Grey literature in the National Medical Library

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Abstract

National Medical Library (NML) has been engaged in the grey literature since its establishment. Types of grey literature represented in the collections of the NML. Methods of collecting, processing, storing, or digitizing and services from the funds of grey literature in the NML. Grey literature intended for the general public (patients, their family members, etc.) versus grey literature for professionals. Continuity of other databases of the NML, the processing of grey literature and cooperation with the National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL). New options to storage of full-text scientific works by authors themselves - self-archiving.

Keywords

Grey Literature, Libraries, Self-archiving, Digital Repositories

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The National Medical Library of the Czech Republic (NML) is the central national departmental library. Legally, it is a state organization managed by the Ministry of Health. The origins of the NML date back to the establishment of the *Prager medizinisches Lesemuseum* in 1841. The library has been housed in the Medical House in Sokolská street, Prague since 1931. Part of its operations are still located there to this day. The Medical Museum (founded in 1934) is also part of the NML. The *National Medical Library* has had its current name since 1992. Today, the NML has over 102,000 titles and over 416,000 library items with various kinds of documents in its collections stored in repositories located at six different addresses. The entire collection has been catalogued using the Davinci/Medvik system. The NML has used the Medical Subject Headings (MESH) thesaurus for collection indexing since 1977. In 2008, the NML began building a digital library, now in the Kramerius version 4.

The NML began collecting grey literature for its collections from the time it was established. Initially, this mainly involved university graduation work - dissertations. Currently, the NML primarily acquires conference materials and materials from various professional societies and patient associations or even pharmaceutical and healthcare companies for its collections. An important part of the collection also includes the reports from the past projects of the Internal Grant Agency at the Ministry of Health (the IGA). We are currently expecting an increase in preprint and post-print documents, as well as presentations, posters, etc. especially in their native digital form in the digital library in connection with the launch of our self-archiving service.



Figure 1: Cover of the Final Report of the IGA project



Figure 2: Cover abstracts of conference proceedings

Examples of the frequency of grey literature in the NML collections	
Final grant reports	4669
University theses and dissertations (mostly historical collection)	822
Guidelines	981
Annual reports	185 titles
Directories	140
Certification works	276
Brochures and information leaflets for patients	502
Leaflets	438
Accreditation works - degree programs accreditation management	ca 30
Conference proceedings	5781

Note: The indication of the publication type in the NML records has only been mandatory since 2006. For this reason, the occurrence of the individual types is best shown by the documents which have been processed during the last ten years.

The NML acquires grey literature for its collections in a number of ways, but mostly as gifts. Since 1993, it has systematically and comprehensively collected all IGA final grant reports, but this cannot be said of the other types of grey literature. University theses and academic works are only collected marginally and purely at random. On the other hand, the NML tries to systematically and comprehensively collect all conference materials of Czech origin. Conferences organized mainly by professional medical associations, universities and other organizers of conferences and professional meetings are used as sources. Recently, an increasing number of conference proceedings have been published only electronically. These publications are included in our digital library. Other types of grey literature in the NML collections (which we try to acquire comprehensively) include documents intended for the general public, whether they are patients, their families, friends or any other laymen. We obtain this type of literature from professional societies, but especially from patient organizations.

Grey literature is treated at the NML in the same way as normally published literature. Each document is nominally catalogued according to AACR2. The authors are linked to the personal authorities or personal authority records are created for them first. Corporations and events are also linked to authority records. Factual indexing is done on four levels. Basic indexing is done using Conspectus. The next level involves the classification of the subjects according to the field at the NML and UDC. The last and most detailed level involves the allocation of descriptors from the international thesaurus MESH. The log also contains documents publication type indexing. After that, the documents are filed in the standard collection. With

regard to the document format, we distinguish between the conventional book format and so-called "small print". This mainly involves single-page publications or small brochures which may have suffered damage when placed on a warehouse shelf. If this involves collections of specialized articles or abstracts, they are also included in the analytical process for the Bibliographia medica Čechoslovaca (BMČ).

Bibliographic records are sent each month to the Union Catalogue of the Czech Republic. Records of the final grant reports are also sent annually to the National Repository of Grey Literature - NRGL.

