



# Dive Into Morning Report with Information Resources Training: the *Library Minute*

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# What is a *Library Minute*?

One to three minute “quick hit” PowerPoint presentation about some information resource or feature of a resource or tool

- Given in any meeting environment – Morning Report, staff meeting, etc.
- Components
  - Who I am and how to contact me
  - High level example
  - Focus on a feature helpful to clinicians
  - So what? slide



# A Clinical *What?*

New clinical informationist service launched  
to Internal Medicine

And then a new month began - 8 Internal  
Medicine teams changed attendings,  
upper levels, interns and medical students

Now *who* are you and *why* are you here??

# Saw an Opportunity...



Photo by Robert Nunn



And now for a ...

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# ***LIBRARY MINUTE***



# PubMed Views: Adjust the Display / Use the MeSH

Sheila Green, MSLS

HAM-TMC Library

[ci@exch.library.tmc.edu](mailto:ci@exch.library.tmc.edu)

Pager: 713.406.0599

# Summary View - Standard

NCBI PubMed A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health www.pubmed.gov My NCBI Welcome sheilagreen. Sign Out

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search PubMed for diabetes smoking Go Clear Advanced Search (beta) Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Limits: Humans, English

Display Summary Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 11407 English: 11407 Review: 1526

Items 1 - 20 of 11407 Page 1 of 571 Next

- 1: [McCullough PA, Li S, Jurkowitz CT, Stevens L, Collins AJ, Chen SC, Norris KC, McFarlane S, Johnson B, Shlipak MG, Obialo CI, Brown WW, Vassalotti J, Whaley-Connell AT, Brenner RM, Bakris GL: KEEP Investigators.](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)  
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence of premature cardiovascular disease, and relationship to short-term mortality. *Am Heart J.* 2008 Aug;156(2):277-83. Epub 2008 Jun 4. PMID: 18657657 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 2: [Suk Danik J, Rifai N, Buring JE, Ridker PM.](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)  
Lipoprotein(a), hormone replacement therapy, and risk of future cardiovascular events. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008 Jul 8;52(2):124-31. PMID: 18598891 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 3: [Nabi H, Kivimaki M, De Vogli R, Mamot MG, Singh-Manoux A: Whitehall II Prospective Cohort Study.](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)  
Positive and negative affect and risk of coronary heart disease: Whitehall II prospective cohort study. *BMJ.* 2008 Jun 30;337:a1118. doi: 10.1136/bmj.a1118. PMID: 18595926 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 4: [Jean-Louis G, Zizi F, Clark LT, Brown CD, McFarlane SI.](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)  
Obstructive sleep apnea and cardiovascular disease: role of the metabolic syndrome and its components. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2008 Jun 15;4(3):261-72. Review. PMID: 18595441 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



# AbstractPlus

Search PubMed for  Go Clear [Advanced Search \(beta\)](#)

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Limits: **Humans, English**

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All: 1 English: 1 Review: 0

1: [Circulation](#). 2008 Jul 8;118(2):124-30.

 Full Text  
Circulation

Links

Prediction of first events of coronary heart disease and stroke with consideration of adiposity.

[Wilson PW](#), [Bozeman SR](#), [Burton TM](#), [Hoaglin DC](#), [Ben-Joseph R](#), [Pashos CL](#).

EPICORE, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA 30306, USA. [peter.wf.wilson@emory.edu](mailto:peter.wf.wilson@emory.edu)

**BACKGROUND:** Prediction of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cerebrovascular disease (CeVD) can aid healthcare providers and prevention programs. Previous reports have focused on traditional cardiovascular risk factors; less information has been available on the role of overweight and obesity. **METHODS AND RESULTS:** Baseline data from 4780 Framingham Offspring Study adults with up to 24 years of follow-up were used to assess risk for a first CHD event (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, or cardiac death) alone, first CeVD event (acute brain infarction, transient ischemic attack, and stroke-related death) alone, and CHD and CeVD events combined. Accelerated failure time models were developed for the time of first event to age, sex, cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, **diabetes mellitus (DM)**, systolic blood pressure, **smoking** status, and body mass index (BMI). Likelihood-ratio tests of statistical significance were used to identify the best-fitting predictive functions. Age, sex, **smoking** status, systolic blood pressure, ratio of cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and presence of DM were highly related ( $P < 0.01$  for all) to the development of first CHD events, and all of the above except sex and DM were highly related to the first CeVD event. BMI also significantly predicted the occurrence of CHD ( $P = 0.05$ ) and CeVD ( $P = 0.03$ ) in multivariable models adjusting for traditional risk factors. The magnitude of the BMI effect was reduced but remained statistically significant when traditional variables were included in the prediction models. **CONCLUSIONS:** Greater BMI, higher systolic blood pressure, higher ratio of cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and presence of DM were all predictive of first CHD events, and all but the presence of DM were predictive of first CeVD events. These results suggest that common pathophysiological mechanisms underlie the roles of BMI, DM, and systolic blood pressure as predictors for first CHD and CeVD events.

