



Duke University Medical Center Library News

February 2005

Issue #298

Fresh New Look for the Website!

<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu>

On January 18, 2005, the Medical Center Library launched a revised version of DUMCL Online, the Library's Website. As part of the new design, we have reorganized and categorized our resources so they are easier to find. This design eliminates the "drop-down" menus in the previous version, offering links from the front page to the resources that you use the most. We have also added tools to help us manage the site and make updating pages easier and faster.

The staff has worked hard to improve and enhance DUMCL Online, and we hope that you will find our latest rendition easy to use and helpful. We will continue to refine the site over the coming months and would appreciate your feedback. If you have comments, please submit them to **Beverly Murphy**, Webmaster, DUMCL Online, at murph005@mc.duke.edu.

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Open Access: New Developments

Pat Thibodeau, Associate Dean for Library Services

Over the past year we have seen more attention focused on “open access” journals and publishing. Open access has many definitions, though for the United States, the “Bethesda Principles” [<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fof/bethesda.htm>] are still the most cited. These principles state that in order for something to be defined as open access, the content must be free, immediately accessible to the general public, and placed in a trusted public repository. A few of the pioneers that have tested this new model include the **Public Library of Science (PLoS)** [<http://www.plos.org/about/>], **BioMed Central (BMC)** [<http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/about/>], and **PubMed Central (PMC)** [<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/about/intro.html>].

Commercial and society publishers have watched the open access debate unfold, and many have tried their own versions, while maintaining their traditional publishing approaches. However, several are now providing some sort of free access within a certain time period. Here are a few of the open access “flavors” that have emerged:

- Research articles or articles deemed to be of major importance are available immediately
- Everything is free after 6 or 12 months
- Author pays to make the article immediately available
- Backfiles are free, but all the current years (usually 3 to 5) are embargoed
- Authors are allowed to post their manuscript versions on a local institutional server

As you can see, the concept of immediate access has somehow been lost in all these permutations. However, these attempts have been a move towards providing better access for everyone, within a reasonable period of time.

What has been the impact? Subscription price increases have not slowed or dropped, because libraries still need to provide immediate access to major titles. Realizing that it needed a better revenue stream, BMC developed a pricing model based on an institutional fee that increases every year, as the number of articles submitted by the institution increases. PLoS charges a higher per article fee than BMC, but PLoS has also moved to a reasonably priced membership model for institutions, which reduces the per article cost. Once again we are presented with lots of variations in response to the basic principle of free and immediate access.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) created a groundswell of media attention when Dr. Elias Zerhouni, NIH Director, announced his intention to post articles resulting from NIH grants on a public repository. After collecting over 6,000 comments from librarians, consumer groups, publishers, scientists, and many interested associations and organizations, NIH crafted a policy [<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-05-022.html>] that was released on February 3, 2005. Is it open access? Not entirely, if you consider all the core elements of the Bethesda principles. Does it improve access to research? While some think so, others are disappointed that the policy did not require immediate release of the articles. My concern is that authors be fully aware of their options when dealing with publishers and take responsibility for ensuring the articles are deposited in a timely manner.

What are the basic points of the NIH proposal?

- NIH strongly encourages, but does not require, all authors of NIH funded research results to deposit their journal articles immediately or at least within 12 months of the publication date.
- Authors must submit their version of the final edited manuscript to PubMed Central for deposit.
- NIH, through PubMed Central, will accept the publisher’s version of the article if they are willing to post it.
- Links will be provided from PubMed (MEDLINE) to both the author’s version and the publisher’s site.

What do you need to do as an author?

- Decide what is important to you – immediate access or following the preferences of the journal publisher.

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Spotlight on ... Medical Center Archives

Jennifer Blab, Acquisitions

The Duke University Medical Center Archives began its mission of collecting and preserving the history of DUMC and the Health System in the 1970s. When **Russell “Rusty” Koonts** became the new Director in January 2003, the scale of the mission increased greatly. Rusty came to Duke from NC State where he served as University Archivist and Assistant Head of Special Collections from 1997-2002. As Archives Director, he sets policies regarding what material should be archived and relates these policies to all departments within the Medical Center. He also identifies key people to contact about adding their personal papers to the Archives collection. The Medical Center Archives Website, developed after Rusty’s arrival, is a wealth of historical information. One major project currently underway is the Digital Image Database, which will make 500 images from the first three decades of the Medical Center accessible to the public. This coincides nicely with the DUMC and Health System’s 75th Anniversary being celebrated this year.

