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Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

# MLA Research Section's Research Agenda Committee Systematic Review Project: A Status Report

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#### **BACKGROUND**

Ambitious intentions, however well-conceived and embraced, can take time to manifest. Our elected and appointed MLA leaders have encouraged us for over 20 years to integrate the best evidence into our professional practices. These broad-based investments at the policy level now are yielding tangible results.

The first MLA research policy, *Using Scientific Evidence to Inform Practice*, emphasized applying research evidence when making decisions [1]. This 1995 policy statement, along with MLA President Rachel Anderson's 1997 inaugural address, helped spark the international Evidence Based Library and Information Practice (EBLIP) movement that continues to thrive today [2, 3, 4]. In fact, most MLA presidents since 1997 have called on us to integrate research evidence into our practices [5].

The newest MLA research policy, *The Research Imperative*, called for the Research Section to articulate an MLA research agenda [6]. The Research Section's Research Agenda Committee

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

conducted two Delphi studies in 2008 and 2011 to identify the most important and answerable research questions facing the profession [7]. The second Delphi study led the Committee to develop guidelines for voluntary teams to create systematic reviews for assembling the best evidence to form the tentative answers to each of the 15 top-ranked research questions [8]. The teams were to act largely autonomously. The 15 teams, consisting of over 200 medical librarians worldwide have made progress, for the most part, in completing their systematic reviews [9, 10]. The principal benefits of these systematic reviews will be as evidence resources for answering these top-ranked questions in addition to acting as blueprints pointing to further research needed to build our knowledge base strategically.

Health sciences librarians have been integral members of systematic review teams outside librarianship since the 1990s, particularly in medicine [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]. Many guidelines and experts on systematic reviews point to the need for librarians to serve on systematic review teams [16, 17, 18]. Our own profession has produced over 90 systematic reviews on subjects related to library and information practice [19]. These systematic reviews frequently confirm the recurring observation that our own knowledge base lacks sufficient amounts of rigorous research evidence. A large percentage of our evidence also resides within the gray literature rather than the peer reviewed literature, which poses challenges to identification and critical appraisal.

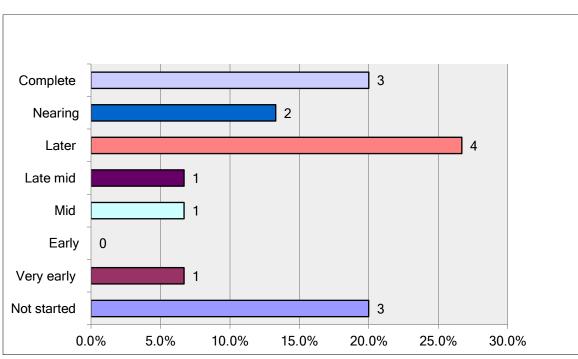
This paper provides a status report on the MLA Research Section's Research Agenda Committee Systematic Review Project. There has not been a comprehensive report on the project since the 2015 Open Forum held at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association in Austin, TX, where representatives from all active teams provided reports [20]. To date, teams have continued to vary in their rate of progress. Some teams have moved through the process relatively quickly while others are regrouping. An evaluation of the overall project experience from the point of view of the participants is forthcoming.

#### **METHOD & RESULTS**

To complete this inventory of progress, the fifteen team leaders were surveyed as to their current progress and to report any research outputs to date. The status categories they had to

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

choose from represent discrete phases of the systematic review process: 1) Not started or regrouping; 2) Very early: Question clarification or earlier; 3) Early: Search strategy development 4) Mid: Screening abstracts; 4) Late mid: Screening articles; 5) Later: Data extraction and analysis; 6) Nearing completion: Manuscript preparation; 7) Complete and published. All teams with current leadership responded. The remaining two were described by the first author of this paper as "not started." There is one team currently without an assigned team leader and has stalled at square one as of this writing. Results of this inquiry are reported in Table 1.



**Table 1. Team Leaders' Reported Team Progress** 

Three of the fifteen teams have completed their reviews and published articles. Six other teams are late in the systematic review process, two teams are in the middle, and four teams are very early in the process. Three teams are either regrouping or currently without leadership. The loss of leadership has been an issue for several teams throughout this ambitious project. Table 2 lists status by team and research outputs, including publication and presentation information.

