Welcome to the Library, Your Health Information Place

**News**

**The Dean of Medicine on the importance of information science**
"Knowledge and skill in information science is as important as clinical and basic science expertise to be a competent physician and lifelong learner."

**There's a med app for that!**
Updated instructions and information on great health care apps for the iPhone and iPad.

**Lexicomp trial extended for WRHA staff**
This important drug database continues to be available free to all WRHA personnel until the end of May 2012.

**How useful are health libraries to clinicians? Part 2: Manitoba results**
A continuation of our report on the 2011 “Value Study” of 55 health libraries serving 118 hospitals.

**Try out a new resource: Biomedical & Life Sciences Collection**
We have set up a trial for this important resource, which keeps researchers informed by means of animated audiovisual presentations narrated by leading scientists.

**Give Us Feedback**
Your feedback is appreciated and helps to shape future issues of *Info-Rx*. If you would like to tell us what you think, or if you have new ideas, please take a moment to fill out a [brief online survey](#).
Subscribe to Info-Rx

If you are a faculty member, student, or staff member of the University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Libraries, or the School of Medical Rehabilitation, you will likely be automatically receiving an email notification about the latest issue of Info-Rx via University of Manitoba listservs. As well, staff of the Winnipeg hospitals should receive notification via their email. WRHA staff who are interested in receiving this newsletter should subscribe.

If you have not received notification about the most current issue of the newsletter, please subscribe with this online form.

About the Health Sciences Libraries

The Health Sciences Libraries support the teaching, research and patient care activities of the staff and students of the Faculties of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and the Schools of Dental Hygiene and Medical Rehabilitation at teaching sites in Winnipeg and rural Manitoba.

Working with the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, the University of Manitoba provides full library services to Winnipeg's nine hospitals and all WRHA personnel. The Health Sciences Libraries now include the Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library (Health Sciences Centre), and the hospital libraries of Concordia, Deer Lodge, Grace, Misericordia, Riverview, Seven Oaks, St. Boniface, and Victoria.

Manitoba's Health Information and Knowledge Network (MHIKNET) is a special outreach service dedicated to the staff of Manitoba Health, participating Regional Health Authorities in Manitoba, and physicians in Manitoba.

The Health Sciences Libraries offer a wide range of services, including document delivery, literature searches, and innovative consulting and training. We provide access to many licensed health databases and web-based resources, as well as an extensive collection of print and online books and journals.

Publication Information

Info-Rx is the online newsletter of the University of Manitoba Health Sciences Libraries. Its purpose is to inform our primary audience of services or resources that will help them to access quality health information. Info-Rx is published six times a year. Comments, questions, or letters to the editor should be addressed to: info-rx@umanitoba.ca

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The Dean of Medicine on the importance of information science

Living in a Digital World

(Originally appeared as the March 16 entry in Dr. Brian Postl's official blog: Postl Notes.)

Back when I was in medical school, finding information meant searching Index Medicus volumes, browsing journals, photocopying articles, and reviewing handwritten lecture notes. Much has changed over the last 35 years! Today, we are surrounded by a sea of information. Last year alone, nearly 750,000 publications were added to PubMed, the online version of Index Medicus. Our challenge now is to efficiently weed out poor quality information and find evidence-based information to aid us in research and patient care.

At the same time, technology is advancing at a record pace. We have digital information available at the bedside on mobile devices, and e-health records are changing the way we deliver health care.

Our learners were the first to grow up with information technology. Every student in the Class of 2015 has a laptop; most have smart phones or tablets. Yet, we cannot assume that each has the skill to assess, ask, acquire, appraise and apply the best medical evidence.

Students look to residents and faculty for guidance, and as mentors, in support of an evidence-based approach to clinical care, education, and research.

Residents and medical faculty have identified a lag in acquiring the knowledge and skill in information science that enables them to serve as role models.

To address this changing landscape, we are focusing as a faculty on developing tools, and delivering training in information literacy, informatics, and evidence-based medicine.

Clearly, knowledge and skill in information science is as important as clinical and basic science expertise to be a competent physician and lifelong learner.

New collaborations between UGME, PGME, CPD, and the Health Sciences Libraries will help us meet these goals. Three initiatives currently underway, led Dr. Judy Littleford and librarian Tania Gottschalk, include: Toolkit construction, an Online Learning Commons and curricular innovations for UGME, PGME and CPD.

