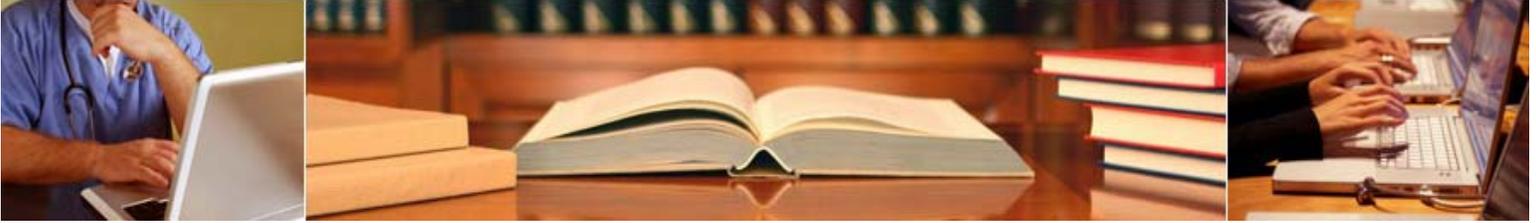


# HSLs UPDATE



October 2009

## [Opening Doors Exhibit Celebrates Achievements of African American Surgeons](#)

The Falk Library is hosting the traveling exhibit "[Opening Doors: Contemporary African American Surgeons](#)" ([www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/aframsurgeons/index.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/aframsurgeons/index.html)) from November 1, 2009–January 28, 2010. This exhibit tells the stories of four pioneering African American surgeons and educators who exemplify excellence in their fields. Through contemporary and historical images, the exhibition takes the visitor on a journey through the lives and achievements of these academic surgeons, and provides a glimpse into the stories of those that came before them and those that continue the tradition today. It was developed and produced by the National Library of Medicine and the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture. Stop by the Falk Library and celebrate the contributions of African American academic surgeons to medicine and medical education. The exhibit will be open during regular [library hours](#) ([www.hsls.pitt.edu/about/hours/](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/about/hours/)).

## OPENING DOORS:

Contemporary African American  
Academic Surgeons

In honor of this exhibit, there will be a public program titled "The African American Surgeon: A Century of Growth" on November 19, 2009, at 6 p.m., in Scaife Hall, Lecture Room 5. The presenter will be [Frederick D. Cason Jr, MD](#) ([www.casesurgery.com/residency/faculty/va/cason.htm](http://www.casesurgery.com/residency/faculty/va/cason.htm)), Surgeon-in-Chief, Louis Stokes Veterans' Affairs Medical Center and Associate Professor of Surgery, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

This lecture will be followed by a reception in the Falk Library. All are welcome!

~ Renae Barger

## [Google Scholar vs. PubMed for Health Sciences Literature Searching](#)

In the 18 months since I last taught a class about [Google Scholar](http://scholar.google.com/) (<http://scholar.google.com/>) vs. [PubMed](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?myncbshare=upittlib&otool=upittlib) ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?myncbshare=upittlib&otool=upittlib](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?myncbshare=upittlib&otool=upittlib)), Google has become an even more pervasive pres-

ence on the Web. Revisiting Scholar in a Google world, how does it stack up against PubMed—no slouch itself thanks to continuing innovations and improvements?

To a searcher accustomed to PubMed's Lexus engine, Scholar still rides like a go-kart. Search results are delivered in round numbers ("about 127,000"). You can't limit search results just to articles, so you may puzzle over the kind of item you are looking at (conference paper? book?). With no controlled vocabulary, a searcher must anticipate all the different terms an author might use to articulate a particular concept. And there is no search history, making it harder to repeat and document searches.

The absence of standardized journal names causes inconsistencies. Search PubMed for either *Nature Genetics* or *Nat Genet* as journal title, and you retrieve 5,336 articles. In Scholar, *Nat Genet* as publication title retrieves about 5,630 items—but *Nature Genetics* retrieves about 10,400.

