Health Libraries Group Newsletter

Editorial

Hello and welcome to the Summer 2019 edition of the HLG newsletter

Hope everyone is enjoying the whirlwind of conference and annual leave season. We have some great content in this edition, including updates from HLG, a report on World Book Night activities in which Trust Volunteers and librarians teamed up to take reading to the wards, and a report on Shared Reading partnerships, with some amazing feedback from hospital service users.

There is some invaluable advice about finding the 'best fit' journal for your users to publish in, with a great list of supporting resources. Conference reports and reflections from the University Health and Medical Librarians Group's Spring Forum and the International Evidence Based Library and Information Practice Conference, as well as a very interesting crossover as an information professional attends a Hackathon!

Along with these articles, we have book reviews covering health library spaces, social tagging for data and 3D printing, and our usual diary of events and internet sites of interest relating to social work and safeguarding. Hope you find this edition useful and enjoy reading.

As always, we welcome features for the newsletter – just get in touch. Our contact details are at the end of the newsletter.

Joel Kerry & Rachel Gledhill
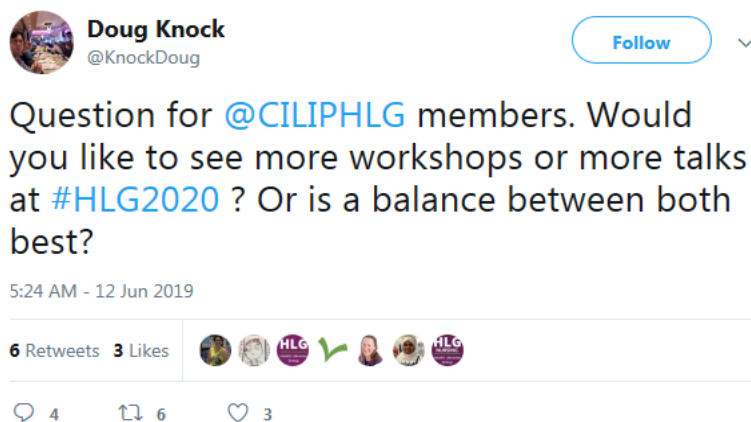Newsletter Editorial Team

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HLG Annual General Meeting 2019

On Wednesday 12th June 2019, we held our AGM at CILIP Headquarters. The AGM provided an opportunity to network with colleagues and to meet the HLG Committee Members.

Our Co-Chair, Imrana Ghumra, presented our [2018 Annual Report](#) and took a look back at our [2018 highlights](#). HLG members were also invited to share their comments and feedback to the Committee to develop what we offer members in the future.

HLG SIG @CILIPHLG

Two recipients of past HLG bursaries have just shared how easy it was applying for the HLG bursary. Applying provided a way to reflect on what you wanted to gain from the conferences. Great news. #HLGAGM

5:22 AM - 12 Jun 2019

5 Retweets **5** Likes

5   5
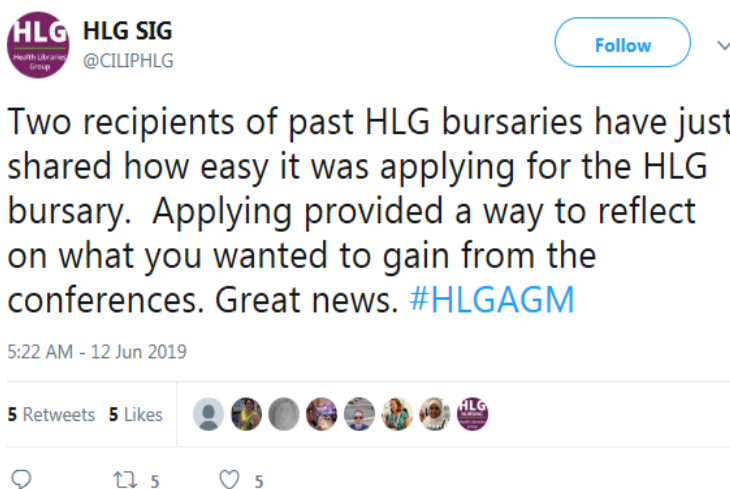
There was a lot of positive feedback and comments about our bursaries and 2018 HLG Conference at Keele University.

Doug Knock @KnockDoug

Question for @CILIPHLG members. Would you like to see more workshops or more talks at #HLG2020 ? Or is a balance between both best?

5:24 AM - 12 Jun 2019

6 Retweets **3** Likes

4   6   3

The HLG Committee welcomes member comments and feedback, so if you were not able to attend the AGM, please let us know.

In addition to the AGM, Andy Tattersall joined us to lead a workshop looking at how social media platforms, infographic posters and videos can be creatively used to deliver low cost, high impact promotional content aimed at library users and stakeholders.

Andy presented useful tips to try and pitfalls to avoid when creating your own tweets, infographics, animations and presentations.

HLG Conference 2020 – Announcement

SAVE THE DATE: CILIP Health Libraries Group Conference 2020
Thursday 23rd July – Friday 24th July 2020
Macdonald Aviemore Resort, Cairngorms National Park, Scotland

Not your average day in the office. And not your average conference either.

Are you ready for a conference experience like no other? A warm welcome awaits you at this unique venue in the heart of the Cairngorms National Park.

Every attention is given to ensuring that you leave refreshed, relaxed and ready to implement immediate change in your workplace. Come and immerse yourself in the exchange of best practice in health information provision, whilst discovering the latest technologies and making career-long connections with +350 fellow library professionals from all health sectors across the UK. Clear your mind of the day-to-day and let Scotland's ancient highlands give your ideas the space to grow.
Click here to download the preview brochure.

You asked – we've delivered…

You asked us to make local overnight stays easier and cheaper to book – no problem, we'll do it for you! A Gold conference pass now includes 3 nights in 4★ accommodation, breakfast, conference pass, conference lunch and refreshments, drinks reception on Wednesday, gala dinner on Thursday plus dinner on Friday in a resort restaurant of your choice. It is all arranged for you for only £650+VAT, everything included! No more having to work out the cost of accommodation and individual meal expenses on top of a conference pass. Of course, other packages are available including conference-only.

You asked us for greater access to more amenities - the resort is geared entirely towards you having the best conference experience ever with everything in one place: 3 hotels and 18 woodland lodges, a world-class conference centre, multiple onsite restaurants, the Aviemore Activity Centre including leisure pool, soft play and activity rooms perfect for families, an 18 Hole Championship Golf Course, even a cinema and shopping complex!

Finally you asked us for more input into the programme – so what would you like to include? A survey to all HLG members will be emailed in July to find out your thoughts on exactly what issues you'd like us to cover.

What's more, this beautiful resort is extremely accessible whether delegates are travelling by car, train or plane.

Aviemore Train Station is just a few minutes' walk away. Direct trains operate to and from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Inverness, the South and London. In fact, London is just 7.5 hours away - work (or sleep!) on the train and be here before you know it!

If you prefer to fly, you'll be pleased to discover there are direct flights to Inverness from major London airports, Birmingham, Manchester, Belfast and Amsterdam. The resort is just a picturesque 40 minutes' drive from the airport and CILIP HLG will arrange a shuttle bus service for you.

Register your interest now!

Click here to ensure you are the first to know when registrations open in January 2020. You can follow #HLG2020 for updates on Twitter from either @NovusMEM or @CILIPHLG.

