Chapter 2

Literature Survey
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE SURVEY

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CHAPTER 2:

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 User Study:

User Study is a broad area that can vary significantly according to the point of view of the person doing the study. It is called by various names like user-research, User studies, communication behaviour studies, use studies, information-need studies, information transfer studies, utilisation studies and information dissemination, etc. All of which terms have slightly different connotation and denotations with one major focus common in them i.e. the users. Library & Information services starts and ends with the Users. Users are the focal point of all of their services (see the diagram in next page)

Information seeking behaviour:

It is an important aspect of the study. The psychological nuances in identifying the information need, the ways of browsing for information, methods of filtering relevant information from a diverse lot of information sources and from a lot of different media and formats, increasing ease of access from the print and electronic repositories, and the methods of better reading and grasping the useful material (like our Ramkrishna Paramhansa preached in 19th Century Bengal- we have to separate milk from water) from the
assemblage of quality and unauthentic information and also the introduction of innovative ways for disseminating that information to the different milieu. We should grasp the various intricacies related with the total process- from the generation through processing to diffusion and communication to end-users.

We have to think about users in a user-specific way keeping in mind the uniqueness of every user and designing the system of delivery to suit his specific needs. As well we must think of users as a community so as to develop community-specific system and services.

Context-specific user studies are necessary so as to suit patterns and personalities of specific user group as well as flexible enough to suit the variant needs of the separate individuals. As Dr. Gopinath¹. (A direct disciple of Dr. Ranganathan) says: “The modelling of such results into generic patterns is an arduous process but inevitable. The design and development of information storage and retrieval systems needs inputs from such modelling of results of information user research. It has to be theoretical reduction as well as pragmatic assimilation. Such modelling can be time-dependent, space-dependent, event-dependent, and object-dependent”.

The concept of users may also include potential users and non-users in its periphery. The residents of these categories are volatile and may interchange places from time to time.

*Diagram: User - the centre of our universe*
2.2 **Importance:**

‘Build it and they will come’ attitude of yesteryears has gone a sea change. From custodians librarians have turned into providers of information. User-friendliness has become the buzzword of the day with user satisfaction taking the pivotal position. Usability studies are gaining momentum to get insight into the overt and implied need of the users and to use that feedback for strategic planning towards redesigning the system and services.

Before taking up different modernization initiatives like digitization initiatives, open content initiatives, etc. we must see that how far a need for those resources exist in the concerned field and what is the justification of adding those resources to the existing content.

Importance of the subject is quite evident from the fact that a whole issue of Library Trends (Spring 2001) is devoted to User Study.

2.3 **Resources used for Literature Search:**

A thorough literature search on the topic was done and information related to broader and narrower areas on the research topic was searched extensively. Various bibliographical tools are
available which have been extensively explored to know the thrust and frontier areas of research related to the current topic. References from LISA and MEDLARS have been taken. MEDLARS is also available on Internet and LISA is available in CDROM version in Calcutta University Library. These bibliographical databases helped us to know national and international research initiatives on the topic.

**Internet Search:** Various studies on the information seeking behaviour and information utilisation patterns by various professionals are available on the Internet. Information-gathering and utilisation habits of physicians are particularly available on the websites of the medical portals. Also future directions in medical research as well as the future directions of information sciences and related contents are available on Internet.

Extensive literature search was carried out using

- Different *secondary periodicals* like
  - Indian Library Science Abstracts\(^2\) (ILSA)
  - Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)

- *E-resources* like
  - E-prints in Library and Information Science\(^3\) (*E-LIS*)

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E-LIS is an open archive for Library and Information Science having 6028 documents (as on 07.07.07).

E-LIS is an open access archive for scientific or technical documents, published or unpublished, on Librarianship, Information Science and Technology, and related areas. E-LIS relies on the voluntary work of individuals from a wide range of backgrounds and is non-commercial. It is a community-owned and community-driven, not a funded project of an organization. It serves LIS researchers by facilitating their self-archiving, ensuring the long-term preservation of their documents and by providing world-wide easy access to their papers.

- **Librarians' Digital Library**\(^4\) (LDL)

  The LDL (Librarians' Digital Library) contains publications of various kinds like conference, journal articles, theses, Power Point Presentations, and photographs of SR Ranganathan and Library activities. The authors normally submit articles directly to LDL. The moderator loads DRTC seminar volumes and other relevant documents from time to time.

  Review periodical searched was ‘Library Trends’.

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4 Librarians' Digital Library in website: [https://drtc.isibang.ac.in](https://drtc.isibang.ac.in) (visited on 24.05.2006).
2.4 International User Studies:

Wildermuth\(^5\) (2002) seeks to find suitable methods to study information seeking and use.

Ruthven\(^6\), Lalmas, and Rijsbergen (2003) surveyed user search behaviour and proposed a relevance feedback mechanism.

Foster\(^7\) (2004) endeavours to present a nonlinear model for the information seeking behaviour.

2.5 Indian Studies in different fields:

Kwarta\(^8\) (1986) reviews the user studies done in India and abroad.

Karisiddapa, Sangam, and Maheshwarappa\(^9\) (1989) have investigated the information use pattern of Indian historians based on

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\(^7\) A. Foster, “A nonlinear model of information seeking behaviour” JASIST 55, no. 3 (Feb. 1 2004): 228-237.

National Social Science Documentation Centre at New Delhi using questionnaire method.

Using observation and interview method Dalai, Ramesh and Sahu\(^1\) (1997) studies the users’ habits, patterns of library and documentation services use, usage of catalogue, period of stay in library, etc. of 380 users of the Regional Research Library, Bhubaneswar.

Seth, Ramesh and Sahu\(^2\) (1997) have made a study on the proper utilization and adequacy of the library collection in a special library. They assess their information needs, awareness levels and interest towards the present library services. They offer some suggestions and measures for use enhancement.


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These studies dealt with different user groups like Indian scientists, College students, Undergraduate students, Women researcher’s in history & political science, Scientists & technicians, Science & Technology personnel, Users in organizations, Biological scientists, Agricultural scientists, Physical & social scientists, Engineering students, IIT students, Space scientists, Bank employees, etc.

Studies have also been done on human factors in information seeking behaviour, on information needs, channels and sources, on understanding the user and also an attempt has been made to review the user studies in India.

Like all areas of library science, here also we still find some studies that try to focus Ranganathan effect in the field of user studies. One such study (Guha\textsuperscript{12}, 1995) tries to assess contemporary users’ studies vis-à-vis Ranganathan’s 4rth law. Sridhar\textsuperscript{13} (1994) has pointed out how library use has become a minority event. He tried to define and typify the non-users and laments about the lack of market penetration of the library.

\textsuperscript{12} B. Guha, “Ranganathan’s 4rth law and contemporary users’ studies” IASLIC Bull 40, no. 2 (1995): 97-106.
May be as an antidote to this non-use, ILSA editors has included 14 articles on user education as if to emphasis the age-old legacies of popularisation and promotional activities on the part of the library professionals to counter this lack of interest and non-use.

Against this backdrop of non-use of libraries, comes the effect of the Internet era that revolutionises the info-approaches of all fields. This feature has been well depicted in the studies of Koganuramath and Jange (1999) where they have shown how internet has already penetrated in the information seeking arena of the social science research scholars.

