Lightning Talk Abstracts

A Partnership for Community Health: Health Sciences Librarians Mentoring MPH Students

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Objective
To improve the health of high-need communities by placing Masters of Public Health (MPH)
students in public libraries to provide health information to patrons as an option for completing
their practicum requirements.

Methods
Health sciences librarians are partnering with both students and faculty in the Program in Public
Health to provide an option for students to complete their required practicum. Health sciences librarians will
provide training and mentorship to MPH students, so that they will be able to
proficiently provide health information in a public library setting to communities with health disparities.
Students will also receive guidance on gathering reference statistics, creating a library program based on these
findings, developing a professional presentation and writing a publication based on this experience.

Results
Pending as of the writing of this abstract.

Conclusion
Pending as of the writing of this abstract. It is hoped that this program will serve as a model for other
organizations.

Health science library instruction at a community college: An opportunity for collaboration with medical librarians.

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Purpose
To reflect on the amount of health science library instruction given to students at the community college level,
and explore an option for collaboration with health science and medical librarians.

Setting/Participants/Resources
Students and instruction librarians at an unnamed Community College in NJ.

Methodology
Review of instruction statistics focusing on course and program, while also comparing it to the student body as
a whole. This was analyzed from the perspective of a former community college librarian transferring to a
health science library.

Results/Outcomes
 A majority of instruction at the community college level is humanities based. The experience of the librarian at
the community college can attest to the need for more rigorous instruction on health science resources to
improve reference services.

Discussion/Conclusion:
There are major differences between health science library instruction and humanity instruction. The community college sampled provides primarily humanity instruction and would benefit from collaboration with a health science librarian from a hospital or health science or medical institution.

Culture Eats Strategy for Breakfast: Integrating Library Services across an Academic Medical Center and a Hospital System.

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Objective(s):
1. To describe the process and challenges involved in integrating library services across an academic medical center (AMC) and a multi-hospital system.
2. To share lessons learned that are likely to be applicable to other medical libraries in the same or similar circumstances.

Methods:
Once the merger between Mount Sinai and Continuum Health Partners was finalized in 2013, the Levy Library at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai was charged with unifying access to resources and services across the newly formed health system. Over the course of the integration process, we learned valuable lessons about differences in institutional culture between hospitals and AMCs and the repercussions these differences can have on appetite for library services and the specific library services required of each type of institution.

Results:
Our experience found that:
- Demands for library instruction services are higher at our AMC than at our hospitals. Substantial outreach efforts only marginally increased the demand for instruction services in some hospital environments.
- Patrons at our AMC displayed a greater interest in learning and developing search skills whereas our hospital patrons demonstrated a greater demand for mediated search services.
- Patrons at our AMC display greater willingness to utilize a self-service model for retrieving articles whereas patrons at hospital libraries voiced a desire to continue to have articles emailed to them.
- There is some variation in the trends described above with respect to different segments of the user community. Graduate medical education trainees and faculty are more open to self-service than non-faculty clinicians, nurses, and other staff.

Conclusion:
A one-size fits all approach to library services is unlikely to be successful. Libraries in newly formed health systems must work to understand the culture of each institution within the health system and how it will impact library services.

PubMed and Poetry – Where Science Meets Creativity

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OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate how collaboration between librarians and non-librarians can create unique educational programing that brings new life to PubMed instruction.

METHODS

The Medical Librarian and Managing Editor of HSS Journal were invited by leadership of the
HSS Education Institute (EI) to collaborate on the first "Lunch & Learn" event held by the department.
The audience included EI staff with minimal experience with either PubMed or poetry. Presenters were given freedom to decide the topic and format.

The respective fields of the presenters have much in common – writing and searching require individuals to play with and manipulate words. A session titled "PubMed and Poetry – Where Science Meets
Creativity" was marketed to EI staff as "an hour of searching our thoughts and the literature."
A session was planned that would encourage group participation through reading and discussing a health care-related poem. The poem was then used as a prompt for the first search of PubMed, introducing MeSH and Automatic Term Mapping – demonstrating how words might be interpreted in an unintended way. After a brief introduction to PubMed the poem was reread. Attendees and presenters then spent 5 minutes writing based on prompts the presenters gave from the poem.

RESULTS

The interactive session was well-received, attended by 13 people. A group sonnet was created as attendees and presenters volunteered one line each from their writing. The poem was later emailed to all who attended. Group members said they gained a better understanding of how to perform a basic search in PubMed through the medium of poetry.