But Scholar's biggest drawback is its vague denominator. Only Google knows its total number of records and names and included dates of covered journals. You can limit results to a subject area, but there is no information on how these are defined.

By contrast, PubMed's scope is clearly documented: 17,764,826 records (2009 baseline) from 5,398 journals back to 1949. From its link to the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) [Journals database](#)



([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/journals?itool=sidebar](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/journals?itool=sidebar)), it is easy to determine whether and how far back a journal is covered and its standardized title. Records have a consistent structure (title, author, source, abstract, etc.) and can be fully displayed. With controlled vocabulary [MeSH \(Medical Subject Headings\)](#) ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh?itool=sidebar](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh?itool=sidebar)), you can search concepts, not just keywords. Search for the MeSH concept *stomach neoplasms* and get articles whose authors use the terms gastric cancer and gastric neoplasms.

Other PubMed tools include [Clinical Queries](#) ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/corehtml/query/static/clinical.shtml](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/corehtml/query/static/clinical.shtml)) and [Single Citation Matcher](#) ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/corehtml/query/static/citmatch.html](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/corehtml/query/static/citmatch.html)). The NCBI environment provides links to molecular biology and genetics databases and to NIH's free PubMed Central repository. Access PubMed through the "Quick Link" on the [HSLs home page](#) ([www.hsls.pitt.edu/](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/)), and you'll automatically get full-text links specific to the University of Pittsburgh.



So what does Scholar offer that PubMed does not? It isn't the only product with multidisciplinary coverage (try [Web of Science](#) ([apps.isiknowledge.com/WOS\\_GeneralSearch\\_input.do?product=WOS&search\\_mode=GeneralSearch&SID](http://apps.isiknowledge.com/WOS_GeneralSearch_input.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&SID)) or [Scopus](#) ([www.scopus.com/home.url](http://www.scopus.com/home.url))). Besides journal articles, Scholar has book, scholarly Web site, and conference proceeding records, but this is not unique either.

Scholar's biggest plus is that it makes full-text articles completely searchable, letting you dig up details like place or personal names that might not surface in a PubMed search. PubMed records may include a link to full text that your institution subscribes to, but never the full text itself. Other Scholar pluses:

- **Relevance-ranked search results:** in PubMed, ranking is by date;
- **Citation data:** click on a Cited by link to see citing publications;

- **Scholar's Bibliography Manager:** exports records to EndNote and RefWorks automatically—a manual procedure in PubMed.

The conclusion? Both Scholar and PubMed belong in your search tool box. Scholar is ill-defined, but has useful features and retrieves items not in PubMed. For best results, choose precise search terms and configure [Advanced Scholar Search](http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search?hl=en) (scholar.google.com/advanced\_scholar\_search?hl=en) to look for them in article titles. For access to all the full text you're entitled to, configure [Scholar Preferences](http://scholar.google.com/scholar_preferences?hl=en) (scholar.google.com/scholar\_preferences?hl=en) /Library Links by entering University of Pittsburgh.

## References

1. Badke W. Google Scholar and the researcher. *ONLINE*. 33, no. 2(May-Jun 2009):47-9.
2. Falagas ME, Pitsouni EI, Malietzis GA, Pappas G. Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: strengths and weaknesses. *FASEB Journal*. 22, no. 2 (Feb 2008):338-42.

~ Patricia Weiss

## Director's Reflections...October is National Medical Librarians Month!

The Medical Library Association has declared October as National Medical Librarians Month to raise awareness of the important role of the health information professional. Medical librarians are an integral part of the healthcare team. They have a direct impact on the quality of patient care and research by helping users stay current about advances in their specialty areas. They teach students and healthcare providers how to find and evaluate information, and provide access to resources in a variety of formats.



