

HSLs Update

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Health Sciences Library System

www.hsls.pitt.edu

December 2006
Vol. 11, No. 6

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New! HSLs Document Locator

The Health Sciences Library System (HSLs) has implemented a new service to make it easier to locate and connect to information. You will now see a link to "PITT-UPMC full text" in the citation information for search results from selected databases. Clicking on this link opens the HSLs Document Locator, which displays your options for obtaining a particular book or journal article of interest, whether in electronic or print format or through document delivery.

If electronic full text is available through HSLs, a direct link to the text will appear. If electronic full text is not available to HSLs users, links to PittCat, HSLs document delivery, and other options will appear to direct users how to obtain the content they need, either in print or electronic form.



How does this technology work? The HSLs Document Locator is a link resolver, relying on Open URL standard syntax to link to Web resources. The citation data is matched against local information on the library's electronic holdings, verifying if full text in any format is

continued on page 9

New! Falk Library Classroom

After several months of construction, a new classroom on the first floor of Falk Library is nearing completion. The room has cutting-edge equipment including 10 widescreen Dell laptops and a state-of-the-art interactive SMART Board. Although at first glance the SMART Board appears to be an ordinary white board, it performs like an oversized touch screen. By allowing computer applications to be controlled with a touch of the finger, this technology enables HSLs instructors to easily navigate between notes, presentations, and the Internet while interacting with students.

This new classroom will be used by HSLs librarians and staff to teach classes on topics such as software training or database searching. See the class schedule on pages 8-9 for upcoming classes or visit www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/calendar.

--Megan McKeown



Director's Reflections...

Looking Back, Looking Forward - and Thank You!

In October 2006, MEDLINE marked its 35th anniversary. When I began my career as a medical librarian in 1974, the ability to search online for medical journal articles instead of poring through voluminous print volumes of Index Medicus was a miraculous advance. It was fun to be viewed as a magician who could solve research problems with a keyboard terminal and a printer. Never mind that the interface and hardware were clunky and slow, and that two weeks of on-site training at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in Bethesda, Md., were required. Only librarians were able to acquire passwords – end users weren't eligible. Fast and accurate typing skills were a necessity, as users were charged by the minute for connect time. Lengthy search results were generally printed offline and mailed from NLM the next day, to be received in the library three to five working days after that.



Barbara Epstein
HSLs Director
bepstein@pitt.edu

To show how far we've come in 35 years, NLM created a comparison of MEDLINE then and now*. Some notable statistics:

- In 1971, according to the September-October *National Library of Medicine NEWS* of that year, MEDLINE featured 239 indexed journals. In 2006, that number has grown to 4,928.
- In 1971, MEDLINE served 25 users. In 2006, MEDLINE/PubMed will average 77 million unique visits in 2006 and about 800 million searches.
- In 1971, MEDLINE was available via dial-up telecommunications. In 2006, the site is freely available to anyone on Earth via the World Wide Web.

- In 1971, MEDLINE operated on an IBM 360/50 mainframe computer. In 2006, MEDLINE/PubMed runs on 20 Dell PowerEdge 1850 Servers, 2 CPU 8Gb RAM, with the Linux operating system in 64-bit mode.

At this time of year, it's enjoyable to pause for a moment to appreciate how far we've come, but it's even more exciting to focus on the future. Articles elsewhere in this issue describe improvements to physical facilities in Falk Library and enhancements to our Web site that allow you to locate electronic documents more efficiently. Watch for continuing developments in 2007.



Epstein searching MEDLINE circa 1977

Also in this issue is a list of the many generous individuals who have contributed money and new books and journals to HSLs during the past year. Your support of our programs and services is deeply appreciated and helps us stretch our budget dollars even further.

On behalf of the entire HSLs staff, I wish our user community a happy holiday season, and a successful and productive new year!

*www.nlm.nih.gov/news/medline_35th_birthday.html

HSLs Update is produced by the University of Pittsburgh Health Sciences Library System (HSLs), 200 Scaife Hall, 3550 Terrace Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15261 <www.hsls.pitt.edu>. Contact HSLs with questions, comments or ideas at 412-648-8796, or send e-mail to medlibq@pitt.edu.