CONCLUSIONS

This collaboration between a librarian and a poet shed a unique light on tools that encouraged a playful, curious, and cohesive group approach to literature searching. After a successful event, the presenters have decided to bring this session to other audiences at HSS.
Do other people walk around carrying dreams of grandeur?
Time and motion dreams of possibilities
The life I see is ever changing
I feel like we just moved him in here
Relish in the moment be open to possibility dreams and hopes
My mind might not sleep
Being open to new experiences
Things that once were and things that have never been
Your physical being has limits but your spirit doesn't
In between the sheets of the days of the week
Be aware there is always a magnificence even in the small moments
The rains have brought me home
Who gets to live their dreams
I can't close my eyes but want to
The emotional passion and the desire to move

Features, Flaws, & Fixes: A new community of information professionals.
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Objective
To create, sustain, and grow a community of information professionals focused on improving search and discovery interfaces.

Methods
"Features, Flaws, and Fixes" is the working name of a small, informal community of librarians founded in December 2018. Our project's setting is distributed across the United States and Canada, with our collaborative interactions taking place almost entirely virtually, through a combination of monthly Zoom meetings and email. Our population consists of a core group of librarians from 6 institutions, including both hospital libraries and academic health sciences libraries, with an additional 17 from as far away as the UK and Australia. The primary intervention has been virtual collaboration through a monthly Zoom meeting of the full team, supplemented with email discussion and additional ad hoc virtual meetings.

Results
As of August 2019, the group has met virtually every month since December 2018. The group has facilitated cross-institutional conversation and problem-solving around licensing, technical bugs, functionality, and other issues involving e-resources and vendors. We have identified several potential projects for research and publication, as well as several resource needs to increase our capacity. The latter includes a listserv for meeting scheduling and other organizational communication; MLA caucus status; funding to host and develop an online proof-of-concept platform, ideally combining blog, forum/discussion board, and some form of status tracking; and formal incentives for volunteers, e.g. AHIP points.

Conclusions
The participants in Features, Flaws, and Fixes have established a small but thriving cross-institutional community. Additional resources and new partnerships will be necessary to scale our work and advance our goal of improving search and discovery interfaces for all users.

ORCID for Researchers: Librarians' Role in Supporting ORCID @ Rutgers
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INTRODUCTION / OBJECTIVE
ORCID provides unique identifies for researchers worldwide. It distinguishes researchers from others with the same or similar names. ORCID iDs are required by many funders, publishers, and research organizations. In October 2017, Rutgers University officially launched ORCID @ Rutgers. This lightning talk is to share the experience of librarians in implementing and supporting ORCID @ Rutgers.

METHODS
A university-wide ORCID Implementation Team was formed and chaired by the University Librarian. To support implementing ORCID at Rutgers, the ORCID Outreach Team including Open Access Specialist and Research Services Librarian prepared a communication plan, created an ORCID website, wrote tutorials on how to create and connect ORCID iDs to NetIDs, developed content for brochures and handouts, created a boilerplate for use by liaisons, and much other work. A faculty survey was conducted to evaluate the success of this initiative.

RESULTS

Based on the April 2019 faculty survey results, among the 730 respondents, 57.45% researchers indicated that they had created an ORCID iD, 25.21% did not, another 17.40% were not sure what ORCID was. When asked about why they did not have an ORCID iD, 46.58% of the 146 respondents replied that they had never heard of ORCID, 11.64% said they had no time, 17.81% did not want another account, while only 7.53% thought the process was too complicated. On the question if they have connected their ORCID iD to their NetID, 46% of 397 respondents have done so, but 54% not yet, mostly because they were not aware that the two can be connected. Additional comments showed that some researchers were not convinced yet why they should want an ORCID iD and have it connected to NetID. Some others indicated that they would need help.

CONCLUSION

Most researchers have created their ORCID iDs, but many of them have not connected their ORCID iDs to NetIDs due to various reasons. Even though the outreach team has done much work to advocate for ORCID @ Rutgers, more work needs to be done to reach out more researchers for their awareness and adoption of ORCID @ Rutgers.

Keywords:

ORCID, ORCID iD, Identifier, Researchers, Authors, Librarians, Research Support

Moderator: Tim Roberts, NYU Langone Health