EAHIL 2026

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

(SID 1) Mohamed Wa Baile

Making the Medical Library of the University of Bern a Caring and Safe Space

Background: Discrimination—the unequal, disadvantaging treatment of groups of people enforced bystructural and institutional power—harms us all, regardless of our racial or ethnic background, cultural heritage, gender, sexual orientation, age, physical abilities, mental or physical health, or socioeconomic status. The University libraries are embedded within institutions of learning, where structural oppressions including racism, ethnocentrism, sexism, heterosexism, ageism, ableism, mental health, physical health, and classism, continue to exert force. In alignment with the University of Bern's broader efforts to combat discrimination and uphold inclusivity, The Medical Library (BibMED) at the University of Bern is engaging in initiatives, which include awareness campaigns in social media and on library walls, offering a quiet Self-Care Space in which people can rest and unwind, hosting readings on sexualized violence, featuring the work of artists on sexual consent, offering free tea throughout the winter and organizing visits by therapy dogs during exams to promote stress relief, as well as collaborating with medical student associations to host game evenings, music parties, and to combat sexism and sexual harassment in hospital and university settings. In 2025 the BibMED launched the Caring Library initiative to continue exemplifying a deep commitment to inclusivity, respect, and well-being within an academic space. This initiative actively seeks to minimize microaggressions—subtle, yet harmful and repetitive everyday discriminatory actions towards members of historically marginalized groups by promoting a safe, welcoming space through twenty guiding principles displayed prominently behind the information desk.

Methods: We arrived at twenty principles through our reading and our media viewing that characterize and promote a caring atmosphere. Some terms consistently appeared in these varied sources, including welcoming, peace, safe space, caring space, inclusion, understanding, awareness, connections, respect, solidarity, self-care, and community. Out of the consistent terms, we selected twenty to display. All twenty principles are prominently displayed behind the information desk, ensuring they are visible to everyone who uses the BibMED. On orientation days for prospective students, first-year medical students were introduced to the principles underlying our goal of establishing a Caring Library where no one is marginalized, and all individuals feel welcome and supported. They were encouraged to demonstrate moral courage by rejecting discriminatory behaviors and reporting any incidents of discrimination or harassment they observe.

Results and Conclusions: The twenty principles serve as a daily reminder to both staff and patrons of the values that sustain our library as a caring, discrimination-free community, where all backgrounds and identities are valued and respected.

(SID 19) Liz Dore

Charting Services for Evidence Synthesis: Insights from Librarian-Led Models.

Background: Evidence Synthesis are essential as they inform (healthcare) policies, decisions, interventions and public policies. The benefits of involving a librarian in the process are well documented. Libraries have seen increasing demand for support and there is a need to formalise support services. Understanding how the various libraries structure these support services is essential for developing an evidence-based model.

Aim: This study will focus on the step for searching systematically in the process of evidence synthesis. The aim is to compare and synthesise different librarian-led SR service models across academic and health science institutions to identify best practices, challenges and design features that support high-quality scalable supports for building capacity in searching skills.

Methods: We conducted searches across five databases: Pubmed (National Library of Medicine) search strings were adapted for LISTA (Library Science and Information Technology Abstracts (EBSCO), Embase and Scopus (Elsevier) and Web of Science Core Collection (Clarivate). Identifying 9, 381 records for screening with 92 to be screened for inclusion. A pilot data extraction table for 14 sample papers was developed to compare models across six categories including: methodology, systematic searching practices, service model, evidence synthesis process, and key outcomes. An evaluation of two AI tools: Elicit and Perplexity will be conducted to identify commonalities across sample papers to inform a best fit practice type model/framework or logic model to help to refine the volume of papers for data extraction.

Preliminary Findings (Review in Progress): We identified three dominant service models: (1) advisory (educational), (2) collaborative/embedded, and (3) fee-based core facilities. Key factors influencing service sustainability include the presence of formal intake processes, documented workflows, authorship policies, and librarian training. Institutions employing service design thinking, mentoring, or tiered support models reported improved researcher engagement and workload management. Variations exist in how librarian contributions are acknowledged, resourced and reported. The importance of structured policies, particularly for managing student-led or abandoned reviews, was a recurring theme.