The open call for speakers will begin in Autumn 2019, and sponsorship opportunities are open to book now. For any further information, please contact our event manager, Carol Stevenson, of Novus Marketing and Event Management, at contact@novusmem.co.uk

HLG International News

HLG was pleased to work in collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) library to host an event in honour of Professor Maria Musoke, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic Affairs) Kyambogo University, Uganda, on 22nd May. Helen Berry from CILIP presented Professor Maria Musoke with her Fellowship award (Hon FCLIP) and Maria delivered a talk entitled *An African perspective on information*.

A Webinar was also held on 21st May as part of the CILIP Webinar series, with Nick Poole in conversation with Professor Maria G.N. Musoke. In this interview Nick explored Maria's professional journey from a librarian in Makerere University, to becoming the first female professor of Information Science in Africa and onwards to her current role as a Deputy Vice Chancellor.

This fascinating talk a wide range of insights:

- Insights into leadership, nationally and internationally
- Insights into raising the profiles of librarians and gender equality
- Increased understanding of the common challenges facing our profession, both in the context of low income and high income settings, including solutions from which we might learn
- Understanding of international issues
- Understanding of African scholarship

You can watch the webinar here:
Link for CILIP members: https://www.cilip.org.uk/page/memberwebinars?
Link for non-members: https://vimeo.com/337736420

About Professor Maria Musoke
Maria is, in so many ways a trailblazer as the first Ugandan woman to obtain a PhD in Information Science, the first Ugandan woman to become a Professor of Information Science, the first Librarian from Sub-Saharan Africa to chair the IFLA Health and Biosciences Section, and the first Ugandan woman to head Makerere University Library Services. Currently she is Deputy Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs at Kyambogo University in Kampala, Uganda's second largest university. In 2018 Maria was awarded an Honorary CILIP Fellowship for her outstanding contribution to the profession.

World Book Night at Sandwell & West Birmingham NHS Trust

World Book Night is celebrated on 23rd April every year and is run by The Reading Agency. The aim is to inspire people to share reading and celebrate the difference it makes to our lives. The Reading Agency provides free copies of books to be handed out by organisations and volunteers to inspire others to read more.
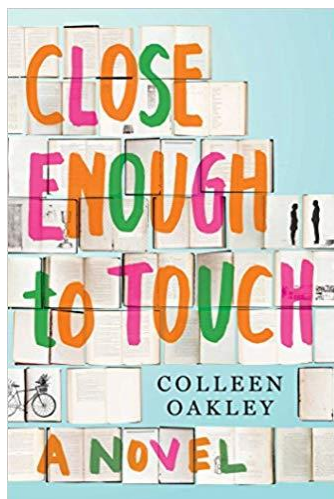
At Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust (SWBH) the Library service received 160 copies of *Close Enough to Touch* by Colleen Oakley. The book is about twenty-eight-year-old Jubilee Jenkins who is allergic to other humans. Her life-threatening condition has made Jubilee not only a medical marvel but also a recluse. Following the death of her mother and loss of her financial support, Jubilee is forced to leave home and face the world once again. The book follows Jubilee's journey and how she copes with her condition; there is also the possibility of finding love.

The library team decided to use the books to read to patients on the wards. The books were handed out to patients after the reading session so they could carry on the story at their own pace. It was hoped that the readings would encourage conversation and a distraction from the boredom of being in hospital.

We liaised with the Trust Volunteer Service to identify suitable wards for the readings to take place and also to recruit some volunteers who were willing to support library staff on the day. Three wards were identified at each of our hospital sites, Sandwell, City and Rowley Regis. Ward managers were informed of the visits and suitable times were identified. Some of the wards had small communal lounges that could be used for assembling groups of interested participants for the reading session.

As an extra benefit we also negotiated a site visit to Rowley Regis Hospital from Sandwell Public Libraries' Mobile Library Service. The van was situated on the car park for most of the day; they also visited the wards, promoting their home library service and signing people up to receive regular visits in their own homes or nursing homes once they had been discharged from hospital.

On the day what actually happened was very different to what we had planned. Although the librarians attended different hospital sites the experience was similar. Most patients on the Sandwell and Rowley wards that day were too sick and bed ridden. Very few patients were mobile enough to move themselves to the lounge areas. We had to adapt our approach as we went along. We mostly ended up reading to individuals at the bedside, but this was more time intensive. We also

offered books to individuals on the wards. Some people took them gratefully exclaiming that it was just what was needed to while away the hours. Others didn't want a book and commented that the text was too small.

Our greatest success came from two wards at City hospital. One ward mostly consisted of Dementia patients, discharged from hospital but waiting for care arrangements to be put into place. Many of the patients attended the lounge and enjoyed listening to the reading. This was also achieved on one other ward. At Sandwell a small group of patients also managed to gather on one ward, where the books were well received.

The trust volunteers that accompanied us on the day were a real asset. They were familiar with the ward environment and proved to be good at breaking the ice. Feedback collected from them at the end of the event was very positive and they all enjoyed being part of World Book Night.

"*It was a really uplifting day and I enjoyed meeting the different patients. They seemed to enjoy the reading were very thankful to us when we gave them a copy of the book. Some were very interested and said they would read the book. I even bought a copy for my wife afterwards as the book sounded like a great read.*"
- Brian Guest, Trust Volunteer at Sandwell Hospital.

"*It was very interesting to take part in the World Book Night session and I am proud to be part of the NHS service that offers other experiences for patients alongside excellent healthcare.*"
- Liz Powell, Trust Volunteer at City Hospital.

The above comments received from the Trust Volunteers made us feel that this workforce will be really useful for future projects on the wards.

Collaboration with Trust Volunteer Service was key to the delivery of this reading on the wards.

On reflection it was felt that communication about the ward visits on the Sandwell site was poor amongst the ward staff. This was probably due to shift changes, meaning messages were not passed on. If this could be improved it would help to get patients ready, or encourage more involvement from ward staff. If this type of event was run again in the future I think it should be limited to one or two wards where the patients are more able to interact. Fewer wards to visit would also mean more time. I also think we should have applied for fewer books as it was tricky to hand them all out and have none left over.

All the tweets, photos and a video taken on the day of World Book Night have been collated together in a Twitter moment
https://twitter.com/i/moments/1139110629783101440

Stacey Richards, Assistant Librarian
Sandwell & West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust

Shared Reading in Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust

Stepping out of the box and widening our partnerships

'Shared Reading changes lives by improving wellbeing, reducing social isolation and building stronger communities.' **– The Reader**

'You think your pain and heartbreak are unprecedented in the history of the world, but then you read. It was books that taught me that the things that tormented me most were the very things that connected me with all the people who were alive, who had ever been alive.' – *James Baldwin*

The question of how to introduce and promote reading groups for service users had been bubbling away in the in-tray of our minds for some time. We began by consulting with Jackie Webb, library manager from Wotton Lawn, Gloucester, who is herself involved in Service User reading groups and a mine of knowledge on the topic; we were then invited to join a Trust working group looking at inpatient reading and writing groups. We were delighted to be able to take our ideas forward and three AWP library staff; Cathy Marsden, Maurice O'Brien and myself Helen Watts jumped at the opportunity of attending The Reader organisation's "Reader Leader" training last summer, through the Bristol Ageing Better initiative.

We then started a series of meetings with our Occupational Therapy contacts to set up and run a number of groups around the Trust. We kicked off at Christmas with a special session for our older adult inpatients in Bristol and we now have regular groups at Callington Road Hospital, Bristol; Fountain Way, Devizes and help out at one run at our low secure unit in east Bristol. The adult inpatient groups meet every week for an hour and a half, and together read aloud a short story or book extract, and a poem.

