EAHIL 2025
WORKSHOP

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

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MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF LODZ
CiB INFORMATION AND LIBRARY CENTER MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF LODZ
Fumed Foundation for the Medical University of Lodz

Conference Presentation 1

Managing and monitoring open access in an institutional CRIS: experiences of the UMCG in registering nearly 100% open access

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Keywords: **Manage,** Inform, Explore

Introduction

The University Medical Center Groningen and the University of Groningen are committed to achieving 100% open access. In the 2024 Leiden Ranking, the University of Groningen holds the top position in open access with a score of 98.1%. To reach this percentage, multiple projects were launched and completed between 2018 and 2024. Through these initiatives, the Medical Library is involved in registering and monitoring open access through our Current Research Information System (CRIS).

Managing a CRIS requires a dedicated team, clear workflows, and regular quality checks. Within UMCG, the Medical Library is responsible for this, giving it a central role in researcher support, analytics, impact assessment, and open access performance.

Achieving 100% open access requires leveraging all forms of open access (diamond, gold, hybrid, and green). Researchers are encouraged to publish directly as open access, but when this is not feasible, either the Dutch Copyright Act or green open access methods are applied to ensure open access. At UMCG, we have a workflow that enables every publication to be made open access.

Method

To register publications, track open access status and monitor statistics, we rely on our CRIS, in our case, Pure. In the CRIS system we can:

1. Register open access publications,
2. Make closed access publications open access through the Dutch Copyright Act (the "Taverne" amendment)
3. Make closed access publications open access by adding the "author accepted manuscript".

These steps enable us to achieve nearly 100% open access annually. We manage our CRIS by importing publications from multiple sources (PubMed, Scopus, ORCID) and enhancing data quality using additional resources (Unpaywall, UKBsis). Every record entered into the CRIS is checked and validated. Periodic reports are generated to identify and correct common errors, ensuring the highest data quality in the CRIS and maximizing our open access percentage.

Results

Researchers have responded positively to the workflow and open access pathways offered by the library. They understand when and how to contact the library the ensure their publications are made open access.

In the 2024 Leiden Ranking, the University of Groningen leads the list of universities with the highest percentage of open access publications for the period 2017–2022. This success demonstrates the effectiveness of utilizing our CRIS to facilitate open access.

Discussion

Achieving nearly 100% open access is a labor-intensive task for the medical library. The CRIS team spends considerable time each year to ensure publications are accurately registered and their open access status is properly recorded. Looking ahead, we are exploring opportunities to automate this process.

Conference Presentation 2

From Analysis to Action: A Targeted Initiative at the University of Geneva Medical Library to improve Institutional Repository Adoption and Coverage

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Keywords: **Grow,** Inform, Integrate

Introduction

The University of Geneva maintains the Archive ouverte UNIGE, an institutional repository where authors are required to deposit their publications to preserve them and make them widely accessible. Although the deposit is the responsibility of the authors, a team of librarians verifies and completes the metadata and files to ensure their accuracy and compliance with copyright and institutional policies.

Background

The Faculty of Medicine significantly contributes to this archive with over 2000 annual deposits. However, our 2024 study[1] revealed that 43.5% of the 2015-2022 publications listed in PubMed were missing from the archive, representing between 800 and 1900 missing publications each year, a trend that appears to be increasing. More than three-quarters of these publications are open access.

Objective

In response to this finding, the Medical Library initiated a project to increase the number of deposits in the archive, improve its coverage of institutional publications, and thus make sure the archive remains relevant and fulfills its mission to preserve, make visible and accessible all the institutional scientific patrimony.

Methodology

The project involved:

- Informing stakeholders (librarians, faculty, communication and IT services, authors) and discussing the 2024 study with them
- Gathering feedback from authors to understand current barriers to depositing.

- Conducting targeted analyses of the previous project data to identify the disciplines, journals, and departments whose publications were most frequently missing.
- Developing arguments on the added value of the archive and conducting multiple targeted communication actions, to reach out to specific audiences less prone to deposit
- Introducing new features in the Institutional repository, such as the import/export of publications via ORCID.

Expected Results

A replication of the 2024 data analysis will be conducted one year after the initial analysis to evaluate the impact of the actions taken on the number of missing publications. Additionally, six months after the implementation of ORCID synchronization, an assessment will be made to measure the adoption of this feature and its impact on the archive's coverage.

Conclusion

This project aims to enhance the visibility and accessibility of the University of Geneva's publications by overcoming deposit barriers and optimizing existing processes. By systematically addressing the identified gaps and implementing targeted actions, we expect to see a significant improvement in the coverage of medical faculty publications. The introduction of new features, such as ORCID synchronization, is anticipated to facilitate the deposit process and increase author engagement. Continuous evaluation and adaptation of our strategies will be essential to ensure sustained progress and to further promote the preservation and dissemination of research outputs. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure that the institutional repository remains operational and continues to serve as a valuable resource for the academic community.

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Conference Presentation 3

Connecting the Dutch STZ-hospitals to the National Open Science Programme

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Keywords: **Network,** Manage, Integrate

Introduction

By 2030, Open Science will make scientific knowledge freely available, accessible, and reusable for everyone. The goal of the Dutch NPOS (National Program Open Science) 2030 Program[1] is to facilitate all national stakeholders to collaborate in the transition to open science, in alignment with international initiatives. The Samenwerkende Topklinische Ziekenhuizen (STZ, a network of 27 non-academic top-clinical teaching and research hospitals), although not a signatory of the NPOS2030, does see the importance of open science as stated in their own ambition statement[2]. Because of this, the STZ network of librarians has looked for opportunities to connect their hospitals to the NPOS2030 Program.

Methods

We have set up an STZ Open Science working group in 2021 and from there sought national cooperation with the stakeholders of the NPOS2030 program and the STZ Board. In addition, we have encouraged the individual STZ libraries to provide insight into the situation around open science and open access in their hospitals. This focused on the funding of the APC, the number of OA publications and policies regarding open access publishing. The STZ open science working group requested the STZ to have a bibliometric analysis with the scientific output, citation-based impact, research, and collaboration profiles of the STZ[3].