Munshi (1997) and Kant (M) has studied the effect of electronic environment on the information seeking process of the users.

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2.6 Studies in the bio-medical field: International-

Brember and Peter\textsuperscript{16} (1982) have done a library usage study based on UK National Health Service. It is a pilot study before a larger study on usage pattern can be done.

Adedibu and Adio\textsuperscript{17} (1997) have done a questionnaire survey of the medical students of Ladoke Akiutola University of Technology in Nigeria. It shows that 70\% of the students spend weekly 3-8 hours at consulting the library on the subjects of their specialisation and 68\% of them find the library staff always helping.

Dorsch and Pifalo\textsuperscript{18} (1997) have reported a study on rural health professionals. The study has discussed the necessity of developing a need-based periodical collection development methodology.

\textsuperscript{17} Adedibu and Adio, “Information needs and information seeking behaviour patterns of medical students at Lautech, Ogobomso” ASLIB Proceedings 49, no. 9 (1997): 238-242.
*Dalrymple*\(^{19}\) (2003) studies the research challenges for health sciences librarians with the view of improving health care through information.

### 2.7 Studies in the bio-medical field: Indian-

*Srinivasan*\(^{20}\) (1995) has probed into the comparative information seeking behaviour of the medical vis-à-vis engineering personnel with respect to their library use. She has studied different levels of medical and engineering personnel- students, teachers, practitioners and research workers and delved into their formal and informal information collection modalities. Despite the apparent need of medico-techno crowd to have the latest info to update their subject knowledge, the study reveals grave concern regarding their non-use.

*Reddy and Karisiddapa*\(^{21}\) (1997) survey the use of formal and informal channels of communication of 160 medical scientists.

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Mandal, Datta and Dey\textsuperscript{22} (1999) studies the collection development as practiced in biomedical science. They try to develop a method of collection building on the basis of citation analysis of the articles contributed by the scientists of the Indian Institute of Chemical Biology. This new method may help to use the dwindling budget, space and other library problems more realistically by taking into account the real resources used by the scientists.

The articles contributed by the scientists of the IICB, Kolkata during 1988-89, 1992-93, and the documents cited in their articles are analysed. Emphasis has been given to find out new media for development of collection from the citation analysis depending upon users’ need of the Institute.

Biradar, Anita and Ushalata\textsuperscript{23} (2001) have conducted the survey to know the use pattern of periodicals by medical practitioners. The study reveals that more than one third of the population need current information on new procedures and medicine


respectively, 56.67% of medical practitioners get periodicals through medical associations while 86.67% of them get current information through seminars, conferences and workshops. 57.67% and 53.33% of doctors use email and Internet as a major communication media.

2.8 Studies in the Mental Health field: International-

Self Disclosure of Mental Health Issues: The Telephone Compared to the Internet by Amanda Hall and Justin Grayer\textsuperscript{24} (2003)

An exploratory analysis of disclosure of mental health-related information offered by Internet and telephone participants was conducted. In line with previous research, it was predicted that online participants would disclose a greater number of clinical symptoms than telephone participants but that there would be no difference between the groups in the degree of sensitivity of the topics that they disclosed. Internet participants were drawn from notices placed on Internet USENET groups and from visitors to an online psychology research laboratory. Information on telephone participants were selected from a database of calls to a mental health helpline. Online participants were matched on gender, age, and type of mental illness to a random

\textsuperscript{24} Self Disclosure of Mental Health Issues: The Telephone Compared to the Internet in URL http://www.sane.org.uk/Research/Library.htm#2003_selfdisclosure (Visited on 25.05.05)
sample of telephone participants. Across the telephone and Internet samples, 694 participants identified themselves as service users, and 110 as carers of people with a mental illness. Internet participants disclosed significantly more clinical symptoms and information on more sensitive topics than telephone participants. Methodological implications for future research using telephone and Internet samples are discussed.

*Training, Communication, and Information Needs of Mental Health Counsellors in the United Kingdom by Walid Fakhoury and Donna Wright* ²⁵ (2001)

It was a cross-sectional survey of 400 counsellors who were randomly sampled nationally. This survey investigated the communication and information needs of counsellors registered with the British Association of Counsellors in the UK. The authors stressed the importance of meeting communication and information needs if counsellors were to appropriately deal with mental health problems in the community Progress.

²⁵ *Training, Communication, and Information Needs of Mental Health Counsellors in the United Kingdom* in URL [http://www.sane.org.uk/Research/Library.htm](http://www.sane.org.uk/Research/Library.htm) (Visited on 25.05.05)
Retrospective Views of Psychiatrists Regarding Mental Health Services Over the Past 15 Years by *Amanda Hall and Justin Grayer* 26 (2001)

This study reported the results of an analysis of UK Psychiatrists' retrospective views of changes in the delivery of mental health services over the last 15 years. The results revealed interesting trends in Psychiatrist's retrospective perceptions about the quality of community and inpatient care over the last 15 years.

*Hsu* 27 (1993) describes ClinPSYC, the latest CD-ROM database from the American Psychological Association. Notes that both ClinPSYC and PsycLIT are subsets of PsycINFO. Several common queries on psychiatric disorders were tested on SilverPlatter Information Inc.'s CD-ROM databases: ClinPSYC, PsycLIT and MEDLINE. Records retrieved, search response time, coverage, and content were compared between ClinPSYC and PsycLIT. Although MEDLINE is the best known database for all health professionals, ClinPSYC and PsycLIT are particularly valuable for clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and other mental health professionals.

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26 Retrospective Views of Psychiatrists Regarding Mental Health Services Over the Past 15 Years. in URL [http://www.sane.org.uk/Research/Library.htm](http://www.sane.org.uk/Research/Library.htm) (Visited on 25.05.05)

Sievert\textsuperscript{28}, McKinin, Johnson, Reid, Mitchell (1996) describes a study to determine what factors beyond relevance influence a clinical doctor's decision to choose to read one periodical article over another in satisfying an information need. 17 doctors (4 internists, 4 surgeons, 3 family practitioners, 3 paediatricians, 2 psychiatrists, and 1 clinical psychologist) were interviewed and then surveyed regarding the characteristics of key articles (those they would not want to miss). On a Likert scale, they graded 42 characteristics for importance in the decision process. Relevance was assumed and not at issue. The most important factors pertained to methodological rigour, authors and their institutional affiliations, document types, and population studied.

Spasser\textsuperscript{29} (1998) discusses how classifications work: problems and challenges in an electronic age. Psychiatric classification is a profoundly important activity that directs subsequent treatment decisions, assumptions about etiology, and prognostic considerations. While the ideal classification scheme would be clear, concise, comprehensively inclusive of, and hospitable to, the


\textsuperscript{29} M. A. Spasser, “Psychiatrists make diagnoses, but not in circumstances of their own choosing: agency and structure in the DSM” Library Trends 47, no. 2 (Fall 1998): 313-37.
entities under consideration, in practice, all classification systems reflect trade-offs and embody flawed structures. Modern psychiatric classification and diagnosis are almost exclusively defined within the context of the nomenclature and diagnostic categories of the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Adapts A. Giddens’s theory of 'structuration' to explain how at least some of the consequences of relying on the DSM for classification result in unexamined conditions of its use and unintentionally reproduced its underlying assumptions. It uses the DSM to explicate agency in structuration theory and structuration theory to illuminate the structure and use of the DSM. Suggests that N. Mouzelis's 4 fold duality dualism typology, by empowering the agent not only virtually but in actuality, is a necessary and salutary modification of structuration theory.

