
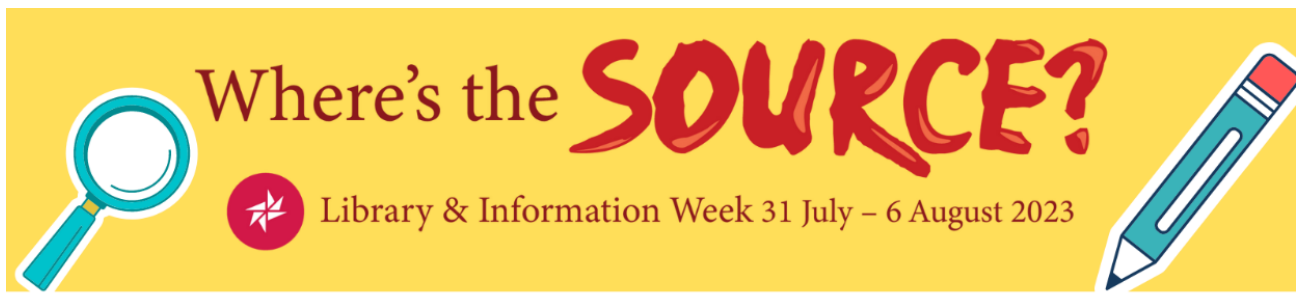


Promotional material by NT Health Library Services for Library and Information Week 2023

Title	Where advertised:	Example:
Where's the source video (and competition QR code)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library televisions (3 locations) • Corporate Health building television (1 location) • Library website homepage • Library monthly eNewsletter (via email to all NT Health employees) 	 <p>(Video in online supplementary files)</p>
A3 critical appraisal (and competition QR code) poster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library walls (3 locations) • Toilet stall doors near library (1 location) • Various wards and staff tearooms (3 hospitals) 	<p>Included as Appendix A</p>
Critical Appraisal competition	<p>LibWizard Quiz https://nt-health.libwizard.com/f/LibInfoWk23 QR code available through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video (online) • Poster (physical spaces) 	<p>Included as Appendix B</p>
Key take-aways:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A client had good feedback saying they loved the poster and wanted the designer to assist them with their presentation files for an upcoming presentation. • Quite a few people stopped to watch the video on the tvs as well. Video was well received. • Common issue we found was staff thought the event was for the public (were confused when we asked to go to tearooms even after explaining). • We received 8 responses to the Quiz, though it was only active for the work week. 		

Appendix A



A SOURCE IS A FORM OF TRUTH TELLING.

It can invigorate, enlighten and pique our curiosity at the same time that it can activate our scepticism.

Check the validity of a source with the critical appraisal tool CRAAP!



CURRENCY

- Was it written recent enough to be accurate?
- Has it been revised or updated?
- Do the links work?



RELEVANCY

- Does the information relate to your topic or answer your question?
- Who is the intended audience
- Have you checked other sources



AUTHORITATIVE

- Who wrote, published, or publicised it?
- What makes the author an expert?
- Are they backed by an institution? or are they a primary source?



ACCURATE

- Is there supporting evidence?
- Has the information been reviewed by factcheckers?
- are there spelling or grammatical errors?
- what are other experts saying about the source?

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

- Where does a piece of information come from?
- Why does it appear in the way that it does?
- Who made it?
- Who owns it?
- When was it created?
- Who paid for it?

SCAN ME



PURPOSE

- Why was this information created?
- Is the purpose clear?
- What biases can you find?
- What is your purpose and bias?

SCAN THE QR CODE TO ENTER INTO OUR COMPETITION!



Library Services
NT HEALTH

Appendix B



Library Information Week 2023 - Where's The Source Quiz

Participate in the Health Library Services Quiz!
Answer all 5 questions correctly to go in the draw for a prize.

View the supporting informational video [here](#).

Valid entries into the quiz will close off on the 13/08/2023.

1. Read the abstract, view the source then select the article you think passes the CRAAP test
Click on the article titles to view the abstracts.

- ▶ Article 1: 5G Technology and induction of Coronavirus in Skin Cells
 - ▶ Article 2: The 2019-new coronavirus epidemic: Evidence for virus evolution
- Article 1 Article 2

2. Which sources would you trust to find the most recent and reliable published literature.
Click the images that apply.



The Onion



ChatGPT



Science Direct



PubMed

3. Has bias between the researchers and the purpose of the study been disclosed in the following examples:
See below snapshots and select one option for each article.

Article 1:

- Yes No Needs more analysis

Article 2:

- Yes No Needs more analysis

Article 1: [Declared conflict](#)

cal practice, was not sufficient to provide an optimal cardiovascular benefit, since the systolic blood-pressure levels in the two treatment groups over the course of our trial differed by less than 1 mm Hg, the dose of hydrochlorothiazide was clinically adequate. Although clinical trial data have not established outcome benefits of diuretics beyond their blood-pressure-lowering effects, recent studies involving animals suggest that diuretics have limited, if any, nonhemodynamic vascular benefits.¹⁸

The composite primary end point in our trial was intentionally broad in order to enhance the study's power to test our hypothesis. The end point included coronary revascularization procedures and hospitalization for unstable angina, the necessity for which may depend, at least in part, on subjective judgments by clinicians and investigators. Therefore, we also analyzed the composite end point (excluding these components) of death from cardiovascular causes, nonfatal myocardial infarction, and nonfatal stroke. Judged by this end

Many participants in our trial had previous coronary disease and diabetes and thus are not fully representative of the broad population of patients with hypertension. Furthermore, the diuretic-based combination may not have been the optimal treatment for patients with diabetes. However, the ALLHAT study showed that diuretic-based therapy had the same relative benefits in patients with diabetes as in patients without diabetes.¹⁹ These limitations temper the conclusions of the ACCOMPLISH trial.