Modelled on The Reader's Shared Reading approach, the groups aim simply to provide an opportunity for relaxation, enjoyment and escape from worries. At a deeper level, The Reader Organisation recognises that through reading and sharing great literature, people can develop a broader perspective on life, recognising the power of language and literature to help articulate thoughts and feelings about what it is to be human.

While not viewed as formal therapy, the growing body of evidence around Shared Reading demonstrates many benefits for mental health and well-being. In 2015, The Reading Agency published a literature review entitled, **The Impact of reading for pleasure and empowerment** (The Reading Agency, 2015). The main aim of the review was to collate and summarise research findings relating to non-literacy

outcomes of 'reading for pleasure or empowerment'. Two key themes emerged from the research; "the centrality of enjoyment of reading as a prerequisite for the other outcomes of reading to be achieved" and "the use of recreational reading for distraction, relaxation, and knowledge development" (p4, 2015). Overall the research found "that reading is closely linked to increasing understanding of our own identities and can also play a large part in relating to others, understanding their world-views and so forth" (p4, 2015). The research also points to gains for staff through professional development and building better relationships with service users, as staff, volunteers and service users participate together and "hierarchies dissolve for a while" (McLaughlin and Colburn, 2012). Library staff particularly value the opportunity to work closely with clinical staff and service users to deliver the sessions.

**Aims of our Shared Reading Groups**
- Improve wellbeing
- Make literature accessible to those who may not previously have engaged with reading and increase pleasure in reading
- Provide a safe space for people to share their ideas, experiences and feelings through reading
- Encourage participation and listening skills
- Promote respect for other people's views
- Decrease isolation and facilitate a sense of connectedness
- Increase personal confidence
- Provide an opportunity for relaxation, enjoyment and escape from anxiety and worries

Some informal feedback we have received on our groups

"Doing things like the reading group makes me feel like I shouldn't be in hospital."

"The patient commented that she had forgotten the pleasure of reading due to her illness but now she was feeling better she was starting to read again and getting lots of enjoyment from it. She took the poem and story away to read again later."

"The attendees reported to their ward meeting that they had enjoyed the group and this was written up on the board."
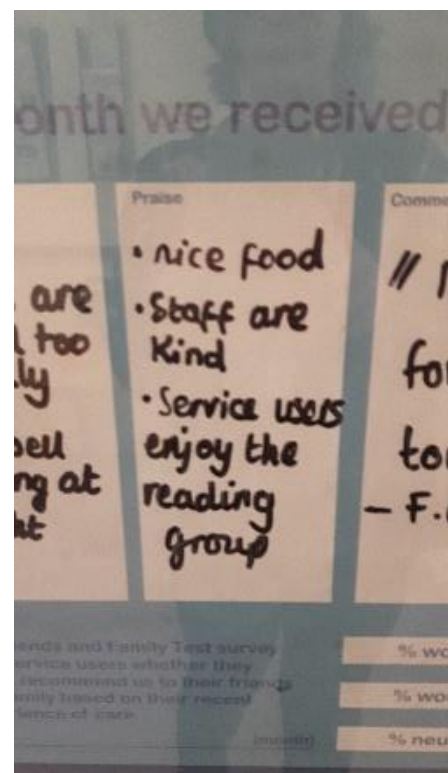
About The Reader

The Reader is a national charity that aims to bring about a reading revolution so that everyone can experience and enjoy great literature, because they believe it is a tool for helping humans to survive and to live well.

They are supported by public funding from Arts Council England, players of the National Lottery through Big Lottery Fund and the Postcode Care Trust.

For over a decade, they have helped to improve well-being, reduce social isolation and build community across the UK and beyond by bringing people from all walks of life together to connect, reflect, and discover great literature.

Every month in communities across the UK, 1,000 volunteers bring 2,500 readers together to enjoy and experience literature's life-supporting benefits through live reading aloud and group discussion.

They also work in partnership with clinical commissioning groups, public health bodies, NHS trusts and prisons to deliver Shared Reading activity that supports thousands of people across the UK. They read with families experiencing disadvantage, looked after children, older people in care homes, adults with physical and / or mental health conditions, people coping with, or recovering from, addiction and individuals in the criminal justice system.

Find out more: https://www.thereader.org.uk

Helen Watts, Library Services Manager
Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust

References:
McLaughlin, Sue and Colbourn, Sue (2012). A reading group in acute mental health care. Nursing Times; Oct 2012; vol. 108 (no. 44); p. 14-15.
The Reading Agency (2015). The Impact of reading for pleasure and empowerment.

Publish or perish: helping users find the 'best fit' journal

Why publish?

Healthcare professionals know the importance of contributing to the published literature, partly to share and extend the body of knowledge in their area of expertise but also to build their CV, for CPD purposes, and to attract funding. Publishing in the "right" journal can make or break careers, but with over 5,000 journals indexed in PubMed alone it can sometimes be difficult to know which one to choose.

The Big Five publishers and alternatives

Reed-Elsevier, SAGE, Springer Nature, Taylor & Francis and Wiley-Blackwell account for over half of all academic papers annually. Smaller specialist publishers are often linked to a University, Research Establishment or Membership Institute, such as Cambridge University Press and Oxford University Press, American Chemical Society, the British Medical Journal and the Royal College of Nursing. Other publishers include Biomed Central, Thieme, and not-for-profit PLOS.

Impact factors, h-index, bibliometrics and altmetrics

The Impact Factor was established in 1955 to measure overall journal quality. It calculates the number of citations for each article from a journal in the first two years following publication. Five year averages are available for many journals. Many journals display Impact Factor on their front cover, editorial page, or website home page. Impact Factors are also available through Clarivate Analytics subscription product, Journal Citation Reports, or at https://www.scijournal.org/.

First proposed in 2005 by J. E. Hirsch of the University of California at San Diego, the h-index assesses the total number of papers published by an individual author and the number of citations for each paper. Authors with an ORCID should be easier to track between databases. Scopus and Web of Science are two subscription databases listing numbers of citations; although bibliographic database search purists may howl in anguish, Google Scholar also displays citation numbers.

Altmetrics are still relatively recent, first appearing in around 2011. From an academic viewpoint they are barely in their infancy. Their metrics include how many times an article has been accessed on Twitter, Facebook or other social media platform.

Peer review

Most scholarly journals use peer review. Professional peers comment on the article content, suggesting acceptance, refusal, or revisions. Author(s) and reviewer(s) may sometimes know each other's identity, but most articles go through a single or double-blind review process. In the first case, the reviewer(s) know the identity of the author(s); in the second case, both are anonymous.

Open Access

Some Open Access journals do not charge authors for publication but the average cost of publishing an article in journals from the major 12 publishers in autumn 2018 was $1,000 or more (approximately £788 at June 2019 exchange rates). Some journals, like Cell, charge $5,000 (£3,940). The 2012 Finch Report recommended that scholarly research should be openly available. Journals now often receive thousands of pounds in Article Processing Charges (APCs) to print the research. Large research universities and other institutions may have dedicated budgets to assist with Open Access fees but they are likely to be beyond the reach of many smaller library or organisational budgets.

Authors also need to consider different levels of Open Access. Gold Open Access usually allows immediate access to a final, edited, peer-reviewed article; researchers usually pay the journal a fee, unless their institution has a membership allowing a waiver. Green Open Access requires no payment from the individual, but their institution will usually need to pay. The emergent Diamond requires no fee from the author. Other colours of Open Access are available.

