-based quality assurance process focused on service improvement
- an evaluation framework for the strategy itself
- periodic staff surveys
- research to identify the value proposition for health knowledge services

Implementation does not always go to plan. The presenters will tell the story of a couple of situations in which After Action Reviews were used to learn from experience, and how we overcame challenges identified to achieve a positive impact.

Outcomes and next steps:

The benefits of implementing a coherent strategy are exemplified by increased usage of library services and knowledge resources, and the enhanced profile of the profession. Using the evaluation framework will provide further data to inform a refresh of the strategy in 2027.

Keywords:
strategy, discovery, marketing, workforce, evaluation

The challenge of a hospital network digital library towards open science in a health public system. The institutional health repository of Andalusia (RISalud-ANDALUCIA)

Oral

Mrs. Laura Munoz-Gonzalez [1], ***Ms. Victoria Barragan-Roman*** [1], ***Mrs. Eva Toro-Perinan*** [1], ***Mr. Juan Antonio Hernandez-Morales*** [1]

1. *Andalusian Digital Library of Health*

Context:
The Andalusian Digital Library of Health (BV-SSPA) was set up in 2006. The main milestone was the centralized subscription for 65 hospitals, 5 research centers, 3 training centers and 1,500 primary centers. The Health Public System of Andalusia is composed of more than 100,000 professional who can access the digital library at their workplace and remotely since 2008, when the federeted access system was developped.
In 2013 the BV-SSPA launched the Institutional Health Repository (RISalud-ANDALUCIA) where all the scientific and intellectual output of these proffesionals could be deposited. In 2022 this digital library assumed the challenge of evolving the repository which also implied certain changes in the centralized licensing and the agreements with publishers.
Objectives:
Implementation of improvements in RISalud-ANDALUCIA which implies changes in its software, bulk uploads, new structure, but also a new approach in terms of subscription negotiations**.**
Design:
The project to develop it and migrate RISalud-ANDALUCIA to a new version of DSpace meant a big challenge for the BV-SSPA, its administrator, due to the wide network of centers and institutions, and the large number of activities that needed to be carried out:
1. Identification of research, institutional output from 2016 to 2022
2. Bulk upload
3. Migration to DSpace 7.6
4. Functionalities for Datasets
5. New organization of the structure in three big communities
6. Connection with other structures and platforms
7. Incorporation of new COAR vocabulary and terms
8. New corporate image and graphic design

By the same time, the BV-SSPA worked on two important aspects with publishers:

- The deposit of the accepted manuscript just at the very moment of publication as the Spanish Science Law states, for all the authors and researches of the Health System.
- The iniciation of negociations for transformative agreements, and special APC rates.

All of this with the collaborative work of the librarians of the health system, providing them with the skills and tools to use the repository, as well as properly advice to their users (clinicians and researchers) in the matters reffering open acces.
Evaluation:
The new version of RISalud-ANDALUCIA was launched in November 2023. The expected results which will be evaluated:

- Amount of items deposited thanks to the bulk load

- Integration in OpenAIRE
- Number of deposited datasets
- Agreements with publishers

Outcomes and next steps:
RISalud will definetely drive the Open Science forward in the Health System, providing its researchers a reliable platform which is managed by the Digital Library of Health (BV-SSPA), which can also support them when publishing their manuscript.
Outcomes in terms of vissibility, connection, increase of publication of articles affiliated with the Health System institutions are expected and will be reported in this work. The results of the first semester of working with the new repository will be registered:
- Number of items
- Number of datasets
- Staff network
- Interoperatibility with other structures
- General statistics

Referred Links:
Andalusian Health Digital Library of Health (BV-SSPA) https://bvsspa.es/
Andalusian Insitutional Repository of Health (RISalud-ANDALUCIA) https://repositoriosalud.es/home
Spanish Scientific Law https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2022-14581

The TARCiS statement: Guidance on terminology, application, and reporting of citation searching

Oral

Dr. Julian Hirt [1], ***Dr. Thomas Nordhausen*** [2], ***Dr. Thomas Fuerst*** [3], ***Dr. Hannah Ewald*** [3], ***Dr. Christian Appenzeller-Herzog*** [3]

1. *Pragmatic Evidence Lab, Research Center for Clinical Neuroimmunology and Neuroscience Basel (RC2NB), University Hospital Basel and University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland,* ***2.*** *Institute of Health and Nursing Science, Medical Faculty, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale), Germany,* ***3.*** *University Medical Library, University of Basel*

Introduction:
Evidence syntheses adhering to systematic literature searching techniques are a cornerstone of evidence-based health care. Beyond term-based searching in electronic databases, citation searching is a prevalent search technique to identify relevant sources of evidence. However, for decades, citation searching methodology and terminology has not been standardized.
Aim:
To provide guidance on (i) when and (ii) how to conduct citation searching and (iii) how to report it, including a consensus set of citation searching terms.
Method:
We performed an evidence-guided four-round Delphi consensus study with 27 international methodological experts in order to develop the Terminology, Application, and Reporting of Citation Searching (TARCiS) statement.
Results:
TARCiS comprises ten specific recommendations with rationales and explanations on when and how to conduct and report citation searching in the context of systematic literature searches and four research priorities.
Conclusion:
We encourage systematic reviewers and information specialists to incorporate TARCiS into their standardized workflows.

There's no limit! Expanding horizons for information professionals in evidence synthesis

Oral

Mr. Mark Clowes [1], ***Ms. Anthea Sutton*** [1]

1. *University of Sheffield*

Context:
A growing recognition of the value of evidence-based decision making has seen a rapid increase in the demand for systematic reviews (and similar evidence synthesis products) for policy, without a proportionate increase in capacity. Librarians and information professionals have a long history of supporting and contributing to reviews in the form of robust, reproducible search strategies (Spencer & Eldredge, 2018) - but is this an opportunity for them to play an expanded role? And would experience of doing so improve the quality of their searches?

Objectives:
This presentation will aim to discuss the barriers and facilitators for library and information professionals seeking to move into hybrid roles. In considering the opportunities both for individual career development and for organisations, the speakers will share valuable insights, tips, and lessons learned from their own experience working on recent and ongoing systematic evidence synthesis projects.

Design:
Two information specialists describe the experience of expanding their skillset in order to take a more dominant role in the review team; scoping and bid writing; designing a methodology; writing a protocol; study selection; critical appraisal; synthesis; and writing for publication.

Evaluation:
Some of these areas are closer than others to the skillset of the librarian; and may be easier or more difficult to acquire depending on the organisational context. Challenges associated with transitioning into an expanded role (such as workload, recognition, and the need for ongoing professional development) are addressed, along with strategies for overcoming them (Townsend et al 2017).

Outcomes and next steps:
By expanding their roles into systematic reviewing, information specialists can demonstrate their agility and versatility at a time when the profession is in flux. Moreover, by upholding the values of open science they can reaffirm a culture of transparency and collaboration in academic and healthcare communities. However, successful transition into new roles may be dependent upon a number of organisational factors being in place.

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Spencer AJ, Eldredge JD. Roles for librarians in systematic reviews: a scoping review. J Med Libr Assoc. 2018 Jan;106(1):46-56. doi: 10.5195/jmla.2018.82. Epub 2018 Jan 2. PMID: 29339933; PMCID: PMC5764593.

Townsend WA, Anderson PF, Ginier EC, MacEachern MP, Saylor KM, Shipman BL, Smith JE. A competency framework for librarians involved in systematic reviews. J Med Libr Assoc. 2017 Jul;105(3):268-275. doi: 10.5195/jmla.2017.189. Epub 2017 Jul 1. PMID: 28670216; PMCID: PMC5490706.

Welcoming new students – an easy 'gamified' way to introduce our library services and essential information resources in medicine and health sciences

Oral

Ms. Tiina Heino [1], ***Ms. Katri Larmo*** [1]

1. *Helsinki University Library, Terkko Medical Campus Library*

Context:
In the beginning of studies, we want to welcome our new students in face-to-face sessions. We found an easy and relaxed way to do it. At the medical faculty the University of Helsinki, the annual intake is 200 students). In medicine and dentistry studies, problem-based learning is used as pedagogical method, so the students need to use information resources already in the beginning of their studies.
At the University of Helsinki, all new students have an obligatory study module Student's Digital Skills (https://studies.helsinki.fi/instructions/article/students-digital-skills). It includes online study material and a test. In medicine, the new students have also the advanced study module which includes Library introduction (our part) and Digital tools (teacher is a faculty IT member). The students are divided into small groups ca 10 persons in each (16 groups are in Finnish and 4 in Swedish). We are two information specialists who teach them (in previous years we were three, that is also one reason to redesign). We decided to make an online game, designed for this purpose.
Objectives:
At Helsinki University Library, we have a pedagogical team. One of us is an active member of it. Colleagues of the team had already done a game (using Microsoft Forms) to familiarize students with library services. We used this game as basis and edited questions and tasks to our needs. At our medical campus library, we are lucky to have Terkko Navigator (https://www.terkko.helsinki.fi/): the medical and health library service portal for the University of Helsinki and HUS Helsinki University Hospital. In Terkko Navigator, the most essential information resources are easily available for our users.
Design:
The Library introduction session includes two parts, we start by telling about our services and the students can ask questions. After that the students play the game in pairs.
We used multiple choice questions in the tasks:
- familiarize with Terkko Navigator
- find, access and use: a course book, a journal, dictionary, clinical tool, national reference database Medic and anatomy databases
- get a virtual library card
- learn to know about two more services: Clinical Key (videos etc.) and Lux Humana (medical humanities)

Evaluation, Outcomes and Next Steps:
In the end of the game, we asked for feedback. The students could write feedback in their own words (qualitative method). In Finnish, 44% answered and in Swedish, 50% answered and they all were very positive. We will further develop our library introduction session including the game. We have edited the game to use it also in other contexts.
References:
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2. Georgas H. The implementation of an independent and self-paced online library orientation for freshman students and the use of Sakai as a quiz management system (QMS). College & Undergraduate Libraries.

2014;21(1):56–75.

What is the role of CINAHL in rapid reviews of nursing topics?

Oral

Ms. Irma Klerings [1], ***Mr. Martin Fangmeyer*** [1]

1. *University for Continuing Education Krems, Cochrane Austria*

Introduction:
When conducting rapid reviews (RRs), selecting few but highly relevant databases helps ensuring high search sensitivity without creating large search results. However, evaluations[1,2] of optimal database-combinations for reviews concentrate on medical questions. Nursing topics are an outlier in these studies, so conclusions for these topics are usually tentative: CINAHL may contribute to nursing topics, but to what degree?
EBNinfo.at is an on-demand RR service aimed at nursing staff in Lower Austrian hospitals. To provide a solid foundation for our reviews, it is important to continuously evaluate and improve our search methods.
Aim:
The primary aim was to evaluate the contribution of CINAHL compared to MEDLINE in EBNinfo.at RRs and identify possible shortcomings in search strategy design. The secondary aim was to assess whether other databases may be more relevant for our nursing RRs.
Method:
We extracted the included records of 35 RRs that searched MEDLINE and CINAHL. For each review, we checked the search sensitivity and database coverage of included studies in these databases and evaluated the reasons for non-retrieval. Additionally, we assessed coverage in CENTRAL, Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science (SCI, SSCI, ESCI).
Results:
Median search strategy sensitivity across 35 RRs differed greatly: Medline 86% (IQR 63-100%), CINAHL 47% (IQR 20-67%). A major reason was database coverage: Of 172 included studies, 100 were available in CINAHL (59%), compared to 150 (87%) in Medline. Non-retrieval of available records in CINAHL was mainly due to uninformative database entries (10/23). 5 records were not in CINAHL at the time of the search, and 2 were not found because of an error in search translation. 8/172 studies were available in CINAHL but not Medline (topics: non-pharmacological interventions, non-interventional questions). Combining CINAHL+Medline improved median coverage (100%, IQR 100-100%) and sensitivity (100%, IQR 73-100%) across reviews. Of the additional databases tested, Scopus had the highest coverage (154/172, 90%).
Findings differed by study design: Of 69 included RCTs, Medline had a higher sensitivity (81%) and coverage (88%) than CINAHL (sensitivity 46%, coverage 52%), but CENTRAL outperformed both (sensitivity 90%, coverage 97%). Conversely, performance for 23 qualitative studies was similar between MEDLINE (sensitivity 65%, coverage 83%) and CINAHL (sensitivity 61%, coverage 87%), while Scopus had the highest coverage (100%).
Conclusion:
CINAHL contributed few unique studies to the RRs. While its addition improved search sensitivity, it did not seem to be a required database for all nursing topics. For nursing RRs focused on RCTs, Medline+CENTRAL was more useful. Based on coverage, combinations of Medline+Scopus or Medline+Embase are promising in most other cases. However, these databases were evaluated retrospectively: It is impossible to tell if these combinations would have found the same or even additional relevant studies. Still, combining high-coverage databases may lead to better overall search sensitivity despite a large article-overlap.
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Poster Presentations

