Improving Health through Information Collaboration
Bringing Libraries and Public Health Together

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Agenda

• Background Information:
  • Libraries Across the U.S.
  • Libraries in Iowa

• Partnerships in Action and Resource Demos:
  • Consumer Health in Ohio
  • Evidence-Based Information in Iowa
  • Pregnancy Support in Massachusetts
  • Disaster Management in New Hampshire
National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM)

- Training
- Funding Awards
- Membership

Source: https://nnlm.gov/gmr/
Background Data
Greater Midwest Region

124,000 Libraries

- School: 98,000+
- Public: 16,000+
- Special: 5,000+
- Academic: 3,000+
- Government: 800+
- Armed Forces: 200+

Source: https://libguides.ala.org/numberoflibraries
1.39 Billion

1.39 Billion > 990 Million

Library Visits

Physician Office Visits

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/physician-visits.htm
544

Source: State Library of Iowa, FY 2017 Statistics.
18 million

Source: State Library of Iowa, FY 2017 Statistics.
6 Visits per Person

Source: State Library of Iowa, FY 2017 Statistics.
Over 40% of patrons report using libraries to search for health information.

90% have difficulty using the health information that they encounter everyday.

Public Health and Library Partnerships
Consumer Health in Ohio

Richland County Public Health

33% Rural

“Internet Deserts”

High levels of obesity and associated conditions
How do we get online health information into the hands of our residents?
• Resources from the National Library of Medicine and other reliable sources

• Training for public librarians

• Training for local healthcare professionals

• Training for the public
Greater Midwest Region
Diabetes Mellitus

A1C
Blood Glucose see Blood Sugar
Blood Sugar
Children and Diabetes see Diabetes in Children and Teens
Diabetes

Diabetes and Pregnancy
Diabetes Complications
Diabetes in Children and Teens
Diabetes Medicines
Diabetes Mellitus see Diabetes
Diabetes Prevention see How to Prevent Diabetes
Diabetes Type 1
Diabetes Type 2
Diabetic Diet
Diabetic Eye Problems
Diabetic Foot
Diabetic Heart Disease
Diabetic Kidney Problems
Greater Midwest Region

On this page

Basics
- Summary
- Diagnosis and Tests
- Prevention and Risk Factors
- Treatments and Therapies
- **Start Here**

Learn More
- Living With
- Related Issues
- Genetics

See, Play and Learn
- No links available

Research
- Statistics and Research
- Clinical Trials
- Journal Articles

Resources
- Find an Expert

For You
- Patient Handouts

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**time, it goes away after you have your baby. But it does increase your risk for developing type 2 diabetes later on. Your child is also at risk for obesity and type 2 diabetes.**

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NIH | NLM | NNLM

Greater Midwest Region
Start Here

- **Easy-to-Read** (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
  Also in Spanish
- Gestational Diabetes and Pregnancy (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
  Also in Spanish
- Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes and Pregnancy (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
  Also in Spanish
- What I Need to Know about Gestational Diabetes (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)

Diagnosis and Tests

- Blood Glucose Test (National Library of Medicine)
  Also in Spanish
- Diagnosis of Diabetes and Prediabetes (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
  Also in Spanish
- Glucose in Urine Test (National Library of Medicine)
  Also in Spanish

Prevention and Risk Factors

- Am I at Risk for Gestational Diabetes? (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development) - PDF

Treatments and Therapies

- How to Treat Gestational Diabetes (American Diabetes Association)
  Also in Spanish
- Metformin and Pregnancy (Organization of Teratology Information Specialists) - PDF
  Also in Spanish

Living With

- After Delivery (American Diabetes Association)
  Also in Spanish
Diabetes y el embarazo

Otros nombres: Diabetes gestacional

Introducción

La diabetes es una enfermedad en donde los niveles de glucosa, o azúcar en la sangre, están muy altos. Un nivel alto de glucosa durante el embarazo no es bueno para su bebé.

Cerca de siete por cada 100 mujeres embarazadas en los Estados Unidos padecen de diabetes gestacional. La diabetes gestacional es la diabetes que aparece por primera vez cuando una mujer está embarazada. La mayoría de las veces, esta diabetes desaparece una vez que nace el bebé pero esto aumenta el riesgo de diabetes tipo 2 más adelante. El niño también está a riesgo de obesidad y diabetes tipo 2.
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

**Other Languages:**
- Burmese (myanmar bhasa)
- Cape Verdean Creole (Kabuverianu)
- Chinese, Simplified (Mandarin dialect)
- Chinese, Traditional (Cantonese dialect)
- Chuukese (Trukese)
- Dari (دری)
Evidence-Based Information in Iowa

Allen College
Seven Health Programs
Academic Library
Trained librarians
How do we provide evidence-based information to public health professionals?
• Access to 33,000+ resources

• Free training on databases

• Literature searches

• Document delivery
PubMed
PubMed comprises more than 28 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Using PubMed
PubMed Quick Start Guide
Full Text Articles
PubMed FAQs
PubMed Tutorials
New and Noteworthy

PubMed Tools
PubMed Mobile
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Topic-Specific Queries

More Resources
MmSH Database
Journals in NCBi Databases
Clinical Trials
E-Utilities (API)
LinkOut

Greater Midwest Region
Search results
Items: 1 to 20 of 21

1. Efficacy of a text message-based smoking cessation intervention for young people: a cluster randomized controlled trial.
   Haug S, Schaub MP, Venzin V, Meyer C, John U.
   PMID: 23956024
   Free PMC Article

2. Text Message Delivered Peer Network Counseling for Adolescent Smokers: A Randomized Controlled Trial.
   Mason M, Mennis J, Way T, Zaharakis N, Campbell LF, Benotsch EG, Keyser-Marcus L, King L.
   PMID: 27386262
   Similar articles

Filters activated: Randomized Controlled Trial, Systematic Reviews. Clear all to show 33 items.