Predatory journals

Recently there has been concern about "predatory publishers" or "predatory journals", usually journals with few academic credentials, very slight or questionable peer review processes, and who frequently target authors who require evidence of publications for their CV.

Who is the author trying to reach?

Scholarly journals will be the most appropriate choice for an author who needs to attract the attention of other academics or build a career portfolio. Impact factors, bibliometrics, altmetrics, and the peer review process will help authors make the decision on where to publish. For some institutions, the quantity of articles published may carry as much weight as where the publications appear.

If, however, you want to reach the general public, or other healthcare professionals, circulation figures may be a factor. In the past, some healthcare journals were included in Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) figures. Now, even titles like *Nursing Times* and the *BMJ* no longer feature. Some journals, like the *New England Journal*

of Medicine state reader figures on their website. Establishing the popularity of a website is a little more difficult, although there are some well-established tools available, including the other Alexa. *(The website, not the occasionally infuriating AI.)*

Tools to help you decide on a good match for your paper

Professionals often know the "top" titles within their area. Paediatrics specialists, for instance, may want to submit to *JAMA Pediatrics*, while those in general medicine may aim at *NEJM*, *JAMA*, the *Lancet* or the *BMJ*. Once the draft is written or at least the first paragraph, various tools are available to establish a "best match" between the text and articles already published in the journal.

STEM-focused "Journal Author Name Estimator" (JANE) is available at http://jane.biosemantics.org/. Endnote also has a "manuscript matcher" or "Match" feature; *Endnote Web is free if your institution does not have a site licence.* Some publishers have their own tools, including:

- Springer, https://journalsuggester.springer.com/;
- Elsevier, https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/;
- Wiley, https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match (currently in Beta).

Other options are to search the ISSN Portal at https://www.scijournal.org/ for suitable publication titles.

If you have sufficient time on your hands, you can always resort to trawling through citations. Some of us are old enough (just) to remember "hand searching" and printed Index Medicus. The Internet has definitely changed our lives, and in many ways for the better.

Further information and resources
(Unless otherwise stated, all websites were successfully accessed on 30 June 2019)

Audit Bureau of Circulation https://www.abc.org.uk/
Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers (c2019), 28 May 2019,
https://beallslist.weebly.com/
Björk, B. (2017), Gold, green, and black open access. Learned Publishing, 30: 173-175.
doi:10.1002/leap.1096
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Fact Sheet (2019), https://www.nejm.org/media-center/fact-sheet
Fertig, J. (2013), Why Must Professors Publish? The James G. Martin Center for Academic Renewal https://www.jamesgmartin.center/2013/03/why-must-professors-publish/
Finch et al (2012), Accessibility, sustainability, excellence: how to expand access to research publications: Report of the Working Group on Expanding Access to Published Research Findings http://www.researchinfonet.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Finch-Group-report-FINAL-VERSION.pdf

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https://www.cilip.org.uk/members/group_content_view.asp?group=200697&id=686518

Hardwick, J (2018), Find Out How Much Traffic a Website Gets: 3 Ways Compared, https://ahrefs.com/blog/website-traffic/

Hirsch, J.E. (2005), An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output, PNAS 102 (46) 16569-16572; https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0507655102

JISC (2016), An introduction to open access, 8 August 2016, https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/an-introduction-to-open-access

Journal Citation Reports (2019), https://clarivate.com/products/journal-citation-reports/

Larivière, V et al (2015), The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era PLOSOne, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

Number of Titles Currently Indexed for *Index Medicus*® and MEDLINE® on PubMed® (2018), https://wayback.archive-it.org/org-350/20180406174949/https://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/num_titles.html

Office of Scholarly Communication, University of Cambridge (2018) How much do publishers charge for Open Access? https://www.openaccess.cam.ac.uk/paying-open-access/how-much-do-publishers-charge-open-access

Smart, P (2015), Is the impact factor the only game in town? Ann R Coll Surg Engl. 97(6):405-8. doi: 10.1308/rcsann.2015.0028.

Stone, M.H. (2016), Why do people publish, and do articles achieve their authors' objectives? BMJ, 5 August 2016, https://www.bmj.com/content/354/bmj.i3802/rr

Suber, P. (2004, revised 2015), Open Access Overview: Focusing on open access to peer-reviewed research articles and their preprints http://bit.ly/oa-overview

Think, Check, Submit, https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

What are Altmetrics? Capturing the online attention surrounding scholarly content (c2019), https://www.altmetric.com/about-altmetrics/what-are-altmetrics/

What is peer review? (c2019), https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/what-is-peer-review

When did Altmetric start tracking attention to each attention source? (c2019), Altmetric Support, https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000136884-when-did-altmetric-start-tracking-attention-to-each-attention-source-

Paula Young, Freelance Information Professional
Academic Writing

University Health & Medical Librarians Group Spring Forum

As if 'Literacy in all its forms' wasn't an appealing enough reason to attend the University Health & Medical Librarians Group (UHMLG) Spring forum in March, the venue was the historical repository of health knowledge - the Royal Society of Medicine (Est. 1805). My learning curiosity was well and truly piqued, and thanks to the HEE South bursary I was able to get there.

Another reason to attend was the opportunity to present a lightning talk showcasing the work we have

RSM Library: one of the largest postgraduate biomedical lending libraries in Europe

been doing across Taunton and Somerset NHS Foundation Trust and Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust to support Health Literacy.

Dr Helen Webster, Head of the Writing Development Centre at the University of Newcastle gave a very engaging and interactive talk on three models linked to student writing:

- study skills - language, grammar, spelling, using sources, writing as a technical skill
- academic socialisation - inducting to the culture of learning
- academic literacies - negotiating conflicting literary practices linked to institutional sites, practices, sources, and constructs

Dawn Grundy and Graeme Prescott, Academic Librarians from the University of Bolton presented on their LEAP Online interactive skills portal. They collaborated with academics to embed information literacy into mainstream curriculum delivery, and to develop modules with content such as Professionalism and Meds Management. Lack of professionalism is something which we sometimes encounter when delivering training to newly qualified staff or those new to the NHS, so it was interesting to hear that the issue has been picked up at the other end too.

Other engaging ways to support student digital and information literacy were covered in the lightning talks, including speed dating and peer to peer learning. One in particular challenged my thinking around using Wikipedia as a health information

source. Ruth Jenkins' (University of Edinburgh) approach of a Wikipedia assignment to develop student information and research literacy, allowed them to plug a cancer information gap which resulted in thousands of visits to their page. Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) is facilitated by library services at UWE Bristol to support student academic wellbeing, and I must say that the statistics given by Hannah Bond to illustrate the need for such a programme were shocking.

The talk by Cheryl Morgan (Diversity Trust) on Transgender Literacy was also thought provoking. Some recommended titles for health libraries to consider stocking are:
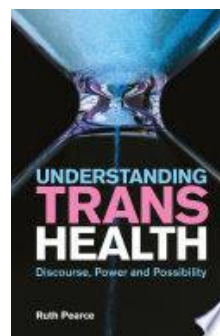

Lisa Jeskins from the CILIP Information Literacy Group updated us on the work around the campaign following the 2018 launch of the information literacy definition: "Information literacy is the ability to think critically and make balanced judgements about any information we find and use. It empowers us as citizens to develop informed views and to engage fully with society." (Resources to promote are in the slides).

We were all encouraged to get behind the campaign, which is aiming to "mainstream the need for information literacy to the wider public", and coincides with HEE's project to improve health literacy for all. The need to build on our collaboration with those in the wider profession sprung to mind: partnership working with public libraries, closer working with school librarians. Information literacy and health literacy were deemed two key life skills.