Results

The STZ Open Science working group is now affiliated with the NPOS2030 program, providing a participant in the project team that is working towards the first national deal with full gold open access publishers. This will be the

first time in the Netherlands that a national Publish deal will be available for all research institutes, rather than just for universities. It will also be the first Publish deal with a full gold OA publisher in the Netherlands. The first concrete solution for OA deals for STZ hospitals is created. For STZ hospitals, participating in a Publish deal is an important way to add visibility to their research. Efficiency and cost savings are important goals in OA deals. The establishment of the Open Science working group has also made the librarians more visible to other STZ networks, since OS and OA are also important subjects for the network of research coordinators, and even for the boards of directors of all hospitals.

The bibliometric analysis shows that STZ-hospitals have produced more than 25,000 scientific publications in the past ten years, with a strong growth especially in recent years. The share of Open Access publications has increased significantly[3]. This means that a large part of the research is now publicly accessible to both the scientific community and the public. In this way, the hospitals comply with the regulations on publicly accessible publications for publicly funded research.

Discussion

With the STZ working group Open Science a first but important step has been taken towards a stimulating environment for OS. By working together with national stakeholders and the STZ board, the steps towards structural improvements were made. Several attempts at cooperation have not yielded results (SURF) or are long-term ambitions (Health-RI). It remains important to bring OS to the attention of hospital boards of directors. Collaboration with researchers and medical libraries is crucial to further implement open science.

References

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Conference Presentation 4

Board game nights as a tool for student well-being and engagement

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Keywords: **Integrate,** Network, Explore

The University of Turku has prioritised the development of an 'active professional community', with a focus on promoting the well-being of students and staff. The Teutori Library launched a pilot series of board game nights in autumn 2024 as a novel intervention to support students' mental health and community engagement. These events were designed to provide low-pressure, non-intoxicating social interactions and were structured around board games, puzzles and a library themed escape room. Board games were borrowed from board game enthusiast librarians and the library provided coffee and tea for participants.

The pilot aimed to create a safe, inclusive space where students could relax, engage in intellectual stimulation outside of formal coursework, and foster a sense of belonging within the university community. In addition, informal interaction with library staff during these events provided an opportunity to gather qualitative feedback on student needs and use of library resources. The involvement of student organisations as co-hosts further strengthened the relationship between the library and the Students' Union, encouraging active participation and alignment with student interests.

Preliminary feedback suggests that these game nights were successful in providing a valuable mental break for students, facilitating peer connections, and positioning the library as a holistic support resource within the campus ecosystem. This pilot highlights the evolving role of academic libraries in fostering well-rounded development within higher education, and the potential to support student well-being and academic engagement.

Conference Presentation 5

Low thresholds and quick responses – the perks of a member driven national network

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Keywords: **Network,** Inform, Explore

Introduction

As in many other countries, the demand for assistance with systemic literature reviews has grown in Sweden in recent years. Because many librarians are new to that task and work alone or in small groups, the need for collaboration with other librarians and information specialists has increased. In 2019, the Swedish network for systematic searching in a scholarly context (SSIVK) was started by two university libraries.

In this presentation, we will share how our network is organised and functions. We will also invite to a dialogue about how this type of networks can be organised to provide the best possible opportunities to exchange knowledge and experiences.

Aim

The aim of the network is to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences about systematic searches in a scholarly context for information specialists and librarians, regardless of organisation, subject, and prior knowledge.

Methods

To enable its members collaboration, the network regularly organises events in the form of workshops, monthly informal digital gatherings on various topics, and annual network meetings. The networks steering group also hosts a web page and a Teams group for communication within the network.

Results

Feedback from members has shown that they appreciate the possibility to ask questions and get answers and feedback from colleagues. This is made easy by using a platform such as Teams. The network is also mentioned as a good place for persons new to the world of systematic searching to gain knowledge. Something we see as a success factor is that the steering group and network are diverse and interdisciplinary regarding experiences, types of organisations and subject backgrounds.

Discussion

The positives of a national network are that the scale is not too large, and that you can communicate in your mother tongue. With a low threshold communication platform and regularly meetings, the network's members quickly get to know each other, which makes it easier to ask questions. It could be discussed on what level networking regarding the topic should function. There are also organisational challenges with being a network driven by the members without the backing of any larger organisation, which means the network e.g. has no budget. On the other hand, it makes for an agile organisation where the members easily can take own initiatives.

Conference Presentation 6

Wellbeing ideas for a medical library service

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Keywords: **Explore,** Grow, Integrate

Introduction

The Bodleian Health Care Libraries are part of the wider Bodleian Libraries, and are the four medical libraries for the staff and students from the Medical Sciences Division of the University of Oxford and the staff from the local NHS hospital Trust. Since 2021, we have offered a variety of Wellbeing activities to improve the physical and mental health of our staff as well as library users. This presentation aims to describe our Wellbeing ideas and the feedback that we have received, what has worked and what has not been as successful, and outlines our plans for the future. The objective is to share information about what we have done and invite comments from participants at the EAHIL 2025 Conference.

Method

Starting in November 2021, we introduced a series of walks for our library staff to ensure that we saw each other again in person at that stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, observing the impact on staff. Since early 2023, we have expanded the Wellbeing agenda to our library users, testing out the popularity of different static and dynamic activities by monitoring attendance at sessions, usage of the static resources, and by collecting staff and user comments.

Results

We have held 10 walks on Saturday afternoons with library colleagues which have all been popular, attended by 3–11 members of staff. Findings reveal that attendance at walks increases when combined with ice-cream or crêpes, a library tour, or a visit to a pub. At least one hour is required. Feedback has been positive. For library users, we have tested out static activities including board games (Scrabble and jigsaws) and Sudoku puzzles, interactive book clubs at two library sites and online, and Craft and Chat sessions which are held once a month on all four library sites. Numbers of participants are currently low for all sessions.

Discussion

While the walks and meals for library staff on Saturday afternoons and evenings continue to be popular and more are planned for 2025 on a bimonthly basis, the numbers of attendees at the sessions held for library users are low, although we observe that attendees are overwhelmingly positive about their experiences, and the Wellbeing spaces are in demand. We are revising our promotion of the book clubs and the Craft and Chat sessions to increase awareness and participation.