Tentative Conclusions: Preliminary results suggest that user-centered, tiered service models with formal policies and documentation offer both scalability and quality assurance. Libraries that define service scope and invest in staff development can better meet researcher needs and sustain librarian engagement. Final comparative synthesis and recommendations will be available by the conference date and will inform libraries aiming to initiate or enhance supports for searching systematically across disciplines for evidence synthesis.

(SID 60) Rachel Whitney

Navigating to Precision: Validating a high-sensitivity pharmacy education hedge

Objectives: To develop, test, and validate a comprehensive search hedge for research regarding pharmacy education.

Methods: A title search for pharmacy education systematic reviews was undertaken to discover papers that should be captured by a sensitive search hedge. Review articles were screened in Covidence under dual review, with special attention given to the search strategies each review employed. Primary studies were extracted from high-quality reviews in order to build a corpus of 100 PMIDs, which were used to measure the relative recall of the search hedge. The hedge was originally taken from a LibGuide produced by [blinded] and modified by the research team for maximum sensitivity.

Results: 100% relative recall was achieved across PubMed/Medline, Ovid/Medline, EBSCO/Medline, and Elsevier/Embase.

Conclusion/Implications: Validated search hedges enhance evidence synthesis by improving the precision and efficiency of literature searches, and may be utilized as a tool to bypass much of the time it takes to construct a systematic search. However, it is important to note that a search hedge, while time-saving, is not a complete search process. The approach used to create this hedge can be adapted to other research domains and health science disciplines, improving evidence retrieval across various areas of research. This hedge, after undergoing the validation process, can be trusted to yield highly relevant results for researchers in the pharmacy education field.

(SID 22) Marisa Vignali

Unlock Knowledge Management in Chiesi Group: A Case Study

Global libraries are increasingly challenged by complex environments, where decentralized teams, and evolving user expectations, call for streamlined, scalable solutions. Within this demanding landscape, Chiesi - a research-driven biopharmaceutical company with a global footprint – a faced a critical challenge simplifying processes to overcome a fragmented global infrastructure and ensure secure, efficient access to subscription-based digital resources across a geographically dispersed workforce.

To address this, the Chiesi Global Library launched a strategic initiative in early 2025, serving as the central hub for this project and grounding it in a collaborative, user-centered methodology. Operating in more than 31 countries and engaging over 7,500 employees worldwide, the initiative sets out to harmonize access to scientific knowledge and strengthen Chiesi's global information ecosystem. A structured roadmap began in February with detailed mapping of resources; e-journals, e-books, Pharmacopoeias, databases, organized by geographic relevance. Transparent coordination with the technical team ensured alignment with corporate security standards and internal IT policies. The goal was to remove access barriers and empower the global Chiesi community with reliable, secure entry to essential digital content.

Librarians led five focus groups across global geographies such as Europe, Americas and Far East, which provided critical user insights, helping refine the platform's configuration to meet different end-users' needs and habits. A key issue during implementation was managing fragmented licensing agreements, which varied significantly by region. This required the development of customized authentication mechanisms and tailored access pathways to ensure compliance and usability.

Training played a pivotal role in the rollout strategy, with carefully designed materials and a globally synchronized launch calendar shared in advance to ensure users were well-prepared and confident in navigating the new platform. Targeted communication campaigns drove strong early engagement, empowering users to seamlessly access digital resources and delivering an outstanding surge in platform adoption from day one. Post-launch analytics revealed a significant increase in digital resource usage, confirming the platform's success in enhancing accessibility and engagement. Continuous feedback enabled agile refinement, further optimizing the user experience.

The deployment of this new way of accessing contents represents a strategic milestone for Chiesi Global, underscoring the value of the library's expertise in coordinated planning, global stakeholder involvement, and precise execution. Beyond measurable gains in productivity and return on investment, the initiative delivers a tangible simplification of company processes by eliminating fragmented access points, harmonizing workflows, and enabling faster, more consistent information retrieval across teams and geographies. This streamlined approach reduces operational friction, enhances compliance, and supports more agile decision-making. Looking ahead, future efforts will focus on continuously simplifying processes, expanding regional coverage and enriching local resource availability, ensuring that Chiesi's library

services remain relevant, inclusive, and responsive to the evolving needs of its global community.