Zgodzinski30 (1996) considers ways in which the Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) can be used by people with psychiatric problems or who are in need of counselling on such matters. Lists selected web sites offering access to professional psychiatrists and psychologists, some on a commercial basis.

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McIntosh\textsuperscript{31} (1993) provides a historical overview of crude natural products used as drugs. Discusses the first antipsychotics; early antidepressants; the literature of psychopharmacology; information tools; monographs and textbooks; general psychopharmacology sources; key periodicals of psychopharmacology and for prescribing psychiatrists; depression and antidepressants; information sources in the area of depression; anxiety and anxiolytic drugs; information sources in bi-polar disorders; neuroleptic (antipsychotic drugs); the dopamine hypothesis of psychosis; information sources in the treatment of psychosis; drugs of abuse; current literature on substance abuse; seizure disorders and anticonvulsants; Parkinson's disease and dopamine functional enhancers; information treatment of movement disorders; headache and analgesics; information sources on headache; Alzheimer's disease and information sources on Alzheimer's disease.

Wong\textsuperscript{32} (1987) describes the Child Psychiatric Patient Database System of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. This is a

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\textsuperscript{31} P. S. McIntosh, “Information sources in psychopharmacology and neuropharmacology” Science and Technology Libraries 13, no. 3-4 (Spring/Summer 1993): 187-221.

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semi-structured interview schedule and also a patient record system since it includes a computer program for converting the raw data to medical records. The system can be readily modified to suit the approach, style and specific psychosocial and clinical settings of different child psychiatrists.

*Allen*³³ (1985) discusses about SilverPlatter system which is a complete, stand-alone system, consisting of an IBM (or compatible) personal computer, a CD-ROM drive, software, and one or more data bases. The search and retrieval software is logical, powerful, and simple. Very large data bases, such as ERIC and PsycLIT, will soon be available once the system for 'local' installation in schools, libraries, and (even) psychiatrists' offices.

*Rothgeb*³⁴ gives the results of a survey of users of the data base of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information are described. The survey reveals that administrators, working in either Maryland or New York, in colleges, universities, or special schools, who want information on child mental health requested data most frequently. It was further found that only non-psychiatrist

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physicians and psychiatrists have an above average request rate for information in basic research areas.

Stankus\textsuperscript{35} (2001) analyses the list of 100 journal titles most often requested through OCLC interlibrary loan. 30 titles are in areas of clinical or abnormal psychology, psychiatry and related helping professions. Also in the list are environmental science titles and scientific and clinical journals dealing with fitness, endurance and exertion. 64 per cent of titles are published outside the USA. All are published in the English language.

Crawford\textsuperscript{36} (1979) analyses some 2 million references from Social Sciences Citation Index to identify 155 clusters of publications which represent psychiatry-related areas in which scientists and clinicians have written 2,266 books or journal articles. There are many problem areas in psychiatry that a small number of scientists or clinicians are exploring and a few large areas that are being explored by a greater number of scientists. Psychiatry can be characterised as highly interdisciplinary.


Miettunen37, Jouko; Nieminen, Pentti (2003) investigates how the use of different statistical methods and study design characteristics affected the number of citations in psychiatric journals. Original research articles (N=448) from four psychiatric journals were reviewed. Aspects measured included the use of statistical methodology, presentation of results, description of procedures, country of the corresponding author and number of the authors. The use of statistical methods was not strongly associated with the further utilisation of an article. The effect was low compared to the impact of correspondence address or number of authors. Extended description of statistical procedures and an experimental study design had a positive effect to the received citations.

Fang38 et al. (2003) investigates the information seeking behaviour of health professionals seeking CAM information. The amount of reliable information available for complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is limited, and few authoritative resources

are available. Data were gathered using a World Wide Web based questionnaire made available to health sciences faculty affiliated with California University at San Francisco. The areas of greatest interest were herbal medicine (67 per cent), relaxation exercises (53 per cent), and acupuncture (52 per cent). About half the respondents perceived their CAM searches as being only partially successful. MEDLINE was rated by 82 per cent as a useful resource, 46 per cent personal contacts with colleagues, 46 per cent the Web, 40 per cent periodicals and 20 per cent textbooks. Books and databases most frequently cited as useful had information about herbs. The largest group of respondents was in internal medicine (26 per cent), though 15 per cent identified their specialties as psychiatry, psychology, behavioural medicine, or addiction medicine. There was no correlation between specialty and patterns of information-seeking behaviour. Sixty-six percent expressed an interest in learning more about CAM resources. Concludes that health professionals are frequently unable to locate the CAM information they need, and the majority have little knowledge of existing CAM resources, relying instead on MEDLINE. Medical librarians need to educate health professionals in the identification and use of authoritative CAM resources.
**Figueira**\(^{39}\) (2003) et al. assesses Brazilian psychiatric production and compares the numbers of articles published between 1981 and 1995 in Brazilian domestic journals and in international journals. From the total number of articles analyzed, 87.2 percent were published in domestic journals. These will probably never reach the international scientific community. Of the articles published in Brazil, 56.8 percent were review and opinion articles, while of the articles published in international journals, 69.8 percent were research articles.

**Rivera**\(^{40}\) (2002) details the planning, implementation and maintenance involved in the creation of the Medical Library Association (MLA) Mental Health Special Interest Group (SIG) Web site (http://www.miami.edu/mhsig). The purpose of the site is to provide an informational tool for librarians and information professionals, and consumers interested in mental and behavioural health, psychology, psychiatry, and substance abuse. It discusses both common sense and technical aspects to offer a model for individuals or organizations interested in creating a content-driven Web site for knowledge

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professionals. Stages of Web site development included are: planning, physical design issues, site contents, content evaluation and credibility, promotion, evaluation of the final product maintenance issues, and lessons learned.

Kessler\textsuperscript{41} et al. (2002) does in 1999 a project of the Interest Group of Patients' Libraries in Munster and the Munster University Documentation Centre for Literature and Psychiatry covered reading habits in hospitals. Survey results showed that reading helped to promote general health and improve patients' state of mind. A poor library or no library at all, gives a hospital a bad image. It is hard to understand why so many doctors and administrators are doubtful about the value of hospital libraries.

Poyner\textsuperscript{42} et al. (2002) describes a one-year project to investigate the training needs of a group of twelve registrars in psychiatry working as flexible (part time) trainees in the UK National Health Service. A part time project officer gave information skills training on an individual basis through home visits, working under the supervision of the London Library and Information Development Unit,

\textsuperscript{41} N. Kessler, H. Koch and H. Lesen, “Reading in hospital: Results of a survey in hospital libraries” Buch und Bibliothek 54, no. 9 (Sep. 2002): 584-7.

also from home so as to identify with the insular feelings expressed by the group. The training covered: basic search skills and developing search strategies using quality filters particularly in relation to MEDLINE, searching the Cochrane Library and PubMed, and exploiting Internet resources. Help with word processing and presentation software use was given in a series of half-day workshops. The knowledge gained will be applied in planning training for larger numbers of flexible trainees.