These are inexpensive ideas which broaden the service offering of our libraries and improve use of our spaces as places to take a break and to relax in. The library colleagues involved in providing Wellbeing sessions both for library staff and for our users report a beneficial impact on how they feel about work. Responsibility for organising all activities and resources is being passed from librarians to library assistants, engaging staff in a diverse variety of tasks and making better use of staff time. New events are planned, including Lego lunches and improvements to our Wellbeing spaces and leisure reading collections.

Conference Presentation 7

Evaluating the utility of GPT4 for automated keywording of health promotion research

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Keywords: **Explore,** Manage, AI

Introduction

Automation tools show promise in rapidly describing research and enabling research discovery. We describe an evaluation of using the Large Language Model GPT4 to keyword title and abstract records of health promotion controlled trials and reviews of effectiveness.

Methods

GPT4 tools were used in EPPI-Reviewer (a not-for-profit systematic reviewing management tool). Prompts were developed iteratively against a pre-existing keywording framework comprising over 90 keywords of study design, topic, population characteristics, country. Evaluations measured the inter-rater reliability using Krippendorff's Alpha on titles and abstracts of:

1. 500 controlled trial records, which coded by two humans and two robot (GPT4) iterations;
2. 3,000 records coded by one human and the robot (GPT4); and
3. repeating this with available data for records of reviews.

Results

We are currently at the evaluation stage and will present the results. Both human-human and robot-human inter-rater reliability (IRR) ranged from strong to weak, though early results indicate for the majority of codes that human-robot agreements were better or equal to reliability of two humans. Measuring IRR of human-human and human-robot keywording helps understand which keywords are reliably applied without considering either as a gold standard. Challenges include low sample size of some keywords and gaining insights into the way prompts perform less well. Keywording is also limited by the quality and content of abstracts.

Conclusions

Automated keywording currently requires considerable development and testing time. It could be an efficient method for describing thousands of research records such as research registers and evidence maps.

Conference Presentation 8

Policies of selected Polish universities regarding the use of AI in teaching and research, with particular emphasis on medical universities, and the potential role of libraries in their implement

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Keywords: **AI,** Inform, Manage

Introduction

The enormous development and popularization of generative artificial intelligence in recent years has sparked a discussion about the opportunities and threats of using AI-based tools in higher education. On the one hand, universities were declared scientifically open to modern tools and the need to ensure freedom of research was emphasized. On the other hand, there were also concerns about maintaining the appropriate quality of education and research. In particular, attention was paid to various ethical and legal doubts. As a result, some universities started working on certain solutions regarding the use of AI, which took the form of official orders, recommendations, positions or guidelines. In my opinion, the adoption of such regulations helps reduce information chaos, promotes transparency and helps avoid inappropriate practices.

Objective

Investigating this type of documents showed the policy of selected Polish universities regarding the use of AI-based tools in teaching and research. In particular, attention was paid to the potential role of libraries in raising awareness of AI tools and their practical use.

Methods

Based on the Ranking of Academic Universities 2024 list published every year by Wydawnictwo Perspektywy, the top 50 best universities in Poland (public and private) were selected. In total, there were 54 universities (5 universities took joint 50th place). Additionally, in order to deepen the analysis with a broader perspective of medical universities, the list of universities was expanded to include 3 member universities of the Conference of Rectors of Academic Medical Schools (KRAUM), which were outside the top 50. Five

foreign universities from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Latvia and the Czech Republic were selected to perform a comparative analysis. A search was conducted for documents containing regulations regarding the use of AI tools at a given university.

Results

Of the 57 academic universities analysed, 40 do not have published regulations of this type, while 17 do. Access to 2 was possible only after logging in, therefore 15 universities were ultimately analysed. During the research, the main areas on which regulations focus were identified. A comparison was also made with 5 selected foreign universities. Generally, the policies adopted at Polish universities do not prohibit the use of AI tools. Compared to the regulations adopted at Polish universities, The University of Amsterdam does not currently allow the use of ChatGPT in teaching. In turn, the University of Oslo recommends using only approved tools. There are differences in recommendations for "citing" or reporting the use of AI in written works. works.

Discussion

Available documents focus more on the use of artificial intelligence tools in the education process than in research (although they also raise this issue). Particular emphasis is placed on the problem of using AI in the process of writing diploma theses. Often, the decision about whether to allow students to use this tool is left to individual lecturers. The role of libraries in this context could be to provide information about the potential benefits and risks of using AI and the tools available to increase awareness of these issues.

Conference Presentation 9

Exploring the Role of Information Literacy in AI-Driven Literature Search: Implications for Medical Libraries

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Keywords: **AI,** Inform, Integrate

Introduction

As artificial intelligence (AI) tools continue to advance, their impact on literature search is becoming increasingly significant, particularly within academic libraries—including those in medicine and health sciences. AI-driven platforms offer possibilities for more sophisticated literature searches, partial automation of systematic literature reviews, and enhanced knowledge synthesis. However, these developments also expose the limitations of algorithms, raise ethical concerns, and challenge libraries to adapt their existing information literacy programs and standards. Evidence suggests that a high level of information literacy is essential for the appropriate and effective use of AI-driven tools. To navigate this evolving landscape, libraries must develop strategies to equip users with both the practical skills and critical awareness necessary to effectively engage with AI-enhanced research tools. The presentation addresses the following question: In which form and with which content can a library-based AI training program meaningfully contribute to library users' progress in the field of AI-driven literature search, especially in medical libraries?

Methods

This presentation draws on descriptive findings from two main sources. First, a survey conducted by the working group AG Informationskompetenz Bayern (Bavarian working group on information literacy), with the author participating as a member, in summer 2024 collected descriptive feedback from academic libraries in Bavaria on their AI-related information literacy offerings. Second, experiences from the University of Augsburg Library's training program provide examples of how AI competencies can be incorporated into traditional instruction. Data were gathered primarily through informal post-training evaluations and participant feedback. Due to the short timeframe, no formal qualitative or quantitative analyses were performed, and the insights presented are thus preliminary and exploratory.