About Chiesi Group

Chiesi, certified B Corp since 2019, is a research-oriented international biopharmaceutical group that develops and markets innovative therapeutic solutions in respiratory health, rare diseases, and specialty care. Headquartered in Parma (Italy) Chiesi has 31 affiliates worldwide. www.chiesi.com

(SID 38) Una Ersdal, Magnus Solum

Developing an Open Literature Search Education Resource: A Step-by-Step Guide for Health Students Using AI in Systematic Literature Searching

Background: At the University Library of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), we identified a growing need for practical, online resources for systematic literature searching. Out of NTNU's 43,500 students, approximately 6,500 study in the medicine and health fields. These students increasingly seek guidance on integrating AI tools—not just theory, but concrete, actionable steps in advanced literature searching. To meet this need, we developed STEG, an interactive online resource. STEG covers the full search process—from defining a research question to documenting searches—and integrates practical AI guidance into each step. While tailored for health education programs, its approach is relevant for anyone conducting advanced literature searches.

Methods: We developed the resource using H5P, chosen for its flexibility, interactive design, and ease of sharing across courses. A clear and intuitive design was prioritized to make the steps easy to follow and the content accessible. The resource is presented in Norwegian, as most students in health programs are Norwegian speaking.

The structure follows our established steps of systematic searching, and AI guidance is integrated into each step. For example, students learn how to use Copilot, NTNU's recommended and secure AI tool, to brainstorm synonyms, translate search terms, and refine strategies. In addition, the resource introduces Scopus AI for advanced search refinement and relevance ranking. Students are shown how Scopus AI can assist in identifying related concepts and improving precision during database searching.

Development was collaborative: librarians and faculty ensured content accuracy and relevance, while student feedback helped refine clarity and usability. We moved from general AI guidelines to practical, exemplified tips embedded in the workflow students follow.

Results: Our development resulted in Norway's first open online resource that combines systematic literature searching with practical AI guidance. The resource breaks the search process into clear, manageable steps and shows where AI can assist — for example, generating synonyms or translating search terms. It includes examples and interactive exercises to make the workflow understandable. Early feedback from students and educators has been positive: STEG is being integrated into teaching and shared widely. Students can use it as a self-paced guide, which helps reduce the need for repeated basic instruction in library-led courses. The resource is openly available, making it easy to adapt to other programs and future development.

Conclusions:STEG demonstrates how libraries can support students by combining traditional search practices with emerging AI tools. STEG enables students to learn independently while reducing the need for repeated basic instruction in library-led courses. This dual role—supporting self-study and complementing teaching—creates a more efficient learning environment and ensures consistent guidance on systematic searching and AI use. The resource is openly available and designed for reuse, making it a foundation for future development and scaling to other disciplines. This project supports digital transformation in health education by

strengthening AI-related information literacy and positioning libraries as key actors in integrating emerging technologies into learning.

(SID 65) Sofia Serra

Enhancing information literacy in Health Sciences with infographics: NOVA Medical School Library Tips

Summary: Infographics are used to address the evolving needs of students and researchers in complex information environments. This poster presents an infographic-based instructional intervention, the “Library Tips” initiative at NOVA Medical School Library, highlighting how these tools intend to foster information literacy, visual learning, and improve library engagement.

Background/Objectives: Infographics combine data visualisation, images, illustrations, and text to create a visual narrative. Although evidence is mixed regarding their impact on long-term knowledge retention compared with text, studies recognise their role in supporting information literacy by making complex information quickly accessible and engaging (Abbazio C Yang, 2022; Butdisuwan et al., 2024; Jaleniauskiene C Kasperiuniene, 2023; Marcelle et al., 2024; McSween-Cadieux et al., 2025). Abbazio and Yang (2022) found that infographics help higher education students understand information faster and more enjoyably, particularly in time-limited environments.

Keywords: Information literacy; visual literacy; infographics; user support; library training; academic medical library

(SID 24) Tzu-heng Chiu

Implementing an Asynchronous AI Literacy Course at Taipei Medical University Libraries: Design and Outcomes

Background/Objectives: In early 2025 Taipei Medical University Libraries, under university guidance, converted a former computer classroom into an AI Literacy Lab to provide a campus venue for learning AI tools and AI literacy. In addition to on-site workshops and competitions, the author, a general education professor and the University Librarian, led a zero-credit, asynchronous digital course called "AI Tools Mastery" on the university's digital learning platform in the Fall 2025 semester with four librarians as instructors. This report describes the course content and student learning outcomes to serve as a reference for other academic libraries promoting AI literacy.

