Healthcare knowledge needs & behaviours: a bulletin for healthcare library staff: November 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.

Creators

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If you have suggestions for improving the bulletin, please contact us.

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Healthcare Workforce

eBook management in NHS libraries in the North of England: perceptions and practice
Source: Health information and libraries journal
Publication Date: Mar 2018
In this article, Katie Nicholas presents the findings of a very topical piece of research into the use of eBooks in health libraries, which she completed for a Masters dissertation. Katie graduated with an MA in Library and Information Management (Distinction) from Manchester Metropolitan University in July 2017. She would like to acknowledge the support of her supervisor, Rachel Delbridge, in helping her to gain a Distinction in her dissertation. In the article, she points out that the use of eBooks in the NHS is low compared to other sectors and she presents the findings from her research, which help to explain this. She outlines the development of an electronic tool to help library and information staff make sense of the complexity around eBooks and makes further very practical recommendations for practitioners. A. M.
If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

Forward view: advancing health library and knowledge services in England
Source: Health information and libraries journal
Publication Date: Mar 2018
This article is the fourth in a series on New Directions. The National Health Service is under pressure, challenged to meet the needs of an ageing population, whilst striving to improve standards and ensure decision making is underpinned by evidence. Health Education England is steering a new course for NHS library and knowledge services in England to ensure access to knowledge and evidence for all decision makers. Knowledge for Healthcare calls for service transformation, role redesign, greater coordination and collaboration. To meet user expectations, health libraries must achieve sustainable, affordable access to digital content. Traditional tasks will progressively become mechanised. Alongside supporting learners, NHS librarians and knowledge specialists will take a greater role as knowledge brokers, delivering business critical services. They will support the NHS workforce to signpost patients and the public to high-quality information. There is a need for greater efficiency and effectiveness through greater co-operation and service mergers. Evaluation of service quality will focus more on outcomes, less on counting. These changes require an agile workforce, fit for the future. There is a bright future in which librarians' expertise is used to mobilise evidence, manage and share knowledge, support patients, carers and families, optimise technology and social media and provide a keystone for improved patient care and safety.
If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

Establishing a Clinical Librarian service: a practical framework
Source: Journal of the European Association for Health Information and Libraries.
Publication date: May 2018
The process for designing and implementing a Clinical Librarian service is a topic not often detailed in the published literature. The utilization of project management tools and a planned strategic approach for the development of a Clinical Librarian project is briefly outlined in this paper.
You can access the full text here.

Initial experiences of embedded librarianship at a Danish University Hospital
Source: Journal of the European Association for Health Information and Libraries
Publication date: June 2018
The aim of this article is to summarise and present experiences with embedded librarianship, particularly in a diagnostic biomedical field, and reflections on how medical librarians can form partnerships in research teams to produce systematic reviews to strengthen the scientific basis in medical research. The article also outlines the different roles of the librarian as from the perspective of stakeholders and in light of the current literature. Additionally, the article describes some of the potentials and pitfalls in the role of an embedded librarian in a clinical research team.

You can access the full text here.

Developing a generic tool to routinely measure the impact of health libraries.

**Source:** Health Information & Libraries Journal

**Publication date:** July 2018

Background Health libraries contribute to many activities of a health care organisation. Impact assessment needs to capture that range of contributions. Objectives To develop and pilot a generic impact questionnaire that: (1) could be used routinely across all English NHS libraries; (2) built on previous impact surveys; and (3) was reliable and robust. Methods This collaborative project involved: (1) literature search; (2) analysis of current best practice and baseline survey of use of current tools and requirements; (3) drafting and piloting the questionnaire; and (4) analysis of the results, revision and plans for roll out. Findings The framework selected was the International Standard Methods And Procedures For Assessing The Impact Of Libraries (ISO 16439). The baseline survey (n = 136 library managers) showed that existing tools were not used, and impact assessment was variable. The generic questionnaire developed used a Critical Incident Technique. Analysis of the findings (n = 214 health staff and students), plus comparisons with previous impact studies indicated that the questionnaire should capture the impact for all types of health libraries. Conclusions The collaborative project successfully piloted a generic impact questionnaire that, subject to further validation, should apply to many types of health library and information services. If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

KnowledgeShare: access to evidence for NHS staff

**Source:** Information Professional

**Publication date:** July-August 2018

Ben Skinner et al discuss the success of Brighton and Sussex NHS Library's KnowledgeShare project which set out in 1999 to support the library team's ability to facilitate evidence based practice and knowledge management within the local healthcare population, and which now serves over 200 health organisations across the country. If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

Defining the process to literature searching in systematic reviews: a literature review of guidance and supporting studies

**Source:** BMC Medical Research Methodology

**Publication date:** August 2018

Systematic literature searching is recognised as a critical component of the systematic review process. It involves a systematic search for studies and aims for a transparent report of study identification, leaving readers clear about what was done to identify 3 studies, and how the findings of the review are situated in the relevant evidence. Information specialists and review teams appear to work from a shared and tacit model of the literature search process. How this tacit model has developed and evolved is unclear, and it has not been explicitly examined before. The purpose of this review is to determine if a shared model of
the literature searching process can be detected across systematic review guidance documents and, if so, how this process is reported in the guidance and supported by published studies. You can read the full text here.