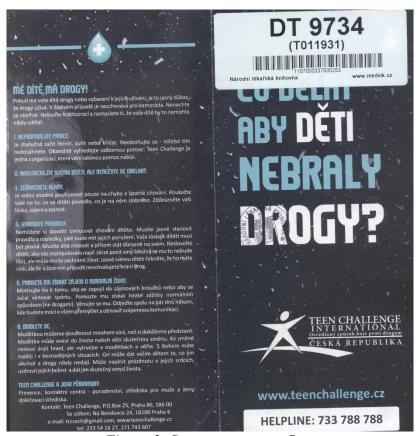


Figure 3: Support company flyer

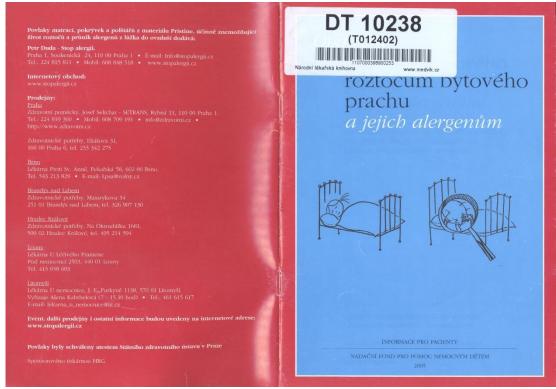


Figure 4: Cover for brochure with information for patients from the endowment fund

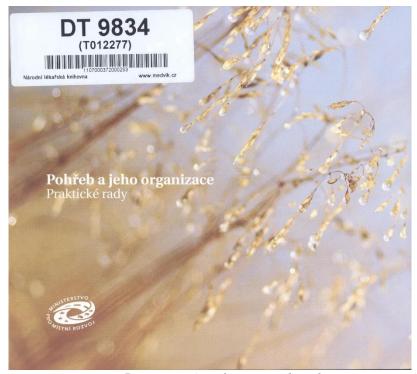


Figure 5: Ministry's information brochure

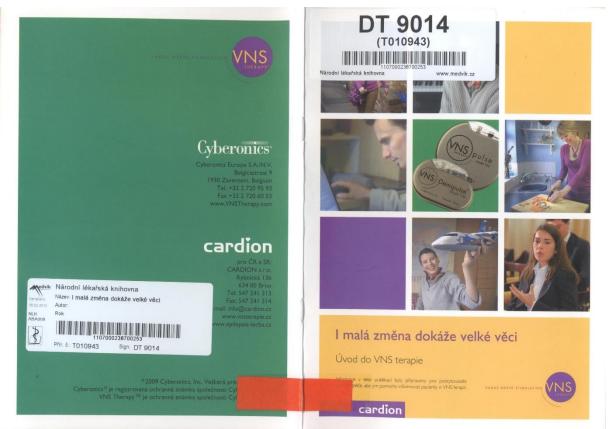


Figure 6: Information booklet for patients professional society



Figure 7: Recommended treatment procedure



Figure 8: Information leaflets dispensed medical facilities

The definition of grey literature provided by <u>TDKIV</u> (Documents which are not published in the usual manner and are therefore not available in the current book market (i.e. theses and dissertations, research reports, internal documents, official publications, etc.).) and the description of grey literature on Wikipedia (Grey literature is a term for documents that are not formally published. They do not undergo the standard editorial process. They include, for example, reports (annual reports, research, technical reports, findings, reports on the state), university theses (bachelor's, master's and doctoral theses), labor and materials, conference materials (proceedings from conferences, presentations, posters, programs) and corporate literature. They can be available to a broad range of people, yet they are often difficult to find.) do not directly mention whether grey literature should be strictly professional or if it can also be non-professional. In the experience of the NML, the importance of grey literature designed specifically for the general public is readily apparent. Such documents are generally intended for patients, their family members and other people who come across them in everyday life, for

example at school or work. This often merely involves small prints or brochures, but with some unique content. These types of grey literature are mostly produced by various patient organizations, professional medical societies or health insurance companies and most are available in doctors' offices or at healthcare facilities in general. The equal significance of both professional and non-professional grey literature in the collections of the NML can be documented using the recent borrowing statistics for individual titles. There is no significant difference in the percentage of borrowing for both individual titles and individual units for titles acquired after 1st January 2012 in the statistics for last year. In both cases, borrowing stands between 20% and 25%.

