

What is Scholarly Communication?

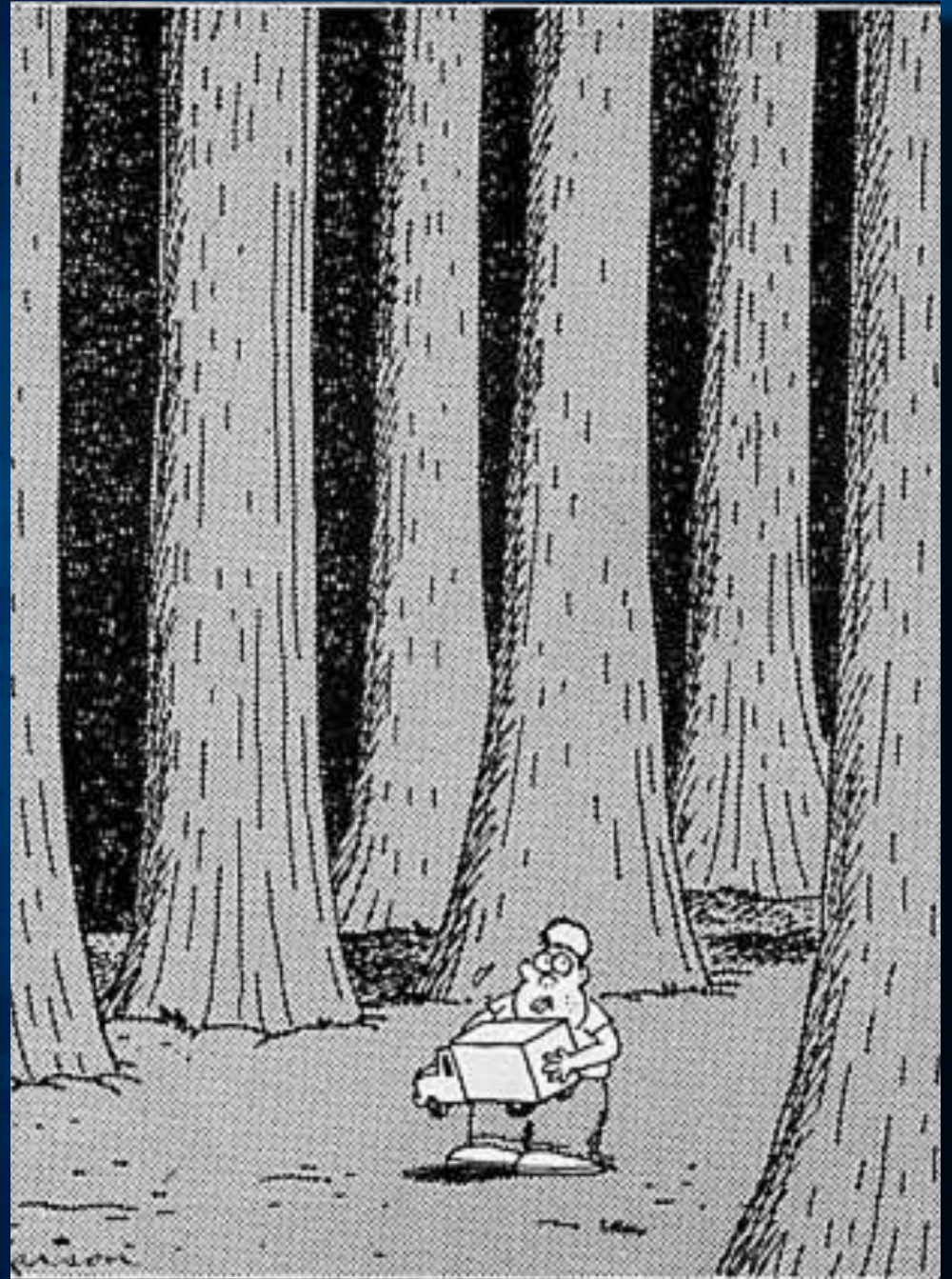
Joy Kirchner
Collections, Licensing
& Digital Scholarship

UBC Library



Eventually, Steve
looked up. His
mother was nowhere
in sight and this was
certainly no longer
the toy department.

Gary Larson



Agenda

- Definition of Scholarly Communication
- Intellectual Property – Author rights & Copyright
- Sustainability & Economics of Scholarly Publishing
- Open Access & Public Access to Research
- New Models of Scholarship

Definition

Scholarly communications covers a broad range of activities, including the discovery, collection, organization, evaluation, interpretation and preservation of primary and other sources of information, and the publication and dissemination of scholarly research.“ Mellon Foundation, 2008 AnnualReport, 30

The Scholarly Communications System incorporates and expands on the more familiar concept of scholarly publishing and includes both informal and formal networks used by scholars to develop ideas, exchange information, build and mine data, certify research, publish findings, disseminate results, and preserve outputs. This vast and changing system is central to the academic enterprise. – Lee Van Orsdel

Scholarly communication—the process used by scholars to share the results of their research—is fast approaching a crossroads. – Cornell

Scholarly communication is an umbrella term used to describe the process of academics, scholars and researchers sharing and publishing their research findings so that they are available to the wider academic community (such as university academics) and beyond. - Wikipedia

Scholarly communications is the process by which scholarship is produced, supported, managed, and communicated, and includes all those involved in supporting *the life-cycle of scholarship....* Joy Kirchner

Iterations in the life cycle of scholarship

Idea
research
data
manuscript
copyrights assignment
peer review
copy editing
publication
dissemination
preservation
expansion/reformulation

*Mentorship roles in the
academy*

Iterations in the life cycle of scholarship



Formulation

Registration

Certification

Dissemination

Preservation

major participants in that life cycle

researchers

authors

foundations

federal agencies

universities

scholarly societies

publishers

libraries

taxpaying public

Creation

Manuscript & IP



Publication (Registration and Certification)

