Healthcare knowledge needs & behaviours:
a bulletin for healthcare library staff:
May 2018

Aim

This bulletin is designed to help healthcare library staff deliver Knowledge for Healthcare by keeping us up-to-date with the knowledge needs, preferences and behaviours of healthcare staff, students, patients and the public.

Sources scanned

Sources scanned include ALIA, BNI, CILIP weekly news and Update, CINAHL, Embase, Emerald Insight, ERIC, Google Scholar, HLG news, HMIC, Knowledge for Healthcare Blog, LISA, Medline, MLA news, NICE Information Services Bulletin and PubMed.

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Healthcare Workforce

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) FAQs.

Source: NHS Employers
Publication date April 2018.

[From 25 May 2018, all health organisations and arm's-length bodies will need to demonstrate compliance with new General Data Protection Requirements (GDPR). This document is produced in conjunction with Capsticks, national specialists in healthcare employment law and includes where you need to start as a HR professional in the NHS, some explanation around key terms, what should be in a privacy notice, how long data should be kept on file and other key questions and tips.]

Freely available online
You can read the full text here

Relationship between information-seeking behavior and innovative behavior in Chinese nursing students

Source Nurse Education Today
Publication date April 2018

BACKGROUND: In the information-based economy, information literacy has become the foundation of scientific literacy, and provides the basis for innovative growth. Exploring the relationship between information-seeking behaviors and innovative behaviors of nursing students could help guide the development of information literacy education and training for nursing students. The relationship between information-seeking behavior and innovative behavior in nursing students has received little attention, however. OBJECTIVE: This study aims to explore the relationship between information-seeking behavior and innovative behavior of nursing students. METHODS: Nursing students in Xiangya Medical School, Central South University and Medical School of Hunan Normal University in the Chinese Province of Hunan were surveyed with an information-seeking behavior scale and an innovative behavior scale. RESULTS: A total of 1247 nursing students were included in the final analysis. The results showed that both information-seeking behavior and innovative behavior were significantly better in undergraduates than in junior college nursing students (P<.01), and in postgraduates than in undergraduates (P<.01). The overall level of nursing students’ information-seeking behavior was positively related to innovative behavior (r=0.63, P<.01), and the 7 dimensions of information-seeking behavior were also correlated with innovative behavior in varying degrees. Furthermore, information utilization was proved to be the strongest predictor of innovative behavior. CONCLUSION: Information-seeking behavior is positively associated with innovative behavior among nursing students. There is a need to integrate information literacy education with information retrieval courses, especially in the aspects of information utilization, retrieval, and assessment. Copyright © 2018 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Evaluating the impact of clinical librarians on clinical questions during inpatient rounds
Source: Journal of the Medical Library Association
Publication date: April 2018

The investigation sought to determine the effects of a clinical librarian (CL) on inpatient team clinical questioning quality and quantity, learner self-reported literature searching skills, and use of evidence-based medicine (EBM).

Inpatient CLR were associated with more and improved clinical questioning and subjectively perceived to improve clinicians’ EBM skills. CLs may directly affect patient care; further study is required to assess this. CLs on inpatient rounds may be an effective means for clinicians to learn and use EBM skills.

You can access the full text here.

A qualitative analysis of the information science needs of public health researchers in an academic setting
Source: Journal of the Medical Library Association
Publication Date: April 2018

Objectives: The University of Minnesota (UMN) Health Sciences Libraries conducted a needs assessment of public health researchers as part of a multi-institutional study led by Ithaka S+R. The aims of the study were to capture the evolving needs, opportunities, and challenges of public health researchers in the current environment and provide actionable recommendations. This paper reports on the data collected at the UMN site. Methods: Participants (n=24) were recruited through convenience sampling. One-on-one interviews, held November 2016 to January 2017, were audio-recorded. Qualitative analyses were conducted using NVivo 11 Pro and were based on the principles of grounded theory. Results: The data revealed that a broad range of skill levels among participants (e.g., literature searching) and areas of misunderstanding (e.g., current publishing landscape, open access options). Overall, data management was an afterthought. Few participants were fully aware of the breadth of librarian knowledge and skill sets, although many did express a desire for further skill development in information science. Conclusions: Libraries can engage more public health researchers by utilizing targeted and individualized marketing regarding services. We can promote open science by educating researchers on publication realities and enhancing our data visualization skills. Libraries might take an institution-wide leadership role on matters of data management and data policy compliance. Finally, as team science emerges as a research priority, we can offer our networking expertise. These support services may reduce the stresses that public health researchers feel in the current research environment.

