Health Information Sciences Planning for the Library

Charge of sub-committee: Articulate needs and strengths of both core and emerging areas of study and research on Urbana campus that depend on health information services.

CORE AND EMERGING HEALTH INFORMATION SERVICE AREAS

**Accreditation of academic programs:**
Each academic unit of the college has at least one program accredited by a professional organization, and includes clinical certification. Although the majority of accreditation standards are directed at the content of coursework, they also have criteria to evaluate library resources and services. Accreditation is significant for many reasons, including legitimizing a curriculum and providing graduates with a necessary set of skills to begin a career in their chosen field.

**American Sign Language curriculum:** As ASL grows it is vital to have a resource room in which students could have access to visual dictionaries, practice with conversation using interactive software, access to recorded interviews with member of the Deaf community to learn about Deaf culture, and use of software packages to study the neurolinguistics of sign languages.

**Data storage and manipulation:**
Coping with large biomedical datasets requires innovation in health information service delivery. Storing genomic datasets, manipulating them for analysis, and collaborating with other institutions is an emerging area of health sciences. Partnering with ATLAS, informatics, and other units and institutions is an expectation due to the requirements of large health-based datasets. There are service-related needs for storage and manipulation of both campus-derived and external datasets.

**Digital resources and online access:**
Most faculty and student use of library information resources is conducted online via web interfaces. Journal articles are downloaded electronically, and when requested books, digital version of books are used or hard copies are mailed to campus addresses. Use of digital information sources is expected to increase, including accessing information from other institutions.

**Enhanced access to clinical resources:**
Clinical trials play significant roles in health science teaching, research, and service missions. Improved access to clinical resources for health-related research and professional service is expected. Numerous AHS faculty currently rely on resources, materials, tests, and diagnostics for their work, reliance on sources such as the Cochrane Library is expected to increase and should be cultivated by the campus library.
Grants and contracts preparation:
Preparing external grants and contracts is a significant part of health science teaching, research, and service missions. Resources and information services are necessary to promote training grants for students. Agencies such as the NIH are favoring institutions that have social networking resources that connect students with the array of researchers in a given field. In addition, the library web portal needs to have information and services directed at grant resources partitioned by various health topics, including access to successful proposals approved by NIH, NSF, and other agencies that are part of the public domain, and also access to health-related patents, disclosures, and licenses.

Increased collaboration with UIC’s Library of Health Sciences (LHS):
Although UIUC faculty and students have access to LHS resources and journals, they need to physically be inside the LHS using an LHS computer to gain access to electronic resources. For other health-related information resources, faculty and students have access from their own desktops. There are needs to identify the gaps (e.g., joint licensing) in campus health-related information resources and services, and for the campus Library to work jointly with LHS to fill gaps and make the user experience as seamless as possible. In other words, users should perceive an integrated UIUC-UIC collection of resources and services.

Interdisciplinary programs related to health:
Two new academic programs enrolled their first classes this year: the Masters of Public Health with focus on chronic disease prevention, and the undergraduate interdisciplinary program in Health (i-Health) with three concentrations to choose: health and aging, health and diversity, and health and behavior change. Both of these programs include coursework from several departments in AHS and across campus. In addition, the Center for Health, Aging, and Disability is located in AHS and facilitates interdisciplinary research and service.

IRB and IACUC requirements:
Institutional Review Boards and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees are expected to become more sensitive to issues related to trust and security of health datasets. Information resources and services that facilitate training of human and animal subjects protocol, and provide assistance in meeting various kinds of IRB criteria are emerging areas of need. The demand for tutorials and educational materials on research ethics for faculty, staff, and students is expected to increase given current pressures to integrate instruction and training on ethics into research programs.

Laboratory resource rooms:
Several SHS courses would benefit from a centralized effort for laboratories for use in interactive software for head and neck dissection; phonological, lexical, syntactic, grammatical analysis software packages; speech, language, and hearing assessment and intervention materials. Although there are labs for faculty research, there are currently not any student labs for this function with SHS. Assessment toolkits for schools are already an appreciated part of the AHS library services, and these type of toolkits (in an expanded form of a lab) is an anticipated need.
Library as representative of AHS:
AHS units are spread across several buildings on campus, and these buildings do not have a strong identity as being part of AHS. For example, Huff Hall is known by most people as the gym where varsity volleyball, wrestling, and gymnastics perform. For AHS tours and other introductions of people to the college, the AHS Library is generally a starting point for such events. The AHS Library has served an important function that reflects the breadth of the college and its positioning of health, aging, and disability within one location.

Library as sense of place:
AHS has a history of attracting students from under-represented groups, including people with disability, African-American, and Latino populations. Social networks, personalization of the university for undergraduate student experiences, and having a place to call one’s own has been an important part of the AHS strategy to recruit and retain students from all walks of life, including under-represented populations. For many students and AHS alumni, the AHS Library has served as a study location that provides a sense of place.

Library as small group meeting area:
Numerous classes in AHS require small group activities that include accessing resources, referencing material, and coordinating across disciplines. These small groups require a place to work, exchange ideas and discuss, with access to information sources, specialist expertise to facilitate access by undergraduate students.