The latest way in which the NML, respectively its digital library can acquire grey literature is using the self-archiving facility. In 2013, the NML developed a web application allowing the storage of full-text scientific works by their authors using the Medvik portal in the NML Digital Library. The self-archiving facility is available in its test mode at http://www.medvik.cz/. Once it goes live, registered NML users will be able to use the self-archiving facility. The service will be provided free of charge. The author selects the copyright license arrangement (Creative Commons), which determines how other users may handle the document, during the self-archiving process. Currently, it is only possible to archive documents that have a bibliographical record in the BMČ. In the near future, however, there will also be an archiving option to upload works not included in the BMČ. The pilot operation of the self-archiving service this year has demonstrated the applicability of the basic types of published works, mainly journal articles and contributions to anthologies. It is necessary to incorporate other document types in order to ensure its wider use by the professional community. In short, self-archiving in institutional or disciplinary repositories is an emerging trend in the world of scientific literature publishing.

A registered user with a national authority identifier stored in their account can log onto their library account via the Medvik portal. There, they can easily browse through publication details with which they are linked as the author or co-author. The account environment easily shows the authority record, the list of the documents linked to the particular authority record, as well as the list of the documents already recorded and the full text of the documents recorded by the co-authors.

If authors wish to archive documents, they choose a record from the list of available documents whose full text they want to archive and select the archive button. The documents can be uploaded in the PDF format. If the authors are not sure whether the document can be archived and made accessible, they can use the wizard (manual).



Figure 9: Article archiving

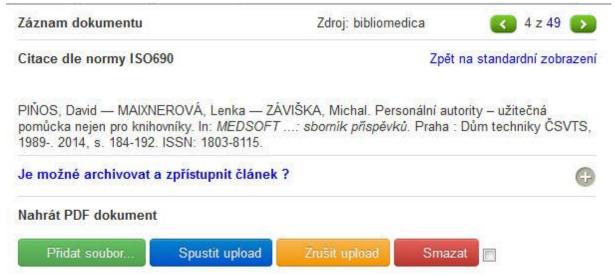


Figure 10: Document upload

The NML self-archiving service is intended to operate in accordance with the Czech Republic's current legislation. License, subsection 3. Special provisions for the publisher's license agreement:

- "(1) By means of the publishing license contract, the author provides the licensee a license to reproduce and distribute copyright works of literary, musical and dramatic or musical, visual or photographic, or expressed in a manner similar to that of photography, unless the copyright owner in the implementation of the performers.
- (2) Unless the contract concluded in writing expressly agrees upon a non-exclusive license, it shall be regarded as an exclusive license; this does not apply in case of the reproduction and distribution of copyright works in a periodical publication. "[cit. 1]

It can be assumed from the aforementioned that, if there is no agreement in writing, the author does not need to worry about archiving articles and making them available via the Medvik

portal, but in the case of the chapters of monographs and monographs themselves the author is not entitled to this, if the rights have not been treated differently in the contract with the publisher. In those cases where the publisher/editor has gone out of business, all the rights are transferred to the author. The right to archive and access a publisher's PDF (in the form of articles which have appeared in a magazine) is still not clear. It is especially necessary to verify this information for foreign titles, i.e. using the <a href="https://example.com/shear-right-normation-shear-righ

- Green it is possible to archive a preprint and post-print or a publisher's PDF
- Blue it is possible to archive a post-print or publisher's PDF
- Yellow it is possible to archive a preprint
- White archiving not formally supported "[cit. 2]

A manual has been created in order to facilitate the determination of whether the author may or may not archive the document. This manual shows the ways or archiving and publishing the articles and it makes use of the information from the SHERPA/RoMEO register, as well as references to relevant magazine websites (as long as these references are available in the Medvik catalogue). During the course of the archiving process, the author selects the document type: preprint, post-print, publisher's version or poster and selects the public license type preferred in the Medvik portal. One bibliographic record allows the uploading of several document types, i.e. abstracts, full-text lectures and presentations. The author can see a list of the uploaded documents, including the list of documents archived by co-authors, in the account.