**Toolkits**

Discipline specific toolkits are being designed as portals to key online resources for the medical specialties. In the next month, we will be asking Department Heads to encourage two or three interested faculty members to work together with librarians to build them. Prototype toolkits can be viewed at:

http://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/anesthesiology and
http://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/medicalstudent

**Online Learning Commons**

The Online Learning Commons will host a repository of screencasts, streaming videos, and tutorials sequenced to allow self-paced progression in information science competence, with tools for practice and self-evaluation. It will be designed specifically for faculty and residents who teach.

**UGME, PGME & CPD Curricular Innovation**

A variety of information science initiatives are happening in order to bring content to PGME academic half-days, the CPD seminar series, and existing and future UGME curricula.

What do you think of the role of Information Science in Medicine?
There's a med app for that!

Updated instructions and information on great health care apps for the iPhone and iPad.

By some estimates, about 75% of U.S. physicians now own an iPhone or an iPad. Canadian physicians, who have until recently been heavy Blackberry users, are rapidly switching to this new platform. Innovators like the Ottawa Hospital, have purchased iPads and iPhones for all their nurses, residents and physicians, and have invested in programming personnel to produce apps that make it possible to view all types of patient information at the bedside.

While other mobile devices and smartphones are out there, the number of useful applications available for Apple devices is much greater, and creators of highly regarded health content such as UpToDate are investing their energies in developing apps for the App Store.

If you have an iPad or iPhone and are wondering what types of apps are available to assist you with patient care, we have an updated handout that provides detailed information on some of the most useful apps available. The handout is available here:


Not all apps are alike. In fact, some are not really apps but rather mobile-enhanced versions of websites and databases. The Library subscribes to many great resources that offer mobile friendly access. Our handout details how you can link to the library subscriptions, great apps in the App Store, and mobile friendly websites.

If you are interested in learning more about apps, visit the Library, or arrange for a training seminar with us. We have a digital "petting zoo" of 25 iPads that we can use to deliver a hands-on session to any group. The session provides information on mobile devices, outlines problems and limitations, and gives you a chance to try out some useful point of care tools, drug references, medical calculators, and patient/personal health resources.

To arrange a session, contact Tania Gottschalk at tania_gottschalk@umanitoba.ca or 789-3365.

Contributed by Tania Gottschalk, Education Services Librarian, Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library
Lexicomp trial extended for WRHA staff

We have received only positive comments from users of the Lexicomp database. In order to get more feedback and gather more data, the producers of Lexicomp have agreed to extend the current trial to the end of May 2012.

WRHA personnel interested in trying out this premier drug resource should bookmark this web address:
How useful are health libraries to clinicians? Part 2: Manitoba results

As reported in our November 2011 issue, the results are in for the Value of library and Information Services in Patient Care Study.

This important research project, involving 55 libraries serving 118 hospitals, was designed to determine the value of the health library, information services, and the librarian in patient care. The University of Manitoba Health Sciences Libraries were one of four Canadian sites participating in the study. Despite some local differences in the data, overall the study demonstrates that an overwhelming majority of health care professionals agree that information from the library resulted in better informed clinical decisions, contributed to a higher quality of care, provided supportive or new knowledge, and saved time.

Manitoba Results
In this follow-up article we provide the most salient Manitoba data collected for the study. The total Manitoba response rate was 4% (n=309), which broke down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Physicians Manitoba response rate</th>
<th>Residents Manitoba response rate</th>
<th>Nurses Manitoba response rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7% (n=104)</td>
<td>10% (n=49)</td>
<td>2% (n=110)</td>
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How Manitobans Responded

Did you handle any aspect of the clinical situation differently as a result of having the information?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Definitely yes</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probably yes</td>
<td>45%</td>
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What was the value of the information?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevant: 100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will be of use in the future</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was of clinical value</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refreshed memory</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulted in a better-informed clinical decision</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed to higher quality of care</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated my prior knowledge or belief</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided new knowledge</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information saved me time</td>
<td>75%</td>
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What was the importance of library compared to non-library sources?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library/Information resource</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion with colleagues</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic imaging</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab tests</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Top 10 library resources used in Manitoba:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PubMed/MEDLINE</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals (online)</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpToDate</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books (online)</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books (print)</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals (print)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD Consult</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMJ Clinical Evidence</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINAHL (Nursing database)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micromedex (drug directory)</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>
Try out a new resource: Biomedical & Life Sciences Collection

The Biomedical & Life Sciences Collection offers specially prepared animated audiovisual presentations with synchronized narration by leading scientists. Its purpose is to keep researchers informed throughout the world.