Methods: Ten widely used AI tools were selected (Suno, Midjourney, NotebookLM, Research Rabbit, Scopus AI, Perplexity, Elicit, Gamma, Gemini, ChatGPT). Ten prerecorded video modules introducing and demonstrating each tool were uploaded to the learning platform. Each module included an assignment for students to practice and upload their work; instructors and teaching assistants then provided feedback. Students were expected to complete the self-paced modules during the semester to become familiar with each tool's functions.

Results: After extensive promotion, 70 students from 20 departments enrolled in Fall 2025: 30.0% (21) are doctoral students, 17.1% (12) are master's students, and 52.9% (37) are undergraduates. Because course materials were presented bilingually (Chinese and English), 34.3% (24) of enrollees were international students. The course runs through the end of December 2025; students who complete assignments for eight or more tools will receive an "AI Tools Master" e-certificate from the library and a convenience-store voucher. Prior to course completion, students were asked to complete a survey about their reasons for enrolling, self-rated learning gains for each tool, and preferred learning formats.

Conclusions: As of mid-November 2025 (November 12, 2025), 20.0% (14) of students had finished the course and obtained certificates. Preliminary survey results show primary motivations were "interest in trying AI tools" and "wanting to improve AI tool proficiency." On a 5-point scale, 57.1% rated their learning gain as 4 and 35.7% as 5. Moreover, 85.7% indicated willingness to join future advanced courses. Regarding learning formats, 71.4% preferred this self-paced asynchronous online course and 64.3% also favored in-person workshops and hands-on classes. Final completion rates and full survey results will be presented after the course ends in late December 2025.

(SID 29) Shu-Yuan Siao

Satisfaction Survey and Future Development of a Hospital Library Consortium in Taiwan

Objective: The TMU DiLib Consortium has been established for twenty years since its inception in 2003. The consortium's target is regional and district hospitals with limited resources, aiming to alleviate resource constraints such as manpower, funding, and space of small to medium-sized hospitals in Taiwan. This study conducts a survey of service satisfaction among users and library staff of member hospitals, and gathers their suggestions for the consortium's future, serving as a reference for its transformation as it enters its third decade of service.

Method: This study conducted a survey targeting users from member hospitals who had utilized the project's services during 2024. A total of 385 users from 12 member hospitals who had requested document delivery services in 2024 were invited to participate. The online questionnaire was distributed from February 5 to February 28, 2025, with a response rate of 48%. The questionnaire was designed specifically for users and employed a five-point Likert scale to evaluate their perceptions. The survey covered several aspects, including the system platform, interlibrary document delivery service, mediated search service, book borrowing service, educational training, and overall satisfaction, as well as solicited suggestions for future service improvements.

Results: The survey results revealed an exceptionally high overall satisfaction rate, with 99% of respondents indicating that they were "very satisfied" or "satisfied." This strongly demonstrates that the services are indeed beneficial and effective for member hospitals, successfully helping them overcome limitations in manpower, funding, and space resources.

In terms of individual service items, respondents also expressed consistently high levels of satisfaction. For instance, over 96% were satisfied with the ease of operation and application on the digital platform; more than 80% were satisfied with the interlibrary document delivery service in aspects such as turnaround time, full-text fulfill rate, and document quality; satisfaction with the reference and consultation services reached 95.9%; satisfaction with the book borrowing service was around 90%; and the satisfaction rate for training courses reached 96.9%.

In addition, in 2024, the TMU DiLib Consortium introduced a new plagiarism detection service for the first time, designed for theses, reports, and IRB-related documents within the hospitals. Member hospitals that used this service "strongly agreed" that it met their institutional needs.

Conclusions: The feedback on service satisfaction, together with user suggestions collected through the survey—such as optimizing the system interface and improving the convenience of document delivery—will serve as an important foundation for the TMU DiLib Consortium 's service development and transformation in the coming decade.

(SID 30) Shu-Yuan Siao

Behaviors and attitudes of students and researchers toward AI in Taipei Medical University

Object: In response to the university's initiative to promote AI literacy, Taipei Medical University Libraries have launched a series of activities to encourage the application of AI. This questionnaire survey is one of these initiatives. This study aims to investigate the behaviors, attitudes, and literacy awareness regarding AI among the faculty, staff, and students of Taipei Medical University and its affiliated hospitals. The findings will serve as a reference for the library in formulating future AI promotion strategies and in making decisions on the acquisition of AI-related database functions.