Publisher

Editor

Peer
Reviewers



Dissemination

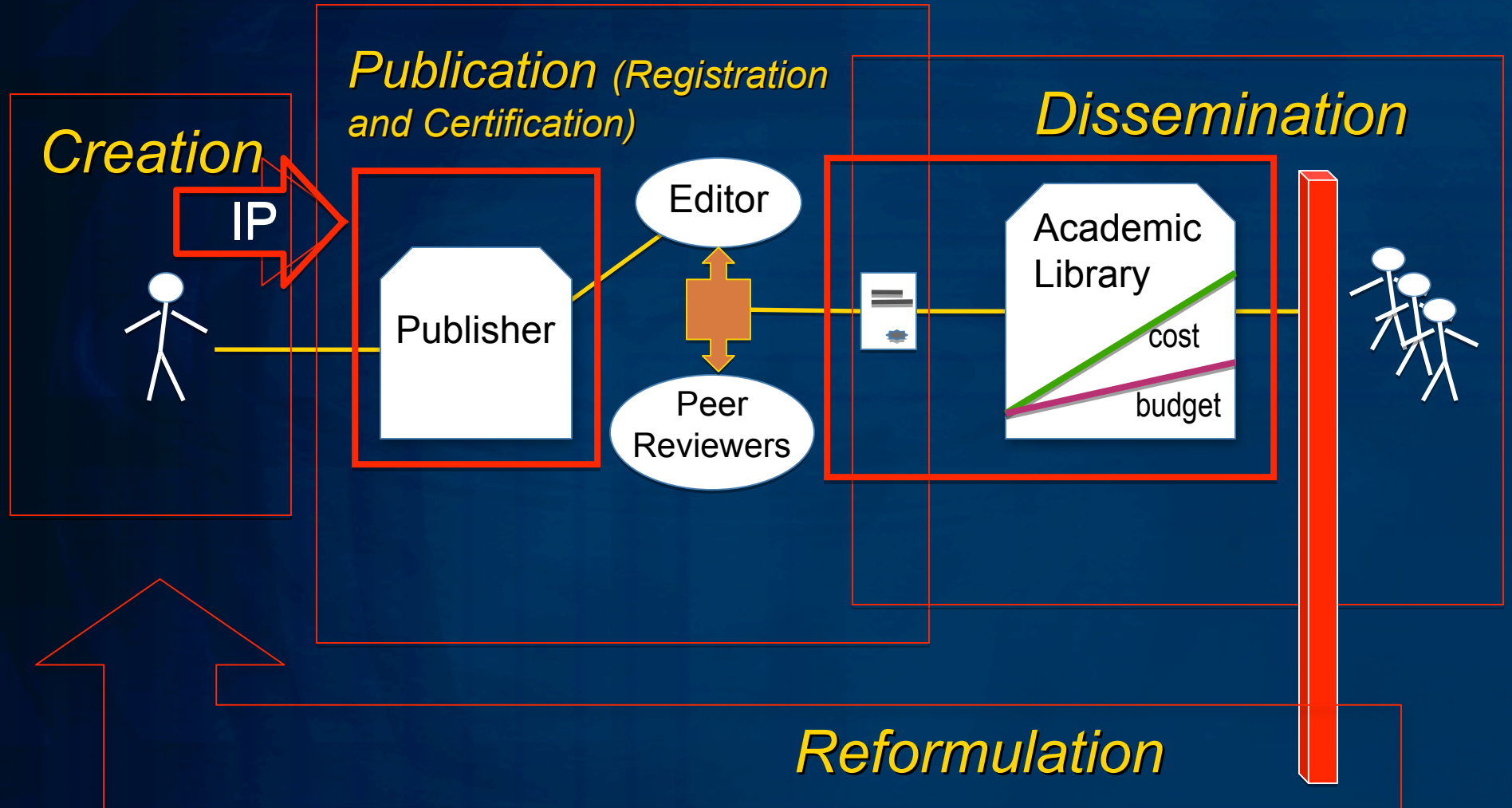
Academic
Library



Reformulation



pressure points



Disruption #1: Unsustainability of the economic model

STM sector

\$ 16.1 B

revenue in 2006

84% of total revenue

SSH sector

\$ 3 B

15.7% of total revenue

STM \$16.1 B

\$ 5.8 billion

Elsevier

Kluwer Health

Springer

Amer Chem Soc

John Wiley
Blackwell

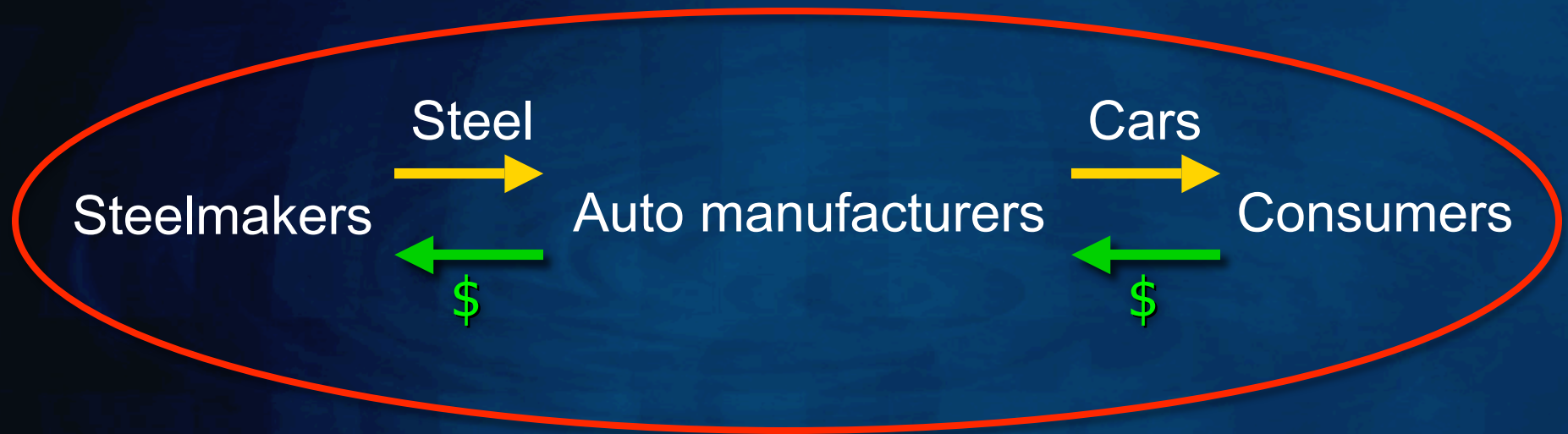
merged with Wiley 2007

\$ 10.3 billion

other 1,195 publishers

Dysfunction
rooted in
problematic
economic model

normal economy



gift economy





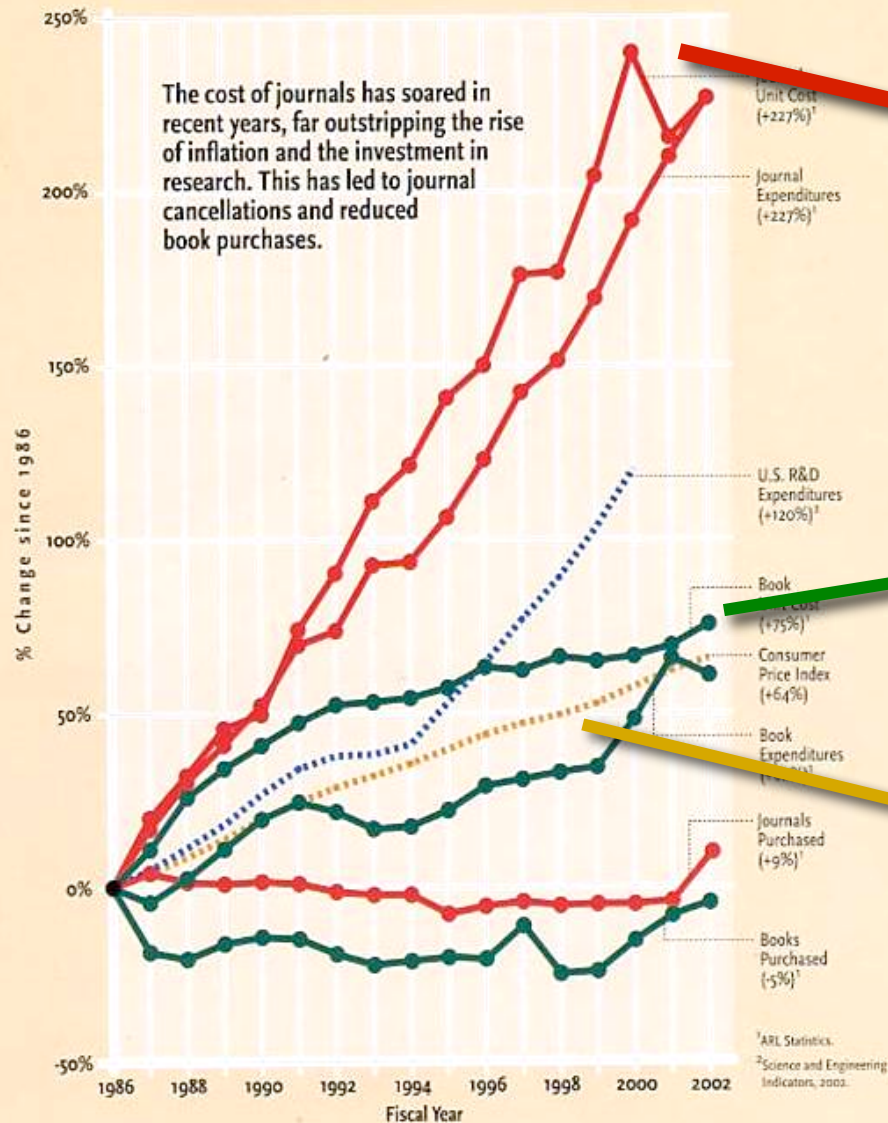
wholesale transfer of rights

creates scarcity/monopoly

drives prices up
(inelastic market)