Results

While quantifiable metrics are not yet available—given the qualitative focus and limited program duration—initial post-training evaluations from the University of Augsburg Library's courses and the Bavarian survey indicate positive user feedback and a further need for AI-course programs. Participants reported that the AI-focused modules improved their ability to conduct more efficient and informed literature searches. They also appreciated discussions on AI limitations, ethical considerations, and bias awareness. However, the findings suggest a persistent need for ongoing, in-depth instruction to help users critically assess algorithm-driven search results and responsibly apply AI tools in academic contexts.

Discussion and Conclusion

The evolving role of AI in academic research necessitates a reevaluation of how information literacy instruction is delivered within academic libraries. This presentation will therefore introduce experiences from training programs that address AI competencies—emphasizing both practical skill-building and critical thinking about AI outputs. By showcasing best-practice examples and lessons learned from Germany, the session offers librarians actionable strategies to integrate AI-focused elements into existing information literacy frameworks. Ultimately, helping students and researchers navigate AI-enhanced resources responsibly will enrich the research process and underscore the library's indispensable role in fostering informed, ethical information use.

Conference Presentation 10

Open gamified learning material about information retrieval in health sciences

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Keywords: **Inform,** Grow, Network

Introduction

In Finland, the learning material of scientific information retrieval in health sciences are often accessed only by organizational credentials. Moreover, not all organizations have access to learning material nor databases and are therefore depended on openly available sources. In addition, the skills of health information retrieval need to be updated by the employees every now and then. Therefore, the libraries of University of Helsinki and University of Eastern Finland (UEF) together made an openly available, online learning material that gather up open sources to scientific health information. The learning is aimed to all that are interested in information retrieval in health sciences and who don't have organizational access to all the relevant sources, such as scientific databases.

Methods

The information specialists of health sciences from University of Helsinki and UEF met regularly (from 2022 to 2024) in online meetings in order to plan and generate the learning material. ThingLink, a Finnish-American interactive media editor, was used to create a gamified learning material.

Results

We created a game with three case examples, at different difficulty levels. Game themes are

1. "Vaccination for a child": a parent is wondering about the safety of the HPV vaccine, scared by a social media influencer.
2. "Newspaper journalist writing about HPV vaccination": a journalist wants to examine the "truths" a social media influencer is spreading, and to take the discussion to the more general, societal level.

3. "Health care professional": relatives and friends are asking advice on their own health problems, this time on a topic atopic eczema that the professional is not so familiar with, so she/he wants to find updated reliable information. The game was published on September 2024 on Library of Open Educational Resources, a service of the Finnish National Agency for Education that compiles open educational resources, and on Helsinki University Library's website.

Discussion

We had two goals, and we feel both were successfully achieved.

1. To create an open educational resource in gamified format, teaching how to find reliable health information from open sources.
2. The learning process: a how to create a common vision from a quite preliminary and still unclear initial idea, work with colleagues with different skills (e-learning, health information etc.), to create a model for producing open learning materials. In our presentation we would be happy to share and discuss these experiences with you.

Conference Presentation 11

Smart searches on a Budget: Truncation in Proximity Made Possible in PubMed

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Keywords: **Grow,** Manage, Integrate

Background

Now-a-days PubMed is the go-to database for searching (bio)medical articles. Despite PubMed's popularity, its search functionalities are lacking when compared to searching MEDLINE through OVID or EBSCO host platforms. A significant advantage of these platforms is the use of truncation in proximity searches, which is currently not possible in PubMed. Due to limited financial resources, many searchers rely solely on PubMed. To address the need for true proximity searches in PubMed, we developed a tool called the Related Expression Machine Identification (REMI), created to mimic the effects of truncation within proximity searches in PubMed.

Methods

REMI (developed in Python) allows the user to enter truncated terms (for example knee* and osteoart*). Subequently, by pressing search, it scans through the first 9999 articles that are found in PubMed and retrieves all variations of these words. REMI then adjusts its search by excluding previously identified terms, retrieving unique variations until no further hits are found. Afterwards, REMI allows you to automatically create a proximity search of all variations of the given terms, which can be copied into PubMed to mimic the effects of a proximity search with truncation. To validate REMI's accuracy, we conducted a comparison with MEDLINE (OVID) using a sample search: ("Knee*" ADJ4 "Osteoart*").ti,ab,kf. In REMI, we generated all variations for both "Knee*" and "Osteoart*" and applied a proximity of three words. The search results generated by REMI were translated to a MEDLINE (OVID) search strategy for direct comparison.

Results

In this preliminary case study, we found near perfect accuracy (99.96%) in retrieving the same number of results. The variation search retrieved 29031 results while the truncated search retrieved 29043 results in MEDLINE through OVID when using ADJ4 as proximity operator as of October 30th, 2024.

Discussion

This tool is a great proof of concept for generating proximity searches within PubMed while still being able cover the effect of a truncated search. Despite this, it has its limitations. PubMed has a 200.000-character limit, which could be exceeded when using this tool. This character limit can be circumvented by splitting the search in multiple sections. Prior to EAHIL, we will continue to develop the tool further to be able to generate proximity searches for more than two words and will validate REMI by using three search strategies performed in MEDLINE(OVID) to see if it retrieves identical results. Nonetheless, thus far the tool has shown significant promise in early tests for researchers who do not have the means to search through licensed databases/host platforms. Additionally it has the benefit of being able to discover all variations on which your given term is truncated – which has not been possible before without exhaustive efforts.

Conference Presentation 16

Evaluating the Availability and Use of Drug Information Resources among Practicing Pharmacists in the United States

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Keywords: **Inform,** Manage, Explore

Introduction

The provision of drug information (DI) is a crucial aspect of pharmacy practice. Teaching DI in the pharmacy curriculum covers a range of topics and resources that are currently not standardized, and there is a gap in the literature describing the resources and skills practicing pharmacists use on a regular basis. Instruction on DI resources is also a place where liaison librarians can collaborate with pharmacy educators and leverage their expertise. This study will inform DI education across pharmacy programs to ensure graduating pharmacists are equipped with the skills they will require to practice. The objective of this study is to survey and analyze practicing pharmacists' use of scholarly resources in the United States.