The collection, part of the Henry Stewart Talks series, is organized into comprehensive series, regularly updated and growing with over 1,000 talks. New presentations are constantly becoming available. You may browse through the series, search for a talk covering a subject of interest or register a recommendation for continued access at your institution or company.

The Biomedical & Life Sciences Collection is available for the time being through a publisher’s trial version. If you think this resource is an important addition to the library’s collection, please contact us.
Can you trust the drug information you find in Wikipedia?

How complete, accurate, and reliable is the drug information provided by Wikipedia? This is the question posed by an article¹ that appeared recently in the Journal of the Medical Library Association.

The question is important because Wikipedia has become a major health information resource for both the general public and health practitioners. Nearly 75% of North American adults look online for health information, and Wikipedia is the 7th-most visited site on the web. Wikipedia ranks among the first ten results in search engines with its articles viewed more frequently than the corresponding MedlinePlus topic page. Practitioners also go regularly to Wikipedia for health information. A 2009 study of 1,900 physicians found that 50% used Wikipedia to answer health questions. Other studies found that Wikipedia was used by 70% of 35 “junior physicians” who graduated from a major London medical school and by 28% of pharmacists seeking drug information, in most cases to identify medication indications.

Inconsistency of Wikipedia’s drug information
The article’s authors, a pharmacist and a librarian, examined Wikipedia’s entries on statin medications. Although their study found no incorrect or inherently misleading information in Wikipedia’s articles, much of the content was incomplete in ways that might cause harm to the consumer, particularly the lack of information on drug interactions and contraindications to use.

They conclude that the quality of drug information in Wikipedia continues to be inconsistent, increasing the risk that consumers and practitioners may inappropriately rely on it. While Wikipedia provides some basic drug information, users should supplement it with traditionally edited sources.

Reliable sources of drug information

Patrons will undoubtedly continue to turn to Wikipedia for drug information, just as they do for information on other topics. What is problematic—far more so than with other topics researched in Wikipedia—is the possibility that users fail to recognize its limitations. Librarians should encourage users to seek additional information and evaluate the information provided..

Health Sciences Libraries Audiovisual Catalogue

The 2012 version of the University of Manitoba Health Sciences Libraries Audiovisual Catalogue is now available in PDF.

The Catalogue represents the audiovisual holdings (CDs, DVDs, VHS, and kits), produced in or after 1995, of the following University of Manitoba Health Sciences Libraries:

- Bill Larson Hospital Library, Grace Hospital
- Concordia Hospital Library
- J. W. Crane Memorial Library, Deer Lodge Centre
- Misericordia General Hospital Library
- Victoria General Hospital Library
- Seven Oaks General Hospital Library

To download the Catalogue, and for information on accessing Audiovisual Resources at the UMHSFs, visit: [http://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/content.php?pid=166505&sid=1912706](http://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/content.php?pid=166505&sid=1912706)
Find free images on the web and avoid copyright hassles

Making a presentation or designing a webpage? You may be in need of photographs, drawings or charts to help illustrate your ideas. It's easy to find images on the web, but many are protected by copyright. Some images however use a creative commons licence, which means they may be available for use. There are some specific tools you can use to limit your searching to images that you can use legally.

What is creative commons?
Creative commons is a non-profit organization, founded in 2001, which freely distributes licences to help artists and creators share their work. Each licence has different rules on copying, altering, and using a work, but most allow reproduction free of charge, usually with only an acknowledgement. To apply these licences a copyright holder simply marks their work as a creative commons image.

How do I find photos with creative commons licences?
A variety of websites, programs and search engines make it easy to find images licensed with creative commons. Here is a basic list of good tools to get you started.

Most of us are familiar with Google Images. But did you know that its Advanced Search feature allows you to filter your searching, limiting to items with specific licences? You can select for different kinds of licences based on what you want to do with an image, whether that might be sharing, modifying, or using it commercially. This option can be found in the last field called “usage rights.”
http://images.google.com/advanced_image_search

In the popular social network flickr, countless photos are uploaded and shared every day. Many are protected by copyright, but flickr allows users to apply a creative commons licence. The advanced search feature makes it easy to find photos on the site licensed with creative commons. These photos can also be found by browsing by licence type in the “Explore” feature.
http://www.flickr.com/
The third-party flickr interface flickrCC makes it extremely easy to search flickr for photos possessing a creative commons licence. Limit your search to photos that can be edited and/or used for commercial purposes. Image size selection for downloading is made simple. [http://flickrcc.bluemountains.net/flickrCC/index.php](http://flickrcc.bluemountains.net/flickrCC/index.php)