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

The original questions that emerged from the second Delphi study [7] are listed although teams were tasked with reworking their questions to make them suitable for conducting a review.

## **Table 2. Team Progress and Research Outputs**

#### Team # 1.

**Question:** There are still a number of relevant questions from the 2008 research agenda, but to me this is most critical: "What is the quantifiable evidence that the presence of a librarian, not just information resources, improves patient outcomes, increases research dollars, improves student outcomes (e.g., better board scores), or increases hospital intelligence (e.g., if the top hospitals have access to hospital librarians/libraries)?"

Status: Complete and published

#### **Presentations:**

Perrier L, Farrell A, Weiss A, Lightfoot D, Aaronson E, Connor E, Epstein Brown HA, Muellenbach JM, Allee N, Ayala P, Kenny T, Constantinescu T, Brigham T. Effects of librarian-provided services in health care: a systematic review. [Contributed Paper.] Proceedings of the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. 2014 June 16-20. Montreal, QC, Canada. J Can Health Libr Assoc. 2014; 34(2):92-93. https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/jchla/index.php/jchla/article/view/22905/17060

#### **Publications:**

Perrier L, Farrell A, Ayala AP, Lightfoot D, Kenny T, Aaronson E, Allee N, Brigham T, Connor E, Constantinescu T, Muellenbach J, Epstein HA, Weiss A. Effects of librarian-provided services in healthcare settings: a systematic review. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2014;21(6):1118-24. <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4215058/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4215058/</a> Note: This paper was the winner of the 2015 Ida and George Eliot Prize which is given to the authors of the work published in the preceding calendar year that has been judge most effective in furthering medical librarianship.

#### Team # 2.

**Question:** Is there a significant difference in patient outcomes (or research output or educational outcomes) between institutions with and without libraries?

**Status:** Very early – question clarification

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

#### Team # 3.

**Question:** What is the added value libraries bring to education, research, and patient care in the health sciences and health care fields? Even if it is not possible to quantify benefits, documenting qualitative research results rigorous enough to stand the scrutiny of administrators and researchers would be of great value.

**Status:** Later - data extraction and analysis

#### Team # 4.

**Question:** Low health literacy can result in medication errors, noncompliance of treatment regimes, poor health outcomes and even death. What is the role of the medical librarian with health care providers, community organizations, local public libraries and members of the public to improve health literacy among entire communities?

**Status:** Later – data extraction and analysis

#### **Presentations:**

Klem M, Devine PJ, El-Khayat YM, Gutzman KE, Knehans A, Mills TN, Oren GA, Perryman CL, Saleh AA, Unno ZP, Vardell E. Librarians and health literacy: A scoping review. Presented at: Medical Library Association Annual Meeting. 2015 May 14-20. Austin TX.

# http://www.mlanet.org/d/do/1924

## Team # 5.

**Question:** What are the information needs of practicing physicians and other health care workers? The 1985 Covell article is still heavily cited but was published way back in 1985. The information environment has changed dramatically. We need to update that study in lite of new educational strategies, resources, technology and social networks.

Status: Nearing completion - manuscript preparation

#### Team # 6

**Question:** The explosion of information, expanding of technology (especially mobile technology), and complexity of healthcare environment present medical librarians and medical libraries opportunities and challenges. To live up to the opportunities and challenges, what kinds of skill sets or information structure do medical librarians or medical libraries are required to have or acquire so as to be strong partners or contributors of continuing effectiveness to the changing environment?

**Status:** Nearing completion – manuscript preparation

**Presentations:** 

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

Anderson PF, Bickett S, Doucette J, Herring PR, Kammerer J, Kepsel A, Lyons T, McLachlan S, Tonnison I, Wu L. Tools for Building Our Information Future: Emerging Technologies Vital to Medical Libraries" Health Library Group Conference, Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals. 2014 July 24-25. University of Oxford, U.K.