You can access the full text here.
This article describes the development of a flipped classroom instructional module designed by librarians to teach first- and second-year medical students how to search the literature and find evidence-based articles. The pre-class module consists of an online component that includes reading, videos, and exercises relating to a clinical case. The in-class sessions, designed to reinforce important concepts, include various interactive activities. The specifics of designing both components are included for other health sciences librarians interested in presenting similar instruction. Challenges encountered, particularly in the live sessions, are detailed, as are the results of evaluations submitted by the students, who largely enjoyed the online component. Future plans are contingent on solving technical problems encountered during the in-class sessions. [Abstract from Pubmed]

If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here

Patients and the Public

Pregnant Women Sharing Pregnancy-Related Information on Facebook: Web-Based

Background: Research indicates expectant and new mothers use the Internet, specifically social media, to gain information and support during the transition to parenthood. Although parents regularly share information about and photos of their child or children on Facebook, researchers have neither explored the use of Facebook to share pregnancy-related information nor investigated factors that influence such sharing. Objective: The aim of this study was to address a gap in the literature by exploring the use of Facebook by pregnant women. Specifically, the study examined the use of Facebook to share pregnancy-related information, as well as any association between prenatal attachment and the aforementioned aspects of sharing pregnancy-related information on Facebook. Methods: Pregnant women who were at least 18 years of age were recruited for participation in the study through posts and paid advertisements on Facebook and posts to professional organization listservs. Individuals interested in participating were directed to a secure Web-based survey system where they completed the consent form and the survey that focused on their current pregnancy. Participants completed the Maternal Antenatal Attachment Scale and answered questions that assessed how often they shared pregnancy-related information on Facebook, who they shared it with, why they shared it, and what they shared. Results: A total of 117 pregnant women completed the survey. Descriptive statistics indicated that the pregnancy announcement was most commonly shared (75/108, 69.4%), with most women sharing pregnancy-related information on Facebook
Correlation and regression analyses showed that prenatal attachment, in general, was positively and significantly related to all aspects of sharing pregnancy-related information at the P<.05 level, with the exception of sharing because of expectations. Quality of attachment, which involves the positive feelings the woman has about her unborn child, was significantly associated with sharing to involve others or share the pregnancy (t8,93=2.654, P=.009). In contrast, after controlling for other variables, the strength or preoccupation component of prenatal attachment was significantly associated with frequency of sharing (t8,100=2.554, P=.01), number to types of information shared (t8,97=2.605, P=.01), number of groups with whom shared (t8,99=3.467, P=.001), and sharing to get advice (t28=5.339, P=.02). Conclusions: Pregnant women in this study used Facebook for a variety of reasons, demonstrating the use of the social media platform during pregnancy for supportive and informational purposes. Overall, the results of this study are likely to be useful to professionals who are seeking alternative methods for providing intervention, information, and support to pregnant women via social media in our technology-driven society.

You can read the full article [here](#).

**Defining medicines reconciliation for patients using qualitative consensus methods with a Patient-Public Involvement panel**

**Source:** International Journal of Pharmacy Practice  
**Publication Date:** April 2018

Patients are often confused and do not always understand medical terminology or jargon such as "medicines reconciliation" which may be used during hospital admission.[1,2] Finding better ways to explain terminology is crucial to patient-centred care. Patient Public Involvement (PPI) panels could be a useful resource to address this often-undetected barrier to effective communication and understanding. [1] This consultation exercise aimed to work with patient and public representatives to establish understanding of the term "medicines reconciliation" and agree a plain language definition so that future patient information could be better understood. An invitation was sent via email to PPI panels within one NHS Trust to take part in a consultation event using a nominal group technique. Panel members were presented with three definitions of medicines reconciliation: from the Institute of Healthcare Improvement (IHI); the National Institute for Clinical Care and Excellence (NICE); and one agreed by regional Trust Chief Pharmacists. Definitions were presented and attendees were asked to discuss what they had understood by them and re-define them in their own words. Panel members each fed back their definitions and ranked them as a group. The panel voted a second time until a consensus was agreed on the best definition. Ethical approval was not required for this study as it was covered by the Trusts PPI ethical governance agreements. Feedback was collated from attendees, by using a questionnaire, which asked about their perceptions of the session and how it could be improved. Six people attended the event. Attendees' ages ranged from 44-70 years and there was an even gender split. Each panel member was able to develop a definition of medicines reconciliation. The final definition was agreed to be easy to understand and to effectively define medicines reconciliation, however it was felt to be too long. Following a review after the session, the attendees agreed a shorter definition, which was: "Medicines reconciliation is the process some hospital staff will use to find out what medicines you were taking before you came into hospital." Five of the six
reported finding the session useful, one was unsure. All six PPI members felt they understood exactly what was being asked of them from the session. Suggested changes included making the session longer, and giving more information beforehand to allow preparation. Using the panel to devise their own definition was a good way of breaking down medical technical terms into easy-to-understand language. Patients are often confused by healthcare jargon and asking PPI members to redefine complex processes within the healthcare service, such as medicines reconciliation, can be beneficial.[2] The definition is now being used in a study to improve the quality of medicines reconciliation upon hospital admission. The consultation could have been improved by widening it to more than one NHS Trust and to more PPI members. Also by providing additional information to participants before the meeting.