Ruth Carlyle introduced core resources and techniques to support health literacy and spoke about incorporating it into LKS activities, for example shoehorning with critical appraisal training, creating a policy to implement in strategic planning supported by developments of Knowledge for Healthcare, plus the Topol Review mentions e-health literacy and highlights it in the case studies. Natasha Howard gave a progress report on the health literacy project at Aubrey Keep Library where there is a dedicated full-time project manager, and I presented on the how we have been

implementing an early intervention for long term impact by targeting staff groups for training.

The day was rounded off with a tour of the RSM library: one of the largest postgraduate biomedical lending libraries in Europe. Collections include journals and rare books such as a Roman 1st Century medical treatise, *Celsus's De Medicina* pub. 1478. There was also the opportunity to view an exhibition of rare and beautiful herbal illustrations from the 16th and 17th centuries, which is free to attend and

Exhibition of rare and beautiful herbal illustrations from the 16th and 17th centuries

runs until 27th April 2019. It was a highly valuable day, and I would highly recommend a visit to the RSM library for interest's sake or to support Chartership.
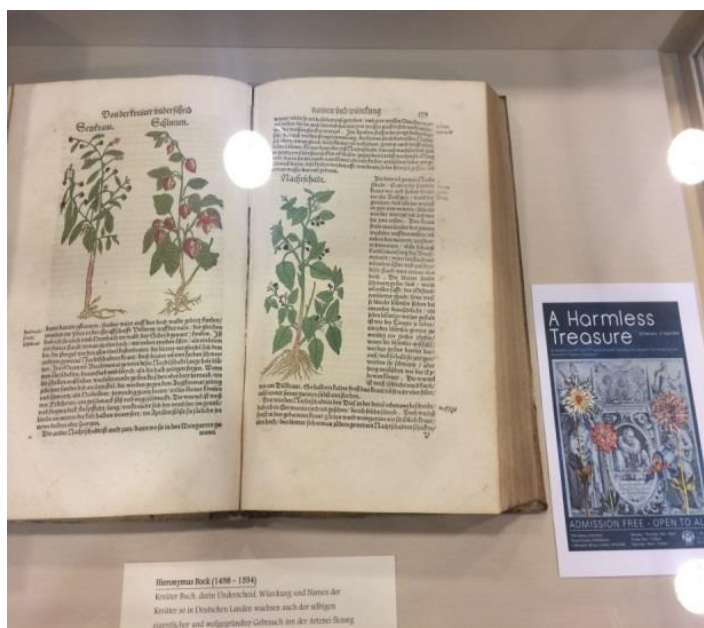
You can find all of the presentations (and in due course a recording of the day) here:

Spring Forum 2019 – #UHMLG19 – all the slides
https://uhmlg.wordpress.com/2019/03/08/spring-forum-2019-uhmlg19-all-the-slides/

Siobhan Linsey, Outreach Librarian
Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust

International Evidence Based Library and Information Practice Conference - Using Evidence in Times of Uncertainty

The 10th International Evidence Based Library and Information Practice (EBLIP) Conference was held at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow 17th-19th June 2019.

This international conference has grown out of an increasing interest in using the best available evidence in health libraries to improve library and information practice more generally and is mirrored by the [evidence based library & information practice journal](#) .

EBLIP conferences are practical, friendly and inspirational in getting people involved in evidence-based practice. 2019 is the third time the conference has taken place in the UK with the inaugural one in Sheffield in 2001. Caroline has been privileged to attended EBLIP in Brisbane 2005, Stockholm 2009 and Salford 2011 so it was nice to return. It was Stephen's first EBLIP Conference.

There was lots of Tweeting, have a look at #EBLIP10 and @[ConfEblip](#)

Programme and further information at https://www.eblip10.org/

The conference theme was "Using evidence in times of uncertainty". In an era of library de-funding, calls for accountability, fake news, and complex information environments, evidence is becoming more important. This conference theme encouraged evidence-based practitioners and researchers to think about what evidence is, how we collect it, and how we use it in these uncertain times.

We were welcomed by John Scally, National Librarian of Scotland who encouraged us to talk about stories, and people, humanising the evidence.

The opening keynote was by David Stewart, President of CILIP. David told his journey in Library and Knowledge Service (LKS). He reminded us that just because

it's published it doesn't mean it's true. David was allocated to the Medical Library as a graduate trainee. In that role, he watched the Medical Librarian do online searches via a modem, then wait a week for the results to be posted from Geneva with an invoice The Brigg's report published in the 1980s necessitated a need for Librarians to help nurses understand what research was. Later David was privileged to be in the centre of Evidence Based Medicine revolution in Oxford with Sir Muir Gray. From here the logical progression is Evidence-Based Everything.

Highlights from the first day's parallel sessions included:

Dominic Gilroy, Health Education England (HEE) shared the difficulties of collating the quantitative data from the Value and Impact Toolkit questionnaire. It has nonetheless provided insights that have been used in the #amilliondecisions campaign and the KnowledgeShare for Healthcare Evaluation Framework.

Nicola Pearce-Smith, Public Health England (PHE) talked about the value and impact of literature searches. Case studies which PHE call 'impact stories' are a good way to tell a story.

Paul Levay and Jenny Craven gave an insight into literature searching at NICE. They highlighted the challenge of new technologies and the need to adapt new search strategies. An interesting discussion followed about job titles and how we describe ourselves – '*Information Barista,*' is my new preferred job title! - Caroline usually needs a coffee to do a literature search and it fits in with randomised coffee trials and knowledge cafés.

The day ended with a welcome reception at the Glasgow City Chambers. It was gratifying to see that they appreciate librarians and to be welcomed by a Librarian!

The second day's keynote was by Frankie Wilson of Bodleian Libraries, who encouraged us to not let perfect be the enemy of the good, but to just get on with it. She said all you need is an intelligent question and the time and desire to do it. Data should be reliable, replicable and trustworthy. Look for trends rather than absolute data. Frankie spoke about embedding a culture of evidence-informed decision-making at Bodleian Libraries. She used the word 'informed' rather than 'based' because sometimes you have to do

something which is not best practice because of funding or policy. She said knowledge management doesn't work if senior leadership in organisations don't support it or practice it, nor does it work if staff aren't doing it. Frankie encouraged us to tell a story, and re-use other people's work. Somebody else's work can be evidence for your project and absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

Highlights from the second day's parallel sessions included:

In day two's parallel sessions; Pip Divall, University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust reported the UK Clinical Librarian Impact Study. Interestingly they found that 67% of their queries came in by email, 25% in person. This shows the importance of developing good relationships. Curiously, given the history of Clinical Librarians, Ward Rounds were not found to be a time-efficient way of obtaining search requests.

Hakan Carlsson – Writing a report after a questionnaire survey increases service change to 76%.

Karim Thoroni –spoke about Librarians having a role as practitioner-researchers. LIS research is too survey orientated; we need to do more action research.

Clare Edwards and Dominic Gilroy, HEE narrated the development of the Quality Improvement and Outcomes Framework. Replacing LQAF was a move from a compliance to a development approach. The new tool is for organisations to show how they use knowledge and its library staff. It is hoped it will highlight and share good practice and innovation.

The most fascinating presentation in our view was by Cecily Gilbert of the University of Melbourne: a census of Australian health librarians. Their median age is 50-59 and are 88% female. We wondered what the position is in the UK? Sue Lacey Bryant tweeted some stats in response: 78% female and 55% 45+ for the whole workforce, not just healthcare.