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MICROMEDEX vs. Clinical Pharmacology

HSLs subscribes to two major full-text drug resources for your use. **MICROMEDEX** and **Clinical Pharmacology**, both authoritative sources, provide full-text drug monographs for FDA-approved, investigational, non-prescription, and herbal drug products. In general, both products provide drug monographs and patient drug information handouts, in addition to tools for drug identification, IV compatibility, lab references, and single/multiple drug interactions. Both resources offer downloads for PDA use through the HSLs subscription. While there are similarities between the types of information provided by these two databases, there are noteworthy differences.

MICROMEDEX is composed of specialized databases and online books. When a general search is conducted in MICROMEDEX, the search is run through individual specialized databases, material safety data sheets, and online reference books including the Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), United States pharmacopeia dispensing information (USP DI), and Martindale: the complete drug reference. In MICROMEDEX, the drug comparison tool is limited to a side-by-side table comparison of content from DRUGDEX, one of the specialized databases. MICROMEDEX has more variety in ancillary tools such as dosing, antidote dosing nomograms, dietary guidelines reference, clinical calculators, lab values, measurement calculators and conversions, immunization tables, and pediatric and pregnancy references. The DISEASEDEX database, also a component of the MICROMEDEX product, provides a concise review of information on emergency topics, as well as certain tests and procedures.

The screenshot shows the MICROMEDEX Healthcare Series interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Main, Drugs, Toxicology, Disease, IV Compatibility, Interactions, and Handheld PDA. Below the navigation, there is a search path: Compare Drug Summaries > Search Results > Document Comparison. A message states: "Choose to compare any two drugs at a time." Below this, there are two dropdown menus: "Display in Column One:" with "ACARBOSE" selected, and "Display in Column Two:" with "REPAGLINIDE" selected. A "Display" button is located below the dropdowns. To the right, there is a "Modify Your Search" button. Below the dropdowns is a table with the following structure:

Topics:	Column One ACARBOSE	Column Two REPAGLINIDE
Details in DRUGDEX®	ACARBOSE	REPAGLINIDE
Tradenames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precose See Complete Tradename Listing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prandin See Complete Tradename Listing
Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitor Antidiabetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypoglycemic Meglitinide
Adult Dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes mellitus type 2: initial, 25 mg ORALLY 3 times a day Diabetes mellitus type 2: maintenance, 50-100 mg ORALLY 3 times a day, MAX 150 mg daily for patients weighing 60 kg or less and MAX 300 mg daily for those weighing more than 60 kg Details in DRUGDEX® ACARBOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes mellitus type 2: glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) <8%: initial, 0.5 mg ORALLY with each meal; dose range, 0.5-4 mg ORALLY 2-4 times daily; MAX 16 mg/day Diabetes mellitus type 2: (HbA1c >=8%): initial, 1-2 mg ORALLY with each meal; dose range, 0.5-4 mg ORALLY 2-4 times daily; MAX 16 mg/day Details in DRUGDEX® REPAGLINIDE
Pediatric Dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> safety and efficacy not established in pediatric patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> studies have not been performed in pediatric patients

Clinical Pharmacology is a single database as compared to the MICROMEDEX product. Clinical Pharmacology's drug comparison function is more sophisticated, with options to customize the comparison table. Criteria available for customizing your selection include indications, contraindications, interactions, or adverse reactions. Additionally, Clinical Pharmacology offers a product comparison tool with a unique feature to retrieve a list of products for a particular drug given selected allergy or dietary restriction criteria such as sugar free, alcohol free, latex free, sodium free, dye free, and others. Additional unique features of Clinical Pharmacology are warnings of therapeutic duplication, a multivitamin comparison chart, patent information, and a quiz study aid.