Ingwersen\textsuperscript{43} (2002) reports on a study of the visibility and impact of psychiatric research in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands in the period 1981-1998. The study compared these countries to the figures for the European Union, the USA and the world. Major findings of the study reveal stagnation in numbers of publications in the case of both Sweden and Denmark and steep growth in the case of the Netherlands. In terms of citations, the study reveals a similar picture, with, for example, Sweden's share of EU citations declining from 13 per cent to 6.5 per cent. Includes comparative analyses for the EU and the USA, and highlights areas

\textsuperscript{43} P. Ingwersen, “Visibility and impact of research in psychiatry for North European countries in EU, US and world contexts” Scientometrics 54, no. 1 (May 2002): 131-44.
where there has been significant growth, such as Ireland, Belgium and Finland.

**Suwabe** \(^{44}\) (2002) does a study where systematic reviews from the July 2001 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews were analysed according to subject and the 49 Collaborative Review Groups were classified into 20 clinical fields. There were 375 reviews in obstetrics/gynaecology, followed by 149 in psychiatry. 82.1 per cent addressed clinical issues and 17.2 per cent prevention. 65.4 per cent had sufficient evidence to draw conclusions but 33.7 per cent lacked sufficient evidence. Medical librarians need a working knowledge of Cochrane Library to guide users to make best use of it.

**Nielsen** \(^{45}\) (2001) discusses the methods of competence development of health professionals. The Psychiatric Knowledge Centre, consisting of the Psychiatric Research Library; PsykInfo, an information centre for patients; and PsykInfo Publishers, tackles competence development through the following elements: analysis and prioritizing of tasks; job descriptions; interviews; internal job rotation;


external and internal courses; team meetings; division of psychiatry into subject areas allocated to staff; and participation in teaching of health professionals.

Leta et al. works on visibility of psychiatric publications in Brazil. They examined the scientific output of Brazilian psychiatry, based on the database of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), publications in the 10 most important psychiatric journals, and publications in major Brazilian journals. It was found that the number of Brazilian publications in psychiatry in the ISI database increased by 168 percent during the 15 year period under study (1981-1995). Despite this growth, the relative contribution of publications in psychiatry to the country’s publications in medical sciences did not change over the 15 year period. This fraction, around 2 percent, remained at less than one third of the average contribution of psychiatry journals.

Zorin (2001) et al describes a comparative study whose aim was to determine the quality of research papers published during

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1996 in two leading Russian psychiatric journals: Social and Clinical Psychiatry (SCP, 27 papers) and the Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry S.S. Korsakov (JNP, 33 papers). Results were as follows: one third of all papers in both journals appeared to be purely descriptive ones. Only two papers in SCP (7 percent) and five papers in JNP (15 percent) could be defined as scientific studies. 12 percent of papers met the requirements of scientific standards to a certain extent but 77 percent were real spoilage of scientific research.

**Nyeng**

(2000) interviews Erik Adolph and Helle Eriksen of the Knowledge Centre for Community Psychiatry, set up the by Danish Social Service Ministry to support local authorities in their work with the mentally ill. Half the annual 5 million Kr budget goes on external projects and a free journal published 6 times a year. It maintains a website and staff give talks nationwide. A Knowledge Centre Forum and a network of Centre librarians ensure exchange of experience with other state and regional knowledge centres. The Centre's library has journals and 600 books and collects many grey publications. Users are social workers, nurses and other paramedical staff. The library will establish links between users and other professionals if necessary.

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Moller\textsuperscript{49} (2000) describes user education at the Psychiatric Research Library, Arhus. At first teaching was offered internally in Medline, Internet, Cochrane Library, and Reference Manager, but in response to demand the 4- and 6-hour courses were offered to all within Arhus health service and neighbouring regions. Preparation of course material and professional updating are time consuming. Feedback is used in development of the library's service. Fees for users within psychiatry are lower than for external users; tailor-made courses are more expensive. Charging has enabled the library to maintain its service level.

Johnson\textsuperscript{50} (2000) describes the development of a tailored, electronic mail current awareness service, by the Missouri Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) Library, for users at Missouri Department of Mental Health facilities state-wide. Reports results of an analysis of the usage and the types of subjects and materials requested as a result of the service and the extension of the project to the Department of Mental Health Central Office, in Jefferson City, with

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its scope broadened to cover substance abuse, child mental health and comprehensive psychiatry.

**Wieldraaijer** and others (2000) talks about mental health enquiry service desk in the Netherlands. At the beginning of 2000 Rutger Kopland, scientist and poet, opened the mental health enquiry service desk at Assen Public Library in the Netherlands. Kopland is, in fact, the pseudonym of Prof. R. H. van den Hoofdakker, emeritus professor of biological psychiatry at Groningen University. Kopland believes libraries are an essential part of society and that government should increase funding for the service. He points out that they represent a large part of his country’s culture.

**Mielonen** (1999) tells us about the new **technologies** that are attracting today’s psychiatrists. Article included in an issue devoted partly to the theme: Information technology for specific user groups; papers presented at the Human Service Information Technology Applications triennial conference: Social Services in the Information Society: closing the gap (HUSITA 5). In Northern Finland

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the long distances constitute a notable problem in the cooperation between primary and specialized health care. Videoconferencing has been used for family therapy, patient care planning negotiations, occupational counselling, consultation and teaching. In the case of conventional negotiations, these cost twice as much as the videoconferencing alternative. Results of a survey show that 90 per cent of respondents were satisfied with the quality of the communication via videoconferencing.

Estabrook\textsuperscript{53} (1999) sets out to give a core list that may be useful for a small psychiatric hospital library. Outlines basic psychiatric information sources available for small psychiatric hospital libraries or hospital libraries whose institution has recently opened a psychiatric unit. Lists a maximum of four sources for each of the nine categories of psychiatric medicine and concludes with a list of ten psychiatric periodicals and seven psychiatric Web sites.

\textsuperscript{53} A. D. Estabrook, “Psychiatric resources: a core list for the small psychiatric hospital library” Medical Reference Services Quarterly 18, no. 3 (Fall 1999): 79-84.
McDonald\textsuperscript{54} (1999) describes a study to investigate the coverage of databases for psychiatry journals, and to assess the overlap between databases. A total of 213 abstracting and indexing services were listed as indexing at least one of the 977 psychiatry journals identified. The 4 most frequently cited databases (PSYCLIT, EMBASE, BIOSIS and MEDLINE) indexed 506 (52\%) of the psychiatry journals. Of these 506 journals, PSYCLIT indexed 367 (73\%), EMBASE 337 (67\%), BIOSIS 243 (48\%) and MEDLINE 236 (47\%). Combining the databases with the highest yields (PSYCLIT and EMBASE) increased the number of journals indexed to 461 (91\%). The 4 databases combined accounted for 90\% of all psychiatry journals found to be indexed by at least one abstracting and indexing service. More than 400 journals were not indexed at all. Variations in the overlap between PSYCLIT, EMBASE, BIOSIS and MEDLINE, and the high proportion (35\%) of journals indexed in only one database emphasize the importance of searching more than 1 database to ensure optimal coverage.