Book and Journal Costs, 1986–2002

North American Research Libraries



The result:

Average serial price up 227%

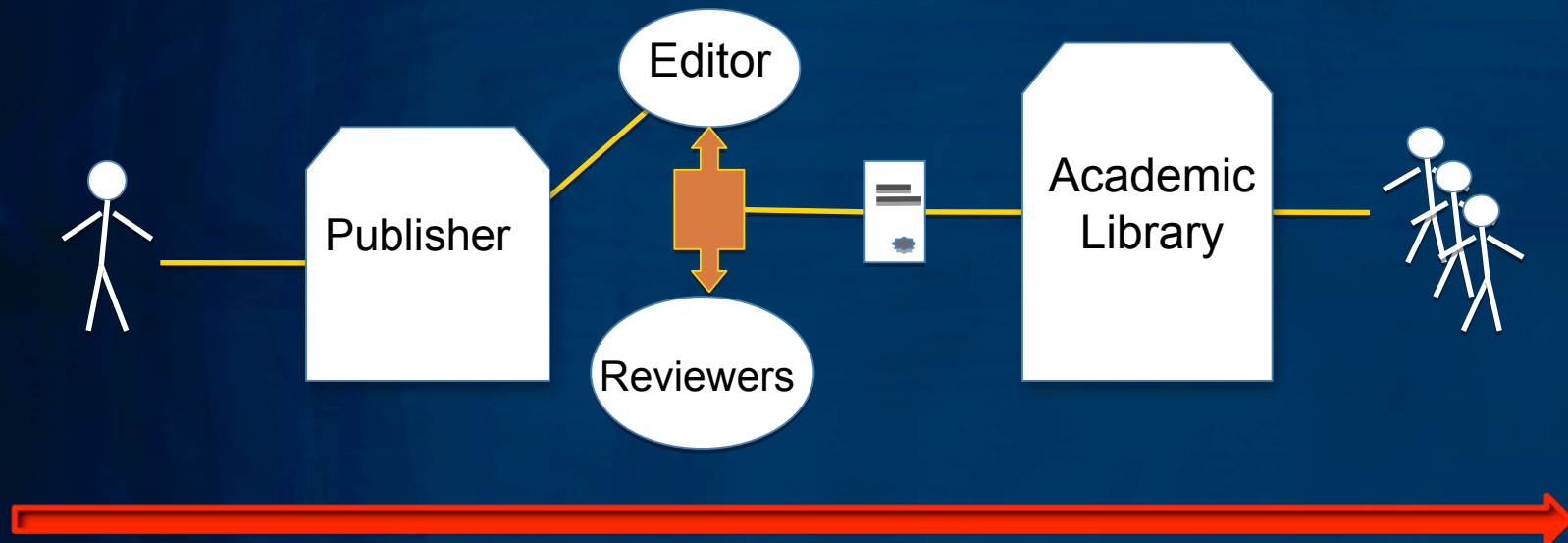
Average book price up 65%

CPI up 57%

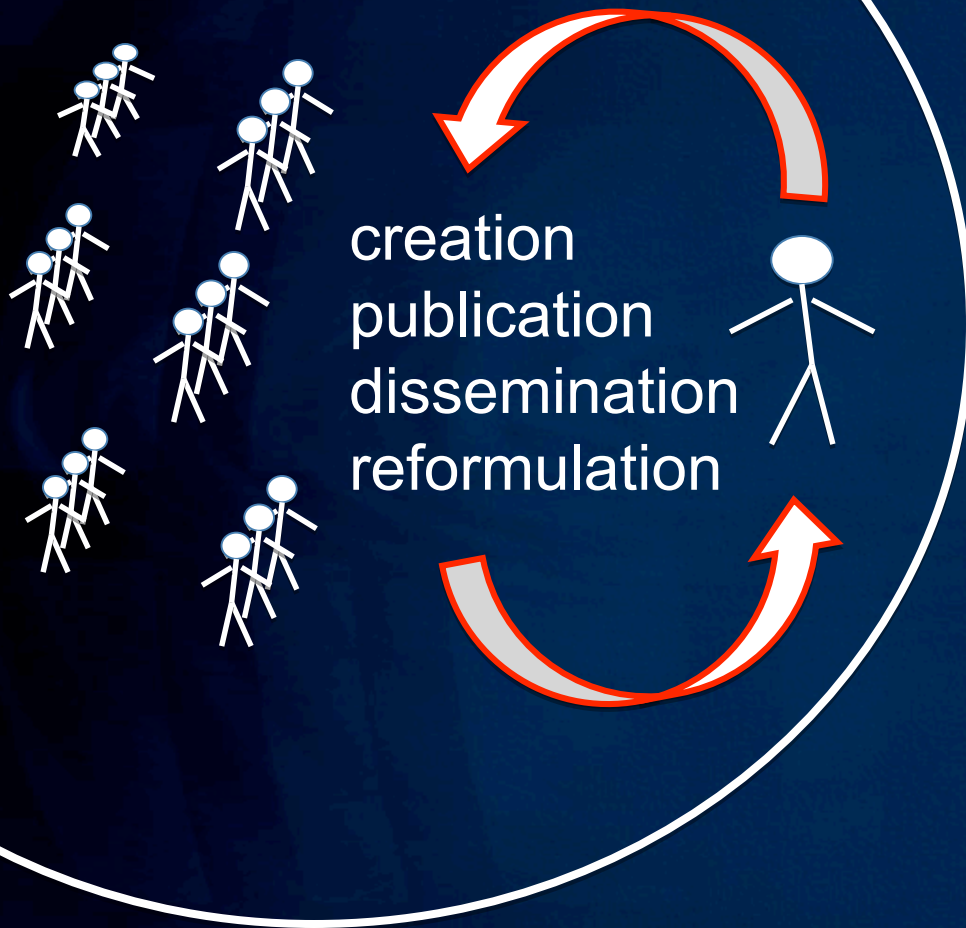
Scholarly
communications reform
includes efforts to
establish **balanced,**
sustainable economic
models