PMID: 18591432 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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## Related Articles

- ▶ Predictors of subsequent coronary events, stroke, and death among survivors of first hospitalized myocardial infarction. [Clin Epidemiol. 2002]
- ▶ Predicting the impact of population level risk reduction in cardio-vascular disease and stroke on acute hospital admission rates over a 5 year period—a pilot study. [Public Health. 2006]
- ▶ Characteristics and baseline clinical predictors of future fatal versus nonfatal coronary heart disease events in older adults: the Cardiovascular Health Study. [Circulation. 2006]
- ▶ Role of risk factors for major coronary heart disease events with increasing length of follow up. [Heart. 1999]
- ▶ Relation of serum total cholesterol and other risk factors to risk of coronary events in middle-aged and elderly Japanese men with hypercholesterolemia: the Kyushu Lipid Intervention Study. [Circ J. 2004]

▶ See all Related Articles...





# Change the Display

NCBI PubMed A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health www.pubmed.gov

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

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- 1: Citation
- MEDLINE
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- up wer Gene (OMIM) Links
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- models Gene (GeneRIF) Links
- systolic Genome Links
- the bes Project Links
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- and DM GEO Profile Links
- multiva HomoloGene Links
- when t Nucleotide Links
- cholest Nucleotide (RefSeq) Links
- DM wer EST Links
- and sys EST (RefSeq) Links

124-30.

heart disease and stroke with consideration of adiposity.

[TM](#), [Hoaglin DC](#), [Ben-Joseph R](#), [Pashos CL](#).

icine, Atlanta, GA 30306, USA. peter.wf.wilson@emory.edu

y heart disease (CHD) and cerebrovascular disease (CeVD) can aid healthcare providers and prevention used on traditional cardiovascular risk factors; less information has been available on the role of AND RESULTS: Baseline data from 4780 Framingham Offspring Study adults with up to 24 years of follow-up. First CHD event (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, or cardiac death) alone, first CeVD event (acute attack, and stroke-related death) alone, and CHD and CeVD events combined. Accelerated failure time of first event to age, sex, cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, **diabetes mellitus** (DM), **tus**, and body mass index (BMI). Likelihood-ratio tests of statistical significance were used to identify . Age, sex, **smoking** status, systolic blood pressure, ratio of cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein re highly related ( $P < 0.01$  for all) to the development of first CHD events, and all of the above except sex rst CeVD event. BMI also significantly predicted the occurrence of CHD ( $P = 0.05$ ) and CeVD ( $P = 0.03$ ) in additional risk factors. The magnitude of the BMI effect was reduced but remained statistically significant added in the prediction models. CONCLUSIONS: Greater BMI, higher systolic blood pressure, higher ratio of in cholesterol, and presence of DM were all predictive of first CHD events, and all but the presence of ents. These results suggest that common pathophysiological mechanisms underlie the roles of BMI, DM, ctors for first CHD and CeVD events.

# Citation View

Limits: **Humans, English**

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All: 1 English: 1 Review: 0

1: [Circulation](#). 2008 Jul 8;118(2):124-30.



Full Text  
Circulation

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Full Text Online

## Prediction of first events of coronary heart disease and stroke with consideration of adiposity.

[Wilson PW](#), [Bozeman SR](#), [Burton TM](#), [Hoaglin DC](#), [Ben-Joseph R](#), [Pashos CL](#).

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### Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

### MeSH Terms:

- [Adiposity\\*](#)
- [Adult](#)
- [Body Mass Index](#)
- [Cholesterol/blood](#)
- [Coronary Disease/diagnosis](#)
- [Coronary Disease/epidemiology\\*](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Male](#)
- [Middle Aged](#)
- [Predictive Value of Tests\\*](#)
- [Risk Assessment](#)
- [Risk Factors](#)
- [Stroke/diagnosis](#)
- [Stroke/epidemiology\\*](#)

### Substances:

- [Cholesterol](#)

PMID: 18591432 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

# Citation – Work with the MeSH

## MeSH Terms:

- [Adiposity\\*](#)
- [Adult](#)
- [Body Mass Index](#)
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- [Coronary Disease/diagnosis](#)
- [Coronary Disease/epidemiology\\*](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Male](#)
- [Middle Aged](#)
- [Predictive Value of Tests\\*](#)
- [Risk Assessment](#)
- [Risk Factors](#)
- [Stroke/diagnosis](#)
- [Stroke/epidemiology\\*](#)



## Substances:

- [Cholesterol](#)

The \* means it's a major topic of the article

Click on a term to get more options

# Citation View - So What?



A service of the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#)  
and the [National Institutes of Health](#)

All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Books

Search PubMed for "Predictive Value of Tests"[MAJR]

Go

Clear

[Advanced Search \(beta\)](#) [Save Search](#)

Limits [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Limits: **Humans, English**

Display [Summary](#) Show [20](#) Sort By  Send to

[All: 634](#) [English: 634](#) [Review: 34](#) [✕](#)

Items 1 - 20 of 634

1: [Coimbra R.](#)



sTREM-1 as a predictor of severity and outcome in acute pancreatitis: the magic bullet or just another inflammatory mediator?