McSwiney (1999) focuses on a particular action-research programme designed by psychologist/educators of the Victorian Transcultural Psychiatry Unit/Centre for Cultural Studies in Health (VTPU/CCSH), Melbourne University, Victoria, working closely with an academic librarian/researcher with extensive experience in international education. The programme was developed in response to the Melbourne University libraries' endeavour to translate the university's cultural diversity awareness policy into practice in the library workplace. If frontline library staff can operate with confidence in an internationalized workplace, the entire university sector will benefit. Outcomes of the study indicate that the benefits of the programme have the potential to extend beyond a single institution, or the needs of a specific international cohort.

Medicine on the Net journal describes the resources available at 11 Web sites aimed specifically at the information needs of sufferers of behavioural health disorders Mental Health Net (http://mentalhelp.net/); Web of Addictions (http://www.well.com/user/woa/); Anxiety/Panic Attack Resource Site (http://www.anxiousmind.org/); and others.

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Another article in Medicine on the Net discuses about some sufferers of behavioural health disorders, such as panic attacks, anxiety, drug addiction and depression, have found the Internet to be well suited to their needs. People who may not wish to call a professional organization, even anonymously, may be quite happy to search a Web site if only because of this does not represent any great commitment. Illustrates the type of services available with particular reference to the Anxiety/Panic Attack Resource Site (http://www.anxietypanic.com); Web of Addictions (http://www.well.com/user/woa/); WalkerWeb

(http://www.walkers.com); and Mental Heath Net (http://mentalhelp.net/).

Orford\textsuperscript{58} (1999) et al reviews scientific visualization in the social sciences with examples taken from political science, psychiatry, social statistics, economics and geography. Includes recent literature and Internet sources and discusses the extent to which the World Wide Web, multimedia, virtual reality and computer graphics are prevalent in the different social sciences. Concludes visualization research in the social sciences is at present relatively uncoordinated with no central core, dominated by subjects with close links to the natural sciences and with a clear pattern of diffusion from scientific to social research.

Moura\textsuperscript{59} (1999) reports of a Brazilian study, to establish the characteristics of information flow between professionals, identify their common characteristics and behaviour in relation to information, and identify the information sources used. Data were gathered by questionnaire from 45 out of a total population of 111 professionals working in psychiatry and a range of medical fields. Results showed a

\textsuperscript{58} S. Orford; R. Harris and D. Dorling, “Geography: information visualization in the social sciences” Social Science Computer Review 17, no. 3 (Fall 1999): 289-304.

preference for formal sources (books etc), with ease of use and accessibility as fundamental information exchange largely restricted to colleagues in the same field; overall low use of libraries and reliance on private collections and the importance of such sources as courses and seminars. Overall the study suggested that the information service (only recently set up) should make a wider range of information available and develops mechanisms to encourage information exchange within and between disciplines.

Nemtsov⁶⁰ reports a comparative study in Russia carried out to determine the trend in the use of statistical methods in the papers published in the leading Russian, US and UK psychiatric journals of the 1980-1990s. Within 10 years the quota of papers with statistics increased considerably in the US and UK journals (from 58.6 percent to 67.6 percent), especially in the Archives of General Psychiatry (88 percent). Qualitative changes were notable as well, tending towards the use of non-ordinary innovative methods. As regards the Russian psychiatric papers, the use of statistical methods was a rare occurrence (21.8 percent in the 1980s) that never changed within 10 years.

A study in Denmark by Pinz\textsuperscript{61} (1998) states the patient information centre Psyk-Info forms part of the library at Arhus's psychiatric hospital. It published a magazine and pamphlets and arranges counselling, theme evenings and exhibitions. Unlike Odense's patient centre staffed by nurses, Psyk-Info was \textit{run by librarians}, although organisationally part of the hospital research library. Users are staff, relatives, patients and students.

\textit{Akin}\textsuperscript{62} (1998) attempts to examine the existing literature using explication, physical analysis, and citation patterns to dissect a small literature: the information overload research from library studies. Explication is an exercise in \textit{critical reading} involved examining overt research structure, backward citation chaining, and within text inquiry. Overt structure sought standard research characteristics. Backward citation chaining followed the train of thought and a within-text inquiry analysed textual anatomy according to syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic cues. Physical examination considered the text as artefact and inventories such properties as

\begin{footnotesize}

\textsuperscript{62} L. Akin, “Methods for examining small literatures: explication, physical analysis and citation patterns” Library and Information Science Research 20, 3); 1998; 251-70.
\end{footnotesize}
publishing entity and literature age. Citation patterns identified core researchers, co-authorship linking citations and citing behaviour. Cross-discipline comparisons arose from a similar analysis of the overload research from consumer science and psychology/psychiatry.

*Farren*⁶³ (1998) reveals that California University System had added **BIOSIS Previews**, the world's largest life science database, to the university's multi-campus **MELVYL search system**. Faculty, students, researchers and library staff at all nine university campuses are able to search references to the life science literature at any time, from anywhere they work or study. Authorized users can access BIOSIS Previews from campus libraries, laboratories and dormitories. Additionally, dial-in access was available to authorized users at remote sites. With BIOSIS Previews, searchers could obtain references to the latest studies published in scientific periodicals, meeting literature, reviews and books. The wide range of disciplines covered includes agriculture, biochemistry, ecology, genetics, medicine, pharmacology and public health. Additionally, BIOSIS Previews covers subjects related to biology and medicine, such as

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psychology, psychiatry and ethics issues. By customizing the search interface for MELVYL, searches will be able to employ important system features when using BIOSIS Previews, such as identifying publications available in CUS periodical holdings, electronic mailing search results to their own mailboxes and running searches against the databases automatically when new data is added.

Niemenen64 (1996) tells us that in all fields of human sciences there has long been a debate whether research of these fields should closely follow the traditional method with accurate measurements and statistical inference. More qualitative approaches have been proposed, by which is meant that the research aim is to use the data in their qualitative form. It aims to describe the differences in citations between qualitative and quantitative empirical reports. A total of 262 published reports of research pertaining to the therapeutic community and psychiatric wards in a variety of treatment settings from 1987 to 1992 were analyzed. The main finding was that quantitative reports were more frequently cited than qualitative ones.

Zundel\textsuperscript{65} (1996) conducts a \textit{state of the art review} of the new information science discipline of \textit{telemedicine}, from the early uses of telecommunications in \textit{health care} in the American Civil War era to the present. Applications of telemedicine discussed include remote consultation and diagnosis, speciality clinical care (including examples from anaesthesia, dermatology, cardiology, \textit{psychiatry}, radiology, critical care, and oncology), and others (including examples of patient education, home monitoring, and continuing education). It concludes by discussing the effects of telemedicine on health sciences librarianship, from the development of online searching. It notes also the medical information resources available to health sciences librarians via the Internet.

Li\textsuperscript{66} (1996) presents a list of 110 English language periodicals in 32 disciplines which \textit{contain abstracts, indexes} and/or contents listings of periodicals, conference papers, reports and books in their specific fields. Disciplines in which periodicals have most abstracting and indexing services are: medicine and health, biological sciences, law, and psychology and \textit{psychiatry}.