Barbara Epstein  
HSLs Director  
bepstein@pitt.edu

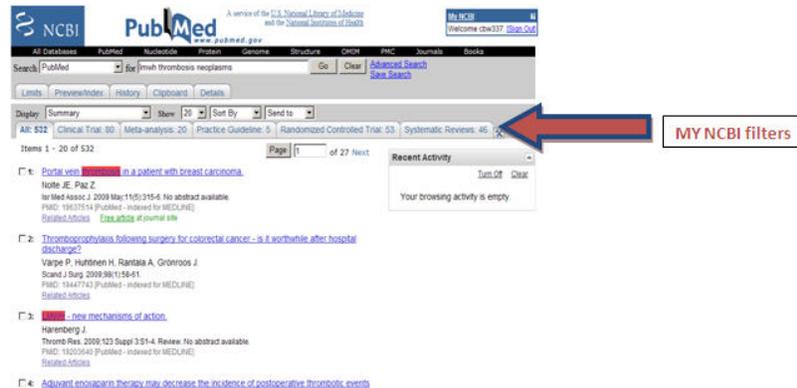
HSLs includes 24 faculty librarians on its staff, each with at least a master's degree, and several with second master's degrees and/or doctoral degrees. Their responsibilities vary widely: some are in public services such as school liaisons, expert search consultation and instruction. Others are subject specialists in molecular biology, history of medicine, animal research, and consumer health services. HSLs librarians also may be specialists in collection development, cataloging, Web management, and computer services.

Stop by the display cases in Falk Library to "Meet Your HSLs Librarians" in October.

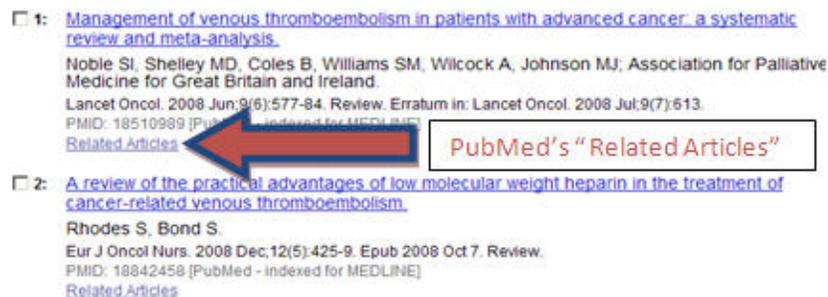
## Quick Searching Tools & Techniques, Part 1

When you need several articles fast, and you are not concerned with identifying every article on the topic, the following tools and techniques are just what the doctor ordered!

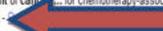
1. **Get your own PubMed MY NCBI (n.nlm.gov/training/resources/myncbi.pdf) account and set up your own search filters.** For instance, I frequently search for evidence-based studies. MY NCBI search filters include: clinical trials, meta-analysis, practice guidelines, and systematic reviews. Your filters could be set to any number of subject areas including: nursing, AIDS, cancer, or bioethics. If you are a pediatrician or geriatrician, you can set your search filters to quickly locate articles on children or the aged.



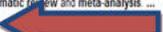
2. **When you locate an article of particular interest in PubMed, don't forget to use the Related Articles (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=help&part=pubmedhelp#pubmedhelp.Finding\_articles\_rel) link.** The Related Articles link is a quick way to find similar articles to your article of interest. This feature retrieves PubMed citations that are closely related to the article using word-weighted calculations and algorithms. The related articles will be displayed in ranked order from most to least relevant, with the "linked from" citation (your original article) displayed first.



3. **Google Scholar (scholar.google.com/) is a quick way to find that hidden article.** Google has arrangements with scholarly publishers to query their servers and to take the words from their electronic articles and add them to the Google database. This gives you the opportunity to search the content of the entire article. Google Scholar displays the results using the number of times the article was cited in the Google database as a marker of its page rank or relevancy score.