Advancing Digital Inclusion and Patient Centred Care Hublet Tablets Empowering Health Libraries

Poster

Ms. Natasha Smith [1], ***Ms. Ruth O'Rourke*** [1]

1. *Health Library Ireland*

Purpose:
This abstract introduces an innovative initiative aimed at bolstering digital inclusivity and fostering patient-centric within healthcare libraries, specifically addressing Health Library Ireland's (HLI) core mission. It outlines the rationale behind choosing Hublet Tablets and elucidates their application in bridging service gaps while empowering healthcare professionals, patients, and communities.
Present Situation:
HLI aims to provide a comprehensive national library service for healthcare, facing challenges in ensuring fair access to current medical literature and patient education materials. To tackle these issues, they're exploring the use of Hublet Tablets to meet the increasing demand for digital access and patient-focused resources.
Current Needs:
Through user feedback and observations, critical service gaps were identified, including limitations in providing patient education materials for hospital nurses due to restricted network connectivity, unavailability of tablets for healthcare support professionals in rehabilitation treatments, and restricted access to studies for medical professionals after hours. Additionally, there's an interest in identifying in-person customers who visit the library for leisure reading or newspapers.
Explored Options:
The selection of Hublet Tablets emerged following meticulous research into solutions for these service gaps. The unique features of Hublets, notably the secure erasure of user data upon return, strict local WiFi lock, and Fotonit coating ensuring self-disinfection align perfectly with HLI's goal of promoting secure, accessible, and sanitized digital access for all users.
Methods and Approaches:
This presentation will showcase how Hublet Tablets align with and advance HLI's vision. The tablets, utilized as loanable devices within healthcare libraries, offer a seamless interface, complemented by the Hublet Docking Station and Hublet Manager, enabling curated content and personalized user profiles for patrons and healthcare professionals.
Key Highlights:
The adoption of Hublet Tablets promises significant advancements:

- Enhanced patient-centric: Facilitated patient participation, educational resources, and family contact during hospital stays.
- Empowering Healthcare Professionals: Easy access to point-of-care tools, research, and real-time data enhances telemedicine consultations.
- Customised Content: Content delivery for treatment planning and patient education, promoting evidence-based care.
- Hublets facilitate collaboration between health and public libraries, promoting information access and aligning with HLI's mission to knowledge dissemination for optimal health outcomes.

Additional Benefits:
The utilisation of Hublet Tablets has fostered partnerships with local public libraries and strengthened the library's visibility within the hospital environment.

Relevance and Contribution:
This presentation validates HLI's objective by integrating cutting-edge technology to promote digital inclusivity, patient-centric, and community participation. It highlights HLI's creative approach to expanding access to knowledge by utilising cutting-edge technology and tools via a unique library identification login. The adoption of Hublets demonstrates HLI's innovative approach to advocating open science concepts, reinforcing health libraries' vital position in Irish healthcare. Through a commitment to research and open scientific principles, this strengthens libraries' key role in the health sector and supports the greatest possible health and care for everybody.
This presentation emphasises Hublet Tablets' adoption as an innovative solution aligned with HLI's mission of digital inclusivity, patient-centricity, and public library collaboration. This method empowers healthcare professionals, patients, and communities, symbolising dedication to quality service.
Keywords:
digital inclusion, Hublet Tablets, health libraries, innovation

Barriers and facilitators to UK based health and social care-related information specialists' methodological research and career progression – survey and workshop

Poster

Ms. Oleta Williams [1], Mrs. Madeleine Still [1], Mr. Britzer Paul Vincent [1], Ms. Eugenie Johnson [1], Mrs. Catherine Richmond [2], Mr. Sean Gill [1], Dr. Fiona Beyer [1], Dr. Fiona Pearson [1], Dr. Fiona Campbell [1], Mrs. Sheila Wallace [1]

1. *Newcastle University,* ***2.*** *Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Trust*

Introduction:
Information specialists (IS) are integral members of research, academic and clinical teams across health and social care. They use innovative methods to identify, retrieve, manage and disseminate information. To develop appropriate methods and best practice, research and development must be undertaken by IS, and this in some cases may be related to career progression. The IS workstream within the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) Methodology Incubator aims to increase methodological research and career progression.
Aim:
This study aimed to support the vision to increase research capacity in methodology and progress careers by: identifying barriers and facilitators to career progression and methodological research for IS in health and social care; and identifying solutions to reported barriers.
Method:
We conducted an online survey with UK IS around barriers and facilitators to career progression and research for IS, and a focus group with IS to elicit further details surrounding these barriers and facilitators.
Results:
Key barriers were categorised as: personal factors (e.g. unable to move to jobs for family reasons); educational barriers (e.g. costly to undertake degree); role conflicts (e.g. IS not only component of the job); and work-load/staffing.
Facilitator themes identified were: involvement in research/publishing; enabling environment for networking; positive perceptions of IS and their skills (visibility and strategic influence); career and progression routes; opportunities for development; and motivation/support.
Conclusion:
While there remain many barriers to overcome in relation to IS career progression and research, there is good practice in some areas. We found that there is scope for change to be made: to increase the visibility of, and recognise the contribution of, IS as research methodologists; to provide clearer pathways for career progression and promotion; and to build a community of practice to act as a central hub for IS collaboration, networking and resource sharing.

Contribution to the sustainability of the library in terms of climate change using the example of the acquisition department of a medical library

Poster

Mrs. Justyna Kopiec [1], ***Mrs. Aleksandra Guziałek*** [1]

1. *Library of the Medical University of Silesia*

Introduction:

The battle against climate change and global warming is, beyond any doubt, one of the most important issues, that modern society is facing today. Libraries, due to their extremely important role in the community, whether it is an urban, suburban or rural neighborhood of a public library or the academic community of a university library, are particularly obliged to be leaders in this fight by enhancing their sustainability.

Aim:

This poster aims to show what the Acquisition Department of the Library of the Medical University of Silesia does and/or what more it can do to contribute to the library's journey to sustainability.

Methods:

1. Selected literature on the subject review
2. Statistical data analysis involved collection lending and selection of the Medical University of Silesia Library
3. Interviews with the manager and employees of the Acquisition Department of the Library of the Medical University of Silesia that concern actions taken towards enhancing Library sustainability
4. Prospective survey amongst students and faculty of the Medical University of Silesia concerns the effects of Library efforts to improve sustainability

Results:

By reviewing selected literature on the subject, we plan to identify the actions that, not only the acquisition department, but also the library as a whole, can take towards enhancing its sustainability. Then, by analyzing statistical data and interviewing managers and employees of the Acquisition Department of the Library of the Medical University of Silesia, we will establish if the Department takes any of these actions. In case such actions are taken, we will conduct a survey amongst our students and faculty to establish whether they bring the expected results.

Conclusion:

We are going to sum up what has been done (or not done) by Acquisition Department so far in terms of library sustainability and what still can or cannot be done and why.

Digital competence is essential!

Poster

Ms. Therese Skagen [1], ***Ms. Irene Hunskår*** [2], ***Ms. Regina Lein*** [3]

1. *Western Norway University of Applied Sciences,* ***2.*** *VID Specialized University,* ***3.*** *University of Bergen*

Digital competence is an essential requirement for librarians in the current job market. In our project we investigated competency of librarians in academic libraries in Norway. We analysed employers' expectations and medical librarians' own perceptions of their competence needs.

In this poster, we present some main findings from our project, employers' expectations and librarians' competency needs. We also propose a list of actions for improving the librarians' digital competence through courses and education. We aim to share our insights with educational institutions and other stakeholders.

Employers' expectations

Digital competence is required in almost all job advertisements for librarians, regardless of the work area the position covers.

Librarians' competency needs

Librarians, are interested in enhancing their skills in digital development, and using digital tools. They also anticipate how digital trends will impact their work and the libraries they serve in the future. Important trends are digital developments such as artificial intelligence, algorithms and new technology. Other trends are digital learning resources and new teaching methods, and the use of digital tools for knowledge summaries.

Suggestions and ideas for competency building

The challenges of developing competence for librarians are shared by many countries. We will suggest some courses and further education opportunities that might be relevant for librarians in Norway and abroad.

The results above are from our project " Competencies for the librarian in the future", which was supported by the Norwegian National Library.

Fostering Collaboration and Community Engagement in New Library Spaces: Co-Planning, Gamification, and Shared Activities with Students and Staff

Poster

Mrs. Essi Lempiäinen [1], ***Mrs. Leeni Lehtiö*** [1]

1. *University of Turku*

Context:

Including students in a library move, in order to engage patrons.

In our poster presentation, we will showcase how the Turku University Library managed the initially challenging task of relocating its science and technology collections. The collections were moved further away from the departments and combined in the same space as the medical collections. Our approach focused on actively engaging customers both before and after the physical move, employing a combination of innovative strategies such as customer surveys, student involvement, gamification, and a diverse array of activities aimed at fostering a stronger connection with our patrons.

During the transitional phase, our customer survey and the invaluable feedback we received revealed a surprising shift in priorities among the science and technology faculty students and staff. Contrary to our initial assumptions, it became evident that the library's physical facilities and the presence of library staff on campus held far greater significance to them than the physical printed collections. Armed with this newfound understanding, we decided to embark in a deeper engagement with student organizations. This collaboration reached its peak in the early months of 2023 when we actively included them in the design and planning of the new library facilities.

Our commitment to engaging our patrons extended beyond the actual move. To celebrate the opening of our new spaces, we orchestrated a week of events as part of the annual May Week festivities. These events offered a delightful blend of traditional Finnish offerings and the excitement of a board game night, as well as a weeklong treasure hunt, where we hid little prices for the patrons to find among the printed collections. We aimed at creating an atmosphere that resonated with our diverse community. Our ongoing engagement efforts culminated in the creation of a library escape game, specially tailored for incoming students in the autumn of 2023. The results were astounding, with a surprisingly large number of new students from all three faculties participating in the event. This innovative game served a dual purpose - not only did it promote our library services, but it also shone a spotlight on the new facilities and enhanced study areas, emphasizing their importance in the overall library experience.

In October 2023, we conducted yet another customer survey, focusing on gathering statistical feedback regarding the utilization of our premises. This data-driven approach allows us to continually adapt and improve our services, ensuring that our library remains a dynamic and engaging space for all.

Objectives:

Engage the patrons to find and use the new library spaces.

Design:

Questionaires, games, events.

Evaluation:

Library usage, student feedback.

Outcomes and next steps:

New students get to know the library spaces. Monitoring the demographic of the patrons. Further increase collaboration with student unions.