Disruption 2: **Web**

most scholarly publications still mimic print:
linear, formal, publisher-coordinated



internet

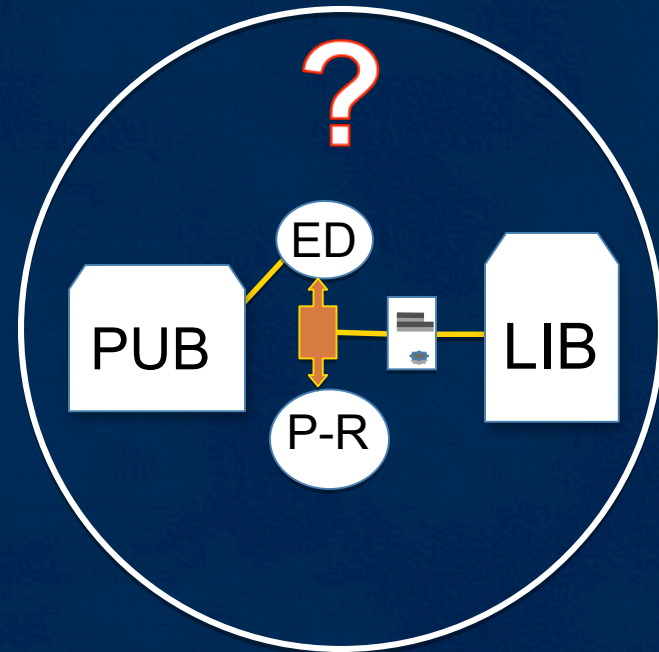
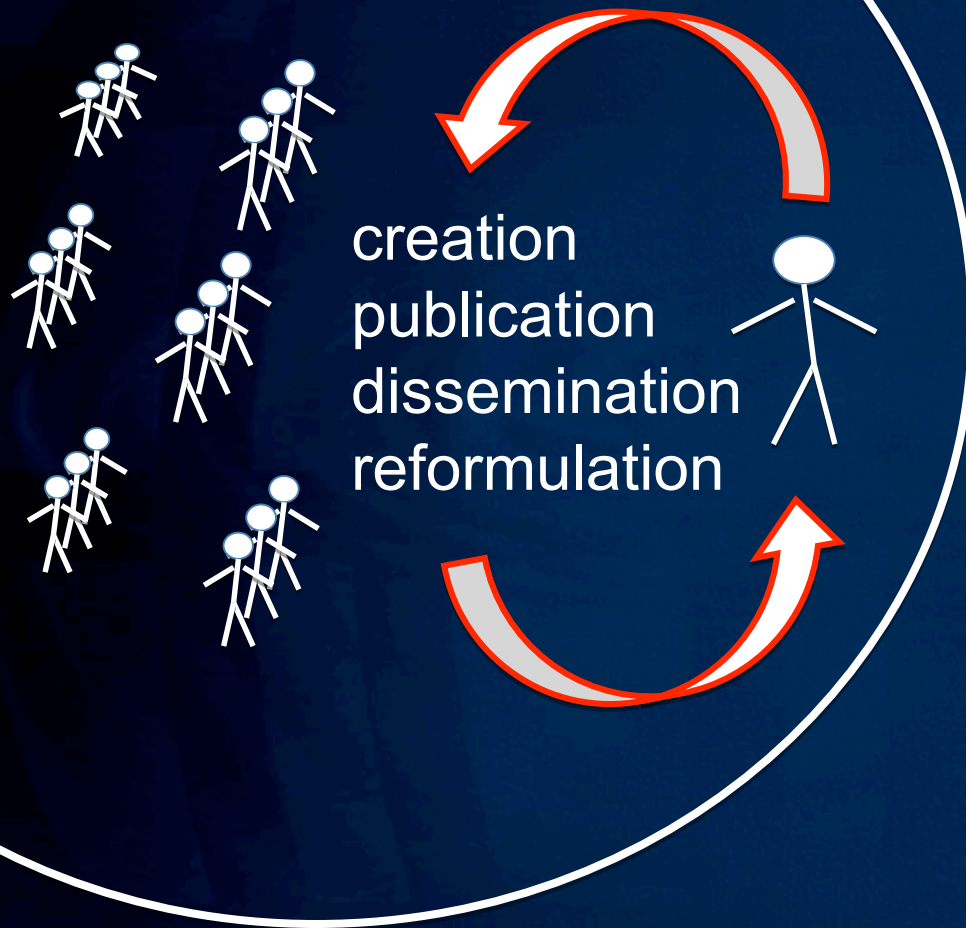


*scholars are
beginning to exploit
the power of the Web*

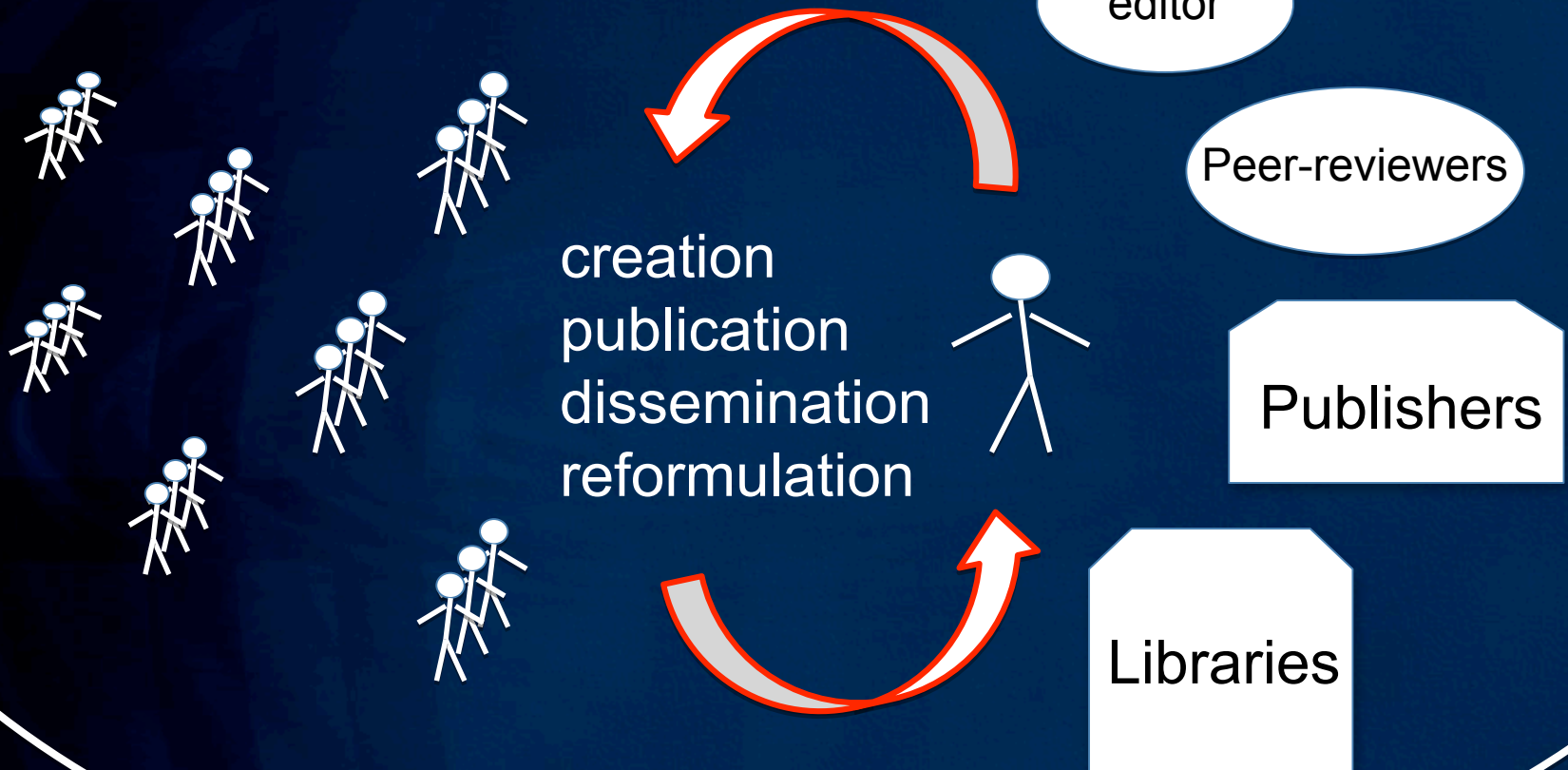
Iterations in the life cycle of scholarship

Idea
research
data
manuscript
copyrights assignment
peer review
copy editing
publication
dissemination
preservation
expansion/reformulation

internet



internet

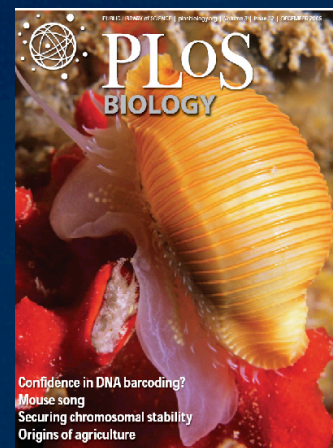


Disaggregation of traditional system?