Anderson PF, Bickett S, Doucette J, Herring PR, Kammerer J, Kepsel A, Lyons T, McLachlan S, Tonnison I, Wu L. "Tools for Building Our Information Future: Emerging Technologies Vital to Medical Libraries." [Poster.] Annual Meeting Medical Library Association. 2014 May 16–21. Chicago, IL. NOTE: This poster won an 2014 MLA Research Section, Research Award: Posters, Honorable Mention

Anderson PF, Bickett S, Doucette J, Herring PR, Kammerer J, Kepsel A, Lyons T, McLachlan S, Tonnison I, Wu L. Future Technological Practices: Medical Librarians' Skills and Information Structures for Continued Effectiveness in a Changing Environment. 2014 May 16–21. Annual Meeting Medical Library Association, Chicago, IL.

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https://www.alia.org.au/sites/default/files/HLA%20News-Conference2014.pdf.

Anderson PF, Bickett S, Doucette J, Herring PR, Kepsel A, Lyons T, McLachlan S, Shannon C, Wu L. Developing a Replicable Methodology for Automated Identification of Emerging Technologies in Healthcare. Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2016 May 13–18. Toronto, Canada.

#### Team # 7.

**Question:** Does what we do matter? Longer form: Do the resources we provide - materials, reference services, and educational offerings - make a difference to our customers - save lives, shorten length of stay, improved educational outcomes, increase research dollars, improve research results?

Status: Late mid - screening articles

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

#### **Presentations:**

Glynn LA, Sakmar K, Lalla NJ, Berry R, Kim C, Geldenhuys PR, Lawton A, Siebert JL, McClurg C, Clemans-Taylor L, Gadd K, Ettien A. The Value to and Impact of Health Sciences Libraries and Information Services on Academic and Clinical Practices: A Systematic Review. [Paper.] Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2014 May 16–21. Chicago, IL.

#### Team # 8.

**Question:** How do we provide information support in a clinical world that functions based on electronic medical records systems and other similar informatics platforms and tools. What is the library's role, if any, in providing preclinical education with respect to informatics applications like electronic medical records systems?

Status: Mid - screening abstracts

#### Team # 9.

**Question:** Do health sciences libraries and librarians have any measureable (statistically significant) positive impacts on consumer health, the outcomes of medical care, the productivity of biomedical researchers and the knowledge obtained by graduates of biomedical and health sciences training programs, and at what total cost?

**Status:** Later - data extraction and analysis

#### **Presentations:**

Henderson ME, Crum JA, Fatkin KJ, Gagnon M-M, Nguyen T, Taylor M, and Vrabel M. Do Health Sciences Libraries and Librarians Have an Impact on the Cost of Health Care and Research? A Systematic Review. [Poster.] Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2015 May 14-20. Austin, TX. <a href="http://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/libraries\_present/43/">http://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/libraries\_present/43/</a>

#### Team # 10.

**Question:** How best to objectively document library/librarian impact on the 'bottom line' (time, money saved, shorter length of stay, ROI for expensive electronic resources, support training programs/Magnet status, funded research support, etc.)?

Status: Completed and published

#### **Presentations:**

Collins, P. Counter-measures: a systematic review of the measurement tools used to demonstrate the impact of libraries in a clinical setting. [Presentation.] Health Libraries Group. 2016 Sept 15-16. Scarborough, United Kingdom.

http://www.cilip.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/pam\_collins.pdf.

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

Madden A. "You say tomayto...": Alternative viewpoints on international collaboration. [Presentation.] Health Libraries Group 2014 July 24. Oxford, United Kingdom. https://www.cilip.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Anne%20Madden.pdf

#### **Publications:**

Madden A, Collins P, McGowan S, Stevenson P, Castelli D, Hyde L, DeSanto K, O'Brien N, Purdon M, Delgado D. 2016. Demonstrating the financial impact of clinical libraries: a systematic review. Health Info Lib J. 2016; 33(3):172-189.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/hir.12151/abstract

#### Team # 11.

**Question:** As a profession, how do we measure our impact in our environment—be it clinical or academic—in such a way that it influences the decision makers in our institutions? [I "stole" this from the previous study, but I think that it is still the most important question facing us.]

Status: Not started - regrouping

### Team # 12.

**Question:** Does the intervention/instruction/assistance of a professional medical librarian have a long term impact on the information seeking behaviors of health care professionals?