Bardi\textsuperscript{67} (1996) reports the experiences of the library service at Padua University, which has 13 faculties and a complex area network, in introducing a bibliographic research system to the academic network, utilising SilverPlatter ERL software. Equipment includes 2 interactive servers, the main one being a Sun 20/71 workstation with Unix Solaris 2.4 operating system. The 8 `consolidated' databases are Current Contents Search Medline, CAB, Psyclit, Sociofile, Embase Psychiatry, Eric and Cross Cultural. The system has proved satisfactory overall, but with a few problems (detailed). It gives some practical tips on installing similar systems.

Ferriter\textsuperscript{68} (1995) describes the development of a prototype computerized psychiatric social history system that provided both statistics and a draft narrative report in word processed form. Describes a user friendly shell system R-Quest developed from the prototype that allows new systems, based on user defined interviewing schedules to be developed with relative ease.

\textsuperscript{67} L. Bardi, ”Bibliographic research and area networks” Biblioteche Oggi 14, no. 10 (Dec. 1996): 44-8.

Howard\textsuperscript{69} (1995) demands for increased productivity of social workers in a suburban psychiatric hospital were buffered by developing a computerized information and referral system of community aftercare resources. It discusses the development and implementation of the system with the administrative, technical, and social psychological problems encountered in the 1st 3 years.

Epstein\textsuperscript{70} (1995) describes the American Psychiatric Electronic Library, a full text CD-ROM database containing 11 psychiatric periodicals, 5 basic textbooks, practice guidelines, and the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-4). It presents information about contents, hardware and software requirements, searching capability, user support, and cost.

Chiang\textsuperscript{71} (1995) describes 4 separate projects related to the fields of psychology and psychiatry which use the forum of the Internet. Psycoloquy: an International Electronic Forum for Scholarly Communications covers psychology, neurosciences, behavioural biology, cognitive science and philosophy. It operates


\textsuperscript{71} D. Chiang, “Navigate the net: psychology and psychiatry resources” Medical Reference Services Quarterly 14, no. 2 (Summer 1995): 61-8.
through listserv software at Princeton University. **Interpsych** fosters interdisciplinary debates and empirical collaborations among academicians globally and encourages the use of Internet resources. **Psycgrad** provides a standard way of electronic communications for all graduate students in psychology and a means for graduates to publish scientific papers, perspectives and opinions. **GriefNet** is a gopher server providing information for professionals and the general public dealing with bereavement, grief and emotional losses. It covers additional resources for professionals, students and the general public.

**Jandorf**\(^2\) (1994) presents the development and early findings of a **computerized clinical database**. By incorporating both clinical and research needs a comprehensive database of all adult admissions to inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services in a university setting are recorded. The research potential of the database is illustrated by comparison of demographic information, psychiatric history, current symptomatology and DSM-III-R diagnoses for inpatients, previously hospitalized outpatients and never hospitalized outpatients. Differences detected include age at evaluation, marital status, age at first psychiatric episode, level of symptomatology, and

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suicide attempts. Implications of the database for research planning are discussed.

_**Modai**[^73] (1993) gives an account of a **computerized psychiatric clinical application** based on CLICKS program was developed consisting of a network of 34 personal computers, run by Novell Netware version 3.11. It includes all clinical records and covers most of the administrative needs of the department; it may be used also in the outpatient clinics. Implementation of the system followed the stages of planning, record structuring, record programming, practice and operation. The system is favourably accepted by the patients, has several important advantages over manual record keeping and although it is slightly more time-consuming improves record quality and departmental efficiency.

_**Mahler**[^74] (1993) describes the efforts of a psychologist to use **word processing, spreadsheet, and graphics programs as psychotherapeutic aids with chronic psychiatric patients**. The basic goal was to enhance users' feeling of mastery and self-esteem. Individuals and group interventions are briefly described as well as


positive responses and resistances to computer use. No differences in computer utilization were found based on diagnosis, age, or educational level. Future areas of research are delineated.

_Biczyk_75 (1993) describes the process of organizing medical knowledge into knowledge bases and designing architecture for a **decision support system in clinical psychiatry**. Defines a set of knowledge bases that are regarded as the necessary and sufficient structure to represent the medical knowledge to provide clinical consultations: disease profiles; frames with semantic relations to represent clinical findings; production rules with probabilities, to relate findings with diagnoses; a hierarchical classification tree, to represent disease categories; heuristic questions, to narrow the diagnostic hypotheses; and diagnostic criteria to conclude the clinical investigation. It proposes a new architecture for a support system connecting these knowledge bases in a particular way to simulate medical clinical reasoning.

*Psychology/psychiatry collection development:*

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Segal76 (1992) tells us about ideal methods of psychology/psychiatry collection development in psychology and psychiatry. In a time of budgetary cutbacks, maintenance of a branch library collection creates serious financial problems for academic libraries. It explores some of these problems, suggesting a way of determining the need and degree of duplication. The proposed method for formula allocation was developed for a graduate school of social work but is applicable to other professional school branch libraries. It calls for statistical evaluation of acquisitions, collections and other major services.

Shontz77 (1992) also talks about ideal ways of collection development. 5 years ago the humanities and social sciences library, the Marston science library, and connected branches in the University of Florida libraries system began a collection management programme using subject specialists. This approach to collection development could lead to isolation of the specialists and duplication in the collection. Samples were taken of to test this notion, and it was found that there was considerable overlap in serials, but little in

76 J. Segal, “Psychology/psychiatry collection development: the social work branch library” Behavioural and Social Sciences Librarian 11, no. 1 (1992: 75-83).

monographs. Title-by-title negotiations reduced the overlap in serials, but a broader approach has been necessary in dealing with monographs. Efforts to coordinate collection development have been complicated by physical separation of the units and the autonomous status of 2 campus libraries, the health science centre library and the legal information centre.

_Gangl_78 (1992) describes Selectors with Collection Overlap in Psychology Entente (SCOPE), a group of bibliographers at the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, and the process used to **identify gaps and overlaps in psychology collection development**. The project included informal meetings, the development of a directory, and creation of a worksheet correlating Psychological Abstracts classified headings with call numbers and Research Libraries Group (RLG) conspectus levels. It compares the process to Hale's theoretical framework from library research.

_Persson_79 (1990) describes a whole issue of Behavioural and Social Sciences Librarian devoted to a bibliography entitled: The uses of **core periodicals in psychology and psychiatry**

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collections. The bibliography is intended to be a guide to major periodicals in the fields of psychology and psychiatry. Periodicals listed were chosen from those indexed in Psychological Abstracts and other indexing sources.

**Electronic Resources:**

*Baratz* \(^{80}\) (1992) reviews the main new features in Version 2.0 of SilverPlatter Information Inc.'s CD-ROM retrieval software (SPIRS2) and uses the SPIRS2 software as the interface program used to review 2 data bases: Excerpta Medica CD: Psychiatry; Biological Abstracts on Disc.

*Tonosaki* \(^{81}\) (1991) discusses the availability of the Excerpta Medica CD-ROM: Psychiatry (EM-PSYC) data base, with special reference to the literatures on consultation liaison psychiatry, was compared with MEDLINE CD in terms of the total number of articles, by country and language, the number of periodicals, whether authors' addresses, ISSN number, and abstract in each article are

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present or not, and the unique articles which are not included commonly in each data base.

