

JOURNAL CLUB
October 4, 2013
Prepared by Mary L. Westermann

Maggio, LA, et al. Access of primary and secondary literature by health personnel in an academic health center: implications for open access. *Journal of the Medical Library Association* 2013 July; 101(3): 206-212.

1. Define Open Access. Why is this research important for open access? What are some examples of the open access initiative?
2. What are the main objectives of this research?
3. What do you think distinguishes (if anything) the author's use of the terms "Primary Literature", "Published Literature" and "Point of Care Resources"?
4. Do you think bypassing data usage performed on mobile devices or accessed from out of SUH, has any effect on the conclusions of this article?
5. Do the authors adequately answer the 4 questions that were the focus of the study?
6. Can EBM and the importance of using it for patient-centered clinical research be supported by Open Access journals?
7. What is the 80/20 principle? What are its implications for librarians?
8. The authors state in their conclusions that "these findings have implications for library collection development and science policy, specifically related to embargo periods, such as those included in the NIH public access policy." What do you think these implications are?
9. Do you think the title of this article needs the words "implications for open access".