**Compfight** is another third-party website that simplifies flickr browsing. It has several different options for narrowing your search, including limiting to photos that can be used commercially or using "safe search" mode which removes results with inappropriate content. Compfight also searches iStockphoto, a database of low-cost stock photos. [http://compfight.com/](http://compfight.com/)

While flickrCC and Compfight are online search tools, **CCFinder** is a free desktop program for searching flickr. Searches are done using keywords, and users can choose between images that are free to use and those which can be used as long as there is a reference to the image creator. [http://www.abelssoft.net/ccfinder.php](http://www.abelssoft.net/ccfinder.php)

The **Creative Commons** website itself provides a search tool that offers convenient access to search services provided by other independent organizations. Examples of places you can choose to search are Wikimedia Commons, YouTube and flickr. The web page they provide is not a search engine itself, but it will take your search terms, apply the creative commons licence option on whichever site you are searching, and then take you to that site for your results. [http://search.creativecommons.org/](http://search.creativecommons.org/)

Contributed by Amy Widdifield, WRHA Librarian, Neil John Maclean Health Sciences Library
Springer Protocols now online

Springer Protocols has been obtained by the University of Manitoba Libraries and is now online.

It complements other protocol resources such as Current protocols in cell biology; Current protocols in molecular biology; Nature methods; Nature protocols, and other sources. Contents are also integrated into the general SpringerLink (E-Books and E-Journals) collection.

Springer Protocols is an electronic database of reproducible laboratory protocols in the Life and Biomedical Sciences. It compiles protocols from Humana Press’ book series Methods in Molecular Biology, Methods in Molecular Medicine, Methods in Biotechnology, Methods in Pharmacology and Toxicology, and Neuromethods. Also included is a vast number of Laboratory Handbooks, such as The Biomethods Handbook, The Proteomics Handbook, and the Springer Laboratory Manuals.

Springer Protocols offers researchers access to nearly thirty years’ worth of time-tested, easily reproducible, step-by-step protocols for immediate use in their lab. Each protocol is well organized and carefully reviewed for clarity, accuracy, and consistency by the subject editor and Springer’s in-house editorial staff.
How do you cite a tweet in an academic paper?

Scholars have to keep up with the times. As we all know, some information breaks first or only on Twitter, and a good academic needs to be able to cite this kind of source. Two important authorities, the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Modern Languages Association (MLA), take slightly different approaches to citing Twitter.

The APA provides some detailed suggestions for citing a tweet in a paper using APA format.


For example, here's how to cite one of the tweets by the Library. First the tweet:

UM Health Library @healthlibrary
Can you trust the drug information you find in Wikipedia? http://dlvr.it/1JbDDp

Now the APA-recommended format for citation:


- Include the author name exactly as it appears in Twitter, in this case "UM Health Library."
- Alphabetize accordingly.
- The date includes the year and day, but not the time. The date gives ample specificity without adding an element of how to format times, which isn't done anywhere else in APA Style.
- To differentiate among posts from the same source in the same year (or even the same day), you can include "a" or "b" after the year, in chronological order. If you have only one post from the writer in a year, then it is not necessary to include "a" or "b."
- Add the whole post in the title position, including any URL provided as a link.
- It's helpful to provide the description of form inside brackets, i.e., [Twitter post].
- The "Retrieved from" URL leads directly to the post rather than to the feed in general, in order to be as direct and specific as possible about what is being cited. Click the date and time stamp beneath the post in question (seen in the screenshots) and you will be taken to the individual status update page with its own URL.

And that's all there is to it, according to the APA.

The Modern Language Association has devised a simple standard format for citing a tweet:

http://www.mla.org/style/handbook_faq/cite_a_tweet

The basic format is:

Last Name, First Name (User Name). "The tweet in its entirety." Date, Time. Tweet.

It's simple, especially the "Tweet" at the end. However, it's curious that no URL is required, especially given the difficulty of Twitter search for anything not said in the past day or two.

Here is the complete citation, according to MLA style:

Athar, Sohaib (ReallyVirtual). "Helicopter hovering above Abbottabad at 1AM (is a rare event)." 1 May 2011, 3:58 p.m. Tweet.