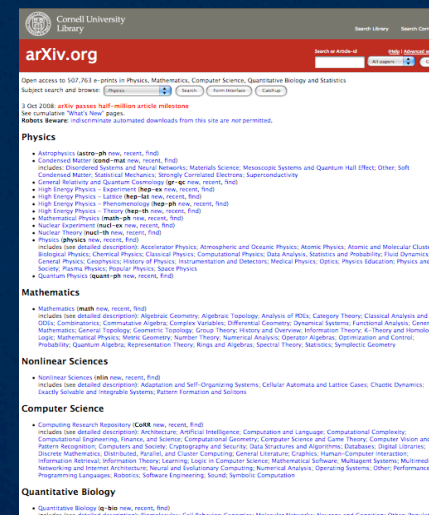
new models are popping up



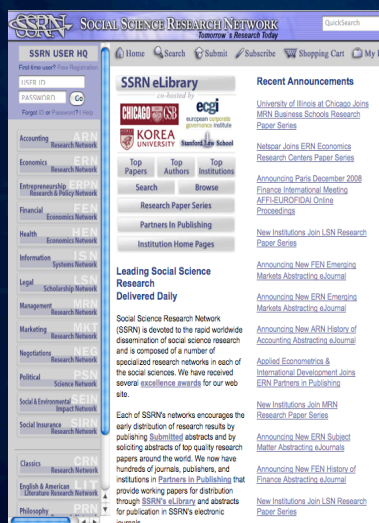
repositories



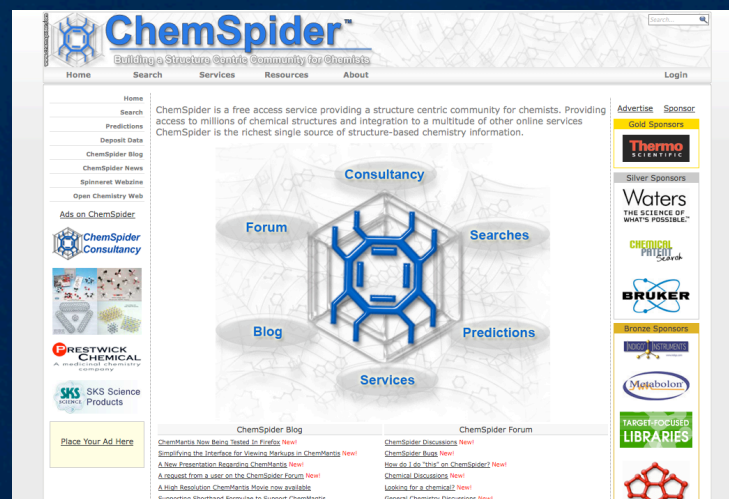
e-journals



preprints



working papers



data banks

ARL/Ithaka Report - "Current Models of Digital Scholarly Communication"

<http://www.arl.org/bm~doc/current-models-report.pdf>

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Scholarly Communication

Contact: Karla Hahn

New Model Publications

ARL New Model Publications Study

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- Institute on Scholarly Communication**
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 - [Developing a](#)

More than a decade into the communication revolution initiated by the rise of the World Wide Web, the time is ripe to look across research fields and ask what new kinds of works researchers and scholars are using. Recognizing the largely unexplored diversity of new kinds of scholarly works, ARL initiated a study in 2008 to describe these new-model publications.

The study had two segments: the first phase—the field study—engaged librarian volunteers in arranging structured interviews with faculty members at their institutions to learn about new publications that are currently in use by scholars and librarians, while the second phase consisted of interviews with managers of new model works and the preparation of a final report. ARL contracted with Ithaka to manage the field study and to write the final report based on analysis of the collected works.

Both the study report and a searchable collection of new model resources gathered during the study are now freely available. The report provides a detailed picture of the patterns and trends that have emerged to date. Emergent genres, disciplinary patterns, and peer review practices are all described. The accompanying searchable collection offers 206 examples of new model works along with descriptive information gathered for the study.

Over 300 librarians participated in the field study phase and interviewed hundreds of faculty members from across the

**Faculty choices,
original, scholarly,
evaluated**

Disruption 3: Open Movement

disruption:
Open Movement

power of 'open'

disruption:
Open Movement

access grows impact

disruption:
Open Movement

taxpayers should
have access to the
research they fund

disruption:
Open Movement

universities create new
knowledge *for the*
good of society

disruption:
Open Movement

there's more than one
way to fund a
scholarly distribution
system

What do we mean by open?

Open to contributions and participation

Open and free to access

Open to use & reuse w/few or no restrictions

Transparency

Open to contributions and participation

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OpenOffice.org always welcomes new contributors – especially new programmers. But no matter what your skills and interests are, there is a place where you can participate to improve OpenOffice.org:



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As opposed to...

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Office Online website. At the top is the Microsoft Office Online logo. Below it is a navigation bar with links: Home, Products, Help and How-to, Downloads, Clip Art, Templates, and Microsoft Office Live. The 'Products' section is active, showing a search bar with the text 'Search All Office Online' and a 'Search' button. To the right of the search bar are links for 'Free Office 2007 trial' and 'Buy Office 2007', with a 'Get Office 2007' button below them. The main content area is titled 'Products' and features a sidebar on the left with a list of products: Access, Accounting, Communicator, Excel, Groove, InfoPath, OneNote, Outlook, Outlook with Business Contact Manager, PowerPoint, Project, Publisher, SharePoint Designer, and Visio. The main content area has a 'Home' sub-header and a large promotional banner for 'Try Office 2007 FREE for 60 days!'. The banner includes an image of the Office Professional 2007 box and a list of available trials: Office Professional 2007, Office Home and Student 2007, Office Small Business 2007, and Office Standard 2007. A green arrow points to the text 'Get your trial today'. Below the banner is a 'Buy Office 2007' section with a shopping cart icon and text: 'Ready to buy Office 2007? Download and buy or save with special offers.' To the right of this is a section for 'Office 2007 Product Information' with links for 'Pricing and upgrade information', 'Frequently asked questions', and 'System requirements'.