Keywords:

library space, 1-year experience, gamification, library promotion, student involvement

Health Sciences Information Professionals in Spain: Strengthening Collaboration

Poster

Prof. Maria Sobrido-Prieto [1], ***Ms. Rosa Trigueros-Terrés*** [2], ***Ms. Montaña Vivas-Jiménez*** [3], ***Ms. Maria-Luisa Alonso-Martín*** [4], ***Ms. Concepcion Campos-Asensio*** [5], ***Mr. Jose-Manuel Estrada-Lorenzo*** [6], ***Mr. Juan Medino-Muñoz*** [7], ***Ms. Uxia Gutiérrez-Couto*** [8], ***Ms. Carolina Pinin-Osorio*** [9], ***Ms. Mar González-Cantalejo*** [10], ***Ms. María-José Rebollo-Rodríguez*** [11], ***Ms. María-Pilar Díaz-Ruiz*** [12], ***Ms. Isabel Martinez Hervas*** [13], ***Ms. Ana Calvo-Ferrer*** [14], ***Ms. Carmen Sánchez-Ardila*** [15], ***Ms. Carmen Rodríguez-Otero*** [14]

1. *Universidad de A Coruña,* ***2.*** *Library. Hospital General Universitario Dr. Balmis (Alicante),* ***3.*** *Library. Área de Salud de Cáceres,* ***4.*** *Library. Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Toledo (SESCAM),* ***5.*** *Library. Hospital Universitario de Getafe (Madrid),* ***6.*** *Library. Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre (Madrid).,* ***7.*** *Library. Hospital Universitario de Fuenlabrada (Madrid),* ***8.*** *Library. Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Ferrol,* ***9.*** *Library. Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias,* ***10.*** *Library. Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet (Zaragoza),* ***11.*** *Library. Colegio de Médicos de Madrid.,* ***12.*** *Library. Gerencia Regional de Salud de Castilla y León,* ***13.*** *Hospital Universitario Severo Ochoa,* ***14.*** *Library. Bibliosaúde. Servicio Gallego de Salud,* ***15.*** *Library Universidad Miguel Hernández (Alicante)*

Context:
Health information professionals in Spain share common interests and activities. However, due to their geographical dispersion and diverse typology, they face difficulties in maintaining cohesion and building relationships among themselves. Current challenges, such as the availability of resources, staffing and institutional recognition, require greater cooperation and shared commitment. Although several countries have created collaborative networks and/or associations, Spain does not have a health sciences information professionals' organization.

Objective:
To present the creation and development of an open and participatory working group to promote cooperation among peers, advocate for the profession, and ensure compliance with good practice and the professional code of ethics.

Design:
The project consisted of several phases:

- A questionnaire (google forms) was sent out to gauge the interest of professionals (October-November 2023).
- An informational meeting was held to present the results of the survey and to determine possible working groups (December 2023).
- Seven possible areas of interest were offered and the possibility to sign up for maximum three of them in order of priority, (January 2024).
- A second informal meeting was held to establish a schedule and possible tasks for each working group (February 2024):
- G1: Professional training (14 people) G2: Organization of the professional network (12 people) G3: Professional ethics: (4 people) G4: Professional functions (11 people) G5:SDG (6 people); G6: Evaluation of resources and transformative agreements (9 people) G7 (Research dissemination and promotion of Open Science (13 people).
- A meeting was held to review progress (May 2024).

Evaluation, Outcomes, and Next Steps:

We have detected great interest on the part of professionals in the creation of this group to work and coordinate on different aspects of the profession. The group currently consists of people from different professional fields, all integrated in health sciences information. Various working groups have been formed, some of which are divided into subcategories. Next steps are to provide a project update, publish the work carried out by the working groups, and ultimately determine the viability of a health information professionals' organization in Spain.

Improving publication advisory services based on the analysis of questions posted on the Q&A-Website Academia Stack Exchange

Poster

Dr. Jasmin Schmitz [1]

1. *ZB MED – Information Centre for Life Sciences*

Context:
ZB MED – Information Centre for Life Sciences has been offering open access publishing services for 20 years now. In 2014 it started an accompanying publication advisory service which has been continously expanded – not only dealing with open access but also covering further aspects such reputation, copyright or research misconduct. One format of advice are FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) published on the PUBLISSO website (www.publisso.de/en/advice/publishing-advice-faqs).
Objectives:
ZB MED develops its services by analysing and anticipating its user's needs. Analysing the number of visitors to a FAQ webpage helps to assess to what extent the content is used but does not indicate which topics are missing. In 2021 we therefore started to analyse questions posted on the Q&A Website Academia Stack Exchange (ASE, academia.stackexchange.com), a platform on which users can ask questions related to research, in order to identify thematic gaps.
Design:
We monitor user generated tags assigned to questions posted on ASE which are related to research publishing and record these in a spreadsheet along with metadata (e.g. date of the posted question, tags) and own additional keywords in order to describe the content more precisely. Afterwards, the questions are analysed with regard to whether they contain aspects that are either not covered in the current FAQs and therefore form the basis for new content or can be used to improve and enlarge existing FAQs.
In order to incorporate these aspects efficiently, the number of mentions (i.e. number of questions dealing with one particular aspect) but also web statistics for the already existing FAQs are taken into consideration.
Evaluation:
So far the project has led to suggestions for improvement for 17 of the 26 FAQs that had been published until the end of 2021 and suggestions for eight new FAQs. These were included during 2022 and 2023.
Outcomes and next steps:
Since the concept proved to be successful we decided to monitor relevant tags permanently in order to improve our services continuously. In addition, the project also gave some insights on how users interact with Q&A website like ASE.

Librarians as administrators of scientific publications: the Italian (research and health libraries') experience

Poster

Dr. Valeria Scotti [1], ***Ms. Funda Topuz*** [1], ***Dr. Raffaele Caroli*** [2], ***Dr. Paola De Castro*** [3], ***Dr. Manuela Moncada*** [4], ***Dr. Francesca Servoli*** [5], ***Dr. Stefano Guarise*** [6], ***Dr. Michela Piva*** [1], ***Dr. Pietro La Placa*** [7], ***Dr. Laura Tei*** [8], ***Dr. Chiara Rebuffi*** [9], ***Dr. Silvia Molinari*** [10], ***Dr. Moreno Curti*** [1]

1. *Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo of Pavia,* ***2.*** *Ministero della Salute - Roma,* ***3.*** *Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Scientific Communication Unit, Rome, Italy,* ***4.*** *IRCCS Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù - Roma,* ***5.*** *IRCCS Istituto Regina Elena per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori - Roma,* ***6.*** *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie - Padova,* ***7.*** *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia - Palermo,* ***8.*** *IRCCS Ospedale San Raffaele - Milano,* ***9.*** *IRCCS Istituto Pediatrico "Giannina Gaslini" - Genova.,* ***10.*** *Gidif-Rbm*

Context:
There is a national consortium for biomedical research institutions in Italy funded by the Ministry of Health (MoH): BIBLIOSAN. For twenty years this national system has consented to access to online resources and services, assisting all its researchers and practitioners in their daily work. Bibliosan is made up of Research and Health Care Institutions (IRCCS) plus 4 central Roman healthcare authorities and 10 public veterinary research institutes (IZS). All these organizations themselves form different networks based on their specialties/branches of practice/research fields. Hence there are 70 research and health libraries, in the making.

Objectives:
Since 2022 Bibliosan has made some transformative agreements (TAs) with a few international editors in order to enable all researchers affiliated with its institutions to publish in open access (OA) as dictated by the European Union. It is up to the institution's chief scientific library's director, acting as the referral person for Bibliosan, The Librarian, who manages the acceptance or denial of publications on scientific papers, be it in OA or otherwise. The criteria (s)he uses to do so are given by MoH.

Design:
Bibliosan has negotiated a few types of TAs: Read & Publish (Sage, Oxford University Press, Taylor & Francis), Membership (BMJ Case Reports), Pre-paid (Wiley), and discount on publications (Frontiers). If the corresponding author is affiliated with Bibliosan (Ringgold ID recognition), articles will be automatically detected and either (i) sent to a dashboard, centrally managed for all Bibliosan institutions, or (ii) sent to the Bibliosan institutions' own dashboard, managed by The Librarian. The latter controls that all criteria given by MoH have been fulfilled.

Evaluation:
The Librarian checks on the researcher for obtaining the benefits provided by TAs: whether the publication has been submitted to scientific journals with Impact Factor, type of publication, job position inside the institution, name position within the paper, affiliation, and, in case of discounted applications, the researcher must have institutional research funds. Once the publication has been submitted the Librarian follows it through the editorial process up to the authorization of its Article Processing Charge (apc) payment finally obtaining its pre-printed version.

Outcomes and next steps:
Out of about 20.000 publications per year of all institutions involved, 844 have been published thanks to these transformative deals in the year 2022. And 630 as we are writing in October 2023.
Five publishers - two of which are making new transformative agreement proposals to Bibliosan for the year 2024 - have already noted the advantage that the strength of our organization delivers to its users. Each year new research institution(s) want to join Bibliosan – there must be a reason.

Librarians role in the use of SPIRIT guidelines: effects on compliance

Poster

Dr. Giulia Gambini [1], Dr. Annalisa De Silvestri [1], Dr. Valeria Scotti [1], Dr. Virginia Valeria Ferretti [1], Dr. Valeria Musella [1], Dr. Michela Piva [1], Dr. Eleonora Fresi [1], Dr. Catherine Klersy [1]

1. *Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo of Pavia*

Introduction:
Librarians must have a role in improving clinical research not only by helping clinicians in bibliographic search but also by suggesting tools for improvement of the quality of research itself. As information specialists, we need to understand how we can help and guide researchers and authors to better understand the importance of using guidelines. The SPIRIT 2013 Statement is widely endorsed as an international standard and provides evidence-based recommendations for the minimum content of a clinical trial protocol. It consists of a checklist of 33 items and a figure and is accompanied by a document containing relevant details for each item. After 10 years from its publication, many are still unaware of its usefulness when preparing protocols of clinical trials to be submitted to the Ethical Board (EB). Following such guidelines ensures clarity, quality, and feasibility of clinical trials In order to improve RCT protocol quality we established a collaboration between biostatics and library Units to offer better advice to clinicians/researchers. Librarians suggest the best guidelines such as SPIRIT to researchers asking them to consult also the biostatistics unit.

Objectives:
We aimed at analyzing RCT protocols to assess the rate of adherence to the SPIRIT guidelines and their potential correlates.

Methods:
We collect data on the use of guidelines to ameliorate the quality of scientific works, protocols, and papers. We retrieved information on the design and methodology of the no-profit protocol submitted in the years 2021-2022 to the local EB. We used the SPIRIT checklist to identify the proportion of items that were satisfied for each study. We computed the median with interquartile range (IQR) of such proportions over all studies. The potential correlates of the number of satisfied items were: type of sponsor, randomisation, type of trial, and the main objective of the study a negative binomial regression model.

Results:
In the analyses a good but not optimal adherence is found and adherence is better in institutions with Biostatistics Unit and library service collaborating together. Seventy clinical trials are analyzed. The Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo sponsored 20 trials (29%); other Italian Centres sponsored 45 (64%) studies while 5 studies (7%) had an international sponsor. The median percentage of satisfied items in methodology (items 9 to 21b), was 72% (IQR 50%-83%). Though overall, the model p-value was 0.54 (LR Chi2 5.98), some signal was elicited that institutions with a Biostatistics Unit and library service collaborating might have higher adherence to SPIRIT (number of satisfied items among 18-21b) concerning other national institutions, which possibly did not have this type of facility (IRR 1.38, 95%CI 1.01-1.88); for international studies we estimated an IRR of 1.50, 95%CI 0.96-2.35.

Conclusions:
Although many of the studies analyzed followed the SPIRIT guidelines at least partially, more attention is needed to identify potential modifiable factors to increase adherence to the guidelines for quality research. Our results suggest that synergy between librarians and biostatics t has a relevant role in favoring adherence to SPIRIT, though a larger study is needed for confirmation

Little Streams Make Big Rivers: Communication Strategies for an Expanded Research Service

Poster

Ms. Camilla Larsson [1], ***Mrs. Sara Landerdahl Stridsberg*** [1], ***Ms. Julia Harrysson*** [1]

1. Mälardalen University

Context:
Since becoming Sweden's newest university in 2022, Mälardalen University (MDU) have seen a great increase in research funding. This creates major opportunities, and challenges, for The University Library's search assignment service to expand and develop in pace with the growing research. We are experiencing an increased demand and see openings to align with institutional strategies and boost the visibility of library service.

Objectives:
Our aim is to make The University Library's search assignment service visible and a natural part of the research process. We want to seize the opportunity when the research funding is rising by developing our visibility and communication strategies. To achieve this, we have worked from several angles after the device "little streams make big rivers".

Design:
To become more visible and known, we have promoted our service through the university's intranet, where we provide methodological support, a form to request literature searches, and present a portfolio of published articles the search service team has been involved in.