Methods

An anonymous 13-question survey was disseminated in April 2024 through organizational mailing lists as well as social media. The survey asked practicing U.S. pharmacists to report on what subscription-based scholarly resources are provided through their employer, whether they pay for additional resources with personal funds, how often they use subscription-based resources, and other related questions. Additionally, the survey collected data on respondents' practice setting – community pharmacy, hospital-based, regulatory agency, etc. – in order to address our hypothesis that community pharmacists would have fewer employer-provided resources than pharmacists in other settings. Quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed using SPSS and Nvivo.

Results

The survey received 430 responses, 387 of which were complete and able to be fully analyzed. These responses represent 48 states and the District of Columbia. 66.7% of respondents practiced in an academic-affiliated setting, 32.1% in a non-academic-affiliated clinical setting, 23.5% as preceptors, 9.1% in community, 3.1% in industry or government, and 11.1% other or retired. Many respondents (40.8%) paid for subscriptions with personal funds. Only 28.9% of respondents reported never being unable to access work-related resources due to payment barriers. Respondents in the community setting were more likely to have paid for resources with personal funds (57.1%, $p<0.05$) and have more limited access to resources (51.4%, $p<0.05$). The resources that respondents most frequently had access to through their employer were UpToDate (77.0%), Lexidrug (74.9%), and Micromedex (62.3%). In the open-text responses, the most desired resources are point-of-care tools (UpToDate) and drug information databases (Lexidrug). Several stated they have all they need provided by their employer.

Discussion

Community pharmacists are the most likely to have to pay out of pocket for access to material relevant to their practice. This issue presents an opportunity to advocate for increased resources in this setting. Liaison librarians should focus their instruction on the resources that are the most popular and accessible to practicing pharmacists. Knowing which resources practicing pharmacists use can also provide guidance for collection development budgets for academic health sciences libraries. Additional support can come from the inclusion of free or government resources on subject-specific library guides.

Conference Presentation 13

Mapping Researcher Awareness of Research Support Library Services at KU Leuven

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Keywords: **Explore,** Integrate, Network

Introduction

All acquired knowledge and expertise is wasted if it is not of help to researchers. KU Leuven Libraries 2Bergen offers a broad range of research support services that fall under three main domains: Information Retrieval, Scholarly Publishing and Research Data Management. Information Retrieval services primarily teach researchers to systematically and efficiently formulate search strategies for their topics and use those to search relevant databases. Scholarly Publishing services involve guiding and advising researchers on various aspects of publishing, like open access publishing, to ensure keeping science as open as possible and facilitate the progress of research. Research Data Management services concentrate on applying the best practices in managing data, including its collection, organisation, documentation, storage and others, to make it easier to retrieve and reproduce, and ensure compliance with funder's requirements. However, despite the great demand we receive for these services, it still remained unclear how easily researchers could find us, and whether we effectively reached everyone.

Objectives

Therefore, within the framework of the Strategic Plan 2022-2026 of KU Leuven Libraries, we conducted the project, Raising Awareness of Research Support Library Services, to explore the familiarity of researchers with the research support services of KU Leuven Libraries 2Bergen. This enabled us to assess the extent of our reach and quality of the services while identifying the most effective and efficient communication channel(s) to maximise our network.

Design

To address the abovementioned objectives, we decided to connect with researchers in focus groups where we could discuss and hear their perspec-

tives concerning different angles of our research support services. There were three consecutive stages to this project: preparation, execution and analysis. The preparatory stage involved setting up the necessary arrangements for the focus groups from drafting the discussion points to seeking participants by contacting different departments within the Biomedical Sciences Group as well as the Science and Technology Group. During the execution stage, the focus groups were held and the responses of the participants were documented to be later examined in the analysis stage. Currently, the analysis of the qualitative data is on-going and we plan to finish it by the end of 2024. We will analyse these data following a thematic approach by assigning codes to the data then grouping related codes into (sub-)themes that can be linked to our research questions and help us answer them.

Evaluation

By this presentation, we aim to delve more into how the project, Raising Awareness of Research Support Library Services, was carried out and discuss its findings while also addressing the limitations and lessons learned along the way.

Next steps

Focus groups were conducted with researchers to better understand what they know about the library research support services that we provide. This helped us identify and evaluate the strengths and shortcomings of our services, and receive suggestions for further improvements. Going forward, we will focus on integrating the received feedback as needed to enhance the visibility of our services.

Conference Presentation 14

Identify, Update, Integrate: The Importance of Managed Corporate (Research) Profiles, recent research support & library best practices

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Keywords: **Integrate,** Inform, Manage

Introduction

Managing corporate research profiles is crucial for enhancing visibility, collaboration, and impact in the academic medical field. Optimally maintained research information systems and the connected public research profiles are very valuable for the researcher, but also for the organisation. This presentation discusses the literature and the best practices in research support and library services that facilitate effective management of these profiles, through various tools and services. Research Support within the University Medical Center Groningen and University of Groningen has turned into a large collaboration between various stakeholders. In recent years the Medical Library has developed a policy, as well as several services that focus on the research profiles. The focus is on recent developments related to research information systems, data warehouses, BI dashboards and portals, where libraries play a pivotal role.

Methods

Recent (2019-2024) literature and case studies from leading academic (medical) libraries on the use of research profiles and author identifiers will be discussed, including the current status of all related services at the University Medical Center Groningen & the University of Groningen. Together with the Research Office of the UMCG we formulated a policy on profiles for researchers and are working on the implementation. The library proactively works to monitor, manage and improve various third-party research profiles, partly to have better input data for research analytics, but also to unburden the researcher at the same time. Insights into current practices and challenges will be provided, as well as identified key strategies and tools that contribute to successful management of research profiles.

Results

Research information systems are essential for maintaining up-to-date and comprehensive corporate research profiles, as well as a wide range of third-party research profiles.