Crit Care Med. 2008 Jul;36(7):2197-8. No abstract available.

PMID: 18594229 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Ascione R. Rogers CA. Rajakaruna C. Angelini GD.](#)



Inadequate blood glucose control is associated with in-hospital mortality and morbidity in diabetic and nondiabetic patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Circulation. 2008 Jul 8;118(2):113-23.

PMID: 18591441 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Use the MeSH terms from a “good” entry as a springboard to similar ones

# Citation – More So What?

## MeSH Terms:

- [Adiposity\\*](#)
- [Adult](#)
- [Body Mass Index](#)
- [Cholesterol/blood](#)
- [Coronary Disease/diagnosis](#)
- [Coronary Disease/epidemiology\\*](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Male](#)
- [Middle Aged](#)
- [Predictive Value of Tests\\*](#)
- [Risk Assessment](#)
- [Risk Factors](#)
- [Stroke/diagnosis](#)
- [Stroke/epidemiology\\*](#)

## Substances:

- [Cholesterol](#)



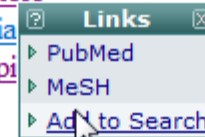
PMID: 18591432 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

## MeSH Terms:

- [Adiposity\\*](#)
- [Adult](#)
- [Body Mass Index](#)
- [Cholesterol/blood](#)
- [Coronary Disease/diagnosis](#)
- [Coronary Disease/epidemiology\\*](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Male](#)
- [Middle Aged](#)
- [Predictive Value of Tests\\*](#)
- [Risk Assessment](#)
- [Risk Factors](#)
- [Stroke/dia](#)
- [Stroke/epi](#)

## Substances:

- [Cholesterol](#)



# Build a Search

Search PubMed for ("Stroke/epidemiology"[MAJR]) AND ("Risk Factors' Go Clear [Advanced Search \(beta\)](#) [Save](#)




Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Limits: **Humans, English**

Display Summary Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 1407 English: 1407 Review: 129

Items 1 - 20 of 1407

- 1: [Banerjee R, Sambamoorthi U, Weaver F, Maney M, Pogach LM, Findley T.](#)  
 Risk of stroke, heart attack, and diabetes complications among veterans with spinal cord injury.  
Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 2008 Aug;89(8):1448-53.  
PMID: 18674979 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 2: [Ovbiagele B.](#)  
 Impairment in glomerular filtration rate or glomerular filtration barrier and occurrence of stroke.  
Arch Neurol. 2008 Jul;65(7):934-8.  
PMID: 18625861 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 3: [Wilson PW, Bozeman SR, Burton TM, Hoaglin DC, Ben-Joseph R, Pashos CL.](#)  
 Prediction of first events of coronary heart disease and stroke with consideration of adiposity.  
Circulation. 2008 Jul 8;118(2):124-30.  
PMID: 18591432 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



A horizontal banner at the top of the slide features a collage of images related to medicine and research. On the left, there's a computer monitor and keyboard. In the center, a person is seen in a laboratory setting. On the right, a prominent red and yellow caduceus symbol is visible against a dark background.

# Citation - So What?

- What type of article is this?
- What is it about?
- What are the Main Topics (or stars \*) of the article?
- What MeSH terms can I use from this view to build other searches that will help me?



# The Big Finish

- Announce
  - office hours that day
  - anything of interest from the Library




<http://www.flickr.com/photos/aeireono/467200346/>



# Examples

## PubMed

- Search building blocks (History)
- Why your best search term for info on that tumor probably isn't "brain mass" (Details)
- Limits
- MeSH (about three different *Minutes*)
- Citation View
- Subsets



# More Examples

ClinicalTrials.gov (two *Minutes*)

MedlinePlus

- Five Features for County Hospital Patients

Theme Month Resources

- Oncology – NCI Cancer Database
- Infectious Disease – CDC, IDSA

Point of Care Tools

Remote Access



# Unconventional Examples

Just how far back can I get full text?

Wikipedia (discernment)

Google Translator

What questions do people ask a clinical  
informationist anyway?

Shameless Promotion of Library Services



# Evolution

- More 3-5 minute *Minutes* than before
  - recent chief residents happy to have me handle the “filler” between cases
- Questions and comments generate new *Library Minutes* or small group training
- Cycling back around to attach specific learning objectives, refine the examples



# Points to Consider

- Represent the library, resources and services 3x / week to 50+ clinicians
- The effect on the overall meeting time is minimal
- Those who know the tool might pick up something new, those who don't, learn something without “standing out”
- Twelve *Library Minutes* per month avg.
- *If* I know the resource well, it takes approx. 30 minutes to prepare one *Minute*
- Reuse and repeat – suggest a “library” of at least 20 *Minutes* that are refreshed regularly
- Can get “bumped” from the agenda (Hurricane Ike prep)



# Conclusion

Time consuming for you BUT...

The *Library Minute* has been a good way to present resources to a relatively captive audience WHERE they use the information ...

(And stay around afterwards for questions, consults, and feedback)



# Dive Right In!

Questions?



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