...and cancer patients updated meta-analysis of 57 studies including 9353 patients -> oxfordjournals.org  
 J Bohlius, J Wilson, J Sedenfeld, M Piper, G ... - jnci. 2006 - jnci.oxfordjournals.org  
 ... the lack of standard definitions of venous thrombo-embolism ... erythropoietin in the  
 management of cancer ... for chemotherapy-associated ...  
 Cited by 226 -  Number of articles in Google Scholar citing this article

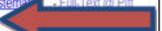
The Incidence of Recurrent Venous Thromboembolism After Treatment With Vitamin K ... - Full-Text @ Pitt  
 CJ van Dongen, R Vink, BA Hutten, HR ... - Archives of Internal Medicine, 2003 - Am Med Assoc  
 ... 18 included studies, only patients presenting with ... of developing recurrent venous  
 thromboembolism is dependent ... of initial thromboembolic event  
 Cited by 64 - Related articles -  Google Scholar Related Articles feature

Management of venous thromboembolism in patients with advanced cancer: a systematic ... - Full-Text @ Pitt  
 Si Noble, MD Shelley, B Coles, SM Williams, ... - The lancet oncology, 2008 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov  
 Erratum in: Lancet Oncol. 2008 Jul;9(7):613. Management of venous thromboembolism  
 in patients with advanced cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis ...  
 Cited by 8 - Related articles - All 5 versions -  Different versions of the same article in Google Scholar

When you find that Google Scholar gem, use Google Scholar's [Related articles](#) (scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html) link to locate similar articles.

Google Scholar gets its content from many sources, so there can be more than one version of the same article in Google Scholar. To locate the PubMed abstract for an article, click on *All # versions* link. The PubMed record version will have PubMed's URL "ncbi.nlm.nih.gov."

For a more detailed comparison of Google Scholar vs. PubMed, see "Google Scholar vs. PubMed for Health Sciences Literature Searching" in this issue.

Management of venous thromboembolism in patients with advanced cancer: a systematic ... - Full-Text @ Pitt  
 Si Noble, MD Shelley, B Coles, SM Williams, ... - The lancet oncology, 2008 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov  
 Venous thromboembolism is common in patients with cancer. However, no management  
 guidelines exist for venous thromboembolism specific to patients with advanced  
 progressive cancer. To help develop recommendations for practice, we have ...  
 Cited by 8 - Related articles -  To locate the PubMed record, look for the ncbi.nlm.nih.gov link.

Management of venous thromboembolism in patients with advanced cancer: a systematic ... - Full-Text @ Pitt  
 J HOME, C JACS, STO JACS - The Lancet Oncology, 2008 - journalacs.org  
 Venous thromboembolism is common in patients with cancer. However, no management  
 guidelines exist for venous thromboembolism specific to patients with advanced  
 progressive cancer. To help develop recommendations for practice, we have ...  
 Cached

Management of venous thromboembolism in patients with advanced cancer: a systematic ... - Full-Text @ Pitt  
 A HOME, A SUPPLEMENTS, STO AJOG - The Lancet Oncology, 2008 - ajog.org  
 Venous thromboembolism is common in patients with cancer. However, no management  
 guidelines exist for venous thromboembolism specific to patients with advanced  
 progressive cancer. To help develop recommendations for practice, we have ...  
 Cached

Look for "Quick Searching Tools & Techniques, Part 2," in the December issue of the HSL Update. For help with these search tips and techniques, contact your [Liaison Librarian](#) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/reference/liaison) or [Ask A Librarian](#) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/askalibrarian/).

~ Charles Wessel

## [eTBLAST and Déjà vu: a Text Similarity Search Engine and a Database of Highly Similar Citations](#)

Do you need help finding potential reviewers for your grant or paper? Are you looking for the right journal for submission of your manuscript? Are you curious about publication activity on your topic of interest or concerned that your published biomedical work was plagiarized?

