A PROPOSAL FOR CLINICAL LIBRARIANS IN THE ERA OF EVIDENCE BASED HEALTHCARE, A NEED BUT A NEGLECTED PROFESSION: AN EXPERIENCE.

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OBJECTIVES

• Definition
• Need
• Role of CML
• CML practiced at SGPGIMS
• Services and work flow of the Clinical Medical Librarians
• Initiatives and efforts taken by the Clinical librarians
• Findings/ results
• Discussions
• Conclusion
WHAT IS CML

• Concept of CML was originated and conceived by Dr. Gertrude Lamb in 1971 at the University of Missouri, Kansas City.

• Librarians who attends rounds with the health care team and provides case-specific information to assist with patient care.

• “Providing quality filtered information to clinician at the point of need to promote evidence-based health care" (Winning & Beverly, 2003).
WHO USES CLINICAL LIBRARIAN SERVICES

• Medical Staff
• Nursing Staff
• Allied Health Professionals
• Other groups like Dieticians, Bio-Medical Engineers and Social Workers.
NEED FOR A CLINICAL MEDICAL LIBRARIAN

- Enormous amount of information is daily added to the medical literature.
- Filtering this information is a gigantic task.
- Physicians/clinicians may not posses either skill or time to search the information.
- A physician cannot keep in memory all the information that he has learnt.
- Information he receives from internet sources is not always evidence-based.
The role of the clinical librarian includes:-

• Catering to the immediate needs of clinicians for patient care.
• Providing literature searches and articles to support the evidence.
• Supporting the development of new guidelines and proactively creating resources for evidence-based care.
INDIAN SCENARIO

- This term is still new.
- EBM is becoming more popular.
- Practicing Clinical Medical librarianship is a difficult task.
- The Clinical Librarians must have an in-depth knowledge.
- At SGPGIMS, Lucknow, India we are practicing this service in a modified form.
SANJAY GANDHI POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES LUCKNOW

Patient-care, teaching and research

“Institutes with tradition of excellence have demonstrated abundantly that research enhances the vitality of teaching, teaching lifts the standards of service, and service opens new avenues of investigation.”
SGPGIMS- AN OVERVIEW

• It is a University established under State Act in 1983 in India.

• Institute is rated amongst the top medical institutions in the country.

  ❖ offers its own degrees (DM, MCh, MD, PhD, Post Doctoral Fellowships (PDF) and Post Doctoral Certificate Courses (PDCC), and Senior Residency in various specialties .

  ❖ delivering state-of-art tertiary medical care.

  ❖ super-specialty teaching.

  ❖ training and research.
CENTRAL LIBRARY COLLECTION

• **Physical Resources**
  – Books (Total collection 25566)
  – Journals (400 titles)
  – Videos /CD/ Slides/ DVD’s (500)

• **Electronic Resources**
  – Pubmed
  – MD Consult
  – Cochrane Library
  – Proquest
  – BMJ Publishing Group
  – BMJ Best Practice
  – Ovid (110 titles)
  – Oxford Biomedical Collection
  – Science direct (80 Selected titles)
  – Print + electronic titles
ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

1450 full text electronic journals as well as open resource journals all are accessible through the institutes intranet link

http://www.sgpgi.ac.in/intranet/library.html
LIBRARY MEMBERS

• Faculties- 167
• Residents- 500
• Research Scholars- 195
• Nursing Staff-600
• Technical staff- 270
• Others-500
LIBRARY SERVICES @ SGPGIMS

Combination of models:

– Traditional library services

– Academic Library Services

– Some modified part of Clinical Librarian services
SERVICES AND WORKFLOW OF THE CLINICAL LIBRARIAN

• Support for evidence based clinical practice.
• Support for journal clubs.
• Research support for patient care.
• Literature search.
• Campus wide access to electronic resources for all the health care professionals.
• Provide quality filtered case specific information.
• Provide immediate responses at the “point of care”.
• Provide full text articles via interlibrary loan requests.
• Help in providing highly filtered and quality health information to patients and the physicians at remote areas or beyond geographical barriers i.e. Tele-Consultation and Distance education.
• Teaching and training the library users.
PRACTICING CML AT SGPGIMS

- Completely computerized super specialty hospital in Uttar Pradesh.
- Using a modified form of CML services in contrary to what is practiced at the west.
- After the inpatients rounds are over the physicians send their queries to the librarian.
- Mode of request/queries can be:-
  - over the internal communication network or the intranet email services telnet).
  - Personal / informal contacts
  - Telephonically
- The librarian receives the queries and the required information is returned to the physicians concerned at the earliest using the telnet /internal communication network
WORK FLOW OF CML AT SGPGIMS LIBRARY

Request by clinicians

Discusses the queries
To simplify the search

Full Text Article request

Search strategy

MEDLINE Search

In-house Resources

Search Results

Request by clinicians

Discusses the queries
To simplify the search

Full Text Article request
A six month study for no. of request for the year 2008

- **No. of request**
  - Request via Email: 1000
  - In-person: 400
  - Telephonically: 200
INITIATIVES TAKEN AT SGPGIMS
CENTRAL LIBRARY

• Training in the usage of ICT facilities.
• Training the Physicians and healthcare professionals in Biomedical information literature retrieval search.
• Making the Physicians aware about the library e-resources and other evidence based resources
• Participating in the Telemedicine programs to educate Physicians in remote areas about medical open access resources on the internet as well as extending the library facilities to them.
METHODOLOGY

• Face to face interaction
• Promotion and marketing of library resources
• Orientation Courses
• Workshops
• Electronic article delivery services via inter-library loan services
• Alphabetical list of e journals and providing links through the library homepage.
• Participation of the library in the Pubmed Link out services.

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BACKGROUND: No studies have had sufficient size to estimate mortality in children with febrile seizures. We studied mortality after febrile seizures in a large population-based cohort of children in
FINDINGS

• An increase in level of confidence among the clinicians.
• A gradual decrease in overall request sent to the librarians.
• Only rare and urgent searches were forwarded.
• Request for urgent full text electronic article were forwarded to the librarian.
• Increase in the usage of the subscribed electronic resources.
• The librarian enjoys being part of the health care service and has better job satisfaction.
• Strengthening the relationship between the librarians and the clinicians.
GRAPH SHOWING REQUEST FOR LITERATURE SEARCH

Before Training  After Training
GRAPH SHOWING REQUEST FOR FULL TEXT ARTICLE

Before Training

After Training
MONTHLY PDF DOWNLOADS BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING
DISCUSSIONS

Difficulties faced in India are :-

• Budgetary constrains.

• No standards in libraries regarding the personnel to be employed.

• No standard curriculum.

• Very few Institutions offer training in literature searching.

• The librarians lack in-depth clinical and subject knowledge.

• Poorly motivated Medical Librarians.

• Improper training in the usage of ICT facilities.
CONCLUSION

• Creation of highly skilled Medical librarians with good subject knowledge
  • Create value in patient care.
  • Introduce innovative methods in teaching and training.
  • Enhance research in medical practice.
• Urgent need to train the health professionals and the librarians in usage of ICT facilities, searching the literature along with critical appraisal skills.
• Biomedical Information Retrieval courses mandatory for the medical students at the Undergraduate level itself.
• Urgent need to reconstruct the course curriculum in LIS in India.
• Need for Resource Sharing, Networking and Consortia of Medical libraries at the local and national level.
Thank You for your Kind Attention & Invitation