Besides promoting our service online and in our daily communication with researchers, we felt the need to reach out to those who are not familiar with our service. We therefore assessed the number of reviews published by scholars affiliated to MDU, reading the method section to see if they had used our support. If not, we reached out, offering our services.

Part of our communication strategy is to involve researchers in a dialogue about the search assignment service. We have done this by sending them a survey after each ended assignment.

To align with the university's vision of "a progressive and collaborative university" we have started up a network with the local regions' hospital libraries.

Lastly, knowledge regarding information searching, and its vital role in the research process, is not only a concern for the library, but for the overall quality of research output. To increase the level of knowledge, we have designed a module on systematic searching that will be taken as a part of the academic writing course aimed at new doctoral students. By that we hope to increase our visibility and to be considered the expert you contact when conducting a systematic review in the future.

Evaluation:
A great advantage of these different approaches to visibility and strategic presence is that by small efforts, at low cost, great improvement can be made. By using these different communication strategies, our research service can grow in pace with the university.

Outcomes and next steps:
Have the little streams made a river? We may not yet see all the effects of our communication strategies, but we are confident that they will impact our research service.

While some of the impacts can be measured, in the form of more assignments, others are not as easy to evaluate. The outcomes lay in the future. Our next steps, therefore, are implementing our systematic search courses for doctoral students, and continuing to systematically evaluate our service.

Keywords:
outreach, communication, evaluation, visibility, research service

Open Access at San Raffaele Teaching Hospital

Poster

Dr. Diego Maria Bertini [1], ***Dr. Amedeo Di Trapani*** [1], ***Dr. Laura Tei*** [1]

1. *IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital and University - Milan*

Background:
San Raffaele (OSR) is a teaching hospital and an Institute for Treatment and Research (IRCCS) and is one of the 53 Centers of excellence recognized and funded by the Italian Ministry of Health (MoH). Its annual scientific production is just over 2,000 papers per year in journals with Impact Factor (JIF), which is highly relevant as one of the pillars of the MoH evaluation of IRCCS scientific production is the normalization of the JIF based upon JCR ranking quartiles. While OSR lacks an official Open Access (OA) policy and any Institutional fund to support OA publication, our researchers can benefit from three Transformative Agreements (TA) negotiated by Bibliosan - the network of IRCCS Libraries, funded by MoH - with OUP, Sage, and Wiley, and, since 2022, an agreement for discounts with Frontiers, as well as an OSR TA with Rockefeller University Press starting in 2023.
Aim:
To evaluate the trends towards OA and the sustainability of Article Processing Charge (APC) costs at OSR.
Method:
We collected APC costs charged on OSR researchers for both Hybrid and Gold OA journals by tracking their purchase requests, gathering data from 2019 up to 2023.
Results:
We observed that the percentage of OA papers with OSR Corresponding Author (CA) with respect to all the papers with OSR CA is very low, although the trend is rising. In 2019 there were 76 APCs charged on OSR researchers (12% of the reference) and 139 in 2023 (up to Dec 4). The APC costs increased from €149,485 in 2019 to €359,803 in 2023.
We also observed a remarkable increase of OA publications in hybrid journals in 2022 and 2023, driven by the availability of Bibliosan vouchers. This means that OSR researchers are striving to take maximum advantage of Bibliosan vouchers, which also give an opportunity to researchers who cannot afford to pay an APC.
Conclusion:
For the past decades, we have battled increasing serial expenditures and OA seemed also to be a solution to that problem. However, our work confirms the concerns about APC costs generating a new kind of unsustainability (1, 2):

- We are considering APC costs for a small percentage of OA publications with OSR CA; if all of them were OA, then neither our Institute nor the researchers themselves could sustain such a burden.
- TAs should be temporary, but we cannot see an end point; meanwhile, TAs are pulling researchers towards the same big publishers, turning OA into a great opportunity for their business.
- Finally, *what will happen when journals flipping occurs*, taking also into account that APC cost for Gold journals is higher?

Keywords:
Open Access, Article Processing Charge, sustainability, publishing costs
Reference list:

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PUBLISSO: user-friendliness, accessibility and reusability?

Poster

Prof. Ursula Arning [1]

1. *ZB MED – Information Centre for Life Sciences*

Context:
PUBLISSO – ZB MED Publication Portal for Life Sciences is a Diamond open access publishing platform, driven by the aim to enhance the availability of research data and publications. Therefore, we are offering to publish and read life science journals and „living handbooks“ on our platform. However, making research available to everyone is a great endeavour which often, in aiming to meet differing and diverging expectations, meets certain limitations. For example, publication layout preferences by authors and editorial staff and accessibility specifications might collide and need to be balanced.
Objectives:
The publication platform PUBLISSO encompasses two workflows and includes several features: Authors (or editorial staff) enter submissions either via an HTML editor or they upload the Word manuscript together with reference and, if applicable, image files. This way is included to accommodate to the widespread use of Microsoft Word for manuscript editing. Submissions are then transformed into publications, available in PDF, XML and HTML, and the respective (metadata) content is registered with DOI services such as DataCite and Crossref.
Design:
This presentation aims to give an overview of the aims of PUBLISSO, with special regards to user-friendliness, accessibility and reusability, as well as its limitations and challenges. On the basis of two of our projects, the MAK Collection and OAPEnz – Open Access Publication of Encyclopaedic Handbooks, our approach at (further) developing publishing workflows and thus technology for supporting Open Science is illustrated.
Evaluation:
How do the options for authors to insert publications differ in terms of the workflow? How is the DOI registration included in the publication process? What if authors do not use citation tools such as Zotero or Citavi, and what if they do? How do we adapt workflows to different publication types, such as articles and book chapters? And finally, how do we make both the publications and the website displaying them accessible?
Outcome and next steps:
After locating the publication workflow components in reference to user-friendliness, accessibility and reusability, a picture of the current state of PUBLISSO has been drawn. Moreover, insights into further steps and features of the platform, including a commenting and discussion option, will be provided.

Reorienting through teamwork: one library's experience of organizational change

Poster

Mrs. Stephanie Henderson [1], ***Ms. Lauren Robinson*** [1], ***Ms. Rebecca J. Morgan*** [1], ***Ms. Cayla M. Robinson*** [1], ***Mr. Jason S. Keinsley*** [1]

1. *University of Kentucky Medical Center Library*

Context:
A health sciences library supporting high research activity and serving colleges of medicine, nursing, pharmacy, health sciences, public health, dentistry, agriculture, food, and environment.
Objectives:
In 2020, our university library system started a reorganization process that impacted many aspects of our health science library. This poster will detail the opportunities and challenges associated with the reorganization. We will give an outline of the steps in the reorganization and the culminating changes to the services and programs offered by the health science library.
Design:
The process started with the closure and merger of an agriculture branch library into the health science library. Following the absorption of an additional library, several changes to personnel and job duties ensued. In 2021, the InterLibrary Loan departments from the main campus library and the health science library merged into one department and removed the separate ILLiad account for the medical center library. In 2022, the campus wide liaison librarian structure was revamped to include the health science librarians. Liaison core competences and best practices were developed over a period of ten months. The new liaison structure includes a team-based approach which requires upskilling faculty and staff in the health sciences library. In 2023, an external consultant was hired to evaluate strengths and opportunities of the medical center library. As a result, a new organizational structure was implemented.
Evaluation:
This poster examines the process and planning for evaluation, including communication workflows, meetings, and time management. Evaluation will take place after the full organizational structure has been implemented. The liaison competencies consistent of standards in the areas of outreach and engagement, research services, scholarly communication, and teaching and learning. Liaisons will have at least two years of professional development before they are evaluated based on the competencies. Additionally, the liaison competencies will be reexamined in five years.
Outcomes and next steps:
The word reorganization can lead to feelings of uncertainty and anticipation. This was certainly the experience in our library system. We overcame these challenges by working as a team and supporting one another through the transitions. The next steps will be to establish the new leadership team and begin redesigning the administrative process of the library and liaison model to facilitate the formalized team based model.

The Art of Citation Searching - a Comparison of Tools and Techniques in the Context of Evidence Synthesis

Poster

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1. Medical Library, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Rue du Bugnon 46, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland,

2. Medical Library-Cery, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Site de Cery, 1008 Prilly, Switzerland

Introduction:

Effective evidence synthesis in healthcare relies on a comprehensive literature search. Database-specific equations, utilizing a combination of index terms and free terms, are employed to query databases specified in the study protocol. Nevertheless, a thorough literature search should extend to uncover additional studies. Citation searching offers a valuable approach for identifying these additional studies.

Aim:

In support of researchers engaged in this crucial process, we conducted an evaluation of four distinct web-based tools designed to facilitate the location of studies through backward citation, forward citation, and co-citation methods.

Method:

We selected four tools with the option to perform backward and forward citation and an export function for references in the RIS format. The selected tools were CitationChaser, ResearchRabbit, LitMaps, and Web of Science Core Collection. We have conducted the evaluation based on a set of predefined criteria, with the included articles of four systematic reviews.

Results:

We present the features of each tool and compare different functions and parameters: import of references, full-text linking, export capabilities, comprehensiveness of results, ease of use of the interface, and quality of exported data. Based on the features and comparison, we highlight the benefits and limitations of each tool.

Conclusion:

Our study is aimed at enhancing evidence synthesis and literature search strategies in healthcare. By providing a comparative assessment of these tools, we empower researchers and health information specialists to make informed decisions concerning the most suitable tools for their specific research requirements.

Keywords:

“Systematic Reviews as Topic”[Mesh]

Other terms: ”Citation tracking, evidence synthesis, systematic searching

References:

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The health information expertise and the necessary superpowers to face new challenges in publishing: the new training strategies for researchers training

Poster

Dr. Patrizia Gradito [1], ***Dr. Miriam Colantonio*** [1], ***Dr. Alessandra Di Egidio*** [1]

1. *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri*

Introduction:

Mastering the pitfalls of the health publishing market is of crucial importance for the resources at stake and the bibliometric implications impacting on research evaluation. Along with the virtuous circle triggered by dissemination and visibility, the publish-or-perish model entails hazards to be tackled. Our training objectives are defined in conjunction with the health top management to promote scientific production.

Aims:

Our users' empowerment training has transitioned from exclusively in-person classes to online-only and hybrid, engaging students through new interactive team work activities integrated with conventional ex catedra lessons as well as fostering learning through asynchronous learning resources: video tutorials, leaflets or infographics focusing on the researchers' profile evaluation, a topical issue for our community.

Methods:

Starting from the anxiety-provoking information on the journals suddenly downgraded to predatory status from the known indexing database lists, our training focused on a high-performance selection of a journal to publish in and on the effective tools to identify acknowledged publishers. The exercises were especially designed to practise with the bibliometric analysis and with the reporting activity in group and autonomously by means of specific real cases examples; requests the library staff faced; actual emails exchanged.

Considering the guidelines on research evaluation adopted by the Italian Ministry of Health (D.M. 174/2019) and the ever-increasing changes in the international publishing market, an in-depth study of the challenges related to scientific production was carried out. The citational databases are investigated to improve the ability to proficiently select the publisher in order to boost the assessment.

Our training activity opted for case studies and problem solving exercises concerning: the new economic models (transformative agreements); the golden road promoted by the EU; the pitfalls of predatory publishers vs. the tools to protect scientific production; the authors' misconducts; ethics inscientific production; open science tools; Creative Commons licensing and copyright issues; peer reviewing; the author's profiling

Indeed, the skyrocketing accessibility of content and images urges adequate information about copyright and potential violations. Our training activity aimed:

i) at practising in using professional tools to address the risks and opportunities offered by the users licenses resorting to group works operating with image checkers

ii) at advocacing the fair reuse of information materials and creations available in the web by means of debating the proper CC licence.

Results:

In 2023, our Training Unit carried out 5 highly-qualified courses, awarding 2.084,00 credits (according to the Italian Continuing Medical Education Stystem ECM) to 25% of the total Institute staff, 70% of the researchers and an increase in publications was recorded.

Conclusion:

Targeting the researchers in our training activity about the challenges and opportunities of scientific publishing has allowed the institute not only to prevent fraud and damage but to boost the quality of its scientific production with significant impact on funding.