Find related data
Database: Select

Best match search information
MeSH Terms: schools; smoking cessation; text messaging

Greater Midwest Region
Pregnancy Support in Massachusetts

Pettaway Pursuit Foundation

Prenatal and Postpartum Services

Focus on In-Home Visits

Doula By My Side Service
How do we support expectant and new mothers with accurate information about breastfeeding?
• Equip doulas with iPads to use during in-home visits

• Train doulas on specific National Library of Medicine Resources

• Improve health literacy among clients
LactMed
A TOXNET DATABASE

SEARCH LACTMED

Search Term: Tylenol

Search

Did you know

How do I obtain the full TOXNET dataset?

The following TOXNET datasets are available: ChemIDplus, CCRIS, GENE-TOX, HSDB, LactMed, and TOXLINE.
1. Acetaminophen
   Synonym: tylenol
   103-90-2
Acetaminophen

Drug Levels and Effects:

Summary of Use during Lactation:

Acetaminophen is a good choice for analgesia, and fever reduction in nursing mothers. Amounts in milk are much less than doses usually given to infants. Adverse effects in breastfed infants appear to be rare.

Drug Levels:
**Drug Levels and Effects:**

**Summary of Use during Lactation:**

*Acetaminophen* is a good choice for analgesia, and fever reduction in nursing mothers. Amounts in milk are much less than doses usually given to infants. Adverse effects in breastfed infants appear to be rare.

*Maternal Levels.* A single oral dose of 650 mg of *acetaminophen* was given to 12 nursing mothers who were 2 to 22 months postpartum. Peak milk levels of 10 to 15 mg/L occurred between 1 and 2 hours after the dose in all patients. *Acetaminophen* was undetectable (<0.5 mg/L) in all mothers 12 hours after the dose. The authors calculated that an infant who ingested 90 mL of breastmilk every 3 hours would receive an average of 0.88 mg of *acetaminophen* or 0.14% (range 0.04 to 0.23%) of the mother’s absolute dosage.[1] Using data from this study, an infant would receive a maximum of about 2% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage.

*Infant Levels.* No *acetaminophen* was detected in the urine of 12 breastfed infants aged 2 to 22 months after maternal ingestion of 650 mg of *acetaminophen.*[1]
References:

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Emergency Preparedness in New Hampshire

City of Nashua, NH

No structure to manage volunteers post-disaster

Spontaneous volunteers may be putting themselves and others at risk for injury
How Can We Prepare a Response for Future “Spontaneous Volunteers”
Use Libraries as Hubs to serve as a reception center for spontaneous volunteers

Provide just-in-time on health and safety issues training for librarians post disaster

Train community stakeholders on how to use specific disaster-related information resources
Greater Midwest Region
Greater Midwest Region
Floods: Health Information Guide

Overview
Information by Topic Area
Multilingual Resources
Resources for the General Public
Overview

- Floods
  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Flooding
  U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Flooding
  National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Resources for flooding and poor water sanitation
  Cochrane & Evidence Aid
- Stay Safe Before, During and After a Flood
  Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Disaster Lit

- Dampness and Mold Assessment Tool: General Buildings - Form and Instructions
- Dampness and Mold Assessment Tool: School Buildings - Form and Instructions
- Metabolism-dependent bioaccumulation of uranium by Rhodosporidium toruloides isolated from the flooding water of a former uranium mine
- Mold-Specific Concerns Associated with Water Damage for Those with Allergies, Asthma, and
1. Dampness and Mold Assessment Tool: School Buildings - Form and Instructions
Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention] (CDC NIOSH)
Date Published: 12/2018
Format: PDF
Annotation: This 17-page document is a tool to help assess areas of dampness in schools buildings and to help prioritize remediation of problems areas, where moisture allows indoor mold to multiply more easily on building materials or other surfaces, and people inside buildings may be exposed to microbes and their structural components, such as spores and fungal fragments. The document provides information about the assessment cycle, and detailed instructions on how to use the tool.
Authors: Cox-Ganser, J.; Martin, M.; Park, J.H.; Game, S.
Type: Guideline/Assessment Tool
Public Health and Library Collaboration

• Libraries Are Natural Partners for Health Education

• Partnerships Might Include:
  • Utilizing community space to share public health messaging
  • Tapping into librarians and libraries to access evidence-based public health resources
  • Taking advantage of free resources to reach community members where they are
  • Training librarians and community members on public health topics

• The National Library of Medicine Provides Many Free Resources to Make Health Information Accessible
Questions?

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