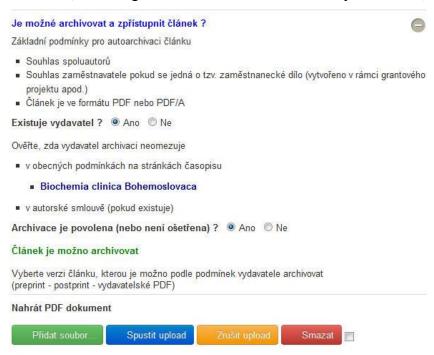


Figure 11: Archiving Wizard (manual)

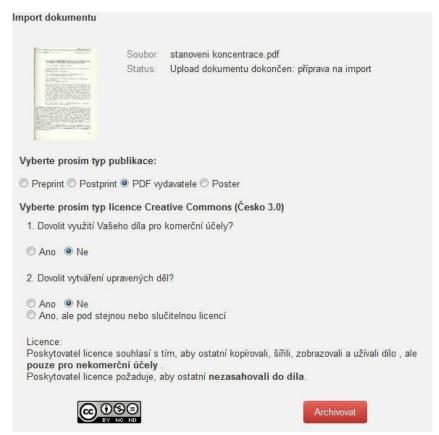


Figure 12: Document import

Seznam dokumentů uživatele

Vytvořeno Dokument 2014-07-11 12:56:38 České lékařské a farmaceutické časopisy 19. století ve fondu NLK status: dokončeno Smazat Digitální archiv: PDF vydavatele (1) 2014-07-11 12:55:33 Český překlad amerického tezauru Medical Subject Headings status: dokončeno Smazat Digitální archiv: PDF vydavatele 2014-04-28 09:07:48 Vytváření osobních archivů odborných publikací v portálu Medvik Národní lékařské knihovny - případová studie Smazat status: dokončeno Digitální archiv: PDF vydavatele 2014-03-20 09:03:37 Databáze Bibliographia medica Čechoslovaca jako zdroj informací o publikačních výstupech vědy a výzkumu ve zdravotnictví Smazat status: dokončeno Digitální archiv: PDF vydavatele 2014-02-06 16:27:57 The online Czech translation of MeSH Smazat status: dokončeno Digitální archiv: Postprint

Figure 13: The list of archived documents



Figure 14: Kramerius version 4

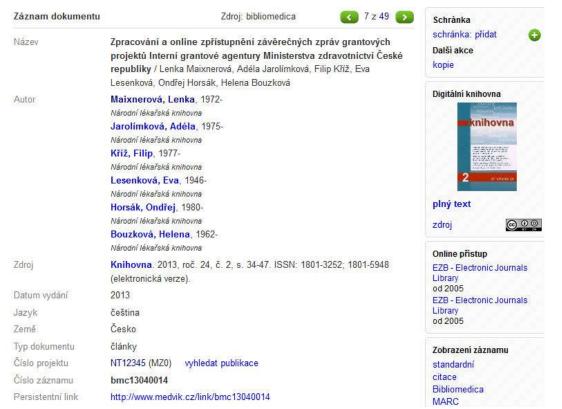


Figure 15: Detailed view of the bibliographic record of archived full text

One of the sources of grey literature in the NML collections is its own grey literature. Currently, the NML is preparing an internal directive on the retention of its own staff's publishing activities. This directive will apply to items such as posters, the preservation of which has been problematic in the past. According to this directive, all publishing activities will be archived in

the NML Digital Library and a standard bibliographic record will be created for each individual document. Older publications, including various project reports, have also been re-digitized.

In conclusion, we can say that grey literature has long been an integral and essential part of the collections and services at the NML, regardless of the orientation of the document towards the professional or lay public. The auto-archiving facility at the NML Digital Library constitutes a promising way to gathering, recording and disclosing grey literature. At the same time, the NML Digital Library is also the most appropriate method of recording and storing its own employees' publications.

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