The screenshot shows the Clinical Pharmacology interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: DRUG INFORMATION, DRUG PRODUCTS, PATIENT EDUCATION, CLINICAL TOOLS, and TUTORIAL/HELP. Below the navigation, there is a search bar and a "GO" button. Below the search bar, there are links for "ADVANCED SEARCH", "DRUG COMPARISONS", and "QUIZ". The main content area is titled "Drug Comparisons" and contains a table with the following structure:

Drug Comparisons	Acarbose	Glipizide	Repaglinide
can be used for diabetes mellitus ?	yes	yes	yes
is contraindicated in or should be used cautiously in females ?	yes	no	no
interacts with Atorvastatin ?	no	no	no
produces abdominal pain as an adverse reaction?	yes	yes	no

Below the table, there is a legend: "↑ non-FDA-approved indication". At the bottom, there is a copyright notice: "Clinical Pharmacology Copyright © 2006 Gold Standard". To the right of the table, there is a "Drug Comparisons" section with a dropdown menu for "Adverse Reactions" and a "SEARCH" button. Below the search button, there are "SHOW SELECTED" and "RESET" buttons. At the bottom right, there is a list of "Adverse Reactions of the selected drugs":

- Abcarbose
- Glipizide
- Repaglinide

Below this list, there are checkboxes for "abdominal pain", "agranulocytosis", "anemia", and "aplastic anemia".

MICROMEDEX and Clinical Pharmacology are available from the HSLs Databases by Title Web page at <www.hsls.pitt.edu/resources/databases/titles>. Links to tutorials are available from each of these products' main search pages, or contact the HSLs reference desk at 412-648-8796 or medlibq@pitt.edu with questions.

--Ahlam Saleh

Academic Career Confidential: The Truth about Journal Impact Factors

The formula is straightforward:

$$\frac{\text{Number of citations in the current year to items published in the journal's previous two years}}{\text{Total number of substantive articles and reviews published by the journal in the same two years}}$$

Yet the journal impact factor—Thomson Corporation's measure of the frequency with which a journal's hypothetical "average article" was cited in a particular year¹—continues to stimulate controversy more than 40 years after its debut. This is probably not surprising, given the ever-higher stakes for publishers and editors competing for authors, readers and, in some cases, advertisers; researchers competing for tenured positions; and research institutions competing for external funding.

Created in the early 1960s by Eugene Garfield and Irving H. Sher as a tool for selecting additional journals for *Science Citation Index*, the impact factor can be helpful in evaluating a journal's relative importance, especially when compared with other publications in the same field. *Journal Citation Reports*, the source of impact factor information, is one component of ISI Web of Knowledge, available from the Quick Links on the HSLS home page <www.hsls.pitt.edu>. Like any surrogate measure, however, it has its limitations. Critics over the years have pointed to several weaknesses in the assumptions on which it is based:

Room for editorial maneuvering

While the numerator includes citations to all types of documents—including editorials, letters, and abstracts—the denominator includes only substantive items such as research and review articles. In a recent editorial, the editors of *PLoS Medicine* charge that editorial manipulation is commonly used to "massage" a publication's impact factor.² For example, an editor may publish extra review articles, since these tend to be cited more frequently than other publication types (hence the higher-than-average impact factors enjoyed by *Annual Reviews* publications). Controversial editorials or a popular correspondence section also can inflate the numerator.³

Time factors

Since the impact factor calculation window is set at two years, the pace of the editorial cycle and of discovery in different research fields also make a difference. Articles in a given journal tend to cite articles from that same journal, so journals with a short publication turnaround time will accumulate a relatively larger number of citations. Rapidly moving research fields, such as the biosciences, are also well served

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

Journal Citation Reports[®]

by the two-year window, while more stable fields, such as mathematics, are relatively penalized.

Variations among the disciplines

Varying patterns and customs also exaggerate the discrepancies among journal rankings in different fields. In one study, biochemistry and molecular biology articles were cited five times as often as pharmacy articles.⁴ And articles in some disciplines are simply referenced more heavily than in others.

Human error

Impact factors are only as accurate as the citations they derive from. In one study, erroneous citation elements (year, volume or page number, or article title) occurred in 10 percent of publications.⁵

Scientific isolationism

Impact factors are based on data from two of Thomson's citation databases: *Science Citation Index* and *Social Sciences Citation Index*. Like all literature indexes (including, for example, MEDLINE), these are selective, covering only a fraction of the world's journals. Even in the age of the international scientific community, some critics say that *Science Citation Index* is dominated by English language publications and American science in particular.