Microsoft Office Online

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Search All Office Online Search

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Buy Office 2007
Get Office 2007

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CASE REPORT OPEN ACCESS

Autoimmune Thyroid Disease with Fluctuating Thyroid Function

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1 Department of Medicine, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Citation: Alzahrani AS, Aldasouqi S, Abdel Salam S, Sultan A (2005) Autoimmune Thyroid Disease with Fluctuating Thyroid Function. PLoS Med 2(5): e89 [doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0020089](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020089)





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Abbreviations: FT4, free thyroxine; L-T4, levothyroxine; TFT, thyroid function test; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: aliz@kfshrc.edu.sa


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A CTLA-4 gene polymorphism is associated with both Graves' disease and autoimmune hypothyroidism



Clinical
Endocrinology

Authors: Kotsa, K.¹; Watson, P. F.¹; Weetman, A. P.¹

Source: [Clinical Endocrinology](#), Volume 46, Number 5, May 1997 , pp. 551-554(4)

Publisher: [Blackwell Publishing](#)

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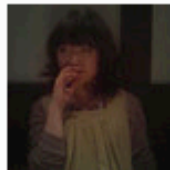
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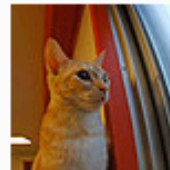
From [Enrique...](#)



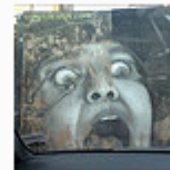
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Transparency



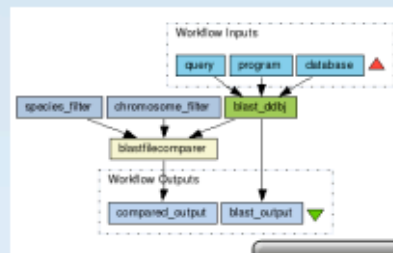
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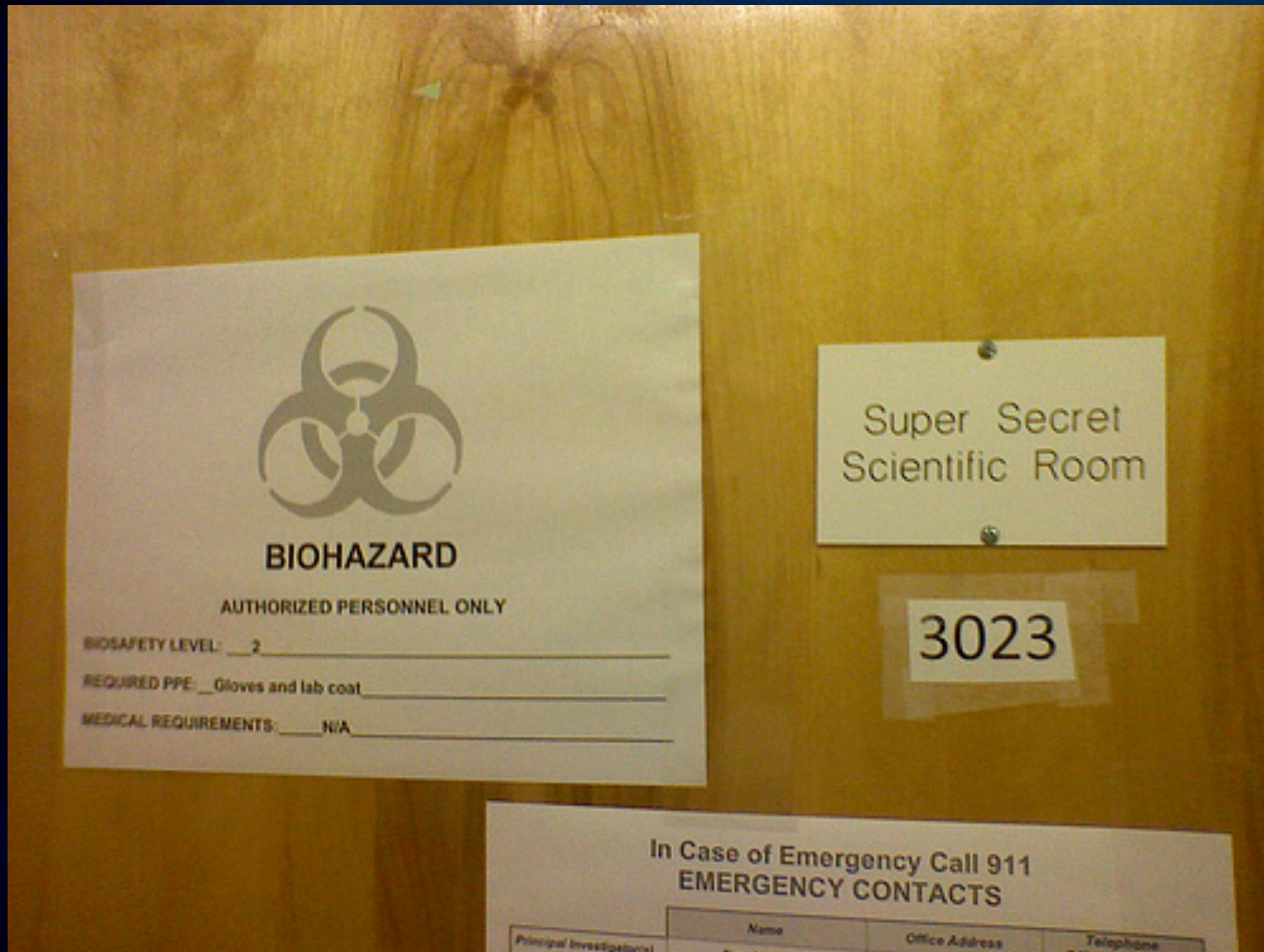
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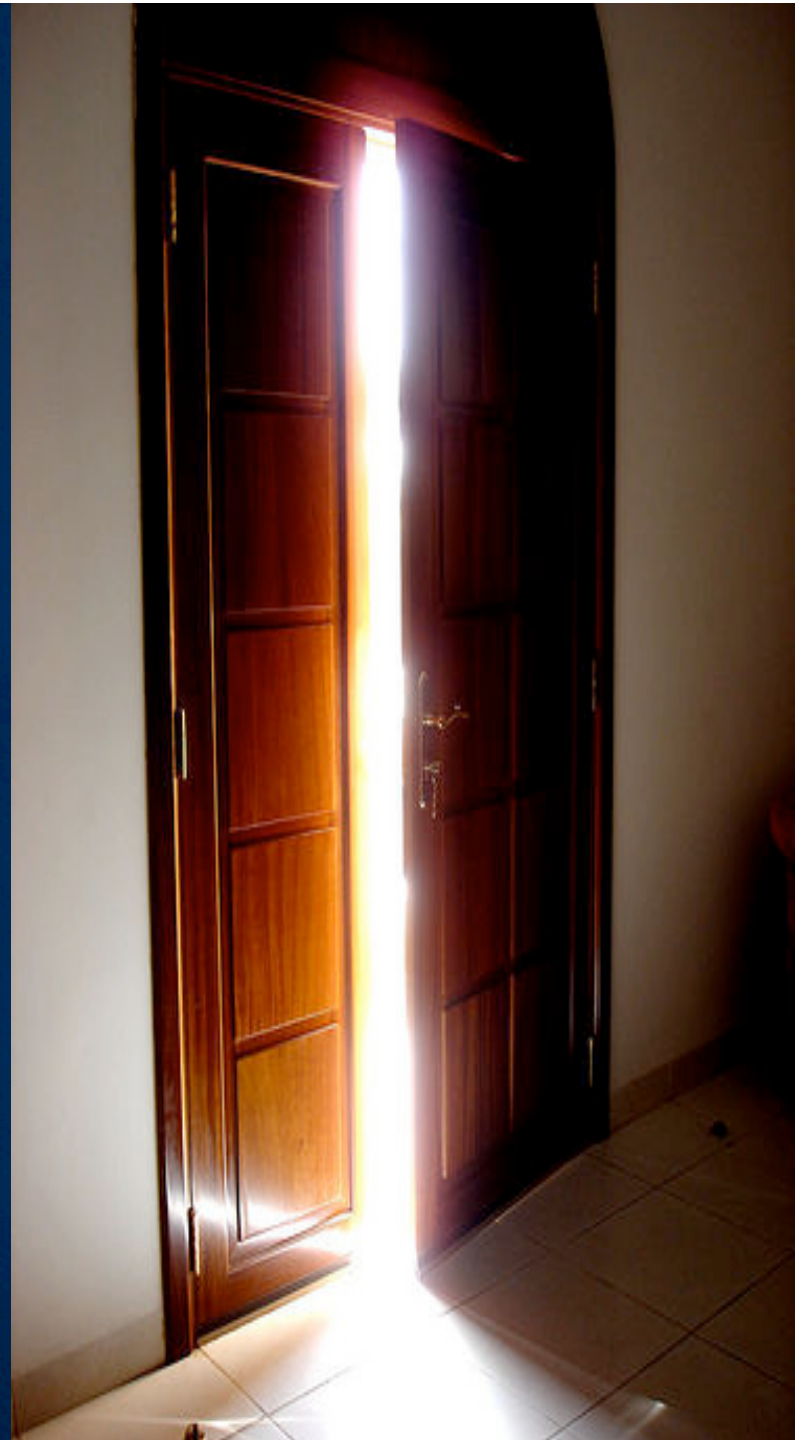