Roberts\(^{82}\) (1990) tells that finding references accurately and comprehensively depends upon correct \textit{searching techniques} and some \textit{understanding of the indexing methods} used by the data base. Reviews the indexing methods used in \textit{Index Medicus} and its on-line data base equivalent, \textit{MEDLINE}, with specific reference to the occupational therapy subjects: rehabilitation, psychiatry and community care. Aspects covered include specificity, coordination and the hierarchical nature of the indexing thesaurus and the relative merits of the published and on-line formats.

Bareta\(^{83}\) (1990) does a study where systematic manual search for articles related to \textit{consultation - liaison psychiatry} was compared to an on-line search of the MEDLARS (MEDLINE) database. More articles were located with the manual method (94%) than with MEDLARS (65%).


Pugh\textsuperscript{84} (1988) narrates an interesting work. The Librarian of the Psychiatry/Neurosciences Library (PNL), a distributed service site of the William H. Welch Medical Library, the Johns Hopkins University, and the Assistant Director for Computer Systems also from Welch, collaborated with the faculty and house staff of the Departments of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry to develop a Psych/Neuro Core Concept Database. The purpose of the database was to create a system which filters subject literature and provides immediate access to quality materials at the location of need. In addition to the Psych/Neuro Core Concept Database, a companion database, entitled the Core Experts Database, includes the names of the Hopkins specialists who contributed to the Psych/Neuro Core Concept Database, thus formalising the invisible college common to most academic institutions.

Epstein\textsuperscript{85} (1984) examines the terminology introduced in the 3rd edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (\textbf{DSM-III}) of the American Psychiatric Association in relation to the thesaurus


\textsuperscript{85} B. A. Epstein, “The terminology of psychiatry: DSM-III, Medical Subject Headings and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms” Medical Reference Services Quarterly 3, no. 1 (Spring 1984): 49-66.
terms available in Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms (TPIT). It focuses on changes in major diagnostic categories such as neurotic, anxiety psychosexual, affective, and schizophrenic and childhood psychiatric disorders. It suggests that the reference librarian should be aware of the interrelationships and peculiarities of each thesaurus in order to competently retrieve all relevant citations in the literature.

*Evaluating coverage of information services:*

Sabados⁸⁶ (1982) sets up guidelines for the implementation of an evaluation of the coverage of printed information services. Describes a process that was used to evaluate 6 services in the biomedical field: Index Medicus; Psychological Abstracts; Excerpta Medica: the International Abstracting Service. Section 32: Psychiatry; Chicago Psychoanalytic Literature Index; Social Sciences Citation Index. Part 3: Source Index; Social Science Index. The area for study was psychotherapy. It also describes key files and records that simplify the control of work quality and progress.

**Handling the troublesome and aggressive user:**

Hoogduin\(^87\) (1992), the head of psychiatry at the Reinier de Graaf Institution in Delft the Netherlands, says that people who exhibit aggressive behaviour generally believe that others have provoked them. Librarians should, therefore, examine their method of approach towards troublesome and aggressive users. Librarians should refrain from provoking the user further by avoiding an authoritarian manner. They should seek to establish what the user is looking for. Treatment of patients in psychiatric institutions shows that the best response is obtained by adopting a positive and friendly approach.

**Lack of adequate indexing systems:**

Cavazza\(^88\) (1991) describes the reorganization and cataloguing by subject and material of the important bibliographic material belonging to the Centre of Studies on the History of Psychiatry and Social Marginalization in Bologna. Problems arose because of the lack of adequate indexing systems in Italian on this subject. The Italian translation of the Medical Subject Headings, as

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\(^87\) K. Hoogduin, “In a friendly and interested manner: on the method of handling the troublesome and aggressive user” Open 24, no. 11 (Nov. 1992): 380-2.

well as additions derived from the Subject Headings for catalogues in Italian libraries and the introduction of ad hoc terms, turned out to be particularly useful.

Volunteer library staff programmes:

Middleton\(^8^9\) (1989) discusses volunteer library staff programmes in two very different hospital libraries: Porirua Hospital Staff Library, specialising in psychiatry and employing psychiatric patients; and the Otago Area Health Board Staff Library, employing volunteers from the community and patients on work trails.

World psychiatric information flow:

Saito\(^9^0\) (1987) does quantitative analysis of world psychiatric information flow, investigating country and time distribution of citations in 11 psychiatric journals each published in a different country. American and other English-language journals were cited most frequently. Country self-citation rates were under 50% except for the American journal. Negative correlations between


country self-citation rates and citations to American journals were found. 'Half-lives' of journals differed from 5 years for the Australian journal to 9 years for the Polish one. Price's Indexes indicated that the American, Australian and British journals were 'hard science' and the rest 'soft science'. A high Price's Index with a high country self-citation rate indicates active psychiatric research in that country. Linguistic, political, historical and geographical factors influence psychiatric information flow.

**Core list of literature for a small psychiatry library:**

Greenwood\(^9\) (1986). An informal bibliography on psychiatric literature, first presented at a meeting of the Tidewater Health Sciences Librarians in Williamsburg, Virginia, in July 85, is offered to assist general medical librarians in beginning or expanding their sources, and is intended to provide fundamental guidelines. A core list for the psychiatric collection is also provided.

\(^9\) P. Greenwoodand R. Mansheim, "The small psychiatry library: sources of literature and core list" Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian 6, no. 1/2 (Fall/Winter 1986): 31-36.
User surveys:

Johnson\textsuperscript{92} (1986) conducts a user survey. A desire to learn more about how library resources were being used led to an analysis of the circulation records of books added to the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry Library collection from July 83 to May 85. The total number of books that circulated was counted, as well as the number and percentage circulated in specific subject areas. Missing titles were also tallied. Borrowers were categorised as in-house or off-site and their usage of the collection noted. The results of the study provide useful information for future collection development.

Psychological Abstracts:

A study\textsuperscript{93} (1985) presents a brief history, prepared by the Association of College and Research Libraries' Education and Behavioural Sciences Section Psychology/Psychology Committee, of Psychological Abstracts and the development of this index over its nearly 100 year history. The various concerns and problems of both the publisher and users of the psychological literature are reported.

\textsuperscript{92} M. E. Johnson, “Circulation scenarios: or, where have all the new books gone?” Behavioural and Social Sciences Librarian 6, no. 1/2 (Fall/Winter 1986): 49-56.

\textsuperscript{93} Psychological Abstracts: past, present and future - a review and annotated bibliography. Behavioural and Social Sciences Librarian 5, no. 1 (Fall 1985): 21-42.
and present and future solutions are discussed. Appended is an 18-item annotated bibliography.

*Perez Sanchez*\(^94\) (1984). The *catalogue of psychology and psychiatry journals in the libraries of the 3 Barcelona universities*, first published in 1982, has now been revised and updated to include additional libraries and journals from related fields. Titles are listed alphabetically, giving locations. Overall, the libraries provide good coverage of both primary and secondary material, apart from a few notable omissions.

*Classics in psychoanalysis:*

*Rubinton*\(^95\) (1984) *studied the bibliographies* in 5 years of issues of the 4 leading psychoanalytic journals to identify those articles and books that could be called classics in psychoanalysis.

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**Malmquist**\(^{96}\) (1984) does a study in which **cumulated reading lists**, from 16 nationally recognised psychiatric residency programmes, were obtained to assess the **common body of knowledge** shared by **recent psychiatry graduates** and learn which works in the field have survived from an earlier compilation published in 1964.