The transition from manual to automated indexing of Medline citations

Poster

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1. *Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Knowledge Unit (Documentation and Library), Rome, Italy,* ***2.*** *Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Scientific Communication Unit, Rome, Italy*

Introduction:

For decades the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) has relied solely on the intellectual work of human experts for indexing items in its Medline bibliographic database.

NLM's indexers reviewed the full text of each article, identified significant concepts discussed, and assigned appropriate descriptors from the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) thesaurus to describe documents' content for information storage and retrieval.

As manual indexing is a time-consuming task, in April 2022 the NLM moved to fully automated indexing with human quality control to speed up the indexing process and keep pace with the ever-increasing volume of published literature to be included in Medline.

Aims:

The purpose of this poster is to describe the smooth and gradual process of transitioning from manual to automated indexing. It was a long multi-step procedure started in 1996 when the NLM launched the Indexing Initiative project aiming at exploring automated methods to aid and possibly replace human indexers.

Methods:

The authors will go through the different versions of the indexing algorithm developed under the auspices of the Indexing Initiative, the Medical Text Indexer (MTI).

Firstly used as a support tool to provide indexing suggestions, MTI was steadily refined over the years and its role was progressively expanded until its latest variant, the MTI Automatic (MTIA), was fully integrated into the regular indexing workflow.

Results:

The assignment of MeSH descriptors to Medline citations via automated indexing has bypassed the limits of human intellectual work, such as costs, subjectivity and delays in processing.

The goals achieved with machine-only indexing are really impressive.

The shift to automation has enabled the elimination of an indexing backlog of nearly 580.000 citations, as of January 2021, and reduced the lag time for indexing to less than 24 hours, against an average of 145 days registered in the same period.

Conclusion:

Following many years of testing and experimentation, the present indexing algorithm offers timeliness, consistency and high levels of precision (accuracy) and recall (completeness), in line with the NLM's mission to provide quality access to current biomedical information.

Ongoing research is focused on enhancing the algorithm's performance with a new generation of MTI, the MTIX, that will improve indexing quality by incorporating more machine learning techniques.

References:

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Keywords:
information storage and retrieval, MEDLINE, abstracting and indexing, Artificial intelligence

Interactive Workshop

A workshop to pilot the methods for undertaking a research project on translating search strategies

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Alison Bethel [1], ***Mrs. Morwenna Rogers*** [1], ***Dr. Wichor Bramer*** [2], ***Ms. Alena Lindfors*** [3], ***Ms. Isla Kuhn*** [4]

1. *University of Exeter,* ***2.*** *Erasmus MC,* ***3.*** *Högskolan Dalarna,* ***4.*** *University of Cambridge*

One of the actions from two EAHIL 2023 workshops on translating search strategies across to different databases and platforms was to undertake a piece of research on identifying the specific issues with different databases and platforms. We are proposing to undertake a pilot research project to collectively decide how to do this. We would like to present our research proposal, gain feedback on specific aspects then have participants do the pilot searching followed by further feedback. We would then use this to undertake a larger study with more participants. The feedback will directly impact the larger study but it will also include the sharing of the methods the participants chose to use along with any workarounds and suggested changes to the platforms.

Research proposal:

How do different information professionals with different levels of experience translate published systematic review searches of varying complexities across different databases and platforms and what are the issues experienced and how long does it take? This will involve the recruitment of a number of information professionals with varying levels of experience translating pre-defined search strategies and recording the time spent and issues found when doing this. The searches to be translated will vary from simple to complex and will be both line by line searches and single line searches. These will then be translated using any method the participant chooses to other databases on other platforms, we aim to include databases on the most used platforms including Ovid, Elsevier, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Web of Science and Scopus.

The agenda:

Presentation (15min)

- issues of translating search strategies from the EAHIL workshops last year
- the research proposal with specific questions to discuss

Groups to discuss the specific questions (20 min)
Presentation- the pilot study (15 min)
Break
The Pilot (60 mins) which will be split into 20min sections
Feedback (30 min)

References:

BETHEL, A. & ROGERS, M. 2014. A checklist to assess database-hosting platforms for designing and running searches for systematic reviews. *Health Information and Libraries Journal,* 31**,** 43-53.

Approaches to conducting systematic searches in Epistemonikos.org

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Irma Klerings [1], ***Dr. Helge Knüttel*** [2], ***Mr. Tarquin Mittermayr*** [3]

1. *University for Continuing Education Krems, Cochrane Austria,* ***2.*** *University Library of Regensburg,* ***3.*** *Austrian Institute for Health Technology Assessment*

The main objective of this workshop is to share practical approaches for designing, testing, and documenting systematic searches in Epistemonikos.org.

Background:

Epistemonikos.org has been designed as an easy-to-use, comprehensive database for health care systematic reviews and related evidence syntheses (e.g., health technology assessments, scoping reviews, overviews of reviews). Its primary goal is enabling non-expert searchers to find high-level evidence quickly. Because it collects evidence syntheses from several bibliographic databases, it has a high coverage of health systematic reviews. This lead to recommendations [1,2] to use Epistemonikos.org when systematically searching for systematic reviews (e.g., when conducting overviews of reviews).

However, the interface has a few idiosyncrasies librarians and other expert searchers need to be aware of when designing and documenting sensitivity-focused Epistemonikos.org searches. Additionally, Epistemonikos Foundation, the developers of the Epistemonikos.org database, continuously work on new tools and revise functionalities of existing ones. For this reason, viable search approaches may change over time.

Summary and activities:

In short presentations, we will cover crucial elements of using Epistemonikos.org for systematic searches:

- Database functionalities, focusing on common pitfalls and caveats,
- Use cases for searching the database,
- Different search approaches (e.g., simple/advanced search interface, search with-/without field limits, using OpenRefine),
- Methods for testing the sensitivity of different search approaches,
- Advice for transparent documentation of searches.

This will be followed by small group exercises: Participants will try different search approaches and evaluate their outcomes.

In a final discussion, each group will report their findings. Together, we will review and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different search approaches. Outcomes of this discussion will be incorporated in a final handout providing guidance for systematic Epistemonikos.org searches. This document will include summarised information from the presentations as well as any additional learnings generated by the group work and discussion (e.g., caveats, recommendations).

The goal of the workshop is enabling participants to more confidently choose the appropriate search approach depending on information need and context.

Requirements for participants:

- Familiarity with the core concepts of systematic searching. However, prior experience with Epistemonikos.org is not necessary.
- Participants should bring a laptop to participate in the exercises

References:

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Building Consensus Through Sharing Collective Wisdom: Working Together to Develop Best Practices for Supporting Consensus Statements

Interactive Workshop

Dr. K. Alix Hayden [1]***, Dr. Zahra Premji*** [2]

1. *University of Calgary,* ***2.*** *University of Victoria*

Recently, Demeters, Wright and Delgado (2021) outlined librarian support for consensus statements based on their experiences through their systematic review service. The researchers briefly discuss librarian as project manager, multiple reviews for one consensus statement, working with international teams, staff time, authorship, troubleshooting, and interlibrary loan implications. Other than the above article, there is a paucity of resources for librarians to learn how to support international consensus statements. Our session will focus on practical solutions associated with the complexities of consensus statements. These solutions will be based on the presenters' experiences working with consensus teams and reviews over the last several years. We will explore what worked well, and what did not work well, and what we would do differently in the future. Further, through a Knowledge Café experience, participants will share their wisdom and experiences on specific topics on supporting consensus statements. Participants will be encouraged to share stories, their solutions, and best practices. We expect that rich details and excellent personal solutions will be shared. This shared collective wisdom will be captured on flipcharts, and will continue to develop as new participants join a café table.

We attend conferences to learn, network, and connect. Often, though, when we return to our busy work lives, we lose those connections we made. We forget or do not have time to implement what we learned. We eagerly participate in sharing experiences and our knowledge during the conference, but often we do not see results or output from the collected thoughts and shared stories.

We are two Canadian librarians who want to connect deeper with our international colleagues who support systematic reviews. We do not want the sharing and synergies to stop after the workshop, or the conference. We propose that together, for those participants who are interested, to develop an open access Pressbook (ebook): *Best Practices Guide for Supporting Consensus Statements*. The Guide will weave together the shared collective wisdom from the Knowledge Café coupled with the presenters' experiences and solutions. The development of the guide, and associated documents and supports, will require subsequent interactions through email and potentially online sessions. All interested and committed participants would be collaborators or co-authors on an open-access internationally focused best practices ebook. Participants will be encouraged to sign up with their name and email during the Knowledge Café if they are interested in pursuing the collaboration to develop the best practices guide. The proposed session is relevant to several themes of the conference, including Visibility and Strategic Presence, particularly partnership with other institutions. Together we can develop a useful and quality resource for supporting consensus statements through sharing our wisdom and experiences, and also develop international connections and relationships.

Demetres, M. R., Wright, D. N., & Delgado, D. (2021). Supporting Consensus Statements: Considerations and Recommendations for a Systematic Review Service. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, *40*(4), 347-354.

About Pressbooks: https://pressbooks.com/

Building the influence and visibility of the academic library on campus

Interactive Workshop

Mrs. Paula Milewska [1], ***Mr. Witold Kozakiewicz*** [2]

1. *Elsevier,* ***2.*** *Information and Library Center, Medical University of Lodz*

In this workshop, we will delve into the challenges faced by academic libraries in today's dynamic environment. Over the course of the session, we will explore strategic approaches aimed at enhancing library impact, visibility, and recognition. Topics covered include aligning library outreach with university strategic plans, understanding and managing stakeholder relationships, and showcasing library value. The presentation will draw from real-world experiences of Polish library leaders, offering step-by-step guidelines for implementing effective strategies.

This engaging workshop kicks off with a warm welcome, encouraging participants to introduce themselves and outline their roles. The overarching goal of the workshop will be set, establishing a collaborative and productive atmosphere. Participants will jointly establish workshop rules, forming a mutual contract to ensure a constructive learning environment.

The agenda unfolds with a focus on understanding the key goals of universities, fostering a shared perspective. Through interactive discussions, attendees will explore the specific goals relevant to their respective institutions, setting the stage for tailored insights.

The session then seamlessly transitions into a comprehensive introduction to stakeholder mapping, laying the groundwork for the subsequent activities. Drawing inspiration from the Mayfield method, participants will actively engage in a group activity dedicated to developing stakeholder maps. This hands-on approach ensures practical skill development and immediate application of learned concepts.

Following the interactive exercise, the workshop moves into a reflective discussion on the outcomes of stakeholder mapping. Participants will share insights, challenges, and successes, fostering a collaborative learning environment.

To bridge the gap between library initiatives and broader campus objectives, the agenda includes a brainstorming session in groups. Attendees will explore how the library can effectively support key goals on the campus. Through group discussions and idea generation, participants will contribute to a collective pool of strategies, enriching the overall learning experience.

By the end of this workshop, participants will not only gain insights into strategic library leadership but also actively contribute to the co-creation of materials, ensuring tangible takeaways for their libraries.

Creating a brand for your library

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Suzannah Bridge [1]

1. *Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford*

Library users interact with our services in a variety of ways. Some might only visit our physical spaces, while others might make extensive use of our e-resources having never stepping foot in the library. Having an identifiable brand for your library can ensure these services feel cohesive, and helps users understand which services the library provides for them.

In this hands-on session, you will have a go at creating brand guidelines for your library that take your institution's branding as a starting point, and build a complementary but recognisable identity. Working within the institution's colour palate and guidelines, you will build a branding style where colours, fonts and other elements of design ensure that everything you produce is consistent, professional, and easily identifiable as the library. Finally, you will try putting your new brand guidelines into action, using the principles you've decided upon to create a poster for your library.

The workshop presenter will guide you through the process, offering advice based on her own experience.