**Status:** Not started – regrouping

#### Team # 13.

**Question:** What are the most effective instructional methods for teaching informatics/knowledge management/EBP within health sciences curricula?

Status: Complete and published

#### **Presentations:**

Pannabecker V, Dennison CC, Holyoke AN, Farrell A, Machel V, Marton C, O'Brien KK, Swanberg SM, Thuna M. Creative convergence: Conducting a systematic review project through cross-institutional, distance collaboration. [Presentation.] QuintEssential Joint Chapter Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2014 Oct 14. Denver, CO. https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/50634

Holyoke AN, Dennison CC, Farrell A, Machel V, Marton C, O'Brien KK, Pannabecker V, Swanberg SM, Thuna M. Systematically assessing methods used by librarians to teach

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

evidence-based practice: What works best. [Presentation.] QuintEssential Joint Chapter Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2014 Oct 14. Denver, CO.

Dennison CC, Farrell A, Gore G, Swanberg SM, Machel V, Marton C, O'Brien KK, Pannabecker V, Thuna M. Effectiveness of Instructional Methods Used by Librarians for Teaching Evidence Based Practice: A Systematic Review. Canadian Health Libraries Association Annual Meeting. 2014 June 20. Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Farrell A, Dennison CC, Gore G, Holyoke AN, Machel V, Marton C, O'Brien KK, Pannabecker V, Swanberg SM, Thuna M. An Initiation to Systematic Review. Hawaii-Pacific Chapter of the Medical Library Association Annual meeting. 2014 April 4. Honolulu, HI.

#### **Publications:**

Swanberg SM, Dennison CC, Farrell A, Machel V, Marton C, O'Brien KK, Pannabecker V, Thuna M, Holyoke AN. Instructional methods used by health sciences librarians to teach evidence-based practice (EBP): a systematic review. J Med Libr Assoc. 2016 Jul; 104(3): 197–208. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4915637/

#### Team # 14.

**Question:** In medical schools where librarians are included in the curriculum, do the students have a greater degree of information literacy than students in schools where librarians are not part of the curriculum?

Status: Not started - regrouping

#### Team # 15.

**Question:** What skills and knowledge must librarians possess in order to be able to design tools to help researchers visualize, mine, and otherwise manage large and complex data gathered during both quantitative and qualitative research?

Status: Later - data extraction and analysis

#### **Presentations:**

Boden C, Adamczyk A, Ambriz L, Billman BL, Booth A, Clark E, Engwall K, Johnson R, Miller-Nesbitt A, Morris M, Woznica A. Librarian knowledge and skills of tools for visualizing, mining and managing large and complex research data: A systematic review. [Poster.] Annual

Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

Meeting of the Medical Library Association. 2015 May 14-20. Austin, TX. <a href="http://eventscribe.com/2015/MLA/TwitterPoster.asp?PosterID=38894">http://eventscribe.com/2015/MLA/TwitterPoster.asp?PosterID=38894</a>

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Morris M, Boden C & Nesbitt-Smith A. (2014). Distributed collaborative virtual systematic reviewing: A blueprint for the future? [Presentation.] Canadian Health Libraries Association Annual Meeting, June 16-20, 2014, Montreal, QB.

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## **DISCUSSION**

Fifteen teams conducting systematic reviews on the top-ranked research questions met with varying success. One of the teams completed their systematic review in about a year and their paper was the 2015 winner of the Medical Library Association's Ida and George Eliot Prize, awarded annually for a work that has been judged most effective in furthering medical librarianship [21]. Others have moved more slowly, but most are on track to completion. The project has resulted in presentations at meetings in the US, Australia, France, Canada, and the UK and three important systematic review papers have been published so far [21, 22, 23] with several in the pipeline. Future work of the Committee involves a centralized web resource summarizing the outcomes of the project as well as an overall evaluation of the project to inform other such potential endeavors. Although the actual overall time of completion has exceeded preliminary expectations, the project is continuously yielding valuable information and will continue to be a landmark in health sciences librarianship research.

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Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

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Marie T. Ascher Jonathan D. Eldredge

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