--Pat Weiss

1. Impact factor trend graph. *Journal Citation Reports* 2006 [cited 2006 6/7/2006]; 2004 JCR Science Edition: Available from: <<http://portal.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=JCR&Func=Frame>>.
2. The impact factor game. *PLoS Med* 2006;3(6):e291.
3. Seglen PO. Why the impact factor of journals should not be used for evaluating research. *BMJ* 1997;314(7079):498-502.
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5. Ophof T. Sense and nonsense about the impact factor. *Cardiovasc Res* 1997;33(1):1-7. Cited in: Cheek J, Garnham B, Quan, J. Whats in a number? Issues in providing evidence of impact and quality of research(ers). *Qual Health Res* 2006;16(3):423-35.

Academic Career Confidential: “How Am I Doing?”- The Perils of Personal Citation Counting

Based on the aggregate of all a journal's articles within a given period of time, the impact factor was not designed to measure the impact of a single article or author. Still, evaluating individuals based on the impact factors of the journals in which they have published is nevertheless a common practice at institutions in the United States and abroad. Some of its pitfalls:

- One study found a skewed distribution in citation patterns: the most frequently cited 50 percent of articles accounted for 90 percent of all citations.¹ Articles in the other half of the pool thus receive an unmerited boost.
- Authors in fields that are multidisciplinary or that contribute to the work of other fields have a potential advantage over those in smaller, more self-contained fields. The former have the option of publishing in journals that are more likely to be widely read and cited, while the latter do not. In a large academic research enterprise, this circumstance could exaggerate differences among groups of colleagues.
- The impact factor is recalculated every year, so both the impact factor itself and a journal's relative ranking can fluctuate over time.

Rather than going to Journal Citation Reports to look up overall impact factors, researchers can check how often their individual articles are being cited using Web of Science, another Web of Knowledge component. (Ask an HSLS reference librarian to show you how to do a cited reference search.) But this measurement also has its flaws. As with impact factor data, inaccurate citations are common. And there is no correction for vanity practices. While a certain amount of self-citation is inevitable as authors explain the history of their work, self-citation also can be used less benignly to elevate one's citation count.

--Pat Weiss

1. Seglen P. The skewness of science. *J Am Soc Information Sci* 1992;43:628-638. Quoted in: Seglen PO. Why the impact factor of journals should not be used for evaluating research. *BMJ* 1997;314(7079):498-502.

ToxMystery: A New Interactive Learning Site for Young Children

ToxMystery <<http://toxmystery.nlm.nih.gov>> is the National Library of Medicine's new, interactive learning site for 7 to 10 year old kids. It provides a fun, game-like experience while introducing potential environmental health hazards sometimes found in the home.

“Toxie” the cat helps find the hazards hidden in each room and offers hints when needed. The objective is to find all the hazards. Players are treated to amusing animations when they complete each area. When all the hazards in the house have been discovered, Toxie delivers an animated celebration, and players can print a personalized certificate.

ToxMystery's “Parent Resources” page provides more detailed information about everyday environmental hazards that can be harmful to one's health. A “For Teachers” page contains more than 10 activity pages for downloading.

Above information from: <<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/news.html>>.



HSLs Staff News

NEWS

Carrie Croll has been appointed as project archivist (visiting faculty librarian) to work on HSLs manuscript collections. Croll received Bachelor of Arts degrees in archaeology and classical studies in 1996 and her MLIS with a specialization in archival studies in 2004, all from the University of Pittsburgh. She has worked in Falk Library Circulation since 2000, and has worked on records projects at the Hunt Library and Homewood Cemetery.

Jeffrey Husted has been promoted to acquisitions manager for HSLs. Husted has worked in HSLs Technical Services since 1998, in serials and cataloging. He holds a BS in biological sciences from the University of Pittsburgh.

John LaDue has been promoted to a systems analyst for HSLs. LaDue has worked in the HSLs Computer and Media Center since 2005 and is currently enrolled in the University of Pittsburgh's MLIS program.

Sam Lewis recently joined HSLs as CMC library specialist. His responsibilities include staffing the CMC help desk and providing technical support to HSLs.

Brian McGirk is the new circulation specialist at Falk Library. McGirk, who began at HSLs as a student shelver, recently earned a BA in economics and history from the University of Pittsburgh.

Melissa Ratajeski, reference librarian, has been appointed as the new editor of the *HSLs Update*.