Development of a New Strategic Plan in an Academic Health Sciences Library: Creating a Holistic Experience that includes all staff in planning and implementation

Interactive Workshop

Mr. Leonard Levin [1]

1. Harvard Medical School

Context:
There are many published methods available to guide the creation of a strategic plan for an academic health sciences library. Traditionally, many of these plans have been "top down," meaning they were created by senior library leadership or other institutional leaders and handed down to staff. This can negatively impact adoption of the plan if staff feel they have no direct investment in the process. This presentation will describe the method used by the Countway Library/ Harvard Medical School to plan and implement its 2023-2027 plan. This method welcomes and encourages all staff the ability to provide input at each step of the process.
Objectives:
In 2023, the Countway Library began developing a new 5-year strategic plan. While the library director called for the new plan to be developed, she played only a small role in determining what strategic initiatives would be the focus of the plan. From the start, a process was developed where all staff from all departments would be involved in the preparation and implementation of the plan. Through this holistic approach, staff will understand throughout the process that their voices, concerns, and ideas are being heard and acted upon.
Design:
Like many academic libraries, the Countway consists of a central administrative unit and many departments. Historically, these departments have worked in a siloed environment. In 2022, a new standing team consisting of all department managers was gathered. This would be the first time many of these managers worked together in a coordinated effort. The group worked with the strategic planning coordinator (author) to affirm the four major areas upon which the new plan would focus. This group then charged four new teams comprised of staff to conduct a detailed analysis of each focus area and to suggest goals and recommendations for the final plan.
Evaluation:
The department managers group, meeting every other week, will build a rubric upon implementation of the plan in early 2024 that will be used to continually monitor progress of the plan. This progress "dashboard" will be available for all staff to consult at any time.
Outcomes & next steps:
Every Countway Library staff member enthusiastically served as a member of one of the four teams mentioned above. Reports were submitted and presented at a staff retreat in June 2023. During the summer of 2023, the author and another senior leader compiled all goals and recommendations into a draft of the new plan. This plan will be presented at another staff retreat in late November 2023. In early 2024, the manager's team will determine the timeline for implementing the plan and where the responsibility for each goal lies, and will charge either departments or new integrated staff teams to develop and carry out action plans.
This presentation will walk attendees through this unique strategic planning process, focusing on how a successful plan that all staff "own" can be a holistic way to operationalize the goals that will drive the current strategic initiatives of the Countway Library for the next five years.

Emotional labour in library work: understand, identify, and manage for a healthier work life

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Elena Prigoda-Springall [1], ***Dr. Hege Kristin Ringnes*** [2], ***Ms. Karen Marie Overn*** [3]

1. *University of Toronto,* ***2.*** *Oslo Met,* ***3.*** *NTNU*

Purpose:

To increase awareness of the role emotions and emotional labour (EL) play in library work; to have attendees work together to see concrete examples of EL in their own work lives; to think critically about the need for and methods for performing EL; and to collectively discuss strategies to manage our emotional workload.

Background:

The emotional labour performed in libraries has been slowly gaining recognition. Helping a distraught student meet a deadline, working with an angry faculty member who can't locate an article or resolving a conflict between coworkers, can all involve managing our emotions to achieve a desired result. Emotional labour was defined first in Arlie Hochschild's "The Managed Heart" (1983) as "the management of feeling to create a publicly observable facial and bodily display" (p. 7). Hoschschild made a distinction between surface acting, or faking an emotion, and deep acting where a person endeavours to feel the required emotions (1983).

A review of the literature on emotional labour in academic libraries found 37 articles with a variety of themes. Some studies looked at sources of emotional labour, finding them to be both external with our user communities and internal with coworkers. They were positive, when our users appreciate us but also negative with complaints or conflict, for instance (Matteson, Chittock and Mease, 2015). Academic librarians who identify as outside the dominant library culture, either through a racial or ethnic identity were found to perform an extra layer of emotional labour through attempting to "fit" into the dominant culture in libraries (Brown et al., 2018; Kendrick and Damasco, 2019, Vong 2022).

Some studies looked at factors that made emotional labour more sustainable to perform. Deep acting was found to be associated with less negative outcomes than surface acting (Matteson & Miller, 2014, Julien and Genuis, 2008). Grønlund and Ringnes (2017) propose the use of the emotion regulation strategy social sharing, as to downregulate negative emotions and upregulate positive emotions in the library context.

When discussing management strategies for emotional labour, many authors stressed the importance of education on emotional labour (Shuler & Morgan, 2013, Peng, 2015, Matteson & Miller, 2014) so it would be our pleasure to share what we've learned in an active learning environment to help our colleagues learn about and better manage their emotional labour. It is our hope that this will enable participants to be agents of change, improving the emotional environment in their workplace.

Summary & Activities:

In this workshop, the facilitators will share what they learned through a comprehensive review of the literature on emotional labour in academic libraries. Following this, participants will gather in groups of three or four at different tables to work through a series of discussion prompts, with a large group discussion following each activity. The activities will include: identifying examples of emotional labour in our own work and that of staff we may manage; considering when we are surface acting or deep acting; and discussing emotion regulation sharing strategies for managing this work.

Exploring ChatGPT: Potential applications for designing systematic literature searches

Interactive Workshop

Mrs. Simone Willis [1], ***Mrs. Mala Mann*** [1]

1. *Cardiff University*

Purpose:
This workshop will explore the potential for ChatGPT to be used in the development of systematic literature review searches. Through exercises and group discussion, participants will gain hands on experience in using ChatGPT to design a systematic literature review search for the platform PubMed. Participants will also develop an understanding of the benefits and possible pitfalls when using ChatGPT to design a literature search strategy.
Background:
The development of artificial intelligence and large language models may facilitate the production of systematic reviews. One such model is ChatGPT, which was created by the company OpenAI (https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt). ChatGPT was trained using 570GB text-based data from the internet[1]. ChatGPT responds to prompts or questions from users in a conversational manner[2] and can be used for tasks such as writing essays, summarising content, and debugging code. Given that ChatGPT is a language model, it may be possible to use it for certain aspects of the systematic review process that require the interpretation of text. For instance, Qureshi et al. suggested that ChatGPT may be helpful in formulating a research question, creating a systematic search strategy, and synthesising research studies[3]. Researchers have also explored the effectiveness of systematic search strategies developed in ChatGPT using a variety of prompts[4]. Wang et al. tested the precision and recall of various prompts as well as examining the difference between a one-shot and guided approach to prompt engineering[4]. These prompts and different approaches to prompt engineering will be explored in the workshop and participants will gain experience in developing their own prompts.
Summary and activities:
Prior to the workshop: Participants are asked to complete 2 tasks before attending the workshop:

- Signup for free ChatGPT account (GPT 3.5): https://chat.openai.com/auth/login
- Read the following article, which introduces ChatGPT: https://www.sciencefocus.com/future-technology/gpt-3

During the workshop:
- Introduction
- Task 1: Participants are presented with a scenario and asked to design a literature search in ChatGPT
- Group discussion
- Presentation on effective prompts for ChatGPT
- Task 2: Participants refine their own prompts for ChatGPT
- Plenary discussion

NB Participants are asked to bring a laptop, tablet or similar device for the workshop with access to the internet.
References:
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Exploring the needs for Competence Development for Medical Information and Library professionals: A Lego Serious Play Workshop

Interactive Workshop

Dr. Charlotte Wien [1]

1. *Elsevier*

This 150-minute interactive workshop will explore the educational needs for future medical information and library professionals. Through a series of engaging activities using Lego Serious Play, participants will identify and discuss the competencies necessary for success in the field.

The Lego Serious Play (LSP) methodology is a workshop technique that uses LEGO bricks as a medium for creative and collaborative problem-solving, strategic planning, and communication. It is based on the idea that building with LEGO bricks makes participants use their hands to express their thoughts and ideas and as such engage different parts of the brain.

The facilitator asks an open-ended question and participants use LEGO bricks to create models that represent their thoughts, ideas, and emotions. The Question for this workshop will be

“What will be the most needed competence for Medical Information and Library professionals in the future?”

Participants explain the meaning and significance of their models in smaller groups. This helps to clarify and deepen the understanding of the issues being discussed. The use of physical models helps breaking down communication barriers and encourage active participation. LSP promotes equal participation among all workshop attendees, ensuring that everyone’s perspectives and ideas are considered. The playful and non-threatening nature of LEGO bricks encourages a relaxed atmosphere, reducing anxiety and facilitating creative thinking.

Having built and explained the metaphors in smaller teams, participants will be asked to connect their individual metaphors to those of their teammates and as such creating a shared vision for the future Medical Information and Library professionals. These will then be shared between the participating teams.

Lego Serious Play is valued for its ability to unlock creativity, promote open dialogue, and yield meaningful insights in a structured and playful manner.

The agenda includes:

- Introduction to Lego Serious Play methodology
- Building metaphorical models using Lego bricks to represent needed competences for Medical Information and Library professionals.
- Sharing and discussing models in small groups, encouraging diverse perspectives.
- Collaboratively creating a shared vision for the future Medical Information and Library professionals.
- Reflecting on the workshop experience and identifying actionable takeaways for competence development.

Finding our way to effective use of GenAI tools (with some warning signs as well)

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Marydee Ojala [1]

1. *Online Searcher/Internet Librarian International*

The astonishing rise in popularity of generative AI in the form of ChatGPT, Google Bard, Claude, Bing Copilot, and others raises enormous questions for librarians. This workshop explores the possibilities inherent in GenAI tools and the risks in adopting the potential of this giant leap in search technology.

The challenges facing libraries intensified with the introduction of ChatGPT in November 2022. Since then, other generative AI products have appeared that promise to deliver information that transcends what a librarian can do, not only in terms of relevance but also of comprehensiveness and speed. Particularly when it comes to medical information, which can have life or death consequences, librarians must be ready with evidence supporting their continued existence.

As "Dr. Google" is potentially being replaced by "Dr. ChatGPT", it's obvious that many of the risks for personal medical diagnoses escalate. However, medical librarians need to consider how to maximize GenAI technology to enhance their own research capabilities, while warning their users about the dangers inherent in the hallucination tendencies of the Large Language Models (LLMs) upon which ChatGPT and its ilk are based.

This workshop begins with a technology review of chatbots, LLMs, transformers, machine learning, Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) and associated technologies using GenAI in a search context. It distinguishes between information retrieval and information creation. It compares search strategies, search queries and prompt engineering. It raises questions and concerns about trust and reusability, particularly when it comes to systematic reviews.

Following that, the workshop will present several use cases of prompts that are effective for the research activities of medical librarians, inviting delegates to create their own prompts which the group will test out and critique. The interactive nature of the workshop will provide delegates with practical knowledge about GenAI tools.

To cement our reputation as experts in search technology and research ability, it's necessary to stay up to date with AI-powered tools. This workshop equips medical librarians with in-depth understanding of how GenAI is evolving and with practical approaches for using the technology and tools for general reference questions, research projects, and systematic reviews. It's a new environment for searching medical literature and we need to be prepared.

Getting started with creating advanced OpenRefine workflows: Systematic searching and enhancing publication data

Interactive Workshop

Dr. Evamaria Krause [1], ***Dr. Helge Knüttel*** [2]

1. *University Library of Augsburg,* ***2.*** *University Library of Regensburg*

The aim of this interactive workshop is to introduce participants to what is possible regarding advanced workflows in OpenRefine and to encourage them to apply these skills and continue learning. OpenRefine (https://openrefine.org/) is a powerful, free open-source tool. It allows to work with and understand large datasets and clean them, i.e., remove inconsistencies from datasets. Furthermore, one can quickly get started with enriching a dataset with data from other sources in tabular format or from web services. A great advantage is that all steps are documented, and workflows can be replicated and shared with others. We will introduce advanced workflows in OpenRefine based on two use cases:

Use case 1: OpenRefine and enhancing publication data. Concerning an institution's bibliography, the question might arise as to which publications have undergone peer review. To our knowledge, there is no web service where one could automatically request this information, e.g., based on a DOI. We therefore developed a workflow to check whether articles have been published in journals that are indexed in Scopus, the various Web of Science indices, and/or MEDLINE, respectively. The indexing in these established databases may serve as a proxy indicating peer review. This use case involves loading journal metadata from different sources and in different formats into OpenRefine, re-formatting and combining them, and matching them, based on ISSNs, to XML data from a university bibliography.