Libraries that offer courses, training sessions, personalised support, profile checks, and digital tools, significantly enhance researchers' ability to manage their profiles. Integrated systems could go a step further, and unburden the researcher even more. Collaboration between library staff, university & hospital staff and support departments lead to better utilisation of these resources. Within a project for BI dasboards and a data warehouse for University of Groningen and the UMCG, it only seems logical to explore the possible use of AI to enrich or enhance the data. Additionally, the managing of institutional repositories, portals and open access policies by the library, increases the visibility of the researchers and accessibility of research outputs.

Discussion

Effective management of corporate research profiles in academic medical libraries requires a multifaceted approach. Libraries must invest in robust digital infrastructure and provide continuous training and support to researchers. The collaboration between library staff and researchers is vital for optimising the use of research information systems. By adopting these best practices, medical libraries can significantly contribute to the advancement of medical research analytics and enhance the global visibility of their institutions. Future research support should focus on developing standardised practices and exploring the impact of emerging technologies (including AI) on research profile management.

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Conference Presentation 15

Shaking it up: A research project to determine why our information skills training sessions are so popular

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Keywords: **Inform,** Integrate, Explore

Introduction

The Bodleian Health Care Libraries (BHCL) provide the medical library services for the University of Oxford and the local NHS hospital Trust (UK). BHCL offer ten different training sessions and workshops as part of the wider University Bodleian Libraries information skills training programme which has seen the number of participants almost double from 1777 in 2022-3 in total to 3077 in 2023-4, of which over a third were from Medical Sciences departments (1097). Before the Bodleian Libraries launch an information literacy skills framework for the University in 2025, we set out to discover why our training sessions are popular with postgraduate medical students. Our aims were to find out how well the existing training provision met service users' needs, whether we were providing sessions in the right locations, and how best to promote the sessions, seeking to inform ourselves and grow the programme further through this exploration of needs.

Methods

We used two qualitative data collection methods. We held two interviews in June 2024 and we held two focus groups with PhD students in November 2024.

Results

Students reported in the interviews that they relied on their supervisors and peers in their groups or laboratories for help with literature searching in the first instance, they needed to learn skills in coding and statistics to manage large data sets, and that they had more time to attend training sessions in their first and second years of a PhD. The data from the focus groups indicated a strong need for training in literature searching, evidence synthesis, critical appraisal, science communication (translating research for a non-specialist audience), and writing skills. The students said that they prefer to attend sessions at the start or end of the day, or at lunchtimes, and requested training to be provided in person in departments, or online. They recommended that we promote training sessions via brief emails, and participants

wanted a personalised email in the first year of a PhD to indicate the courses that teach the skills they need to learn. The participants suggested a website with a timetable to make it easy to quickly see which sessions are being held and which are available to attend.

Discussion

The interviews and focus groups contributed constructive ideas that we can use to improve the promotion methods for our existing training programme, especially to promote our sessions about literature searching skills, evidence synthesis, and science communications. We will recommend that other skills training centres in the University meet students' needs by organising workshops about coding, statistics, and writing for publication, as well as journal clubs for critical appraisal skills. Our sessions can be mapped onto the information literacy skills framework, which will then be used to signpost the sessions which meet the needs of students at different stages of Masters and PhD programmes.

Conference Presentation 16

Efficiently retrieving publication data: An automated approach with R and Swepub

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Keywords: **Manage,** Inform, Explore

Special libraries sometimes receive requests to retrieve and present publication data on individuals affiliated with the institution. If the institution does not have its own repository, retrieving accurate data from third-party databases may pose certain challenges. For example, using MEDLINE or Web of Science to search for author names or affiliations is a common method. However, these methods rely on names and affiliations being correctly and consistently stated over time and require significant manual work from library staff to perform searches and validate results. Additionally, special libraries, such as hospital libraries, may need to gather publication data on individuals affiliated with various academic institutions, further complicating affiliation searches.

In my oral presentation I will demonstrate an alternative automated approach using the programming language R to retrieve publication data from the Swedish national library's freely available service, Swepub. Swepub harvests its data from institutional repositories belonging to Swedish higher education institutions and research organisations and is accessible either via web browser or API. The steps involved in retrieving the data from Swepub are:

1. Compiling (or ideally receiving) an index file with names and employee numbers of the individuals to be included in the data retrieval.
2. Identifying a unique ID for each author (either ORCID or institutional ID) in Swepub.
3. Running a script in R that processes the list and retrieves publication data from Swepub based on each unique ID.

Apart from the first two steps, which are done manually and may be time-consuming, the subsequent data retrieval is fully automated. Additionally, the R script can generate a search query based on DOI numbers in the dataset and automatically retrieve and add citation data using Web of Science's API.

The benefits of this method are numerous. By building a database in which publication data is reliably linked to each individual, it is possible to analyse the data at various levels such as set of individuals, small research units, or larger organizational units. Additionally, since the index file of authors only needs to be updated on subsequent occasions, this method may prove more efficient over time. Another benefit is that the retrieval method is impervious to organizational changes, renaming of institutions, etc.

Conference Presentation 17

Developmental activities and future vision of the healthcare library: an example from Tallin Health Care College

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Keywords: **Inform,** Manage, Grow

Libraries within the field of healthcare can serve as exceptional venues for fostering diverse and inclusive activities (Cox, 2018; Morgan-Daniel et al., 2022). At the Tallinn Health Care College, the specialised healthcare library offers a modern, needs-based approach to supporting adult education. Various strategic documents, such as "Estonia's Education Strategy 2021–2035," "Estonia 2035," and the "Development Plan of the Estonian Librarians Association...", highlight the necessity of lifelong learning support and the role of libraries in this context, including the expansion of library services for lifelong education. The development plan of Tallinn Health Care College also emphasises the need to establish a supportive system for research and creative activities alongside other strategic development goals.