Method: This study conducted an online survey in December 2025, distributed via email to faculty members, students, physicians, and staff of Taipei Medical University and its three affiliated hospitals. The questionnaire consisted of several sections, including background information (affiliation, college and role), usage behavior (AI tool name, purpose, frequency, and influencing factors), attitudes, and AI literacy awareness. The purpose of the survey was to understand the behaviors and attitudes toward AI among members of the TMU community and to enhance their basic understanding of AI tools.

Results: This study is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by December 31.

Conclusions: This study is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by December 31.

(SID 41) Rebeca Isabel-Gómez, M Piedad Rosario-Lozano, Rocío Rodríguez-López

Evaluating Artificial Intelligence Tools for Bibliographic Searches in Health Technology Assessment: A Case Study on Intraoperative Radiotherapy

Background: Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly being explored to support literature searches in Health Technology Assessment (HTA). AI tools have the potential to accelerate the identification of relevant studies and to complement traditional bibliographic searches. Three information specialists (IS) from AETSA conducted a case study to evaluate the utility of three AI tools— Undermind Free, Undermind Pro, and Elicit Pro—compared to conventional search methods.

Methods: The case study focused on an HTA report evaluating the efficacy and safety of intraoperative radiotherapy (IORT) in patients with recurrent/advanced gastric cancer, abdominal tumours, or pelvic neoplasms, compared with external radiotherapy or surgery alone. The target documents included systematic reviews, meta-analyses, rapid reviews, and HTA reports published from 2015 onwards.

The traditional search strategy, developed by an experienced IS, involved multiple bibliographic databases (Medline, Embase, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Web of Science), forward and backward citation tracking, and consultation of relevant websites.

Results: The traditional search retrieved 791 references (671 after duplicates) and identified 8 of 10 relevant studies, yielding a sensitivity of 80%, precision of 1.19%, and number needed to read (NNR) of 84.

Three AI-assisted searches were performed:

- **Undermind Free:** retrieved 157 references, with 6 included in the report (sensitivity 60%, precision 3.82%, NNR=26). The prompt was based directly on the research question defined in the project protocol.
- **Undermind Pro:** retrieved 161 references, with 6 included (sensitivity 60%, precision 3.73%, NNR=27). The search strategy combined selected keywords with Boolean operators to guide retrieval.
- **Elicit Pro:** retrieved 16 references, with 7 included (sensitivity 70%, precision 43.75%, NNR=2). The Elicit Pro prompt was developed using ChatGPT.

Using all three AI-based approaches, the same two unique references were retrieved that were **not identified through the traditional database searches**. These references were missed in the conventional search mainly because they did not include “recurrent” or “advanced” in the title or abstract—a requirement in the traditional search strategy. In contrast, the AI searches also failed to retrieve several relevant studies captured by traditional methods. Among the AI tools, Elicit Pro demonstrated the highest precision and lowest NNR, indicating greater efficiency in retrieving relevant studies with fewer irrelevant references.

Conclusions:

This case study suggests that AI tools can effectively complement traditional bibliographic searches in HTA, particularly for quickly identifying potentially relevant studies and refining search strategies in specific areas. Although AI-based searches retrieved unique references, they were insufficient to replace conventional methods, and their sensitivity was lower than that of traditional searches. Combining AI tools with classical search strategies appears to provide the most comprehensive approach to literature retrieval, enhancing efficiency and enabling the discovery of studies that might otherwise be overlooked. Continuous updating by information professionals on AI tools and regular evaluation of their performance are essential to remain competent and take full advantage of technological advances

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Health Technology Assessment, Bibliographic Search, Literature Retrieval

(SID 50) Jakub Rusakow, Paulina Biczkowska

More than file formats – achieving true repository interoperability

Background:Interoperability, known as "I" in the popular FAIR acronym, is one of those terms that are not easy to understand, function in various context, and therefore may be confusing. The basic definition says that interoperability is "the ability of data or tools from non-cooperating resources to integrate or work together with minimal effort". But repository interoperability is not easy to achieve as it is embedded in several layers. The most common approach assumes that interoperability focuses on the right (open) file formats and rich metadata and that it enables seamless data exchange and leads to reusability, but that is only a part of the issue. To realise the whole context of interoperability it's good to perform proper assessment using dedicated tools or protocols. The team from the Medical University of Gdansk (MUG) Main Library decided to check the interoperability of co-owned institutional and domain-specific repository of publication and data – Polish Platform of Medical Research (PPM).

