

LIBRARY TOOLKIT: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DENTISTRY

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OBJECTIVE

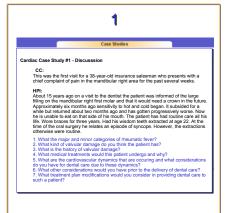
In August 2004, librarians at the Columbia University Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library met with the faculty of the dental school to discuss creating a library toolkit for a Pathophysiology course for dental students. The objective was to create an online tool to teach dental students pathways leading to answers to clinical questions using carefully selected library tools and resources.

METHOD

The Toolkit is a set of html documents. The information is organized by resources and resource types, selected by librarians, on the subject of Pathophysiology. This poster features the central and most dynamic part of the Toolkit - the case studies component. Case studies and discussion questions have their own organization structure as shown on the right.

The librarians were provided with a syllabus that contained clinical case studies followed by a series of discussion questions. The case studies component was designed to guide students to the correct library resource(s) for answering the discussion questions. Elements of EBM (Evidence Based Medicine) were introduced to help students decide the type of question they were discussing: background, foreground, therapy or diagnosis etc. To answer a specific 'type' of question, the students were shown how to develop efficient search strategies using the appropriate library resources.

The screens were presented with navigation and design elements that were consistent throughout. This made the user comfortable and familiar with the Toolkit environment. With ease, the user may view all the questions consecutively or randomly.



The first cardiology case is presented, followed by a series of case discussion questions. Students may choose to view the strategy for each question by clicking on a question of their choice.

Lonsify dental treatment modifications by carefully evaluating the patient's modifications by carefully evaluating the patient's modifications by carefully evaluating the patient's modification and awareness of potential emergencies in patients with specific disorders or diseases. The following discussion with being bright they be of information resources available to help answer case discussion questions. Before answering the case study questions, check to see what type of a question it is. How do I know what kind of question is being asked? Is it a background question? Questions that fequite "general knowledge" regarding disease. Questions that fequite general knowledge "general to an abadiground questions" in the guidence based medicine (ERM) literature Recommended sources for answering background questions are: Narrative Sources. Reference / Text Books Harrison's, Staffer Dictionaries Staffer Dictionaries Staffer Dictionaries Staffer Dictionaries Staffer Dictionaries discussional (QVII) interface or PubMed interface) for good or view articles or practice guidelines.

This is an introduction to answering the case studies discussion questions. Elements of EBM are introduced. The background question is defined and lists of recommended sources for answering these types of questions are offered.

Is it a clinical question? Clinical questions relate directly to patient care. Some clinical questions are general enough to be termed as "background questions". Others, however, are every specific questions and shart from a clinical concern for an individual patient. These types of questions are known as "foreground questions" in the EBM illerature. The following is an example of a "foreground question" in the EBM illerature the following is an example of a "foreground question" is the side of the patients at high risk for bacterial endocardists? Clinical questions, (both background and foreground question) can be clinical questions, (both background and foreground question) as a report of the following categories: a therapy question, a diagnosis question, an etiology question, a harm of the properties of the properties of the following categories: a therapy question, a diagnosis question, an etiology question, a harm of the properties of the properties of the following categories as the properties of the following categories. Databases used to answer these types of questions: Obtained the properties of the following categories and the properties of the proper

The above narrative provides a definition of a clinical question. It also describes a foreground question. EBM resources are listed.

RESULT

The Library Toolkit was integrated into the dental school curriculum and placed into Courseworks. It helped the faculty to incorporate more of the EBM components in teaching Pathophysiology to dental students.

1. What are the major and minor categories of rheumatic fever?

This is a "background question" or a general question about a disease process or disorder. This type of question can be answered in a textbook of internal medicine, or a pathophysiology textbook. Since rheumatic fever does affect the heart, a textbook on heart disease may also be consulted by doing a search in CLIO.

T 40 4	
Type of Question	Library Resource to Use
Background or General Question	Look in a textbook.
	To find a textbook go to: CLIO
	You could start with these electronic books:
	Harrison's Stat Ref
	Micromedex
	These resources are available through the Health
	Sciences Library homepage at:
	http://library.cpmc.columbia.edu/hsl/

Here is an example of the strategy used to answer the first question. For this question the user is guided to identify the Type of Question as background or foreground and to select a relevant Library Resource. This table format is used throughout the Toolkit wherever applicable.

2. What kind of valvular damage do you think the patient has?

You are asked to diagnose or evaluate the type of valvular damage the patient has. Although this is primarily a diagnostic question, when searching the literature, you need to search for articles where valvular damage is caused by rheumatic fever, or the etiology of valvular damage is rheumatic fever, or the etiology of valvular damage is rheumatic fever at age 13, characterized by migratory arthrifis and carditis; treated with antibiotics and bed rest. At age 37 he experiences shortness of breath and edema.

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 $\hbox{\bf -A textbook} \hbox{ will provide information on the pathophysiology of rheumatic fever}. \\$

 -A supplemental journal literature search can also be done on valvular damage in patients with a history of rheumatic fever. Search OVID Medline. A similar type of search can be done in PubMed.

Type of Question	Library Resource to Use
Diagnosis / Etiology Question	Try the following search strategy in OVID Medline: 1. rheumatic fever [co.pa.pp] [apply the subheadings: complications, pathology, pathophysiology.] 2. heart valve diseased[diet] [apply the subheadings: diagnosis, etiology] 3. 1 and 2 [Combine the two sets]

Below are a few sample hits from the above search

Lanna CC. Tonelli E. Barros MV. Goulart EM. Mota CC. Subclinical rheumatic valvitis: a long-term follow-up. [Clinical Trial. Journal Article] Cardiology in the Young. 13(5):431-8, 2003 Oct.

In this example a student is guided to evaluate and categorize questions by the following types: diagnosis, etiology, therapy, etc. In addition to resources a recommended Medline search strategy is provided and selected results are printed out.

back to top close wind

5. What are the cardiovascular dynamics that are occurring and what considerations do you have for dental care due to these dynamics?

The first part of the question is **general** enough and can be answered in a **textbook** (<u>see suggestions in question #1</u>). The second part is primarily a **clinical question** regarding how to proceed with dental treatment for a patient, whose cardiovascular dynamics have been affected by the complications of rheumatic fever. A titreature search in Medline can be conducted.

Type of Question	Library Resource to Use
Clinical Question	Try the following search strategy in OVID Medline: 1.exp rheumatic fever 2.exp cardiovascular physiology and exp heart valve disease 3.1 and 2 [Combine the two sets] 4.limit 3 to dentistry journals PLEASE NOTE: The term "Cardiovascular Dynamics" maps to "Cardiovascular Physiology" in Ovid Medline (check scope note in Medline for definition). When you explode the term Cardiovascular Physiology, via also automatically explode the term
	Hemodynamic Phenomena. A similar type of search can be done in <u>PubMed</u> .

Navigation buttons "back to top" and "close window" (see black buttons above) offer flexibility in selecting questions to view. These buttons are displayed along with each case discussion question.

CONCLUSION

The EBM approach was not originally planned while creating the Library Toolkit. We found, however, that the components of EBM lent themselves naturally to incorporating cognitive approaches to the case discussion questions.