Use case 2: OpenRefine and systematic searching. The search interfaces of many trial registries and guideline databases fall behind those of established bibliographic databases and may lack functions needed in the context of systematic searching. Search histories and options for export of the results may not exist or may not deliver one of the common bibliographic metadata formats needed for further processing. Often many individual searches need to be carried out that will deliver overlapping search results. Carrying out and documenting searches manually may be cumbersome and susceptible to the introduction of errors. OpenRefine proved to be very helpful in several data sources to overcome the specific limitations regarding searching, documentation and export. Starting from a prepared search strategy it was possible with OpenRefine to search the websites or APIs, download results, deduplicate records, convert them into RIS format and provide proper search histories.

In summary, in the workshop we will:

- give introductions to the general idea and the specific use cases,
- together work through the example workflows,
- analyse and apply the OpenRefine code provided,
- discuss the use cases, the approaches on how to solve them and the implementation in OpenRefine.

Introduction to research data management (RDM) for personal health data

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Birte Lindstaedt [1], ***Ms. Julia Fürst*** [1]

1. *ZB MED – Information Centre for Life Sciences*

Description / agenda of session:

The interactive workshop starts with basic concepts of research data management, such as the FAIR data principles or metadata for research data. We will then follow the life cycle of research data - starting with the planning of a research project and ending with research data retrieval and post-project use. The workshop will also provide an insight into legal issues, including data protection and licenses. Complementing the general content, we will present discipline-specific solutions and examples, especially for data from health studies. Practical exercises, e.g., on discipline-specific metadata or on recording a health study in the NFDI4Health Study Hub, are an important part of the workshop. NFDI4Health is a project that build infrastructure and services for the management of health data in alignment with other European initiatives. The Central Health Study Hub allows researchers to publish their project characteristics, documents and data related to their research project in a FAIR manner or to find information about past and ongoing studies. It is advantageous to bring your own laptop for this purpose.

Lift Off to Leadership: Elevate Your Impact by Cultivating Skills and Mindset for Working with Senior Leaders

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Jamie Gray [1]***, Ms. Nicole Capdarest-Arest*** [2]

1. *Weill Cornell Medicine - Qatar,* ***2.*** *University of California - Davis*

Are you an information professional eager to make a real difference in your library and the larger organization? Do you believe improved communication can lead to positive changes and enhance the value you bring to your community? In today's dynamic information landscape, librarians and information professionals play crucial roles as information experts. In this age where information is abundant, it is more important than ever to communicate the value of the library with organizational decision-makers effectively. This interactive workshop will equip you with insights, strategies, and tools to identify shared values, communicate more effectively with changemakers, and drive positive engagement within your library and broader organization.
What you'll gain:

- **Proven communication frameworks** to craft compelling messages that resonate with diverse stakeholders, particularly those at the senior level
- **Business basics** to help you articulate the library's value proposition and impact
- **Stakeholder engagement strategies** to help identify and engage key stakeholders, building meaningful relationships that lead to collaborative opportunities and support for your library's initiatives.

Recent research has found that there is much change occurring in and around libraries, requiring librarians and information professionals to re-think the library's role, services, and resources, and to continue to develop new skills, align goals with stakeholder needs, and inspire teams to evolve (Ashiq et al., 2021). However, learning the necessary competencies to strategically grow the skills and mindset needed to lead projects and teams in a constantly shifting landscape can be challenging, as many leadership skills are learned informally on the job or through continuing education (Ashiq et al., 2021; Farrell, 2019). Some of the key skills for leading and elevating library impact have been identified (Capdarest-Arest & Gray, 2020), and we will focus on vision, values identification, business, and communication skills in this workshop. Participants will identify how those skills can be applied to craft compelling narratives to engage stakeholders and decision-makers.
Session outline (subject to change):
Content - Activity Type
Welcome and workshop introduction - Facilitator-led
Quick knowledge check - Individual activity
Understanding the WHY - Facilitator-led
What are the library and stakeholders' shared values? - Small group activity
Shared skillset brainstorm - Large group activity
Understanding business basics - Facilitator-led
Calculating your return on investment (ROI) - Small group activity
Build a value story (SUCCESs model) - Individual value activity
Make a compelling pitch (pitch model) -Paired exercise
Wrap-up, closing knowledge check - Facilitator-led, individual activity
By the end of this workshop, you will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to communicate more effectively, authentically connect with stakeholders, advocate for your library's mission, and become a catalyst for positive change. Together with other workshop participants and the facilitators, we will practice crafting and

articulating messages to elevate our visibility, demonstrate our impact, and respond to the needs of our evolving communities.

Playing games @ KU Leuven: A board game teaching researchers how to survive their research

Interactive Workshop

Dr. Anouk D'Hont [1], ***Dr. Laura Mesotten*** [2], ***Mrs. Hanne Heirman*** [3], ***Dr. Thomas Vandendriessche*** [4]

1. *KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen – Learning Centre Désiré Collen, Herestraat 49 P.O. Box 411, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.,* ***2.*** *KU Leuven Libraries – Artes, Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21 P.O. Box 5591, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.,* ***3.*** *KU Leuven Libraries – BDO – Policy Implementation, Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21 P.O. Box 5593, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.,* ***4.*** *KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen – Learning Centre Désiré Collen*

KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen offers research support in Research Data Management (RDM), Open Access (OA) and Information Retrieval (IR). Over the years, we have developed standard recurring training sessions, customized training sessions and offered one on one support and guidance in each of these three topics. Recently, a new type of training was added to our arsenal: the Research Survival Game. This board game guides players through the basic concepts of Open Science, Open Access, Research Data Management and Information Retrieval. The game follows a researcher stranded on a desert island. The researcher will only be able to leave the island by conducting research in a reliable, reproducible, transparent and open way and thus gaining knowledge about RDM, OA and IR. This knowledge is obtained by answering the question and answer cards. Both the question and answer cards and the spaces on the board familiarize players with some of the key concepts of a research project. Each of the cards features a multiple choice or true/false question, along with the correct answer and a short explanation. The player who collects the most cards wins the game.

The Research Survival Game can be played by both early career and senior researchers as well as research support staff as the questions vary in difficulty. Through the use of playful learning, the game aims to make researchers aware of good practices related to RDM, OA and IR. By playing the Research Survival Game in an interactive workshop at EAHIL, our aim is to inspire participants with an alternative form of training. All the materials required to create this board game are available on Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8325499), published under a CC BY-NC-SA license.

Promoting and marketing library and information services: tips and tools for creating a communication plan

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Tuulevi Ovaska [1]

1. *University of Eastern Finland*

Purpose:
A communication plan describes the current state and goals of a unit's — library's, department's, service's, project's etc. — communication. The plan defines the target audiences, main messages, communication responsibilities and measures. The main purpose of this interactive workshop is to offer the participants tips and tools for creating a communication plan for a library or a service or a team or another unit that communicates with customers.
Background:
Nowadays, libraries and information services need to promote their services and collections as librarian and information specialist are no longer the search engines, and especially customers new to academia ask what libraries and librarians are for as there is Google. (1,2) Therefore, libraries and information services should formulate communication plans instead of, for example, assuming that users will automatically read their websites, watch their videos, or follow them on social media.
Summary:
This interactive workshop will be very practical. It will encourage participants to get involved in creating a communication plan. The plan can be designed for the library or other information service or for a department or team or particular service. It can be scaled to fit different purposes.
Description of session and interactivity:

- Warm-up & forming small groups for the workshop, Online activities
- Introduction to communication plan template, Presentation & Online activities
- Defining target audiences, Presentation & Online activities
- Formulating key messages, Group work
- Defining communication responsibilities, Presentation & Group work
- Choosing communication measures, Presentation & Group work
- Take-home messages & Feedback

Session Outputs:
As a result of the workshop, participants will:

- Know the key steps involved in designing, preparing, and delivering a communication plan.
- Know in the elements of a communication plan.
- Know the principles of creating a communication plan.
- Have exchanged experiences with others and created a take-home-message.

Ideally, they have learned to recognize the strategic importance of the plan and understand its role in promoting visibility and are able to apply what they have learned in their own organization. They can analyse and evaluate the usability of the plan in their own context and can create their own visibility plan.
Target audience:
The participants are not expected to be in charge of communications in the library — though they can be — but they are expected to be interested in developing some parts of their organization's external and/or internal communications.

Level:
Introductory/all levels
References:

- McClure, L. W. (2013). When the librarian was the search engine: introduction to the special issue on new roles for health sciences librarians. Journal of the Medical Library Association, 101(4), 257–260. https://doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.101.4.006
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Research Data Management @ KU Leuven: Interactive workshop on metadata and documentation

Interactive Workshop

Dr. Anouk D'Hont [1], ***Mrs. Marleen Marynissen*** [1], ***Mrs. Sylvette Vanderstraeten*** [1], ***Mr. Mark Verbrugge*** [1], ***Dr. Thomas Vandendriessche*** [2]

1. *KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen – Learning Centre Désiré Collen, Herestraat 49 P.O. Box 411, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.,* ***2.*** *KU Leuven Libraries – 2Bergen – Learning Centre Désiré Collen*

Research Data Management (RDM) plays a vital role in the research process, with the primary objective of enhancing efficiency and transparency. It seeks to meet the criteria and expectations set forth by research institutions, funding agencies, publishers, and legal frameworks. The ethical and scientific advantages of RDM are well-established and widely recognized. A crucial aspect of RDM involves ensuring that data possess comprehensive metadata and documentation. Metadata and documentation serve to provide essential context for the data, simplifying interpretation and fostering the discoverability, compatibility, and reusability of the data. Despite their importance, metadata and documentation are often overlooked and misunderstood by researchers. In order to create awareness and know-how, KU Leuven Libraries has developed an engaging and interactive workshop for biomedical researchers that places a strong emphasis on the concept and use of metadata and documentation. During this workshop, participants acquire the skills to identify, utilize, and implement metadata and documentation on relatable example data with regard to implying it to their own data at a later stage.

By presenting this workshop at EAHIL, our aim is to (1) make fellow (biomedical reference) librarians/information specialists familiar with the concepts of metadata and documentation; (2) create awareness of why metadata and documentation are so important in the research lifecycle; (3) learn the necessary skills on how to enrich data with metadata and documentation and (4) show insights on how those newly inquired skills can be transferred to researchers. The workshop consists of an introductory presentation, interactive exercises, polls, and brainstorms. The following topics will be covered in depth: organizing files and folders, identifying information within data files and in datasets, searching for a metadata standard, metadata schemes and depositing data in a repository.

In addition, besides inspiring our peers we hope to get inspired as well, allowing us to further enhance the support we offer in the realm of metadata and documentation.

The ultimate battle of the search methods: single line vs multiline

Interactive Workshop

Dr. Wichor Bramer [1], ***Ms. Floor Boekelman*** [2], ***Mrs. Mala Mann*** [3]

1. *Erasmus MC,* ***2.*** *RIVM,* ***3.*** *Cardiff University*

Searches for systematic reviews should be repeatable and efficient. Ideally, they should be understandable to others, such as the researchers performing the review and peer reviewers. They should also be repeatable for updates. A large variety of search methods exist, and each searcher has their own preferences. In general, there are three ways to set up a search strategy: True multiline searching means each individual search term has their own search line, element line searching consists of creating one search line for each element, and true single line searches combine all search terms (for all elements) as one search line using parentheses to combine terms.

Each of these three methods has their own benefits and problems and many people (including the presenters) are strong advocates of their own method of preference. In this battle workshop we aim to discover the benefits and problems for each of the three search methods. At the end we will determine the "winner" by seeing which method has the most benefits and the least problems. The goal of the workshop is not so much to change what works for you as a searcher but to become aware of our (historical) choices and rethink how they affect our work efficiency and how different situations might call for different methods.

The methods discussed are:

True single line search: 3 elements, 40 terms, 1 search line.

Intermediate variation: one single line multi paragraph search using Enters to demark the beginning of new elements, yet maintaining the usability of the single line structure using parentheses and ANDs.

Element line search: 3 elements, 40 terms, ~5 search lines.

Intermediate variation: separate lines per element for thesaurus terms and for title abstract terms: 3 elements, 40 terms, ~12 search lines

True multiline search: 3 elements, 40 terms, ~45 search lines.

Prior to the workshop each presenter will create a search strategy on a given topic in each of the three methods.