Methods:The team from the MUG took part in the FAIR-Impact project: "Creating EOSC compliant interoperability policies based on EOSC Interoperability Framework (IF)". Three virtual workshops with experts held from February till April 2025 followed by discussion and assessment of the interoperability of PPM on various levels proved that there was still a lot of work ahead us. Filling in the provided questionnaires based on EOSC IF and Compliance Assessment Tool (CAT) and comparison of the institutional policy with FAIR-Impact guidelines showed hidden interoperability layers that were earlier unconscious and should be improved.

Results:Assessment of the interoperability PPM revealed some insufficiencies not only in the technical interoperability of the repository, but also in aspects such as policies, regulations, governance, documentation, PID's and semantic layer, which weren't earlier recognised as leading to interoperability. The FAIR-Impact project helped the MUG team to understand that free, open and interoperable use of the data is not possible not only because the user cannot download the file, but also because he does not have the clear indication of how he can access and use this data. And that machine-readability should be applied not only to the metadata describing the research data itself, but also to the metadata describing features and capabilities of the repository. Although some components are working quite well at PPM, inaccessible policies tend to block the open use of data.

Conclusions:The MUG team decided to adopt given feedback and create step-by-step plan to increase the interoperability of PPM. Regulations and policies are now under assessment and about to be changed. Defining clear rules of data usage and access is necessary and is now ongoing. Different units at university will be included in the whole process which may result in establishing new institutional policy.

(SID 86) Muharrem Yılmaz, Kubra Zayim Gedik

How much do AI-assisted search tools overlap with expert search strategies? A comparison in Web of Science and CINAHL

Background: Library database providers increasingly offer AI-assisted search tools that interpret a natural-language research question and translate it into a query behind the scenes, retrieving literature directly. These tools are promoted as an alternative or complement to the structured strategies that expert searchers build from controlled vocabulary and Boolean operators. Yet much of this added value rests on synonym expansion, and it remains unclear how far the resulting record sets agree with those of an expertly constructed search. This study examines how much the literature retrieved by AI-assisted search tools overlaps with and diverges from that retrieved by librarian-constructed strategies, by running the same research questions in Web of Science and CINAHL.

Methods: The research question was searched in two databases; Web of Science and CINAHL (EBSCOhost) using expert and AI-assisted approaches. In the *expert* arm, the librarian built a structured strategy: the question was decomposed into its core concepts, each concept was expanded with synonyms and (in CINAHL) controlled vocabulary headings, and the concept blocks were combined with Boolean operators. In the *AI-assisted* arm, the same question was entered as a natural language query into each database's AI search tool(s), which generated and ran their own queries. This produced three result sets in Web of Science (expert Boolean; Smart Search; Research Assistant) and two in CINAHL (expert search-term strategy; Natural Language Search). All sets were exported in RIS format, and set sizes were recorded both as reported by each interface and after export. Within each database, the sets were analysed to identify records retrieved by more than one approach versus those unique to each, with overlap determined by matching on accession number and DOI. Full search strategies and the AI-generated queries are available via the QR code.

Results: The two approaches produced result sets of markedly different sizes, with only modest overlap within each database.

Web of Science (three arms). The expert Boolean strategy retrieved 5,435 records, Smart Search 757, and the Research Assistant 32,073, representing roughly a six-fold expansion over the expert set. Overlap with the expert set varied considerably by tool. The Research Assistant shared 3,930 records with the Boolean set, capturing 72.3% of the expert records; these accounted for only 12.3% of its own output, leaving 28,143 records unique to the tool. Smart Search shared just 268 records with the expert set (4.9% of it). The two AI tools were closely nested, with 737 of Smart Search's 757 records also appearing in the Research Assistant set, and 262 records were common to all three arms.

CINAHL (two arms). The expert search-term strategy retrieved 1,845 records and Natural Language Search 3,797. The two shared 222 records, corresponding to 12% of the expert set and 5.8% of the AI set, so the majority of each set was unique to its approach.