**Students for Case-Based Small Group Learning: A Collaboration between Librarians and Medical Educators.**

**Source:** Medical Reference Services Quarterly  
**Publication date:** July – September 2018  
Librarians and medical educators analyzed the quality of information resources used by first- and second-year medical students in their case-based small group learning summaries. Librarians provided instruction on using library resources and gave formal feedback to students about appropriate resources for basic science and clinical questions. The team found that students used a high number of clinical and basic science journal articles and textbooks with a number of factors influencing their resource choices. The study demonstrates numerous areas where librarians can play a key role in assisting students to find and assess information to answer clinical questions. If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

**Revisiting the need for a literature search narrative: A brief methodological note**

**Source:** Research Synthesis Methods  
**Publication date:** September 2018  
In this method note, we question if the primary search strategy in a systematic review should be accompanied by a search narrative. A search narrative could offer a conceptual and contextual report on the search strategy, which we suggest might benefit the peer review of literature searches and increase engagement with, and discussion of, the literature search strategy from review stakeholders, topic experts, and lay users of research. Search narratives would also increase the transparency of decision-making in literature searching. If you have access to this journal you can read the full text here.

**Ensuring quality as the basis of evidence synthesis: leveraging information specialists' knowledge, skills, and expertise**

**Source:** Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews.  
**Publication date:** September 2018  
You can access the full text here.

**Localising and tailoring research evidence helps public health decision making**

**Source:** Health Information & Libraries Journal  
**Publication date:** September 2018  
Background Published research evidence is typically not readily applicable to practice but needs to be actively mobilised. Objectives This paper explores the mechanisms used by information professionals with a specific knowledge mobilisation role to make evidence useful for local decision making and planning of public health interventions. Methods Data are drawn from a NIHR project that studied how, when, where and by whom published research evidence is used in commissioning and planning across two sites (one in England and one in Scotland). Data included 11 in-depth interviews with information professionals, observations at meetings and documentary analysis. Results Published research evidence is made fit for local commissioning and planning purposes by information professionals through two mechanisms. They
localise evidence (relate evidence to local context and needs) and tailor it (present actionable messages). Discussion Knowledge mobilisation roles of information professionals are not recognised and researched. Information professionals contribute to the ‘inform’ and ‘relational’ functions of knowledge mobilisation; however, they are less involved in improving the institutional environment for sustainable knowledge sharing. Conclusion Information professionals are instrumental in shaping what evidence enters local decision making processes. Identifying and supporting knowledge mobilisation roles within health libraries should be the focus of future research and training.

If you have access to this journal you can read the full text [here](#).

**Evaluating digital libraries: a systematised review**

**Source:** Health Information & Libraries Journal  
**Publication date:** September 2018  
**Objective** The purpose of this study was to examine the models and methods for evaluating digital libraries. Methods Springer, Science Direct, ProQuest, Emerald, Wiley, LISTA, Web of Science (WOS), Scopus, Magiran (Persian), Irandoc (Persian), SID (Persian) and Noormags (Persian) databases were searched systematically based on the defined criteria. Selection criteria included full-text articles and dissertations published in English and Persian languages in 2004–2017. The final included articles (n = 64) were reviewed, selected and analysed by group discussions. Results The results of analysing 64 included articles for this systematised review specified that the evaluation of digital libraries is mostly focused on the service quality aspect, and DigiQual was the most frequently used model. Few studies have evaluated digital libraries in the health sector. The researcher developed questionnaire is the most frequently used method to evaluate digital libraries. Conclusion Because there are fewer studies of digital libraries evaluation in the health sector, the specific features of health digital libraries should be addressed by librarians and health digital library designers to develop specific models.

If you have access to this journal you can read the full text [here](#).