Our trial shows that combination therapy with benazepril and amlodipine results not only in excellent blood-pressure control but also in a clear benefit with respect to cardiovascular outcomes. Thus, our findings may increase the options for combination treatment to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events among patients with hypertension.

Supported by Novartis.

Dr. Jamerson reports receiving consulting fees from Novartis, Merck, and Daiichi Sankyo, lecture fees from Novartis, Abbott, Bristol-Myers Squibb, GlaxoSmithKline, and Merck, and research support from Novartis and King Pharmaceuticals; Dr. Weber,

N ENGL J MED 359:23 WWW.NEJM.ORG DECEMBER 4, 2008

The New England Journal of Medicine

Downloaded from nejm.org on July 19, 2023. For personal use only. No other uses without permission.

Copyright © 2008 Massachusetts Medical Society. All rights reserved.

Article 2: [No conflict](#)

2021. In the UK, the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine was approved for commercialization by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency on December 2, 2020,⁹⁹ the vaccine received a EUA by the FDA on December 11,¹⁰⁰ and by the EMA on December 21, 2020.¹⁰¹ The Moderna vaccine was the second vaccine candidate to receive a EUA from the FDA on December 18, 2020,¹⁰² and by the EMA on January 15, 2021.¹⁰³ The University of Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine received a EUA on January 29, 2021, by the EMA, with some limitations.¹⁰⁴ The three companies have predicted the production of billions of vaccines during 2021. Therefore, with this in mind, it is fundamental that these effective vaccines be delivered and administered globally to achieve global herd immunity.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there are no conflict of interests.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS


The search and the selection of articles were performed by Luigi Cattel. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Luigi Cattel. Susanna Giordano, Sara Traina, and Tommaso Lupia revised the manuscript and all authors commented on subsequent versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

ORCID

Luigi Cattel  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7302-5688>

Susanna Giordano  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1630-5653>

9. Hofmann H, Hattermann K, Marz A, et al. S protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus mediates entry into hepatoma cell lines and is targeted by neutralizing antibodies in infected patients. *J Virol*. 2004;78(12):6134-6142. doi:10.1128/JVI.78.12.6134-6142.2004
10. Bosch BJ, van der Zee R, de Haan CA, Rottier PJ. The coronavirus spike protein is a class I virus fusion protein: structural and functional characterization of the fusion core complex. *J Virol*. 2003;77(16):8801-8811. doi:10.1128/jvi.77.16.8801-8811.2003
11. Fontanet A, Autran B, Lina B, Kieny MP, Karim S, Sridhar D. SARS-CoV-2 variants and ending the COVID-19 pandemic. *Lancet*. 2021;397(10278):952-954. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00370-6
12. Tegally H, Wilkinson E, Giovanetti M, et al. Emergence and rapid spread of a new severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) lineage with multiple spike mutations in South Africa. *medRxiv*. 2020. doi:10.1101/2020.12.21.20248640
13. Zhang W, Davis BD, Chen SS, Sincuir Martinez JM, Plummer JT, Vail E. Emergence of a Novel SARS-CoV-2 Variant in Southern California. *JAMA*. 2021;325(13):1324-1326. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.1612
14. Naveca F, Nasdimento V, Souza V, et al. Phylogenetic relationship of SARS-CoV-2 sequences from Amazonas with emerging Brazilian variants harboring mutations E484K and N501Y in the spike protein. 2021. doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-275494/v1. <https://virological.org/t/phylogenetic-relationship-of-sars-cov-2-sequences-from-amazonas-with-emerging-brazilian-variants-harboring-mutations-e484k-and-n501y-in-the-spike-protein/585>
15. Rambaut A, Loman N, Pybus O, et al. Preliminary genomic characterisation of an emergent SARS-CoV-2 lineage in the UK defined by a novel set of spike mutations. 2020. <https://virological.org/t/preliminary-genomic-characterisation-of-an-emergent-sars-cov-2-lineage-in-the-uk-defined-by-a-novel-set-of-spike-mutations/563>
16. Volz E, Mishra S, Chand M, et al. Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 lineage B.1.1.7 in England: insights from linking epidemiological and genetic data. *medRxiv*. 2021. doi:10.1101/2020.12.30.20249034
17. Faria NR, Claro IM, Candido D. Genomic characterisation of an emergent SARS-CoV-2 lineage in Manaus: preliminary



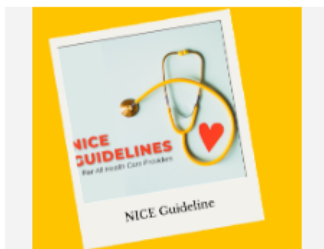
4. If multiple studies on a topic have conflicting findings, which one can be relied upon most?

Select one option.

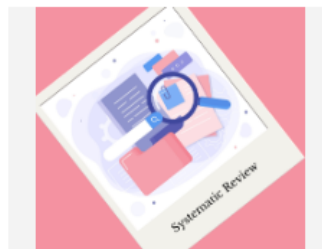
- The article that has been critically appraised and is found reliable
- The article published most recently
- The article published first (oldest article)
- The article published open access

5. Choose the most appropriate information sources to inform a clinical guideline.

Click the images that apply.



NICE Guideline



Systematic Review



Website (non government organisation)



Wikipedia

To enter the NT Health Library Services competition, please provide your first name and email 😊