Timeline of activities:

0 - Short neutral description of the methods by the three presenters, one minute each.

5 - Discussion with the audience about what they think is important in search strategy creation.

10 - Voting by the audience which method they prefer, and what the reasons are for their preferences.

15 - Three presenters will demonstrate developing search strategies with their methods in 5 minutes, focusing on the advantages of their methods compared to the other methods and their experiences with the other methods in preparation.

30 - Second vote: has your opinion changed? Why or why not?

35 - Participants attend one mini workshops of 20 minutes on one of the methods they did not prefer. Here, they are given practical examples to experience the benefits of the method compared to other methods. The mini workshop will focus on adapting an existing search strategy.

60 - Final vote/ discussion. Has your preference changed, will you try out a new method, what convinced you to change?

70 - Conclusion and evaluation

Trusting the evidence: identifying problems and finding solutions as poorly conducted systematic reviews can lead to inaccurate representations of the evidence

Interactive Workshop

Ms. Alison Bethel [1], ***Mrs. Morwenna Rogers*** [1], ***Ms. Rebecca Whear*** [1], ***Ms. Jill Buckland*** [1]

1. *University of Exeter*

Description / agenda of session:

During the pandemic, the Evidence Synthesis Team at Exeter mapped the nature, scope and quality of evidence syntheses on COVID-19 to explore the relationship between review quality and the extent of researcher, policy and media interest. We found low quality reviews being published at pace, often with short publication turnarounds. Poorly conducted systematic reviews can lead to inaccurate representations of the evidence, misleading conclusions, and reduced applicability, limiting their usefulness and ultimately contributing to research waste. Library and information professionals play a crucial role in facilitating the conduct of robust systematic reviews that are published and communicated in a timely manner, reducing research waste and increasing the transparency and accessibility of all systematic reviews. Only four of the 51 reviews found in our study fully met the AMSTAR criteria for a comprehensive search strategy so as a community we need to take steps to ensure the searching is undertaken and reported accurately, and encourage others to adhere to conduct and reporting guidance.

This 75 minute workshop will consist of:

- A brief (10 min) presentation to outline the key issues identified from the research
- The workshop participants will be split into small groups where each participant will take on the perspective of either: information professional, researcher, publisher and member of the public. Each group will have a selection of the research issues identified from our paper, Table F, and potential solutions to focus on and discuss. We will provide questions for the discussion which will be based around what changes individuals can make to help improve/resolve the issues highlighted and noting down achievable steps as part of a personal plan. All paper and action plan templates will be provided. (20 mins)
- We will come back together and present our discussions. (15 mins)
- We will regroup into groups representing similar perspectives and continue to discuss the issues and solutions that could made at an organisational level (relevant to their background/perspective), noting down potentially achievable steps and action plans. Again, we will provide a list of the issues identified from our research, questions for discussion and paper templates for writing out action plans and steps which can be taken. (20 mins)
- We will come back together once again and share individual and organisational ideas or actions plans to try and help change happen. (10 mins)

References:

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- ABBOTT, R., BETHEL, A., ROGERS, M., WHEAR, R., ORR, N., SHAW, L., STEIN, K. & THOMPSON COON, J. 2021. Characteristics, quality and volume of the first 5 months of the COVID-19 evidence synthesis infodemic: a meta-research study. *BMJ Evid Based Med*.

Turning a research question into a search strategy

Interactive Workshop

Mrs. Mala Mann [1], ***Mrs. Simone Willis*** [1]

1. *Cardiff University*

Evidence-based practice (EBP), with its importance on finding evidence, provides healthcare librarians and information specialists a wide range of opportunities to use and promote their skills. This includes the ability to frame questions, design appropriate search strategies, locate information, as well as other tasks such as screening and selecting studies, data extraction and critical appraisal. This workshop will focus on the first two steps of EBP: 1) Asking an answerable question; 2) Finding the best available evidence. These steps are librarian centred and the workshop will offer techniques to help healthcare librarians/information specialists to retrieve information efficiently.

In asking an answerable question, individuals need to identify that there is a need for new information and understand how to convert an information query into an answerable question. The review question is often created by a research team and is frequently too broad or too narrow. Therefore, developing a search strategy can be challenging. Thus, it is important for healthcare librarians/information specialists to gain skills in developing a clear and focused question.

When finding the best available evidence individuals need to decide which sources to search and understand how to search them. The role of the healthcare librarian/information specialist as an expert searcher has been documented in the literature. They play a key role in undertaking the literature search for systematic reviews. It is vital to know how to construct a search strategy using the techniques of narrowing or expanding the search using Boolean operators, truncation, and wildcards.

1) Introduction and course overview (10 mins)

2) Task 1: Participants are presented with scenarios and asked to develop an answerable question. Group work (15 mins)

3) Group discussion (10 mins)

4) Planning your search. Presentation on what a good search strategy should look like (10 mins)

5) Task 2: Participants asked to translate the research question into a search strategy using Ovid Medline (15 mins)

6) Presentation on how to verify the strategy performance (10 mins)

7) Conclusion (5 mins)

Continuing Education Course

Beyond the systematic review search: search methods for Evidence and Gap Maps and other review types

Continuing Education Course

Mrs. Morwenna Rogers [1], ***Ms. Anthea Sutton*** [2], ***Ms. Alison Bethel*** [1]

1. *University of Exeter,* ***2.*** *University of Sheffield*

This course aims to take information specialists beyond the typical “big bang” systematic review search and explore the information retrieval requirements of other review types, with a focus on Evidence and Gap Maps (EGMs). EGMs are tools which provide an interactive visual representation of existing research, can summarise the strength of evidence for review questions and highlight the gaps in the evidence base. EGMs are becoming more popular as an evidence synthesis product as they can help policymakers, researchers and practitioners identify priority areas for resources allocation and future research. Organisations such as the Campbell Collaboration, 3ie and the Collaboration of Environmental Evidence have promoted the development and utilisation of EGMs to enhance the accessibility and impact of research evidence. With this in mind, we expect many information specialists and health librarians will be required to work on this type of review in the near future. Our CEC will upskill information specialists and health librarians by providing an overview of EGMs, the technology used to generate them, and describe how they differ from other review types in relation to information retrieval requirements. We will explore the types of evidence required to populate EGMs and how to find it. Drawing on examples of recent EGMs that the CEC presenters have worked on, we will provide practical tips on searching for EGM projects and explore updating EGMs. The CEC will include interactive quizzes, group exercises and discussion.

Improving efficiency and confidence in systematic searching medical bibliographic databases

Continuing Education Course

Dr. Wichor Bramer [1], ***Mrs. Elise Krabbendam*** [1], ***Ms. Christa Niehot*** [1], ***Mr. Maarten Engel*** [1]

1. *Erasmus MC*

Many information specialist (both experienced an inexperienced) struggle with creating searches in medical databases (especially for systematic reviews). When is the search good enough, which search terms do you add, have you found all relevant references, which databases do you use. Insecurities about this make that searching for SRs can take up to 15 hours. In this workshop participants will be taught a method that helps them create searches much faster and with more confidence.

The course is a hands-on session around searching the medical literature for librarian-mediated searches. In the course examples will be used from the practice of the teachers as well as research questions from the clients of the participants.

Before the workshop the participants will be asked to prepare some exercises that will be discussed during the workshop, and will be used to adapt the level of the workshop to the level of knowledge of the participants. The homework includes analyzing a research question, creating an exhaustive search strategy on a given research question and finding search terms on a certain topic.

The first part of the workshop will be taught in an online session prior to the conference. This introduces the method to the participants. Before the live session participants will have experienced the methods, so that during the live session we can focus on solving the problems they encountered.

Topics to be discussed during the workshop:

- Analyzing a research question (discussion of homework, joint exercise on teachers' examples and individual exercise on participants' question)
- Finding search terms (discussion of homework and individual exercise on participants' question)
- Creating the basic search strategy (joint exercise on teachers' examples and individual exercise on participants' question)
- Optimizing the search strategy to find more relevant terms and to find all relevant references (individual exercise on participants' question)
- Translating the searches to different databases using macros in MS Word (individual exercise on participants' question)
- Evaluation of the search strategy. (joint exercise on teachers' examples and individual exercise on participants' question)

Participants can each work in their own database that they have access to. The teachers are familiar with all major databases such as Embase.com, Embase and Medline via Ovid, and PubMed. The method will be demonstrated in each of these databases. The workshop will also teach the translation between these databases and interfaces as well as the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Scopus and Google Scholar.

Intellectual property concepts related to open science and repositories

Continuing Education Course

Mrs. Laura Munoz-Gonzalez [1], ***Ms. Victoria Barragan-Roman*** [1]

1. *Andalusian Digital Library of Health*

This workshop will focus on intellectual property, copyright and licenses related to Open Science, concepts which librarians should take into consideration when managing a repository or giving advice to its users.
Research and hospital network libraries became in recent years the agents for licensing the scientific resources of their institutions, providing their users with the proper knowledge about the *terms of use* the subscribed resources.
Nowadays, they face a new scenario of Open Access which means differences in the negotiation with publishers but also in the terms of use of the products. Besides that, most of them are in charge of managing their institutional repository, a task which demands a deep knowledge of author rights and licenses.
In this course, Open Science will be tackled, but from the point of view of Intellectual Property, focusing on how to apply it to manage an open access repository.
Description of design for interactivity:
There will be and exposition to explain how to cope with intellectual property concepts all along the process of research, publication and dissemination of the scientific output:

- Terms of use of our licensed materials
- Terms of use of open access resources
- Author Publication agreements with societies and publishers. Rights authors have to keep.
- Licenses to disseminate the Open Access scientific production
- Rights to deposit in our institutional repository.

After the exposition, a discussion will be opened using the method of Knowledge Café where every group will treat a different aspect or situation where intellectual property influences their work and how they can cope with it. Every group will have to think about one of these questions:

1. What can I deposit in an open access institutional repository?
2. What can I do if I am not sure about who owns the rights?
3. Could I deposit different versions of scientific articles?
4. Which knowledge is necessary to manage a repository?
5. Which are the terms of use for the documents deposited in the repository?
6. Do the authors of my institution preserve their rights to disseminate their scientific output in the institutional repository?

Learning Outcomes or Session Outputs:
The session will provide the attendants with the appropriate knowledge to deal with intellectual property issues concerning Open Science when managing a repository and the skills to **apply** it:

- Author rights
- Publisher contracts
- Terms of use of licensed products
- Deposit attribution

- Creative Commons licenses

A document will be drafted summarizing the different answers given to the proposed questions at the knowledge café session, as the final conclusion of the course, being the acquired knowledge abridged for the use of librarians in their workplace.

Structured systematic literature searching. How to keep quality under time constraints

Continuing Education Course

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Purpose:
Literature searching consists of many processes that are repeated regardless of the topic or research question. The focus of this course will be how to improve common processes using "**I**" (Intelligence) that means combining mental skills with automation tools. It's not proper in fact to use the word "intelligence" for artificial processes. At the same time the workshop aims to show a method reporting the search process according to the PRISMA for searching roles in a way that it can easily be shared with and understood by other search experts.
Librarians can use this method to obtain a balance between sensitivity and specificity with priority on producing comprehensive systematic searches. This proposed reporting method will save time and allow librarians to develop and report on systematic searches more efficiently.
Background:
Databases and search platforms provide a huge range of applications and functions. Only a few of them are really useful, others need to be adapted to avoid time wasting. This workshop would like to show a pragmatic based method of literature searching as a combination of praxis and theory with the aim of producing a professional literature search in a quick and effective way.
Summary and activities:
The participants will learn on the basis of a very simple search topic how to:

- structure a topic
- determine the main topic concepts
- find the search terms to the single aspects
- determine the search terms easily
- adapt the search terms to the different databases in a convenient sequence
- conduct the search in each database
- export the hits as RIS-File
- produce a "USIR" search report, that makes it Understandable, Sharable, Interoperable, and Reusable

Using a sample research question, the course leader and the attendees will conduct a search together step by step in the mandatory databases PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Clinical Trials.gov and ICTRP. If time remaining the attendees will conduct a search on their own based on a common topic to apply new skills and compare different solutions.
Of course there will be time for questions and constructive discussion.

Authors Index

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