So, it was a very stimulating conference. It was good to meet practitioner researchers from across the world and different sectors and hear about good practice.

The key take home point was decision makers always want and need reliable data for funding. So what? Why should decision makers care that our libraries exist? What they remember is the story. If your managers ask for data, shoehorn in the story.

The question now is: how can we and our services make useful and reliable additions to the evidence base for our practice?

With thanks to Health Education England and YOHHLNet who kindly awarded bursaries for the authors to attend.

Caroline Storer, Knowledge Manager
NHS Digital

Stephen Ayre, Library Services Manager
George Eliot Hospital

The 'Hackathon' and the 'Information Specialist'

Perhaps these are not two things you would expect to see written about together in the Health Libraries Group newsletter but I would like to share this fantastic opportunity I had in April this year in Canberra, Australia. I have to thank Neil Haddaway, Martin Westgate, the organisers of the hackathon and the Institute of Health Research, University of Exeter College of Medicine and Health who both encouraged and funded me to make this exciting trip.

I had only ever heard of hackathons and as a non-techy I didn't think it was for me although the step by step guide by guide Jashua Tauberer defines a hackathon very broadly and it does not have to involve technology but he does describe it as "any event…where people come together to solve problems". This, the second Evidence Synthesis Hackathon, fits into this definition as it had two work streams: a technical hackathon stream and a discussion stream about evidence synthesis. The workstreams were not exclusive and the attendees were encouraged to go between them.

You may be wondering why an information professional would want to pitch up at an evidence synthesis hackathon but as an information specialist at the University of Exeter School of Medicine and Health, I spend my time searching for systematic reviews. I work embedded within a team called the Evidence Synthesis Team, which means we do systematic reviews and myself and my colleague, Morwenna Rogers, do all the searching for them.

The aim of the Evidence Synthesis Hackathons are to pull resources to develop tools and technology to help make evidence synthesis more resource-efficient, timely, transparent, rigorous and accessible. For those who have been involved in developing and running searches for systematic reviews you will know that the technology we have available to support us in search development, managing references, de-duplicating search results and recording all searches (database and supplementary) are not ideal. There are tools and techniques available to help with all of these but often they cost money. One of the amazing things about the outputs from this hackathon is that they are all open source.

There were several technical solutions being worked on for the searching element of systematic reviews and this included Paperweight which uses natural language processing to improve search strategies, Grey Literature Reporter which tracks your web searching on Chrome to allow better reporting (therefore transparency and reproducibility), and Search Strategist to test and improve search strategies. A couple of these tools are now available but unfortunately at the moment I think they require some knowledge of coding. I think they all use R and the outputs are available on github. I have not used this before so I'm now looking forward to a

spending a bit of time in the coming months attempting to learn R and use the tools available. The technical folks developing the tools were very keen to listen to how us, as information professionals, might need to use the tools.

To find out more about the Evidence Synthesis Hackathon have a read of the interviews with Martin Westgate, Wolfgang Viechtbauer and Neil Haddaway or the blog post which I wrote when I returned.

If you would like to find out more try searching for #ESHCanberra2019 on Twitter for the tweeting that went on and follow @eshackathon to find when new tech is available and how to find it.

I would highly encourage other information professionals to attend events like this as your voice is so very important. This event was stimulating and inclusive as well as being great fun.

Alison Bethal, Information Specialist
University of Exeter

Book Reviews

For this summer's book reviews we look at both the physical world, with two titles, one on library spaces and one on 3D printing, and the virtual, with a review of a title on social tagging by a new reviewer, Yvonne Stubbington. As ever, I'm grateful to the reviewers for their hard work. If readers are interested in reviewing for this column, do get in touch, tom.roper@nhs.net, with your preferred contact details, and tell me of any particular areas of interest or expertise you may have.
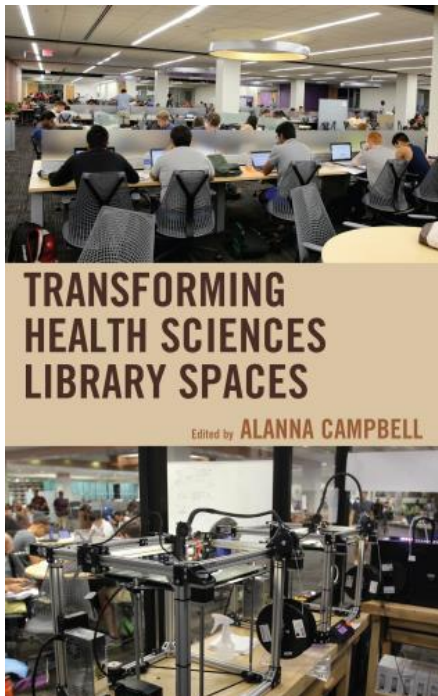
Campbell, A. Transforming health sciences library spaces.
London: Rowman and Littlefield, 2019.
ISBN 9781538114674. 287 pages. £67.00

The title of the book holds immediate appeal for practitioners in the field. I had so many questions before reading it: how should one go about transforming a health science library? Why should we do this? What are the pros and cons? What do patrons and staff gain from the transformation, what are the lessons learned? What should the health science library space look like in 2019 and beyond?

Upon finishing the book, I'm pleased to report that most of these questions were answered. The book sets out to bring together the collective experiences of librarians in diverse environments offering insight and practical advice to others in similar situations. The book is divided into three parts, part one is a series of case studies about library spaces for users, part two highlights unique library spaces and part three is case studies on library spaces that are made to work as they are.

Depending on your interest it is possible to read any chapter which will stand alone as an interesting piece without having to read the entire book. Personally I found chapter five the most interesting, perhaps because it has a focus on technology that holds immediate currency with the health science library of today. It strikes me that this book will age quickly, given the pace of change in health sciences libraries and particularly the advances in technology. The first part reviews a variety of libraries that have transformed in terms of space and function. There are useful overviews of how to go about changing a library space with the steps outlined in each chapter broadly the same. Page 79 has eight steps which are helpful to anyone embarking on a transformation of space. The libraries include a consumer health library, academic health sciences libraries, special libraries and a hospital library.

Part two is all about changing spaces with little or no resources to do so, or in the case of one library, doing so out of necessity. What leadership looks like in virtual library spaces is explored in chapter six. Special collections and the importance of having goals for renovation are outlined in chapter seven.

One library lost 50% of its space in a short timeframe and they outline how they managed this transformation in chapter eight. What struck me in this piece was the honesty in the following sentence: "It was unlikely to have ever changed unless a big project was imposed upon us" (p.163). This speaks to the necessity of being proactive in a world of constant change. Chapter nine is a well-rounded and a well referenced discussion about managing a health library space on a tight budget, with information on continuing professional development opportunities and emerging roles for health science librarians. It is a useful overview particularly for students and newer entrants to the profession. Chapter ten holds particular appeal as it offers a real-life scenario of managing a space with a practical account of planning. The end of the chapter contains a practical piece of planning advice, outlining three different scenarios, plan A, plan B and plan C. This particular chapter is a 'go-to' for anyone embarking on a library space transformation project.

The book brings together the collective experiences of twenty-three health science librarians. It is timely, it is informative, it is true to its title and there is a need for this book for anyone working in a health science library space. It is well referenced with plenty of 'before' and 'after' photographs. One criticism is that some of the case studies give a disproportionate account of background to projects which I don't think the reader is particularly interested in, unless they are familiar with the institution involved. It is also exclusively about spaces in the USA context. A similar book on spaces in a European or even international health science libraries would appeal as a follow up.