Thanks to a group from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, these questions can be answered using their Web server, [eTBLAST](http://invention.swmed.edu/etblast/etblast.shtml) (invention.swmed.edu/etblast/etblast.shtml), and affiliated database, [Déjà vu](http://spore.swmed.edu/dejavu/) (spore.swmed.edu/dejavu/).



eTBLAST is a free tool designed to search databases, such as MEDLINE (for literature) and CRISP (for grants), and identify documents similar to your search query. First, users enter entire portions of text (as opposed to just keywords), such as their own manuscripts, the discussion section from a previously published work by colleagues, or the specific aims from a grant proposal. Next, eTBLAST uses natural language processing, keyword weighting, and sentence alignment to output a list of articles or grants ranked by relevance to the original text. The results can be organized to:

- Find an expert by identifying authors prolific on the query topic;
- Find a journal by identifying journals that publish extensively on the query topic;
- View the publication history by supplying information about recent publication activity on the query topic.

Expanding on the functionality of eTBLAST, [Déjà vu](http://spore.swmed.edu/dejavu/) (spore.swmed.edu/dejavu/) is a database of highly similar citations. eTBLAST was calibrated to identify articles from MEDLINE exhibiting similar if not identical text and then store them in Déjà vu for subsequent manual inspection to verify the possibility of plagiarism, redundant publications, or translated articles.



Publications in Déjà vu are organized by a large, flexible classification scheme that delineates between appropriate and inappropriate duplication types: distinct, duplicate, erratum, sanctioned, no abstract, and unverified.

To learn more, read the original articles about [eTBLAST](http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=17452348) (www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=17452348) and [Déjà vu](http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=18757888) (www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=18757888).

~ Carrie Iwema

## **D-Scholarship@Pitt**

[D-Scholarship@Pitt](http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/) (d-scholarship.pitt.edu/) is an institutional repository for the research output of the University of Pittsburgh. It provides stable, long-term storage and ongoing maintenance for its content, even after authors have left the university. Examples of scholarly research materials that can be submitted include:



- Conference papers and presentations
- Research data
- Electronic theses and dissertations
- Research papers, published or unpublished (Note: copyright agreements for published materials must permit posting in a public Open Access repository.)

Materials are submitted directly by authors with an active University of Pittsburgh Computer Account.

The repository is designed to increase discovery of research by Pitt faculty and staff by allowing indexing by Google and other major Internet search engines, the Pennsylvania Digital Library, and PITTCat+. D-Scholarship@Pitt is based on Open Access principles; all materials in the repository are freely accessible by the global research community. Content may be browsed by year, school, research organization or document type.

NIH-funded researchers should note, however, that submission of articles to D-Scholarship@Pitt, does NOT satisfy the NIH public access mandate. All peer-reviewed journal articles arising from NIH-funded research must be submitted to PubMed Central, regardless of whether they are also submitted to Pitt's repository. See [HSLs Guide](#) ([www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/nihpublicaccess/](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/nihpublicaccess/)) to the NIH Public Access Policy for additional information.

[D-Scholarship@Pitt](#) ([d-scholarship.pitt.edu/](http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/)) is hosted and maintained by Pitt's University Library System, and open to all University authors.

Parts of this article were reprinted from the [D-Scholarship@Pitt](#) ([d-scholarship.pitt.edu/](http://d-scholarship.pitt.edu/)) Web site.

~ Barbara Epstein

## **Rare Book Rooms Open to the Public**

For the first time in many years, the Falk Library Rare Book Rooms will be open on a regular part-time basis beginning in October. Hours for the fall semester are:

Mondays	1 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Tuesday s	10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
Wednesdays	1 p.m. – 4 p.m.

Rotating exhibits will highlight our notable collection of rare books in the areas of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy. Included are a rich collection of 19th century books from the former Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Library and major book collections donated by Dr. Gerald P. Rodnan and Dr. Mark M. Ravitch. The Rodnan collection focuses on rheumatism and gout, while the Ravitch collection emphasizes surgery, especially hernia.