Conference abstract – no full text

Patterns of Internet-based health information seeking in adult survivors of childhood cancer
Source: Pediatric Blood and Cancer
Publication Date: May 2018

Abstract Background: To assess where, when, and why survivors of childhood cancer seek health information.
Procedure: Data from the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study (CCSS) cohort (n = 1386) and Health Information National Trends Survey (n = 2385) were analyzed to determine the health information seeking strategies of childhood cancer survivors. Descriptive frequencies, chi2 analyses, t-tests, and multivariable logistic regression models were used. Results: To seek health-related information for themselves, 54% (n = 742) of the childhood survivors reported using the Internet in the past 12 months, compared to 45% of the general population (adjusted OR: 2.76; 95% CI: 2.40-3.19). Childhood cancer survivors who used the Internet for health information were more likely to be female, between the ages of 18-34, have received some college education or be a college graduate, and report being in poor health. Although survivors were less likely than the general population to trust health information from the Internet (P < 0.01), they indicated that they would like a secure website that uses information from their medical records to provide individualized health-related information.
Conclusion: The use of the Internet to access health information among the childhood cancer survivors was over 50%. Information on late effects was a high priority for most survivors, as was their interest in websites related to late effects and a website on patient information tailored to personal situations. Identification of factors associated with searching the Internet for cancer information may provide direction for development of effective cancer communication interventions for this at-risk population.

If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here

Health-Related Internet Use by Children and Adolescents: Systematic Review
Source: Journal of Medical Internet Research
Publication Date: April 2018

Background: The internet is widely used by children and adolescents, who generally have a high level of competency with technology. Thus, the internet has become a great resource for supporting youth self-care and health-related services. However, few studies have explored adolescents’ internet use for health-
related matters. Objective: The objective of this systematic literature review was to examine the phenomenon of children and adolescents’ health-related internet use and to identify gaps in the research.

Methods: A total of 19 studies were selected from a search of major electronic databases: PubMed, Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature, and PsycINFO using the following search terms: “health-related internet use”, “eHealth”, “Internet use for health-related purpose”, “Web-based resource”, “health information seeking”, and “online resource”, combined with “child”, “adolescent”, “student”, “youth”, and “teen”. The children’s and adolescents’ ages were limited to 24 years and younger. The search was conducted from September 2015 to October 2017. The studies identified to contain youth (<24 years) health-related internet use were all published in peer-reviewed journals in the past 10 years; these studies examined general internet use seeking health care services, resources, information, or using the internet for health promotion and self-care. Studies were excluded if they explored the role of the internet as a modality for surveys, recruitment, or searching for relevant literature without specifically aiming to study participants’ health-related internet use; focused solely on quality assurance for specific websites; or were designed to test a specific internet-based intervention.

Results: Interesting patterns in adolescents’ health-related internet use, such as seeking preventative health care and specific information about medical issues, were identified. Quantitative studies reported rates of the internet use and access among youth, and the purpose and patterns of health-related internet use among youth were identified. A major objective of health-related internet use is to gain information, but there are inconsistencies in adolescents’ perceptions of health-related internet use. Conclusions: This study’s findings provide important information on how youth seek information and related support systems for their health care on the internet. The conceptual and methodological limitations of the identified studies, such as the lack of a theoretical background and unrepresentative samples, are discussed, and gaps within the studies are identified for future research. This review also suggests important features for potential Web-based health interventions for children and adolescents.

You can read the full text here