Patricia Weiss has been appointed to the newly created position of reference and information technology librarian. A primary responsibility of this position will be development and implementation of Web-based applications in support of Information Services. Weiss has been a reference librarian at HSLs since 1998 and had a lead role in the development of the Faculty Research Interests Project.

KUDOS

The HSLs Online Bioinformatics Resources Collection (OBRC) <www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/genetics/obrc/index_html> was featured in the section "NetWatch," *Science*, 314(5798): 393, 20 Oct 2006.

HSLs staff and faculty raised money for the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation by participating in the 11th annual Lee National Denim Day. In exchange for a cash donation, staff and faculty members were permitted to wear blue jeans to work on October 6, 2006.

PUBLICATIONS

Jonathon Erlen, history of medicine librarian, published "Research on the History of Psychiatry: Dissertation Abstracts 2005" in *History of Psychiatry*, 17(3): 375-390, 2006 and "Dissertation list" in *History of Science Society Newsletter*, 35(4): 15, 2006.

Nancy Tannery, associate director for Information Services, reviewed "Libraries Beyond Their Institutions: Partnerships That Work" by William Miller and Rita M. Pellen, Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Press, 2005, in *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 2006 October 94(4): 1314-1315.

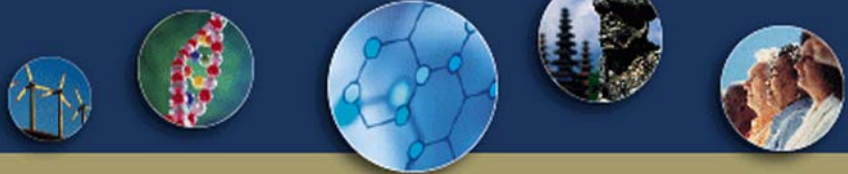
PRESENTATIONS

Jonathon Erlen, history of medicine librarian, presented "Factors Leading to the Decline in the Doctor/Patient Relationship" at Surgery Grand Rounds, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 10, 2006.

Ester Saghafi, reference librarian, presented a poster titled "Making a PROMIS and Keeping It: Providing Comprehensive Literature Search Services to an NIH Roadmap Initiative" at the Association of Mental Health Librarians annual meeting on November 3-5, 2006 in Washington, D.C. The poster was coauthored by Reference Librarians **Rebecca Abromitis** and **Mary Lou Klem**.



ANNUAL REVIEWS
A Nonprofit Scientific Publisher



Staying Current with Annual Reviews

With so much literature being produced today, it can be difficult to stay current in your field. The *Annual Reviews* can help. This nonprofit organization publishes critical reviews, written by leading scientists, in 32 disciplines within the biomedical, physical, and social sciences. Significant primary research is assessed and critiqued yearly, assisting researchers to identify the most important advances in a field of interest.

HSLs now has full electronic access to all volumes in every discipline. Coverage goes back to the first volume of each, with the oldest dating back to 1932. Topics of special interest to the health sciences community include those from the fields of biochemistry, clinical psychology, medicine, nutrition, and public health. Consulting these re-

views can be a good way to survey developments in a particular field over time. Quick or advanced searches can be conducted on the reviews, either as a group or individually. It is also possible to search the captions of images and tables. Individual users can register on the *Annual Reviews* Web site to create e-mail alerts or lists of favorites.

The *Annual Reviews* on subjects related to the health sciences can be accessed at <www.hsls.pitt.edu/resources/ejournals/titles> by typing "annual review" in the title word search box. The entire series can be accessed from PittCat, or directly at <www.annualreviews.org>, for those located on the Oakland campus.

--Linda Hartman

Thank You to Our Generous Donors

HSLs gratefully recognizes the following individuals who supported HSLs with gifts of money and materials from October 2005 through September 2006:

Dr. Nancy A. Baker
John C. Barber, MD
Jennifer D. Belovich
Jack O. and Ruth Riddle Boatman
James Bobick
Patricia W. Bookamyer
Allen Brodsky, ScDHyg
Jeff Brust
Daniel J. Buysse, MD
Kevin Cox
Zelda Curtis
Anna Mae Czar
Dennis C. Daley, PhD
Norma Davis
Arnold and Barbara Epstein
Kenneth L. Euler, PhD
Rosemary V. Faust
Honey Davidson Forman
James Lee Foye, DDS
Dr. Ellen Frank
Jeffrey S. Goff
Dr. William Goins
Thelma W. Gross