Emily Glenn, Technical Services Coordinator, joined the staff in May 2003 after receiving her MLS degree from the School of Information and Library Science, UNC-Chapel Hill. Emily’s interest in archives began as an undergraduate at the University of Oregon, where she worked in the Manuscripts Department assisting with exhibits and creating inventories of collections about women writers. Her responsibilities include cataloging, encoding the collections, assisting with collection and Web development, and serving as a project manager (currently for the Digital Image Database).

Jessica Roseberry, Oral History Program Coordinator, came to Duke in September 2003. This position is a perfect fit for Jessica, who served as a graduate assistant at the Institute for Oral History, Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and completed a master’s thesis utilizing oral history interviews. Jessica researches and conducts interviews with key members of the Duke medical community and creates polished transcripts of current and past interviews. These interviews allow

her to capture insights into the institution which may not currently exist on paper.



(l. to r.) Emily Glenn, Mira Waller (front); Charles Rutt, Jessica Roseberry (middle); Rusty Koonts (back)

Charles Rutt, Reference and Outreach Coordinator, has been with Medical Center Archives since February 1990. Charles previously worked with Dr. James Gifford, former Director of the Archives. Handling research requests and assisting patrons who visit the facility are just a couple of his responsibilities. He is also involved in outreach projects such as creating displays within the hospital and writing a monthly article for *Inside DUMC*. Charles, a Baptist pastor, plans to devote more time to his church after he retires this year.

Mira Waller, Archivist for the Physician Assistant (PA) History Program, filled this newly-created position in August 2004. Mira holds an MLS degree from North Carolina Central University, with a concentration in archives and records administration. Working with the Society for the Preservation of PA History, she is involved in collection development,

reference, outreach, and Website maintenance. Within the PA community, Mira serves as an advocate for the Medical Center Archives and takes “great joy and pride in the fact that [her] actions will play a part in the preservation of PA cultural history.”

To anyone who visits the Duke Medical Center Archives, it is apparent how much passion and dedication the entire staff has for preserving Duke’s medical history. The Archives Website (<http://archives.mc.duke.edu>) illustrates this as well. Keep your eye out for the Digital Image Database and also for the start of an Archives newsletter, both set for debut in the spring.

Google Scholar

Megan von Isenburg, Information and Education Services

Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>) is a new service from Google that allows users to search for scholarly materials across the Web with the simplicity of the Google search engine. Currently in beta test mode, this function searches only for abstracts, peer-reviewed papers, theses, dissertations, pre-prints, and other scholarly material (largely scientific and technical) online. It represents a significant improvement over standard search engines in locating these materials on the Web, though it lacks the features and depth of coverage that continue to make PubMed and other library databases essential in conducting thorough scholarly research.

Content

Google Scholar has worked with numerous publishers to allow the Google “crawlers” to get behind subscription walls (previously off-limits to search engine spiders), providing a look into journal and repository content for those Internet users who are not authorized subscribers. However, Google is not able to give away the full text of papers, and users will only be shown abstracts unless they purchase articles or are affiliated with libraries that maintain subscriptions to the content. Duke affiliated users should be able to access the full text of Google Scholar search results for content to which Duke subscribes, as long as they are on campus or using the proxy server or VPN client. Duke users will see a link called “Duke Access” beneath the titles in the results list. This link will provide information about online or print access through Duke. Papers from open access repositories and journals, which are also indexed, are freely available to all users.

Google Scholar also scans and includes the references of the documents it indexes. These references include books and citations to articles that Google may not be able to locate online. Citations from these references are identified in the search results with [BOOK] or [CITATION] preceding the title. Links to search the Web to locate the documents online or to WorldCat to find libraries that own the books are also included with these citations.

Google will not reveal what journals or repositories are included in Google Scholar, nor will it indicate how it defines “scholarly” material (e.g., scientific Website, newsletter, peer-reviewed articles). This makes it very difficult for anyone using the service to know what might be missing. Because of this lack of transparency about content coverage, it is impossible to use Google Scholar to conduct a thorough literature search.