In addition, we will have an online exhibit featuring images from selected [rare books](#) ([www.hsls.pitt.edu/about/libraries/falk/rarebook/rarebks.html](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/about/libraries/falk/rarebook/rarebks.html)). In a display case at the entry to Falk Library, there will be an exhibit of related books from our excellent History of Medicine collection.

Please stop in to examine our displays and to use materials in the collection for your research.

~ Leslie Czechowski

## What You Need to Know About H1N1 Flu

With the start of the new academic year, expectations are that H1N1 Flu cases will rise as faculty and students circulate on University of Pittsburgh campuses. College students, in particular, are a high-risk group for contracting the virus, which can cause mild to severe illness, and occasionally death. Everyone should take precautions to prevent getting or spreading the virus. Stay informed through the [HSLS H1N1 Flu \(Swine Flu\) Web site](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/flu) ([www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/flu](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/flu)). The Web site contains current, authoritative information on all aspects of the H1N1 flu. Avoiding this virus and preventing it from spreading should be everyone's goal.

~ Jill Foust

## The Clinical and Translational Science Institute (CTSI)



The [Clinical and Translational Science Institute \(CTSI\)](http://www.ctsi.pitt.edu/HomePage.shtml) ([www.ctsi.pitt.edu/HomePage.shtml](http://www.ctsi.pitt.edu/HomePage.shtml)) at the University of Pittsburgh aims to facilitate the translation of biomedical research advances into clinical and public health practice and policy.

To achieve this goal, CTSI is working to integrate existing programs with innovative new clinical and translational science initiatives under a common umbrella and to create an awareness and understanding—initially among members of the biomedical research/health care community but eventually among the general public as well—of the tangible benefits to health practice that can be realized from clinical and translational research.

The University of Pittsburgh's CTSI is part of a growing nationwide consortium of institutions selected and funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to pioneer a transformation in how research is conducted.

What does this mean to you? CTSI offers institutional resources for clinical and translational research studies. Some examples of the types of assistance provided include: study design, statistical analysis, and data management; navigation of regulatory requirements and submissions; information technology; community outreach and recruitment of study participants; pilot finding; and various other types of help for research projects (such as inpatient or outpatient clinical research support or core services).

If you need help with your research and don't know where to turn, you can file a [CTSI service request](http://www.ctsi2.pitt.edu/ServiceRequest/) ([www.ctsi2.pitt.edu/ServiceRequest/](http://www.ctsi2.pitt.edu/ServiceRequest/)) online, by e-mail ([ctsi@pitt.edu](mailto:ctsi@pitt.edu)), or by phone (412-383-1171 or 412-383-1036).

~ Nancy Tannery

## 2010 Prices for Electronic Resources--Static or Business-as-Usual?

In our challenging economic environment, libraries are struggling—as are we all—to live within our budget. Our goal at HSL is to provide access to as much online content as possible. In the past, annual price increases for scholarly journals averaged between 7-10%. These increases are clearly unaffordable this year.

The publishers and vendors with whom we work have responded to our budget challenges in different ways. Some publishers seem to be unaware of economic problems—or are unwilling to work with their customers in difficult times—and have increased prices for 2010 by 5-15%, or even more. These practices are unacceptable.

But other publishers understand our challenges and have announced they will not increase their prices for 2010. They recognize our users' need for the articles they publish, and are cognizant of the unprecedented financial constraints that libraries face.

We commend the following publishers, among others, for freezing their rates for 2010 renewals:

- American College of Physicians (*Annals of Internal Medicine*)
- American Medical Association (*JAMA*, et al.)
- American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc. (*Amer. Jo. Of Psychiatry*, et al.)
- American Society for Microbiology (*Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, et al.)
- Annual Reviews
- Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers (*Pediatric Neurosurgery*, et al.)
- Oxford University Press (*Journal of Public Health*, et al.)
- Thieme Publishing Group (*Int'l Jo of Sports Medicine*, et al.)

We continue to work with other publishers and vendors to provide us with financial relief during this coming year, knowing that if we have to cancel electronic resources because of cost, it will be difficult to re-start these subscriptions in future years.