Dr. and Mrs. David Gur
Jim Harrold
Linda Hartman
Mary K. Healy
Sally Held
Dorothy R. Hopkins
Karen Howard
Paul S. Howard, MD
Janice Margaret Jones
Lori Schlegel Kees
Jae Hyuck and Sion Kim
Eric Kotovsky
Kenneth Kramer, MD
Natalie M. Kunkel
Clarence E. Kylander, MD
John and Maureen Lengel
Bernard George Laquinta, DMD
Joe and Sue Mazzotta
Janet Lynn Misko
Dr. John Moossy
Todd F. Morando
Benita and Marvin Morris
Dr. Delynne Myers

Imelda R. Nee
David E. Ness, MD
Thaddeus A. Osial Jr., MD
Maureen Perrino
Harold A. Pincus, MD
Charles Reynolds, III, MD
Dr. William E. Rinehart
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Louise Platt Schulhof
Adam B. Shear, PhD
Shoshanna L. Shear, MD
Deborah Lordi Silverman
Thomas Kevin Sweitzer, DMD
Julia Tamkevicz
Dr. Rick and Nancy Hrinia Tannery
Elizabeth J. Verner
Mark Kenneth Vatauvuk, MD
Joni Alex Vatauvuk
Robert Wettstein, MD
Jeanne White
Charles E. Zaleski Jr., MD
George S. Zubenko, MD

HSLs Schedule of Classes January - February 2007

Classes are held on the first floor of Falk Library in Classroom 1, and in the Computer and Media Center Classroom 2 on the second floor of Falk Library (200 Scaife Hall). Some classes are also held at the WPIC Library Classroom.

HSLs ORIENTATION

Introduction to HSLs Resources and Services at Falk Library (Meet inside entrance to library)
Friday, January 12 10-11:15 a.m.
Also offered upon request to groups or individuals.
Call 412-648-8796.

Introduction to HSLs Resources and Services at WPIC Library (Meet inside entrance to library)
Monday, January 22 3-4:15 p.m.
Also offered upon request to groups or individuals.
Call 412-246-5507.

SEARCHING DATABASES

Measuring Health: Finding Mental Measurement Tools*
(WPIC Library Classroom)
Monday, January 8 3-4:30 p.m.

Ovid MEDLINE*
(Falk Library Classroom 1)
Tuesday, January 9 10-11:30 a.m.
Thursday, January 25 1-2:30 p.m.
Monday, February 5 9:30-11 a.m.

Ovid MEDLINE and Embase for Mental Health*
(WPIC Library Classroom)
Tuesday, February 6 10-11:30 a.m.

PubMed*
(Falk Library Classroom 1)
Wednesday, January 17 1-2:30 p.m.
Thursday, February 15 2-3:30 p.m.

Advanced PubMed*
(Falk Library Classroom 1)
Tuesday, February 27 9:30-11 a.m.

Searching the Nursing Literature*
(Falk Library Classroom 1)
January 16 10-11:30 a.m.
February 13 1-2:30 p.m.

Searching PsycINFO*
(WPIC Library Classroom)
Monday, January 22 10-11:30 a.m.

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS RESOURCES

(All classes held in Falk Library Classroom 2)

Genetic Information Hubs*
Wednesday, January 10 1-3 p.m.

Introduction to VectorNTI*
Wednesday, January 17 1-3 p.m.
Wednesday, February 14 1-3 p.m.

Protein Information Hubs*
Wednesday, January 24 1-3 p.m.

Introduction to Pathway Analysis Tools*
Wednesday, January 31 1-3 p.m.

Sequence Similarity Searching*
Wednesday, February 7 1-3 p.m.

DNA Analysis Tools*
Wednesday, February 21 1-3 p.m.

Peptide Mass Fingerprinting for Protein Identification*
Wednesday, February 28 1-3 p.m.

SOFTWARE TRAINING

(All classes held in Falk Library Classroom 2)

EndNote Basics

(Note: This class is usually full. Please arrive 15 minutes in advance to ensure seating.)