Features/Search Strategy

Google Scholar features a “cited by” count or an indication of how many times a paper or article has been cited, a statistic previously available only to subscribers of ISI’s Web of Science or Elsevier’s Scopus databases. This count is used as part of the algorithm that ranks search results, placing more frequently cited papers toward the top of the list. Since citations are only tracked for those items included in Google Scholar, the “cited by” number may not be as thorough or as accurate as some might hope.

Example: Slamon, DJ et al. “Human breast cancer: correlation of relapse and survival with amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene” *Science*. Jan 9 1987; 235 (4785): 177-82.

Cited: 1,003 times according to Google Scholar

Cited: 3,451 times according to Web of Science

An “advanced” search option is now available which allows searching by author, publication, date range, and keywords.

The simplicity of Google Scholar makes it useful in locating quality material quickly. However, the lack of more sophisticated search options and few details about content coverage make Google Scholar most appropriate as a first step in the research process.

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<p align="center">PubMed and Other Databases (features may vary)</p>	<p align="center">Google Scholar</p>
<p><u>Content</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on the database, but generally includes journals, systematic reviews, practice guidelines, and conference proceedings. • Databases explicitly state what journals are indexed and what the date coverage is. • Includes citations and sometimes abstracts or full text. • Many database providers go over the data before it is entered, resulting in fewer incorrect citations, improperly spelled author names, etc. 	<p><u>Content</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indexes journals and other papers from numerous publisher Websites, as well as pre-print and open access repositories. • Journal articles and papers that do not have publicly available abstracts are not included. • Google will not reveal what journals or repositories are included, nor what dates are covered. • Contains abstracts, full text if freely available, and citations to referenced papers and books. • No quality control of data; crawlers automatically index what they find. • “Scholarly” not defined by Google.
<p><u>Search Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users can create sets to refine and manipulate results. • Controlled vocabulary and indexing terms (such as <i>MeSH</i>) are allowed, where applicable, for more relevant searches. • Users can search in specific fields (i.e., author name, article title, etc.). • Search results can be limited (i.e., by date, clinical trials, peer-reviewed material, etc.). 	<p><u>Search Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One search box allows only one set. • No controlled vocabulary or fields available (searches full text of the material for search terms). • No limits available. • Can search for author using last name and first name or initials. (Although this works, it is not precise and often picks up the wrong person.)
<p><u>Where’s the Full Text?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all databases feature full-text access to items; however, the <i>Get it @ Duke</i> button links users to all available versions of an article. A link to the Online Catalog is also included for locating print versions of materials. 	<p><u>Where’s the Full Text?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are direct links to full text available for free. • If users search Google Scholar via campus workstations or using the proxy server or VPN, they will be able to link to full-text journals that the Library subscribes to by using the “Duke Access” button.

Celebrating Black History Month

Did you know that Dr. Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931) performed the first successful open heart surgery in 1893 or that Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926) was the first Black professional nurse in the United States? In honor of Black History Month, the Medical Center Library revisits “Black History Month: A Medical Perspective,” a popular display first exhibited in 1999. This virtual exhibit (<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu/hmc/exhibits/blkhist>) contains a wealth of information including a chronology of achievements of African Americans in medicine, a section on folk medicine, and a selective bibliography.

Staff News

Robert James, Associate Director, Public Services, presented “Creating Library Leaders: The North Carolina Library Association (NCLA) Leadership Institute” at the NCLA and Southeastern Library Association joint conference on November 10, 2004, in Charlotte, NC.



2004 Library Staff Awards

<i>Teamwork Award (Group)</i>	<i>Random Acts of Kindness</i>
ILS Implementation Team	Wilma Morris
Jennifer Blab	
Mary Jones	<i>Shining Star Award</i>
Charlie Lackey	Vanessa Sellars
Marlyse MacDonald	
Lana Michelizzi	<i>Spirit Award</i>
Beverly Murphy	Sally Wardell
Sally Wardell	
Judy Woodburn	
<i>Teamwork Award (Individual)</i>	<i>Customer Service Award</i>
Artura Goods	Eugene Lofton

Digitizing Back Issues of Journals

Judy Woodburn, Head, Serials

PubMed Central (PMC) is the National Library of Medicine’s (NLM’s) digital archive of biomedical journals. Publishers may deposit their digital content on PMC, making it freely available to all, though most restrict access to their material for 6 to 12 months after publication.