Aoife Lawton, National Health Library and Knowledge Service
Health Service Executive, Ireland

Pennington, D. and Spiteri, L. (eds). Social tagging in a linked data environment.
***London: Facet, 2019.***
ISBN: 9781783303380. 212 pages. £74.95

This book consists of 10 chapters written by a team of specialists on the book's topic of social tagging. Coming from different countries (US, Canada, Scotland, India) the authors give an interesting range of opinions, ideas and approaches to the subject. Although not the first book available on the topic, social tagging is a fast moving and continually developing area so this book serves to keep the reader up to date and

also focuses on a variety of different applications of social tagging, providing the reader with a selection of case studies as examples.

The editors are both information specialists. Diane Rasmussen Pennington is senior lecturer in Information Science and the Course Director for the MSc/PgDip in Information and Library Studies at Strathclyde University. Her research includes social media and digital engagement. Louise Spiteri is professor and academic director at the School of Information Management in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her research also focuses on the field of social tagging and folksonomy.
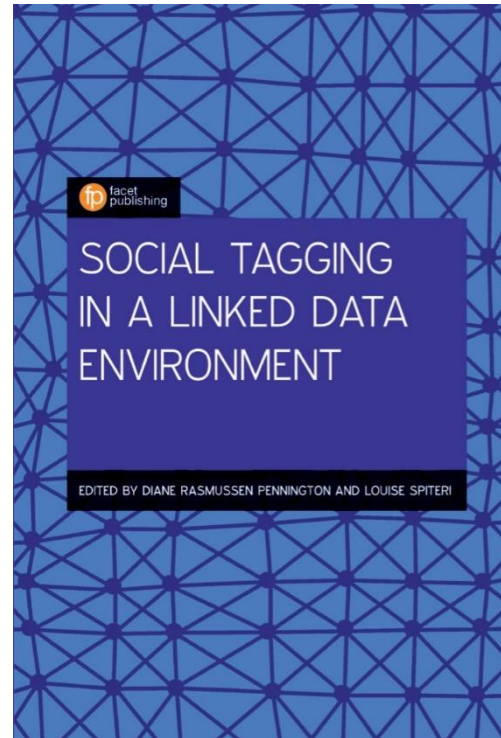
As a newcomer to the topic – I am familiar with the use of tagging and hashtags, but have not previously contemplated their use outside of social media such as Twitter – I found the book of interest, but did find myself wishing for a glossary on occasion. Although the various terms were explained within the text, the explanation didn't always come at the point I needed it and I found myself online double checking my understanding of unfamiliar terms such as folksonomy (the use of digital tags created by users, rather than prescribed or assigned by experts) and the semantic web (data that can be processed easily by machines rather than humans).

As the chapters of the book do not lead on one from the other, but address the topic from different perspectives, using different case studies it is an easy book to dip in and out of, reading one chapter at a time, or just the chapters that you think will be of relevance to you. I found a number of interesting concepts, for example, the idea of using hashtags to link library holdings to users in general while using @ to direct specific users to holdings and content that the library feels will be of particular interest to them.

Chapter 5 (Hashtags and library discovery systems) highlighted some interesting possibilities for using hashtags within the library discovery system to more easily link resources and holdings within their own collections and also link to related external, online content. It discusses in depth the possibilities of allowing users to create and add their own hashtags within the library discovery system, taking advantage of their subject expertise to improve the discoverability of library holdings. The chapter looks at a number of advantages of using hashtags, including their ability to identify emerging trends and topics as well as disadvantages such as their uncontrolled nature and the possibility of user bias.

As a health librarian I found Chapter 8 (Keys to their own voices: social tags for a dementia ontology as a human right) of particular interest. The chapter explored the information needs and rights of people living with dementia, and their carers and discussed possible ways that social tagging could help with this in the future. One possibility explored is the use of images or music files as surrogates for text-based tags, bringing information and resources together for people with dementia who find language a challenge.

Although by no means a 'light read' this book looks at many interesting possibilities for the future development of use of hashtags and social tagging within the library in information environment. If you are interested in exploring new methods of linking resources and holdings, new ways of communicating your library holdings to your users or using user created content then you will enjoy this book and find the case studies and suggestions within of great interest**.**

Yvonne Stubbington, Clinical and Outreach Librarian
St Helens & Knowsley Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
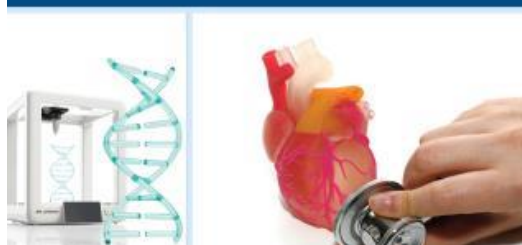
**Herron, J. *3D printing in medical libraries: a crash course in supporting innovation in health care.*
Lanham, MA: Rowman and Littlefield, 2019. ISBN 9781538125854. 180 pages. £37.95**

This book, part of a Medical Library Association series, is a good concise introduction to 3D printing. It is aimed at librarians who want to offer a 3D printing service (as the author did in the library at the Indiana University School of Medicine) but I think is of more general interest.

The book includes a good brief introduction to how 3D printing works, and problems that might occur. It gives examples of its use, not just from medicine, and discusses how to find and edit existing models to print. The literature review of 3D printing in libraries also discusses health effects of 3D printing (the process can generate fumes).

There are case studies from five libraries in the United States, and testimonials from people in various fields of medical practice about how libraries have supported their

work in 3D printing. The results of a survey of medical libraries, conducted via the MEDLIB-L list in 2018, are presented and discussed.
Practical implications of offering the service are discussed, and there is a chapter fitting 3D printing into the wider makerspace movement. There is also a chapter on managing the data generated by 3D printing.

I first saw 3D printing at a Women in Engineering event in Sheffield, and then saw 3D printed hearts with congenital defects, in an NHS research meeting. The book explores how you can print using data from MRI and other scans, an example of how the book has filled in some of the gaps in my knowledge. Our medical school has a 3D printer and has produced anatomical specimens for teaching and Phineas Gage's skull (which is in the book, although difficult to find quickly as he is not indexed – I would have liked a more detailed index). Although I found the index not detailed enough, the chapter structure is helpful and there is a glossary.

The book's discussion of sources of 3D models uses Google and several specialist sources which were new to me, including one from the NIH and the excellently named "Thingiverse". The chapter gives guidelines for evaluating sources.

The book has plenty of pictures of 3D printed artefacts, including some to support discussion of what can go wrong when 3D printing. There are plenty of references in each chapter, and a useful looking resource list, which includes an open access journal specifically about 3D printing in medicine[1]. The referencing style seems inconsistent and I did spot one reference lacking all detail except for a link to a third party host. Readers of this column, I suspect, will cope with that!

The book is American, so the examples and case studies are too, reasonably enough. This does not matter, although I suspect the detail of the chapter on legal concerns may not apply outside the USA.

What is happening in UK libraries? A quick Google finds work from the Radcliffe Science Library in Oxford, including their LibGuide[2]. If there is anything else going on, it would be very good to hear about it, perhaps in an article for this Newsletter!

I found this book very interesting. I liked the wide range of library related topics, but also the inclusion of information about how it works and how it might go wrong. If you want to know more about 3D printing, as a technology you encounter or one you might introduce in your library, I think this is worth reading.