Wednesday, January 3 1-3 p.m.
Tuesday, January 30 10 a.m. -noon
Friday, February 9 9:30-11:30 a.m.
Monday, February 19 Noon-2 p.m.

Adobe Photoshop for Beginners

Thursday, January 11 10 a.m.-noon
Thursday, February 8 10 a.m.-noon

PowerPoint for Beginners

Wednesday, January 10 9-11 a.m.

Advanced PowerPoint

Wednesday, February 14 9-11 a.m.

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HSLs Schedule of Classes January - February 2007 continued from page 8

LUNCH WITH A LIBRARIAN

These informal, brown-bag lunches are held in Falk Library Conference Room B. Bring your own lunch. Drinks and dessert are provided. See www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/lunchlibrarian/ for more information.

Jazz It Up: How to Find Medical Images for Your Presentations

Friday, January 12 Noon-1 p.m.

Finding a Needle in a Haystack Made Easy - Search Bioresearch Databases and Software Tools Using the HSLs Online Bioinformatics Resource Collection!

Wednesday, January 24 Noon-1 p.m.

The WOW Factor: Posters Made with Microsoft PowerPoint

Friday, February 9 Noon-1 p.m.

Tools for Quick Searching

Thursday, February 15 Noon-1 p.m.

All the News You Thought You Wanted: Managing News, Tables of Contents, and Blog Postings with RSS

Tuesday, February 27 Noon-1 p.m.

CUSTOMIZED CLASSES

Customized classes can be developed for your department, course, or other group. For more information, see www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/customizedinstruction.

All classes are open to faculty, staff and students of the schools of the health sciences at the University of Pittsburgh and UPMC. No registration required. Seating for classes is first come, first served until the class is full. Classes marked with an asterisk () qualify for American Medical Association Category 2 continuing education credit. Detailed course descriptions are available at www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction.*

What's New in the Falk Library Media Collection

Recent additions to the Falk Library Computer and Media Center (CMC) media collection include:

Sedation Simulator

The Sedation Simulator helps radiologists, oral surgeons, endoscopists, surgeons, and nurses to review management of safe sedation. Users can administer a variety of sedative agents to the simulated patient, monitor patient progress, and manage a number of emergency scenarios. An online expert help system is available, and an automated record-keeping system provides a detailed chart for the case. Call number: RD85.C64 A54 2002

Assessing a Child for Pain

This program discusses challenges and strategies of pain assessment in children. Emphasis is placed on integrating growth and development changes into the assessment process. Various assessment tools, both behavioral and self-reporting, are covered. Call number: RJ365 .A87 2005

Basic Head-to-Toe Assessment with Geriatric Focus

A thorough physical assessment is necessary for all patients whether in long-term care, acute care or home health settings. This DVD illustrates how to do a comprehensive physical assessment, including upper and lower body, and how to document the findings correctly. Information about the normal changes of aging also is included. Call number: RT48 .B37 2004

New! HSLs Document Locator continued from page 1

available to the user. Users are only presented with links that will lead them successfully to the correct document. The new locator should eliminate links that lead users to believe that they have electronic full text access, only to be asked later for a log-in and password or to register for a subscription.

The HSLs Document Locator is currently functional in Scopus and facilitates linking behind the scenes in Ovid databases. As more resources adopt open URL connectivity, the locator will expand to other HSLs resources.

--Deb Silverman

HSLs Holiday and Winter Recess Hours

HSLs libraries will maintain regular hours* during the holiday season, *with the following exceptions:*

FALK LIBRARY

December 24 - 25	CLOSED
December 26 - 29	8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
December 30	9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
December 31	9:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.
January 1	CLOSED

WPIC LIBRARY

December 16 - 17	CLOSED
December 18 - 22	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
December 23 - 26	CLOSED
December 27 - 29	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
December 30 - January 1	CLOSED
January 2	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

UPMC SHADYSIDE LIBRARIES

December 24 - 25	CLOSED
December 26 - 29	8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
December 31 - January 1	CLOSED

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

December 25 - 26	CLOSED
December 27 - 29	8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
January 1	CLOSED

* The schedule of *regular hours* for the HSLs libraries is available at <www.hsls.pitt.edu/about/hours>.

**University of Pittsburgh
Health Sciences Library System
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