Discussion / Conclusion: Across both databases, the expert and AI-assisted approaches retrieved largely different literature, with overlap never exceeding about 12% of the expert set.

This is consistent with earlier work in which comparable AI and librarian searches shared only around 7%, and indicates that the tools retrieve a different body of literature whose added relevance is not demonstrated. The pattern was not uniform across tools. In Web of Science, Smart Search returned a narrow set (757 records), whereas the Research Assistant returned a very broad one (32,073). The Research Assistant recovered 72.3% of the expert records, but 88% of its own output was unique to the tool, a pattern consistent with aggressive synonym expansion that increases recall at the cost of precision. The query structures reflected this difference: in Web of Science the AI tools placed outcome synonyms outside the main concept group, retrieving broad topics only loosely connected to health literacy, whereas in CINAHL the AI queries were more carefully structured and even incorporated CINAHL Headings, yet still diverged substantially from the expert set. For an expert searcher, this divergence translates into a larger screening burden rather than improved yield. It also carries a reproducibility cost: a documented Boolean strategy can be rerun exactly, while an AI tool may generate a different query on each run.

Keywords: AI-assisted searching, Academic databases, Librarians.

(SID 81) Paria Amiri

The Role of Artificial Intelligence Technology in Health Academic Research

Background: Artificial intelligence (AI) technology is rapidly evolving and plays an important role in health academic research, including data analysis, clinical prediction, and improving research processes and comparing scientific outputs for use in subsequent research. The role of this technology in improving researcher performance has also received increasing attention.

Objective: The aim of this study is to conduct a narrative review and examine the role and applications of artificial intelligence in health academic research, as well as identify the challenges that this technology may pose for research.

Methods: This review was conducted using a PubMed search strategy. Keywords including "artificial intelligence" ",machine learning" ",scientific research" ",academic research ",and "health "were used to retrieve relevant studies .After searching, 779 articles published between 2020 and 2026 were reviewed. After extracting the initial results, the articles were screened based on title and abstract. Finally, 54 studies that addressed the use of artificial intelligence in academic health research were identified, selected, and subjected to content analysis.

Results: The review of articles showed that artificial intelligence is currently the most prominent technology used in key areas of health academic research, including big data analysis, clinical prediction and decision-making, and article drafting .Despite its benefits, the use of this technology has also raised challenges such as ethical issues, data quality and access, the need to train researchers in the use of AI tools, and the risk of algorithmic errors.

Conclusion: The results of this study show that identifying and employing reliable AI in research, especially in medical sciences, plays a fundamental role in ensuring the quality and accuracy of scientific data. It is essential that AI technologies use credible and up-to-datedatabases and provide accurate and reliable sources for all information and content provided .Adherence to these principles not only increases the trust of users and researchers in the output of this technology, but also helps to enhance information security, improve research processes, and increase the accuracy of scientific findings. As a result, the selection of research AIs based on validation criteria and data documentation is a fundamental step towards improving the quality of medical research and knowledge development.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Scientific Research, Academic Research, Health

(SID 25) Daiva Jurksaitiene

The Role of LSMU CRIS in Enhancing Research Data Management Efficiency, Accessibility, and Transparency

Background:Effective research data management is essential in academic institutions to maximize research impact and enhance institutional performance. The LSMU Current Research Information System (CRIS) was developed to collect, preserve, and analyze the University's scientific output, ensuring openness, accessibility, and visibility. The system also facilitates collaboration across departments and institutions, supports institutional evaluation by identifying key research topics, and improves global recognition of research activities and outputs.

The strategic objectives of LSMU CRIS include:

- **Enhancing Global Visibility:** Amplifying the reach and recognition of research outputs and researcher activities worldwide.
- **Ensuring Long-term Preservation:** Securing the accumulation and sustainable storage of research outputs and performance metrics.
- **Increasing Accessibility:** Broadening access to research outputs via open access platforms.
- **Optimizing Research Administration:** Streamlining the oversight and management of research workflows and activities.

Approach: LSMU CRIS integrates multiple components: a full-text publication repository DSpace, comprehensive researcher profiles, reporting tools for stakeholders, and statistical data including altmetric indicators. Since its launch in 2021, the system has aggregated over 127,000 scientific works and nearly 14,000 researcher profiles. Publications are enriched with bibliometric data, including Web of Science Impact Factors and Scopus SNIP scores. Customized classifications, along with a robust reporting engine featuring advanced filtering and sorting, enable detailed analyses without specialized database knowledge.