**Brand**\(^{97}\) (1984) outlines that there is not one data base which can be relied upon as the one principal data base for psychoanalysis although NIMH (on BRS) has advantages over MEDLINE and PSYCINFO (both on DIALOG) with: more journals indexed; older classical psychoanalytic literature indexed; and greater use of psychoanalytic concepts in the abstracts. Outlines the research design and describes the databases. The criteria under study were: journal coverage; controlled vocabulary; abstracts; and the performance in searching. It compares psychoanalytical journal coverage by data base. It gives results of searches on: narcissism and the aged; separation-individuation and borderline personality; and reconstruction in child analysis.

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Neurology and Psychiatry- reference collection:

Forrai\textsuperscript{98} (1984) describes the library of the Hungarian National Institute of Neurology and Psychiatry that has to strive for completeness of its reference collection as well as take into consideration individual requests. It aims to give practical help to the librarians of the medical library network by listing the titles of the reference library. The works are ranked according to types: bibliographies, abstracting journals, thesauri, lexica, encyclopaedias, manuals and textbooks.

Hospital patient libraries:

Dunkel\textsuperscript{99} (1983) gives a historical point of view. 'Moral treatment' designates a period in American psychiatry in the first half of the 19th century when retreats and asylums, following the example of the York Retreat in England, began to offer humane care to the mentally ill. Patients had a close and personal relationship with the hospital superintendent or the resident physician; positive behaviour was rewarded and patients were expected to exercise self-control.

\textsuperscript{98} K. Forrai, "The most important information sources of neuropathology and psychiatry" Az Orvosi Konyvtaros 24, no. 3 (1984): 33-51.

Moral treatment was marked by a well-ordered daily routine in which patients followed a therapeutic regimen of work and leisure activities. Reading was regarded as both therapeutic and recreational, and was highly recommended. For this reason, retreats and asylums maintained book collections and considered library services an important aspect of the patients' therapeutic programme. Examines patients' library activities in 8 early 19th century mental hospitals where moral treatment was practiced.

**Mental health information:**

One whole issue of *Library Trends*¹⁰⁰ (1982) is devoted to mental health information. It reviews current practices and emerging trends in mental health librarianship as they have developed with the growth of the mental health field. Mental health librarians are defined as professionals who provide library service in both public and private mental health institutions. It discusses: the mental health field; mental health libraries; education; training and manpower; professional status and standards; professional library organisations and collection development policy.

**Audiovisuals in mental health:**

Kenney\textsuperscript{101} (1982) discusses the role of film, video and audio recordings in the mental health field as a means of enhancing teaching, research and patient care. In order to give easy access to the best material available it is important to understand: uses of audio-visuals in mental health; selection; method of acquisition-rent, purchase or borrow; cataloguing; indexing; storage; transfer from one format to another; care of tapes; patients rights; and copyright. Research shows the visual medium has improved mental health activities of all types.

**Historical collections in psychiatry in Austria:**

Mylenki\textsuperscript{102}(1982) talks about a collection that shows the evolution of psychiatry through the ages. Most libraries with collections devoted to psychiatry deal broadly with mental disorders, aberrations and peculiar behaviour through the years. Earlier collections deal with witchcraft while more recently subjects of hysteria, phrenology, mesmerism and hypnosis, spiritualism, alcoholism and drug abuse have been included. Collections of

\textsuperscript{101} B. L. Kenney, “Audiovisuals in mental health” Library Trends 30, no. 4 (Spring 1982): 591-611.

\textsuperscript{102} M. Mylenki, “Historical collections in psychiatry and psychoanalysis” Library Trend 30, no. 4 (Spring 1982): 613-629.
psychiatry and psychoanalysis within the U.S. are listed in detail, along with the Sigmund Freud collection in Vienna.

**Online access to mental health information:**

*Epstein*\(^{103}\) (1982) discusses the *impact of on-line data bases over reference services*. Over the past decade the smaller health libraries have been aided by the advent of relatively inexpensive, publicly available on-line data bases. The impact on reference services has been profound. MEDLINE, CHEMLINE, PsycINFO, NCMHI and Social SciSearch are discussed and compared. Computerised access to mental health information can be achieved either directly or through a variety of intermediaries, satisfying many levels of request. New technology cannot replace the entire reference process, but it does eliminate much of the drudgery, promoting efficiency and expanding the retrievable resources.

**Reclassification in a psychiatric library collection:**

*Rubinton*\(^{104}\) (1980) describes the simple method of reclassification used by the Payne Whitney Clinic Library (the Department of Psychiatry Library of the New York Hospital-Cornell

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\(^{104}\) P. Rubinton and M. Mylenki, “Reclassification in a psychiatric library collection” Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian 1, no. 4 (Summer 1980): 281-283.
Medical College) when it changed from its unique Diethelm Classification system (a special classification scheme) to the National Library of Medicine system.

**Medical library services for psychiatry and neurology wings in German Hospitals:**

*Stoltzenberg*\(^{105}\) (1979) describes German scenario where Doctors and librarians make joint decisions. In contrast with Scandinavian, American and British practice, German hospital libraries for staff and patients are usually kept separate. Since 1975 Bremen Public Library and East Bremen Central Hospital have run an integrated hospital library service. The medical sections, specialising in psychiatry and neurology, serve all hospital staff; stocking 5,000 monographs and 71 current periodicals, it receives extra material from Bremen and Gottingen universities, through inter-library loan and through on-line links. The general library for staff and patients, in an adjoining room, has 6,000 volumes and 15 periodicals stocks including fiction and non-fiction for children and adults; some patients help with library work. Many patients have limited reading ability; the librarian

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organises reading sessions for patients and book discussions with nurses. Books are taken to bedridden patients.

**State-private contract for library resource sharing in USA:**

*Bain*¹⁰⁶ (1978) gives account of a unique experimentation. The Library of the Capital District Psychiatric Centre, a state treatment facility, operates as a branch library of Albany Medical College. The centre, which contracted with the college for library and other educational services, now houses the college's collections in psychiatry, psychology and related disciplines. The college receives funds to staff the branch and purchase new materials in these subject areas and in return provides processing, ILL and computer-based retrieval services. The arrangement is strengthened by the Institute for Education and Training, established by the state's Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to promote all educational and training programmes of the centre.

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2.9 Studies in the Mental Health field: Indian –

Goel\textsuperscript{107} (1993) reports an analysis of 393 papers published by Indian social scientists included in Social Science Citation Index in order to identify: the most productive institutions; areas of research being undertaken in the social sciences; Indian and foreign journals in which research findings are published; and impact of the Indian papers; and citation of Indian papers. Results reveal that: most papers are published in Indian journals, some papers are directly related to problems faced by Indian society; most of the papers are published in low impact journals and have a low citation rate; and anthropology, psychology and psychiatry are areas where most social science research is taking place in India. Computerized patient information system in a psychiatric unit: five-year experience.

The most relevant Indian study is a study on the information seeking behaviour of the psychiatrists by Thavanayagam\textsuperscript{108} (1997) where he tries to identify their research areas, their approaches to different information sources and their information-gathering habits in external agencies.


*Ijari and Kannappanavar*\(^{109}\) (1999) analyses 155 articles published in 3 volumes of Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology to identify the periodicals most profusely cited by Indian Clinical Psychologists.