To better define these strategic needs, the author conducted a design study, beginning with a preliminary analysis, followed by prototype creation and subsequent evaluation by two assessors, leading to implementing the improvements. This study involved qualitative content analysis, encompassing eight semi-structured interviews and three observations. Qualitative data collection methods were selected because there was an interest in understanding the subjective perceptions of different stakeholders (Flick, 2014). An additional dimension is added to research through interviews, which facilitate the exploration of research questions from various perspectives (Mason, 2002). The semi-structured interview format allowed for additional questions to be asked as needed and for further elaboration on responses to be requested. Observation is advantageous when the objective is to comprehensively study an environment and to observe the interplay of its characterizing factors (Lagerspez, 2017). Observation was used to complement the interviews, aiming to gain a broader view of the library as an environment, in order to integrate the findings into an appropriate context. The findings comprise five strategic principles that can be implemented at Tallinn Health Care College to support adult development. The strategic

principles reflect actions across three levels: individual, institutional, and societal and are: increased research skills and knowledge among the college's target groups, open access to the library for these groups, dissemination of research findings through the library, operational publishing of materials, textbooks, and collections, and heightened health awareness among indirect target groups, including the elderly, youth, and non-healthcare populations.

In addition to five main goals, the principles include 13 sub-goals, activities to achieve these sub-goals, metrics to be agreed upon with the internal team, and the human resources to be involved in implementing the activities. Strategic principles enable work to be organised based on the needs of target groups and the objectives of the institution. Key aspects to consider include collaboration, communication, openness, and evidence-based approaches. The results of the study and previous experiences in implementing activities can be broadly utilised in planning development activities for other healthcare libraries.

Conference Presentation 18

Building a common FAIR information service infrastructure for medical universities in Poland

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Keywords: **Network,** AI, Integrate

Introduction

Medical Research Information Management ecosystem in Poland was continuously developing under series of projects: Polish Platform of Medical Research (PPM) led by Medical University of Wroclaw, InterScienceCloud led by Medical University of Lodz and Portal for Management of Knowledge and Scientific Potential led by Jagiellonian University – Medical College (JUMC).

Despite the fact that each project had specific goals the special care is taken to ensure the interoperability and thus the building of a common infrastructure.

As the followup another UE-founded project for a solution that utilises A.I. for adaptation of text and text-graphic documents to accessibility standards was established.

Methods

The PPM project aimed at establishing institutional system that provides both Research Information System and the Repository (Full-text and research data) in 8 medical institutions. Soon two more joined the platform. Because of the standarized metadata schema the data from institutional systems is harvested and exposed by the central platform The significant boost of the FAIRness of collected data was given by JUMC project. The MeSHPol is a collaboration portal for building polish language version of MeSH thesaurus. Once prepared the polish version was populated in both institutional and central platforms which increased the FAIRness of the data. It impacts the Interoperability as well as Findability as the database record

once linked with the English version, get the Polish version out of the box. Moreover search engine mechanisms were provided to support searching with both Polish and English MeSH.

Ensuring repositories comply with FAIR principles is essential and widely acknowledged. However, limiting the concept of accessibility to merely technical aspects — such as protocols — oversimplifies the issue by overlooking the needs of individuals with visual or other disabilities.

PDFs can contain a wide range of content, from simple text to complex multimedia elements. In the PPM project a large number WCAG-compliant PDF files were deposited, obtained by manual correction.

This allowed Sages, to rize EU funds for a solution that utilises A.I. for adaptation of text and text-graphic documents to accessibility standards. The solution addresses the challenges associated with manual annotation by providing efficiency, accuracy, and adaptability. It processes large volumes of content, completing tasks in just minutes, while ensuring a higher level of precision and consistency. This tool can consistently apply WCAG principles across different elements, minimizing the risk of human error.

Results

The undertaken project and activities resulted in the following outcomes:

- 10 Polish medical institutions established their institutional Research Information System and the Repository
- The data from institutional systems is exposed by the central platform The collaboration portal for building polish language version of MeSH thesaurus was launched
- The polish version of MeSH was populated in both institutional and central platform
- The A.I. solution for adaptation of text and text-graphic documents to accessibility standards was developed.

Discussion

Gathered experiences prove that in pursuing the individual goals of an institution, the broader context of inter-university cooperation can be kept in mind which leads to creating a greater value for the community as well as assuring the durability of the effects of individual projects.

Conference Presentation 19

Enhancing Information Specialists Support in Systematic Reviews: The QUASARS-VU Initiative at VU Amsterdam

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Keywords: **Manage,** Inform, Grow

Systematic reviews are essential for evidence-based research, particularly in health and medical sciences. At VU Amsterdam, Information Specialists provide comprehensive support across all faculties, assisting researchers and students in developing robust search strategies and ensuring methodological rigor. While our services span diverse academic disciplines, a significant portion of our work focuses on the Human Health and Life Sciences domain, where high-quality systematic reviews are critical. To further enhance our impact, we launched the QUASARS-VU initiative (Quality Assessment and Analysis in Literature Reviews Support). This initiative aims to evaluate the use and effectiveness of our services, assess their impact on systematic review quality, and identify opportunities to improve our workflow and educational offerings.

We have compiled data on over 800 systematic reviews published by VU-affiliated authors between 2018 and 2022, encompassing both reviews that involved our Information Specialists and those that did not. The quality of search strategies within these reviews is being assessed using the PRESS (Peer Review of Electronic Search Strategies) 2015 Guideline, which evaluates criteria such as the translation of the research question, Boolean and proximity operators, subject headings, and syntax accuracy. Additionally, we are conducting surveys to gather researchers' perspectives on their experiences, focusing on initial expectations, satisfaction with the support received, and perceived impacts on the quality and efficiency of their review processes. This combination of quality assessment and researcher feedback allows us to investigate potential correlations between Information Specialist involvement, improved search strategy quality, and user satisfaction.

Our primary goal is to determine whether systematic reviews supported by our Information Specialists exhibit higher search strategy quality according to PRESS criteria compared to those conducted without such support.

We also aim to identify the specific aspects of our assistance that researchers find most beneficial, particularly during early planning stages when guidance on search query design is critical. By examining these elements, we hope to enhance our educational resources and ensure researchers are well-prepared to produce high-quality literature reviews.

By June 2025, when we plan to present this initiative at the EAHIL Workshop, we expect to have completed data collection and analysis. We anticipate sharing initial conclusions that highlight areas for service improvement and identify strategies that can significantly impact the quality and experience of conducting systematic reviews. These findings will guide the development of new teaching strategies and tools, empowering both novice and experienced researchers to conduct robust, high-quality reviews while emphasizing the integral role of Information Specialists in this process. The survey insights will also help us refine our workflow to foster a user-centered approach, optimizing the process from initial request through to post-publication feedback.