Results: LSMU CRIS (https://lsmu.lt/cris/home) was established to collect and preserve scientific output from the University community, providing open access to full-text documents not only to internal stakeholders but also to the wider public. This approach increases visibility, readership, and citation rates of the University's research, enhancing institutional evaluation metrics. The system offers user-friendly tools for research management, reporting, and administrative accounting. It has enhanced research management by improving visibility and accessibility of outputs, supporting transparent monitoring of productivity and impact, and facilitating networking through detailed researcher profiles.

Additionally, the system simplifies report generation at multiple administrative levels, improving institutional evaluation processes. Accumulated data reveal trends in research topics and collaborations, aiding strategic planning. Currently, LSMU CRIS holds 127,699 scientific

works—including 115,110 publications, 13,362 theses and dissertations, and 14 research datasets—and 13,860 researcher profiles.

Conclusions:The LSMU CRIS system has proven effective for enhancing management, accessibility, and transparency of research data within the University. It has significantly improved visibility of scientific outputs and streamlined administrative processes related to research evaluation and reporting.

Future developments will focus on integrating researcher profiles with international identifiers such as ORCID for consistent author identification. The system's ability to upload publications metadata from diverse open-access sources and archives will be expanded to enrich its repository. Plans to incorporate AI-driven metadata enhancement aim to improve discoverability and data quality. These advancements will empower researchers and administrators, maximizing impact and efficiency of research data management at the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences.

(SID 70) Valeria Scotti

From Open Access to Predatory Journals: How Many Have Fallen Into the Trap? A Survey to Find Out

Background: The scientific publishing landscape is becoming increasingly complex, marked by rising publication pressure, the expansion of Open Access models, and the growing presence of predatory journals. Understanding researchers' editorial practices and their exposure to unethical publishing behaviors is essential for designing effective institutional training. This study aimed to assess editorial involvement, peer-review activity, publication habits, use of repositories, and experiences with predatory journals through a structured questionnaire, developed to map current practices and vulnerabilities within an Italian research hospital. The survey will be developed and disseminated through the REDCap platform (https://project-redcap.org/), a secure web-based system for creating and managing online surveys and databases, hosted at San Matteo Hospital (Italy). Participant anonymity was ensured throughout data collection, and explicit privacy consent was obtained directly within the REDCap environment.

Methods: In January 2025, a survey was carried out among healthcare professionals and researchers at our institution. The questionnaire explored: membership in editorial boards; number of manuscripts handled as editors; peer-review activity (years of experience and number of reviews performed in 2024); scientific output, including Open Access publications; use of repositories (e.g., Zenodo) for preprints or open-access archiving; frequency of unsolicited emails from predatory journals; and past experiences with predatory publishing. Descriptive analyses were performed, and associations between demographic characteristics, editorial experience, publication patterns, and having published in predatory journals were evaluated.

Results: The survey was sent to 453 researchers at our institute who had at least 2 publications in 2024. A total of 137 researchers participated (60% women; mean age 49±11 years). Among respondents, 32% were members of an editorial board, 67% served as peer reviewers, and 42% had published more than five articles in 2024. Regarding research dissemination practices, 6 (4%) respondents reported using repositories for Open Access deposition, while 80 (60%) received 10 or more unsolicited emails per week from clearly predatory journals.

Overall, 16.8% (95% CI 10.9–24.1%) reported having written for a journal that later proved to be predatory. Importantly, no statistically significant association emerged between predatory publishing and age, profession, editorial board membership, or number of peer reviews performed. These findings suggest that predatory publishing affects researchers independently of their experience level, editorial involvement, or professional profile.

Conclusions: The survey provides an overview of local publishing practices and highlights a significant vulnerability to predatory publications. The percentage of researchers who unknowingly submitted their articles to predatory journals underscores the need for targeted training initiatives on scientific publishing ethics. Limitations of the study are the selection bias (only the more interested researchers participated; our results might therefore be an

underestimation of the true proportion of researchers publishing in predatory journals) and the small sample size (and low power of the study to detect significant associations) The results of this study will contribute to the design of future training courses on the subject, helping to address risks, reinforce responsible publishing practices, and promote awareness of how predatory journals threaten the integrity of research and the reputation of institutions.