To augment this recent data, NLM is now scanning older print backfiles to make them available online. Processing for journals such as *Nucleic Acids Research* has already been completed, and the full text is available from volume 1 forward. Some titles which are being scanned now are *Annals of Surgery*, *American Journal of Public Health*, and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

NLM must find a complete print run for each title since issues are scanned cover to cover. During this process, the printed copy’s binding is destroyed so the material is not reusable. In response to NLM’s request for print volumes for the project, the Medical Center Library has sent a number of volumes and plans to make additional ones available as the project moves forward.

Open Access, continued from page 2

- Keep in mind that as an author, you often sign a contract that gives all your copyrights to the publisher, including the right to post your article on your own Website or on PubMed Central.
- Make sure your publisher’s contract states that you have the right to deposit your manuscript in PubMed Central, since many contracts restrict any other publication or posting of your article.
- Determine when you want to post your material and make sure your contract terms allow for that. Because many publishers have strict embargos, you may have to work with them on the terms, especially if you want immediate access.
- Track all the edits to your manuscript and prepare your final “author’s version” with all the corrections. It is unlikely that publishers will allow you to submit a copy of the file they have on their journal Websites, but you can always ask!

NIH has put the open access ball into your court as an author. If you want to support immediate, free access to your research results, you will need to work with your journal publisher to make sure this happens.

So is the NIH proposal the big push open access has needed? Yes and no. The discussion of the NIH proposal has raised everyone’s consciousness about the need for better access to cutting edge information. However, journal articles from NIH research represent only 10% to 15% of all the articles covered in MEDLINE.

As authors, society members, officers, and journal editors, you still need to seek out other publishers who support some version of open access and continue to ask questions about why journal articles cannot be made available via this publication model.

To learn more about Open Access, try these Web resources

SPARC Open Access

Maintained by Peter Suber
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/>

Open Access Now

Sponsored by BioMed Central
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/openaccess/>



Library Educational Offerings

*The Medical Library Education Center (MLEC) is located
in Room 104 on the Lower Level of the Library.*



Individual and Group Sessions

*Please contact the topic instructor
to arrange for a session*

MEDLINE

Using the Ovid Web Gateway

Connie Schardt

919-660-1124

PubMed

Anne Powers, 919-660-1128

Library Orientation (12:15-12:45 pm)

First Tuesday of Every Month

Grant Information on the Web

~ COS and Other Resources ~

Anne Powers, 919-660-1128

Introduction to EndNote

Ginger Carden, 919-660-1184

Introduction to Reference Manager

Ginger Carden, 919-660-1184

Introduction to Sources for Health Statistics

Hattie Vines, 919-660-1125

Searching the Internet

Connie Schardt, 919-660-1124

Self-Instruction

Ovid MEDLINE Tutorial

*Interactive, 40-minute tutorial designed to show
you step-by-step the basic components of a
MEDLINE search using the Ovid Web Gateway*

<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu/training/ovid>

EndNote Tutorial

*Tutorial designed to assist users who have completed
a search in the Ovid Web version of MEDLINE and
would like to import citations into EndNote*

<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu/training/endnote>

EBM Tutorial

*Tutorial which identifies the steps in the EBM
process and key issues related to critical appraisal*

<http://www.hsl.unc.edu/services/tutorials/ebm/index.htm>

PubMed Tutorial (NLM)

*Web-based learning program for PubMed, the National
Library of Medicine's (NLM's) search system*

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/pubmed_tutorial/m1001.html

Web of Science Tutorial (ISI)

*Overview of the features and use of Web of
Science, the Institute for Scientific
Information's (ISI's) citation database*

<http://www.isinet.com/tutorials/wos7/>

Virtual Tour of the Library

*Online tour which provides information about the
Medical Center Library, its collections and
services, and where to find them within the building*

<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu/about/virtualtour>

**For more information about these offerings, connect to the Library's Website at
<http://www.mclibrary.duke.edu/training>**

Duke University Medical Center Library News is published bimonthly.

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