A list of publishers who have agreed to freeze prices for 2010 is available from the Medical Library Associations' [Ad Hoc Committee for Advocating Scholarly Communications](http://www.mlanet.org/resources/publish/sc_2010-prices.html) ([www.mlanet.org/resources/publish/sc\\_2010-prices.html](http://www.mlanet.org/resources/publish/sc_2010-prices.html)).

More detailed information regarding the economic crisis and libraries can be found on the Web sites of academic library consortia that have published letters to scholarly publishers regarding the economic situation and pricing for academic resources. On February 19, 2009, the Association of Research Libraries published their "[ARL Statement to Scholarly Publishers on the Global Economic Crisis](http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/economic-statement-2009.pdf)" ([www.arl.org/bm~doc/economic-statement-2009.pdf](http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/economic-statement-2009.pdf)) referencing a similar statement from the [International Coalition of Library Consortia](http://www.library.yale.edu/consortia/icolc-econcrisis-0109.htm) ([www.library.yale.edu/consortia/icolc-econcrisis-0109.htm](http://www.library.yale.edu/consortia/icolc-econcrisis-0109.htm)) dated January 19, 2009. In May 2009, the Medical Library Association and the Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries jointly issued a [Statement on the Global Economic Crisis and its Impact on Health Sciences Library Collections](http://www.mlanet.org/government/gov_pdf/2009_may_glbleconcrisis_statement.pdf) ([www.mlanet.org/government/gov\\_pdf/2009\\_may\\_glbleconcrisis\\_statement.pdf](http://www.mlanet.org/government/gov_pdf/2009_may_glbleconcrisis_statement.pdf)).

~ Leslie Czechowski

## **Public Access Update: Clarifying Use of the NIH Manuscript Submission Reference Number (NIHMSID)**

The NIH Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to published results of NIH funded research. Awardees are required to provide NIH with evidence of compliance for applicable papers that are authored by the Principal Investigator (PI) or that arise from the PI's NIH-funded research.

As described in a recent [Guide Notice](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-09-136.html) (grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-09-136.html), effective August 21, 2009, the NIHMSID may be used to demonstrate compliance on NIH applications, proposals or reports, for up to three months after a paper is published. Three or more months after publication, a PubMed Central® reference number (PMCID) must be provided. Only the PMCID signifies that all steps of the NIH Public Access submission process are complete and that the paper is ready for posting at PubMed Central.

This Notice also reminds awardee institutions of the actions they can take to ensure compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy. Its release corresponds to an update and simplification of the NIH Public Access Web site.



This is a reprint of the announcement published on the National Institutes of Health Public Access Web site on August 12, 2009.

~ Barbara Epstein

## **HSLs Schedule of Classes November--December 2009**

HSLs offers classes on database searching, software applications such as Adobe Photoshop, bibliographic management, molecular biology and genetics, and library orientations. For more information, visit the online [course descriptions](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/desc) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/desc).

Classes are held on the first floor of Falk Library (200 Scaife Hall) in classroom 1 and conference room B, and on the second floor in the Computer and Media Center classroom 2. All classes are open to faculty, staff and students of the schools of the health sciences at the University of Pittsburgh and UPMC.

Some classes are also held in the conference room at UPMC Shadyside Libraries.

No registration is required for any of these classes. 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. Class schedules are subject to change. Please consult the online [class calendar](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/calendar) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/calendar) for the most current information.

## **HLSL ORIENTATION**

### **Introduction to HLSL Resources and Services at Falk Library**

Thursday, September 17 10 -11 a.m.

Also offered upon request to groups or individuals. Call 412-648-8796.

### **Introduction to HLSL Resources and Services at UPMC Shadyside Libraries**

Offered upon request to groups or individuals. Call 412-623-2415.

## **SEARCHING DATABASES**

### **PubMed Basics\*** (Falk Library Classroom 1)

Tuesday, November 17 1-2:30 p.m.