Commonalities

- Generally enabled by technology
- Works both inside and outside of traditional models
- Supported by a variety of business models

Open movements

- Open access
 - Public access
- Open source
- Open education
- Open data
- Open science
- Open books
- Open peer review....



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online, free of charge, and free
of most copyright and licensing
restrictions.

Peter Suber

Open Access

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-Budapest Open Access Initiative-
2002


Some common misconceptions

- Open access means no copyright
- Open access is free
- Open access always means the author pays
- Open access will destroy peer review
- Open access will destroy publishers

2 Paths to Open Access


manuscript


Open Access journal
(PLOS Medicine; Biomedcentral, DOAJ)


**Traditional subscription
access journals**

Open access copy

**New Models of
Scholarship**

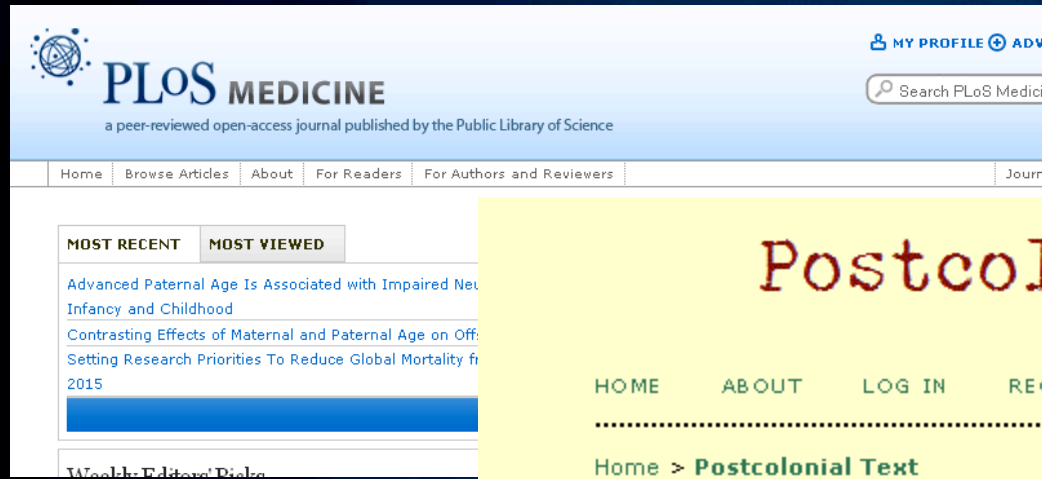

green

Articles can be made OA by publishing in
an OA journal or self archiving OA copies from
a traditional publication

Open Access Publishing (‘Gold’)

- Publication that is free & open for anyone to access
- Share all characteristics with “Toll Access” journals except free, open, and generally only electronic
- Supported by variety of models
 - Institution / funder supported OR author-supported (2006 – 47% author supported)
- Generally allow authors to retain copyright and/or license under creative commons
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Postcolonial Text

reviews, interviews, poetry
a look at the [CURRENT](#)

Understanding Basic Music Theory

Collection type: Course

Course by: [Catherine Schmidt-Jones](#)

[Start >>](#)

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Summary: An expanded version of "Introduction to Music Theory", this course includes a review of common notation and an introduction to the physics behind music theory, as well as the basic concepts of music theory and a few slightly advanced but very useful topics, such as transposition.


This collection contains:

Modules by: [Catherine Schmidt-Jones](#), [Russell Jones](#)

Open Access via Archiving/Repositories ('Green')

- Literature published through traditional channels that is made openly available through deposit in a repository or placing on web site
- Institutional, departmental, or discipline based repository
- Range of publisher policies on deposit
 - Often post-prints (final author manuscript) can be deposited but publisher version cannot

Disciplinary Repository



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Mathematics



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Your Research



Scholarly communication
comes full circle



Your University, Your Research

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The benefits of submitting to cIRcle include:

- increased citation of articles compared to non-open access items;
- an easier and cheaper way for you to exchange scholarly information with your peers;
- heightened visibility of your submissions due to search engines like Google and Yahoo and indexers like OAster and CARL finding your material quickly and easily.

Scholarly communication comes full circle

Over the past few decades, the cost of scholarly publishing and journal subscriptions - especially in the areas of science, technology and medicine - has surged.

Digital archives such as cIRcle provide an opportunity to make UBC's intellectual output freely available online. We organize and preserve the content, and make it accessible to the local community and to national and international audiences.

IRs are an excellent way to illustrate universities' contributions to the public - who, after all, offer invaluable support to our institutions.

As universities use IRs to control and share their output, scholarly communication and publishing are truly coming full circle.

*** N.B.** cIRcle is currently in pilot mode and **will officially launch in spring 2008.**

Hybrid open access

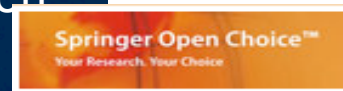
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- American Institute of Physics
- American Physical Society
- BMJ (British Medical Journal)
- Blackwell
- Cambridge University Press

- Elsevier
- Oxford University Press
- Royal Society (UK)
- SAGE Open
- Springer
- Taylor and Francis



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On July 8, 1853, residents of feudal Japan beheld an astonishing sight—foreign warships entering their harbor under a cloud of black smoke. Commodore Matthew Perry had arrived to force the long-secluded country to open its doors.

This unit was funded in part by The National Endowment for the Humanities, The d'Arbeloff Excellence in Education Fund, The Center for Global Partnership, and MIT iCampus Outreach.

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Essay by John Dower



Visual Narratives



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8566 reusable modules woven into 472 collections.