Keith Nockels
University of Leicester Library

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[1] https://threedmedprint.biomedcentral.com/
[2] https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/c.php?g=423237&p=2889928.

Internet sites of interest: Social Work and Safeguarding

Social Work and Safeguarding

Perhaps some of these resources will be useful for social care as well. Perhaps, indeed, the line between them is a little blurred. An overlap between social care and health is of course exemplified by the change of role and name of the now Department of Health and Social Care.

Health students need to know about social workers and what they do, and the NHS Careers website has a page about social work (https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/wider-healthcare-team/roles-wider-healthcare-team/clinical-support-staff/social-worker).

We used to have an MA Social Work, and when it ended and we took down the library's social work pages, we transferred some of the resources to the pages for medicine, nursing and midwifery, including resources about safeguarding. I have used those resources as the starting point for the list below, but added some new things (which may end up on the webpages). All links were checked on 14th May 2019. If you know of something useful I have missed, please let me know – contact details at the end.

Safeguarding

British Medical Association
https://www.bma.org.uk/advice/employment/ethics/adult-safeguarding-ethics-toolkit

Care Quality Commission
https://www.cqc.org.uk/what-we-do/how-we-do-our-job/safeguarding-people

General Medical Council
https://www.gmc-uk.org/ethical-guidance/ethical-hub/adult-safeguarding

NHS England
https://www.england.nhs.uk/safeguarding/

Wales
http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/91322 (Public Health Wales/Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, who are developing a new site, so this link may change)

Scotland – I could not find anything from NHS Scotland but did find these from the Scottish Government - https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Health/Support-Social-Care/Adult-Support-Protection, https://www.gov.scot/policies/child-protection/.

Northern Ireland – again nothing found from the NHS, but did find the Northern Ireland Adult Safeguarding Partnership, http://www.hscboard.hscni.net/niasp/, and the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland, https://www.safeguardingni.org/.
If you know of something relevant from the NHS that I have missed, please let me know!

NSPCC
https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection/

Royal College of Nursing
https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-topics/safeguarding

Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE)
https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding

Regulatory bodies and organisations

SCIE have a list of **Key Social Care Organisations,** although I suspect it may not be up to date.

Regulatory bodies

Care Quality Commission
https://www.cqc.org.uk/
The regulatory body for social care and health services in England.

Health and Care Professions Council
http://www.hpc-uk.org/
Regulatory body for social work (and some allied health professions).

Northern Ireland Social Care Council
https://niscc.info/

Social Care Wales / Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru
https://socialcare.wales/

Social Work Scotland
https://socialworkscotland.org/

Other organisations

British Association of Social Workers (BASW)
https://www.basw.co.uk/
Independent professional organisation.

Centre for Social Work Practice
http://cfswp.org/
UK based independent charity promoting relationship based practice in social work.

Council on Social Work Education
https://www.cswe.org/
National organisation representing social work education in the United States.

Internationale Föderation der Sozialarbeiter
https://www.ifsw.org/de/.
Global organisation based in Switzerland. The home page seems to be available only in German, but the translate box works on other pages, for example the Information Hub, at https://www.ifsw.org/information-hub/, the way to find policies, reports and publications.

National Association of Social Workers
https://www.socialworkers.org/newhomepage
US based membership organisation.

Research and evidence based (evidence informed) practice

I have seen both phrases in use in relation to social work. Universities may have databases like ASSIA and Social Services Abstracts to lead people to the journal literature, and some relevant literature will be in HDAS databases. Here are some other, free sources of research literature and information.

Campbell Collaboration Online Library
https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/library.php
For systematic reviews from a number of fields including social welfare, disability and crime and justice.

Research in Practice (RIP)
https://www.rip.org.uk/
Publications, research updates and learning materials to support evidence informed practice with *children* and families.

Research in Practice for Adults (RiPfA)
https://www.ripfa.org.uk/
Publications, research updates and learning materials to support evidence informed practice with *adults* and families.

Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE)
https://www.scie.org.uk/
An independent organisation working to put evidence into practice. It produces a

range of resources, including **SCIE Research Briefings,** https://www.scie.org.uk/atoz/?f_az_series_name=Research+briefing and e-learning, https://www.scie.org.uk/e-learning.
It also produces the database **Social Care Online**, https://www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/. Social Care Online indexes some journal literature but also government and other reports. Worth reading the search guide at https://www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/Help/Help, as it is rather idiosyncratic, some more advanced search features being available only if you create a personal account.

The British Library's **Social Welfare Portal**, https://www.bl.uk/social-welfare includes the full text of many research reports, summaries and government publications in social welfare.

Other things

Encyclopedia of Social Work
https://oxfordre.com/socialwork/
The National Association of Social Workers (see above) are involved in this resource, with OUP. Most articles need a subscription but there are 150 or so which are freely available.

Social Work History Network
https://www.kcl.ac.uk/scwru/swhn/index
Based at King's College London, this informal network explores the history of social work to inform contemporary practice. It is an informal network of social workers, historians, archivists, researchers, educators, students, and social work policy makers. Some parts of the site, though, weren't working well when I looked at it.

Serious case reviews
When we had social work, I was fairly frequently asked about how to find serious case reviews, which are undertaken in cases of child abuse or neglect. I wrote a **guide to finding serious case reviews**, which I have updated for this column.
Are there sites you find useful which I have missed? Could you help prevent bias in the column by compiling one or suggesting a topic?

Keith Nockels
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Email: khn5@le.ac.uk

Diary of events

24-30 August 2019
World Library and Information Congress 85th IFLA General Conference and Assembly
Athens, Greece
https://2019.ifla.org
Range of package options

24 September 2019
Advanced Search Techniques for Systematic Reviews, HTA and Guidelines
Search Strategies for HTA and Systematic Reviews: an Introduction
YHEC, University of York
https://www.yhec.co.uk/training/advanced-search-techniques/
£200 (+£40 VAT)

25 September 2019
Advanced Search Strategy Design for Complex Topics: Strategy Development, Text Analytics and Text Mining Training Day
YHEC, University of York
https://www.yhec.co.uk/training/advanced-search-strategy-design/
£200 (+£40 VAT)

4 November 2019
Introduction to critical appraisal workshop
National Guideline Centre (NCG), Royal College of Physicians, 11 St Andrews Place, London
https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/ngc-training-courses
£300

5 November 2019
Systematic review and meta-analysis in action workshop
National Guideline Centre (NCG), Royal College of Physicians, 11 St Andrews Place, London
https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/ngc-training-courses
£300

Julia Garthwaite, Deputy Librarian
Cruciform Library, UCL
Contributions should be sent to j.garthwaite@ucl.ac.uk

Newsletter editorial notes

CILIP is the UK's professional body for library and information professionals and includes the Health Libraries Group (HLG) as one of its special interest groups.

The HLG Newsletter gives readers a space to publish, share and access the latest news, best practice, research, current awareness information and conference/course updates. You can also keep up to date with our regular features, book reviews and relevant internet sites.

We're keen to receive contributions from readers, so whether you want to share an impact case study, or reflect on a new service development, or share your experience of attending an event, course or conference, get in touch.

Contributions to the Newsletter should be sent to:

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Diary of Events	Julia Garthwaite j.garthwaite@ucl.ac.uk

Next copy dates:

2019 Issues	Deadline for content
Autumn 36 (3)	Friday 30 August 2019
Winder 36 (4)	Friday 29 November 2019

HLG Members email discussion list
Sign up today by going to http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/hlg-members and following the onscreen instructions.