## **MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS RESOURCES**

### **Gene Regulation Resources\*** (Falk Library Conference Room B)

Wednesday, November 4 1-3:30 p.m.

### **Proteomics Tools\*** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

Wednesday, November 11 1-3:30 p.m.

### **Sequence Similarity Searching\*** (Falk Library Conference Room B)

Wednesday, November 18 1-3:30 p.m.

### **DNA Analysis Tools\*** (Falk Library Conference Room B)

Wednesday, December 2 1-3p.m.

## **SOFTWARE TRAINING**

### **EndNote Basics** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

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

Wednesday, November 11 10 a.m.-noon

### **Adobe Photoshop for Beginners** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

Thursday, November 5 10 a.m.-noon

Thursday, December 3 10 a.m.-noon

### **Advanced PowerPoint for Presentations** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

Thursday, December 17 10 a.m.-noon

### **PowerPoint for Beginners and Advanced PowerPoint** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

Thursday, November 19 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

### **The WOW Factor: PowerPoint for Posters** (Falk Library Classroom 2)

Thursday, December 10 10-11:30 a.m.

**Finding Full-Text Articles** (UPMC Shadyside Libraries Conference Room)  
Offered upon request to groups or individuals. Call 412-623-2415.

### **Hands-On Classes at UPMC Shadyside Libraries**

**Who is Citing Your Article?** (UPMC Shadyside Libraries Conference Room)  
Tuesday, November 17                      10-11 a.m.

### **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. For more information, visit the online [descriptions](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/lunchlibrarian/) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/lunchlibrarian/).

**PubMed: Something Old, Something New**  
Thursday, November 19                      Noon-1 p.m.

**Find it Quick!**  
Thursday, December 3                      Noon-1 p.m.

### **Thursday @ Three Library Information Series**

These informal sessions are held in the conference room at UPMC Shadyside Libraries.

**Search.HSLs.Clinical-e: a UPMC eRecord**  
Thursday, November 5                      3-4 p.m.

**Learn to be Creative. Jazz up your Fliers and Presentations**  
Thursday, December 3                      3-4 p.m.

### **CUSTOMIZED CLASSES**

[Customized classes](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/customizedinstruction) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/instruction/customizedinstruction) can be developed for your department, course, or other group.

### **LEARNING @ YOUR PACE**

These [online tutorials](http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/learning_at_your_pace) (www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/learning\_at\_your\_pace) provide information on getting started at HSLs, focusing on the Web site and popular resources.

## **HSLS Staff News**

The HSLS Staff News section includes recent HSLS presentations, publications, staff changes, staff promotions, degrees earned, etc.

### **News**

**Michelle Burda**, consumer health librarian, reviewer and contributor to *Caregivers' Guide for Bone Marrow/Stem Cell Transplant: Practical Perspectives*, National Bone Marrow Transplant Link, 2007. The booklet was selected to receive the 2009 Excellence in Patient Education Award by the Cancer Patient Education Network. The Caregivers' Guide was previously honored by the Met Life Foundation and the National Alliance for Caregiving through the 2008 National Family Caregiving Award.

**Ester Saghafi**, reference librarian, has been appointed project manager for the *Certificate of Advanced Studies in Health Sciences Librarianship* grant.

### **Publications**

**Malgorzata Fort**, head, Technical Services, *Information Retrieval in Biomedicine: Natural Language Processing for Knowledge Integration* [review]. Prince, Violaine, and Roche, Mathieu, eds. Hershey: Information Science Reference, 2009, in *Doody's Review Service* (available online for subscribers at [www.doody.com](http://www.doody.com)).

### **Congratulations**

**Jeffrey Husted**, acquisitions manager, received an MLIS degree in June from the School of Information Sciences at Pitt.

**Michele Klein Fedyshin**, reference librarian, received a BSN from Pitt in August and has rejoined the HSLS staff at Falk Library.