Web interface designed for multiple users and multiple purposes:
There are many users and purposes for people of the campus community to access health sciences web pages. The portal needs to be constructed to allow users to sort themselves out and not overload them with choices. Particularly for undergraduate students who want basic information about health for class purposes, the health sciences web portal needs to be inviting and encourage them to access information. Other students may be sophisticated in their ability to select options from a health sciences web page, and may require advanced access to health related resources. The web portal should be able to handle a variety of student users in inviting and encouraging ways. Faculty and staff will be associated with an array of uses and purposes, and the web portal should be inviting, encouraging, and useful for them also. The Center for Health, Aging, and Disability is a significant player in the uses and users of interdisciplinary health information services.
CORE AND EMERGING HEALTH INFORMATION

Aging:
lifespan, public health, medicine, disability studies, mobility, assistive technology, independent living, healthy communities, retirement, cardiovascular conditioning

Biomechanics:
motor performance, human movement, ergonomics, neuromuscular system

Cancer survivorship:
psychology, medicine, employment, care-giving, chronic pain, diagnosis, therapy

Community development:
healthy communities, active aging, neighborhood parks, rural communities, sustainable development, park district administration, community recreation and leisure, festivals and event management, community-based tourism

Dietetics:
dietary bioactive components, biochemical and molecular nutrition, toxicology

Disability:
physical, cognitive, psychiatric disability, athletes with disability, adapted sports, learning disability, Paralympics, special Olympics, independent living, assistive technologies, urban design, voice activated technology, visual impairment, multiple sclerosis,

Diversity:
multiculturalism, race, ethnicity, gender, social class, persons with disability, immigration, identity, white privilege, transnationalism, African-American culture, Latino culture, socio-demographics changes, under-served populations

Epidemiology:
medicine, veterinary medicine, public health, disease, illness, food environments, vulnerable populations, epigenetics of disease

Exercise physiology:
Cardiovascular health, metabolic disorders, gait and balance, lifestyle modifications, motor control, psycho-physiology, immunology

Health:
literacy, community health, public health, mental health, social well-being, wellness, college student health, health policy

Health care:
policy, administration, law, community health, organization, business
Health disparities:
feminism, critical theory, gendered behavior, leisure as resistance, power differentials, participatory action research, health disparities, social justice, empowerment, social responsibility, racial and gender inequalities, inter-racial contact

Health technology:
Health informatics, medical records, healthcare information systems, biomedical datasets, prosthetic devices, assistive technology, rehabilitative support, rehabilitation engineering, assessment and intervention technology, biomedical engineering, health promotion monitoring systems, independent living design

Hearing:
audiology, hearing disorders, auditory processing, deafness, hearing loss, tinnitus, sensory prosthetic devices, rehabilitative audiology

Hospitality:
hotel management, reservation demand and forecasting, hotel revenue management, marketing

Leisure behavior:
Constraints, family leisure, play, intrinsic motivation, outdoor recreation, motherhood, child development, lifespan, deviant behavior, philosophy of leisure, chronic illness, aging, leisure of care-givers, quality of life

Neuroscience:
Neural substrates of speech, language, and hearing, neural plasticity, neuro-linguistics, cognitive functioning, auditory processing, speech and motor control, fMRI imaging, perceptual learning, cross modal processing, traumatic brain injury, psychoacoustics, tinnitus, vestibular balance, lexical and phonological development, hearing aids

Nutrition:
bone and body composition, metabolism, food safety, education, community nutrition, human and clinical nutrition, animal nutrition, consumer acceptance, professional aspects of nutritional practice

Obesity:
physical activity, nutrition, public health, medicine, media influence

Park planning:
Landscape change, open space, stakeholder involvement, federal lands, wilderness, natural resource management, ecological restoration, volunteerism, land management, trail development, environmental design, park districts

Physical activity:
kinesiology, public health, disparities, neighborhood design, urban planning, attitude and behavior, livable communities, walking, trails,
**Physical education:**
pedagogy, child development, children’s wellness, teacher education programs, school environments

**Recreation:**
programming, community, citizen involvement, needs assessment, physical activity, youth, at-risk populations, physical activity, obesity, human resources and personnel management,

**Rehabilitation:**
Community health, persons with disability, temporary disability, assistive technology, personal assistant,

**Speech communication and language science:**
Communication disorders, cleft palate, craniofacial anomalies, head and neck oncology, genetic disorders, stuttering, dysphasia, illiteracy, second language learning, vocal abuse, impairment, developmental language delay, autism, aphasia, apraxia, specific language impairment

**Sport:**
Marketing, economics, finance, community, discrimination in sports, inequality in sport, corporate sports, sport labor economics, athletic administration, stakeholders in sport, legal aspects, intercollegiate sports, sports nutrition,

**Tourism:**
planning, mass media, sustainability, heritage protection, development, marketing, consumer culture, entertainment, destination management, travel behavior, neighborhood, state and national policy

**Wellness:**
stress reduction and management, sociology, community health, well-being, mental health, nutritional aspects of wellness