The outcomes of this project will provide actionable recommendations to elevate the support we offer VU researchers and establish a consistent standard of excellence for systematic reviews involving Information Specialists. By optimizing our workflows and enhancing educational support, we aim to reinforce the value of Information Specialists in promoting literature review quality and supporting VU Amsterdam's mission to produce impactful, evidence-based research.

Conference Presentation 20

Selecting databases for literature searching in social care: an Analysis of Studies Included in Systematic Reviews

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Keywords: **Inform,** Explore

Introduction

Searches for systematic reviews (SR) should be exhaustive and conducted in multiple databases in order to minimize publication and selection bias. SRs in social care is no exception. However, there is limited guidance on which databases, or combinations of them, should be used for systematic reviews in this field. This lack of clarity leads to uncertainty in database selection, resulting in a higher number of databases being utilized in social care compared to areas like medicine. Searching multiple databases can be time-consuming, and subscriptions can be expensive. Thus, it is important for organizations conducting systematic reviews to identify which databases needs to be searched and whether any databases are unnecessary.

The goal of this study is to examine which databases index the journal articles included in a selection of systematic reviews related to social care. We also aim to find the minimum number of databases needed to capture all included studies. We will present both overall results and the result for specific subgroups. The databases in our analysis are: Academic Search Premiere, APA PsycInfo, CINAHL, Cochrane Library (CENTRAL), Criminal Justice Abstracts, EMBASE, ERIC, Medline Ovid, Scopus, SocIndex and Sociological Abstracts.

Methods

We will use a set of gold standard articles, included in systematic reviews published by the Campbell Collaboration and the Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessments and Assessment of Social Services (SBU). Each study in this gold standard will be searched across the chosen set of databases. The indexing rates for each database, as well as unique articles, will be documented in an Excel spreadsheet

Results
We will provide the indexing rates for each individual database and the optimal combination of databases needed to ensure 100% sensitivity.

Discussion
This project will contribute to the understanding of which databases should be used for literature searches in systematic reviews within social care.

Conference Presentation 21

A typology for collaborative approaches to literature searches

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Keywords: **Integrate,** Inform, Network

Introduction

Research is characterized by collaboration and teamwork. Throughout research, there is also a need for information, and the ways to search for it are plentiful. Traditionally, this has been an important area that librarians have taken responsibility for and developed. We believe librarians and resear-chers can further develop their teamwork, by contributing with their respective unique expertise to vital activities in academia. It's a win-win situation with a greater degree of collaboration between researchers and librarians in (re)search.

Method

We conducted 10 semi-structured interviews with researchers from four faculties and various academic roles, focusing on the information needs at different stages of a research project; the extent to which these needs vary according to academic degree; and the perceived needs for support on the part of researchers in search-related issues. We wanted to investigate whether there is room for increased collaboration and teamwork between researchers and librarians in search-related issues and in which situations this would be possible. Based on the interviews, we tried to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of search behaviors can be identified among researchers?
2. How can librarians approach these search needs and behaviors in terms of a collaborative stance?

Results

From the interviews, we identified four different situations where researchers need to search for information, which we have named everyday searches, explorative searches, formative searches, and systematic searches. Everyday searches are done on an hourly basis, are short and relatively simple, but also tend to become personal in their execution. Formative searches occur when the researcher is starting a research project and needs to "think" their research through literature exploration. Explorative searches

happen when the researcher approaches a partially new area, requiring new terminology, methods, and approaches. Systematic searches are based on specific questions, are focused, and rely on established methods.

The second research question can be illustrated in a matrix with two dimensions: degree of collaboration and degree of structure. Everyday searches are the most unstructured and individual in nature, while systematic searches are on the other end of the matrix, highly structured and collaborative. The other two search methods fall in between, with explorative searches being more unstructured than formative searches and conducted more by the researchers themselves than formative searches.

Discussion

Everyday searches could become a new arena for collaboration, especially with the new AI tools emerging, where librarians and researchers could jointly explore these innovations. For formative and exploratory searches, traditional outreach work becomes central, especially since senior researchers simultaneously express a threshold to contact the library and a need to update perhaps old ways of searching for information. For systematic searches, collaborations already occur extensively, and it is essential to maintain and develop these collaborations.

Conference Presentation 22

Understanding Health Sciences Librarians' Attitudes and Behaviors in Documenting and Sharing Knowledge Synthesis Search Strategies to Inform Best Practices

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Keywords: **Inform,** Grow, Integrate

Introduction

In response to the 2016 PRISMA-S guidelines recommending the documentation and publication of search strategies in public repositories, librarians at several Canadian institutions began depositing and sharing search strategies in their institutional data repositories, using the national data infrastructure. Knowledge synthesis searches can be viewed as the code for retrieving articles and data, making it prudent to deposit them into institutional repositories to ensure their accessibility for future research and reference. By depositing searches librarians assert their intellectual control over their work, ensuring that the search strategies are properly reported and presented as stand-alone intellectual outputs. To better understand how to support these initiatives in more institutions, the authors designed a study to investigate Canadian health sciences librarians' attitudes and behaviors regarding the documentation and sharing of knowledge synthesis search strategies.

Description

We invited 498 people to a 15-minute survey if they were listed as a health sciences librarian or information specialist on public websites of academic, hospital, government, or special libraries in Canada. One hundred and twenty-eight complete responses were received for a 25.7% response rate. Eighty-four percent of the respondents agreed that search strategies and their related output files are the equivalent of research data and code for a knowledge synthesis publication, but only about 30% have deposited

search strategies in a data or institutional repository. The results also show that the issue of intellectual control of co-authored search strategies is highly salient among Canadian librarian survey participants and that there is broad interest among participants in integrating research data management best practices into their knowledge synthesis work.

Discussion

We aim to use our findings to reduce the barriers faced by Canadian librarians, particularly when using the national data repository infrastructure. The model adopted by the authors' institutions could be easily scalable at a national level and advance the open sharing of search strategies among librarians.

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