**Identifying the potential for a comprehensive literature review service at the Institute of Oncology Ljubljana.**

**Source:** Journal of EAHIL  
**Publication date:** October 2018  
**The number of systematic reviews and other types of reviews published worldwide to assist in clinical decision making is increasing rapidly. A large number of these studies point to the need for expert searching as an opportunity for librarians to develop a literature review search service as a key medical library service. The aims of the study are to analyse the review practices at the Institute of Oncology Ljubljana (systematic) and to identify the potential for establishing a comprehensive literature review support service. A quantitative analysis of the Institute’s 101 systematic reviews and 534 other review articles from 4 databases shows an increasing number of published articles from 2000 onwards. An analysis of 45 surveys identifies a high need for and expectation from librarians’ participation in the review process and in the research/clinical team. You can access the full text [here](#).

**Information retrieval in the workplace: A comparison of professional search practices**

**Source:** Information Processing & Management,  
**Publication date:** November 2018  
If you have access to this journal you can read the full text [here](#)
Patients and the Public

Presurgery Anxiety and Day Surgery Patients' Need for Information.

Source: PeriAnesthesia Nursing
Publication Date: Oct 2018

This study was done to determine day surgery patients' presurgery anxiety levels related to information received. Design A descriptive and cross-sectional model was used. Methods The study was conducted with 151 patients who underwent day surgery at surgical clinics of a university hospital in Turkey. The data were gathered with the Patient Information Form and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.

Findings The findings were that most of the patients received information about their day surgery, but the rate of receiving information about some issues was very low. Most of the patients reported that although they did not have any anxiety about surgery and anesthesia, observations revealed that their average state and trait anxiety scores were high. Conclusions Study results can be used as a basis to provide patients with clarifications about surgeries during the presurgery period and as a means of decreasing their anxiety about surgery and anesthesia.

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

Role of patient information on the adverse effects of medicines in oncology

Source: Drug Safety
Publication Date: Nov 2018

Abstract Background/Introduction: Patients' need for information and communication about treatments is important, especially the immediate and late side effects of treatments and their interactions with food. In oncology, communication skills are the key to achieving the important objectives of patient contribution for the efficiency and quality in the treatment process. Objective/Aim: To evaluate the potential impact of information on the side effects of cancer treatment on the safety of the patient's therapeutic care.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive, prospective, observational study for 6 months, by interviewing patients who had started chemotherapy at the National Institute of Oncology of Rabat. Results: 154 patients have been identified. 65.6% were women with a mean age of 53.32 + 12.67 years. 52.3% of the treated patients were never informed of the undesirable effects of the cancer treatment, the rest of the patients. 47.7% reported receiving this information from their physician during the initial consultation. A large majority of the patients interviewed expressed their need for information. Indeed, 78% of them say they have particular questions that want their answers. The need for information on the adverse effects of cancer therapies and diet has been a constant concern and demand for a large number of patients. This need is often underestimated by practitioners. Several factors explain this conclusion: overwork, brief consultations, lack of availability of doctors and staff. . . Lack of information and patients' ignorance of the adverse effects of cancer therapy can most often be life-threatening in treated patients. Conclusion: Awareness of cancer patients about the risk of side effects will lead the patient to be more vigilant and self-report any abnormal effects, to reduce the risk of drug or food interactions. The provision of information on the therapeutic risk will improve the quality of life of the patients and will provide a better observance of the treatments.

Conference abstract
Online health information seeking by adults hospitalized for acute coronary syndromes: Who looks for information, and who discusses it with healthcare providers?

**Source:** Patient education and counseling

**Publication Date:** Nov 2018

**OBJECTIVE** To describe characteristics associated with online health information-seeking and discussing resulting information with healthcare providers among adults with acute coronary syndromes (ACS).

**METHODS** Consecutive patients hospitalized with ACS in 6 hospitals in Massachusetts and Georgia who reported Internet use in the past 4 weeks (online patients) were asked about online health information-seeking and whether they discussed information with healthcare providers. Participants reported demographic and psychosocial characteristics; clinical characteristics were abstracted from medical records. Logistic regression models estimated associations with information-seeking and provider communication. RESULTSONline patients (N=1142) were on average aged 58.8 (SD: 10.6) years, 30.3% female, and 82.8% non-Hispanic white; 56.7% reported online health information-seeking. Patients with higher education and difficulty accessing medical care were more likely to report information-seeking; patients hospitalized with myocardial infarction, and those with impaired health numeracy and limited social networks were less likely. Among information-seekers, 33.9% discussed information with healthcare providers. More education and more frequent online information seeking were associated with provider discussions.

**CONCLUSION** Over half of online patients with ACS seek health information online, but only 1 in 3 of these discuss information with healthcare providers.

**PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS** Clinician awareness of patient information-seeking may enhance communication including referral to evidence-based online resources.

If you have access to this journal you can read the full text [here](#).