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CREATE CONTENT

Creating content in Connexions is as easy as 1, 2, 3:



Open access to data not just papers


Data should be available in reusable forms (not tied up in pdfs for example) –

Data wants to be acted upon

Working Group on Open Data in Science (http://okfn.org/wiki/wg/science) and Science Commons (http://sciencecommons.org/)

Open Data Examples


HOME | PREFERENCES | LANGUAGE: EN | FEEDBACK | PRESS ROOM | USING THE SITE | ABOUT EOL

 You are not logged in. Please [login](#) or [create an account](#). [Help me find more species](#)





FIRE-TAIL DEVIL
Labracinus cyclophthalmus

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: **NOT EVALUATED**


☒ IMAGES



IMAGES

PAGE 1

Image is Some rights reserved
AUTHOR: [Randall, J.E.](#)
SOURCE: [FishBase](#)

NW of Weigeo

CLASSIFICATION : [TEXT](#) | [GRAPHIC](#) | [SOURCE](#)

- Animals +
 - Chordates +
 - Ray-finned fishes +
 - Perch-like fishes +
 - Dottybacks +
 - Labracinus +
 - Fire-tail devil**

- Archaea +
- Bacteria +
- Chromista +
- Fungi +
- Plants +
- Protozoa +
- Viruses +

LESS | **DETAIL** | MORE

OVERVIEW | **EXPLORE**

Dynamic, constantly updated, in progress

Evaluation criteria

Open Data Examples (Partnerships with the community)



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News

Help Scientists Track Rusty Blackbird Migration!

October 24, 2008

Populations of Rusty Blackbirds are crashing! Their numbers have plummeted by as much as 88-98% over the last few decades, according to data gathered between 1966 and 2006 for the North American Breeding Bird Survey and Christmas Bird Count. A species that was once considered to be abundant is rapidly disappearing before our eyes. Your observations can help save this species by arming scientists with critical information about its migration ecology. Last spring we conducted a pilot study with the Rusty Blackbird Working Group where eBirders collected migration data over a one week period. While the data collected were excellent, we found that short survey window to be inadequate for gathering data from across much of the species' route. So this year we're broadening the net! Birders across North America are asked to help scientists by recording Rusty Blackbirds during the entire fall migration period using eBird. Your observations of this species can help fill in the



Singing male Rusty Blackbird, Alaska.
Photo by David Shaw
(www.wildimagephoto.com).

News & Features

- ▶ [eBird & Flickr -- Share Your Bird Photos](#)
Nov 17, 2008
- ▶ [New Feature--eBird Checklist Sharing!](#)
Nov 11, 2008
- ▶ [Help Scientists Track Rusty Blackbird Migration!](#)
Oct 24, 2008
- ▶ [BirdBase Export to eBird Now Available!](#)
Oct 21, 2008
- ▶ [New Handheld Device Compatible With eBird](#)
Oct 18, 2008
- ▶ [Western hummingbirds in the East--set your feeders out!!](#)
Oct 15, 2008
- ▶ [AviSys Export to eBird Launched!](#)
Oct 13, 2008
- ▶ [Effort-based Observations -- An eBird Thank You!](#)
Sep 29, 2008
- ▶ [Ron Pittaway's Winter Finch Forecast 2008-2009](#)
Sep 19, 2008
- ▶ [August 2008 Taxonomic Update](#)
Sep 16, 2008

Open Science

Exp 016

Useful Chem Experiments 1



Open
rese:
If yo
host

Welc

New
One-click
setup

Search within your lab notebook
Improved navigation
Jump between entries with ease

Workshop-
January 28
Springer b

Taverna 1

Original Uploader



Paul Fisher

Pathways and Gene anno

Created: 05/03/09 @ 15:15:59 | **Last up**

Credits:  Paul Fisher  Peter Li

Attributions:  Mouse Pathways and

License: Creative Commons Attribution-N

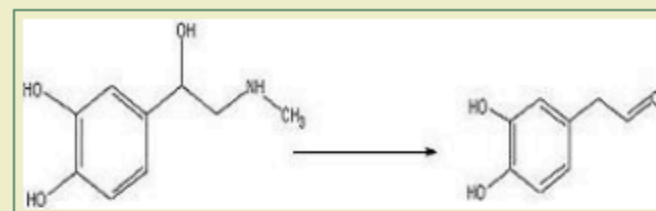


This workflow se
probeset identifie
to KEGG to obtain
are then used to
database.

Rating: 0.0 / 5 (0 ratings) | **Versions:** 2 |

Viewed internally: 50 times | **Download**

Tags (12):
binfo | gene | ncbi | pathway | pathways | :
Kegg Pathways | uniprot



Objective: To convert [adrenaline](#) to [DOPAL](#) using acid catalysis. How this fits into the synthesis of anti-malarials is described [here](#).

Procedure: Taken from [Robbins \(1965\)](#). A solution of [adrenaline](#) (227.74 mg, 1.243mmol) in 85% phosphoric acid (6 mL) was heated in a 12mL vial to 120C in a glycerol bath then removed from heat and allowed to cool for 30 seconds. The solution was added to distilled water (36 mL) and then saturated with NaCl. An ether extract (15 mL, 15 mL, 10mL), was dried over MgSO₄ then evaporated to yield 16A (15.6 mg).

Results


Characterization of 16A

[TLC of 3:1 methylenechloride methanol](#) with iodine to stain.
[HMR\(with integration\)](#). [HMR extension](#). [NMR 8.5-9.7](#)
solubility: good in methanol, poor in methylene chloride
[HMR D2O added](#) making 16B (note: the scale is way off)

Discussion:

A plausible assignment of the major peaks for the HMR of 16A:

New tools



DPubS Digital Publishing System

> **About DPubS**

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About DPubS

What is DPubS?

DPubS (Digital Publishing System)
is an open-source software system

PKP
PUBLIC
KNOWLEDGE
PROJECT

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Navigation

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 - Open Monograph Press
 - Plugin Gallery
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 - Video Tutorials
 - ▶ Community Contributions
 - Bug Reporting System
 - PKP Software Integration

Home » Software and Services

Open Journal Systems

"Scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access..."
Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing system that has been developed by the Public Knowledge Project through its federally funded efforts to expand and improve access to research.


OJS Features

1. OJS is installed locally and locally controlled.
2. Editors configure requirements, sections, review process, etc.
3. Online submission and management of all content.
4. Subscription module with delayed open access options.
5. Comprehensive indexing of content part of global system.
6. Reading Tools for content, based on field and editors' choice.
7. Email notification and commenting ability for readers.
8. Complete context-sensitive online Help support.

OJS assists with every stage of the refereed publishing process, from submissions through to online publication and indexing. Through its management systems, its finely grained indexing of research, and the context it provides for research, OJS seeks to improve both the scholarly and public

PKP Blog

- OJS now available in Romanian and Welsh May 26, 2009
- PKP Conference 2009 - Early Bird Registration Ends June 8 May 22, 2009
- PKP Completes First Journal Survey of OJS Users May 21, 2009
- African Journals Online launches full-text functionality using OJS May 3, 2009
- OJS 2.2.3 Released April 9, 2009

 [More posts...](#)

Search

Featured Journals

[Wild Geese](#)

Summary

- Principle of openness not just about 'free'
 - Ability to reuse
 - Ability to contribute to and participate in
 - Transparency
- Multiple methods for open access and multiple business models to support
- Public access generally different argument than open access
- Range of movements around 'openness' in higher education

Pressure for change:

- 132 PROVOSTS support Open Access:
<http://www.arl.org/sparc/advocacy/frpaa/institutions.html>

“If universities pay the salaries of researchers and provide them with labs, and the federal government provides those researchers with grants for their studies, why should those same universities feel they can’t afford to have access to research findings?”
<http://insidehighered.com/news/2006/07/28/provosts>
- Researchers are putting pressure on Societies:
(e.g. Royal Society members); PLoS’ Open letter:
<http://www.plos.org/support/openletter.shtml>
- OA publications are more often cited:
Eysenbach G. [Citation advantage of open access articles](#).
PLoS Biol 2006;4(5):e157.

Other Pressures:

Mandates to Encourage OA from Government Agencies


In Canada:

- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) – **as of Jan 1, 2008:**
Research must be deposited in an Institutional Repository or Pubmed Central within 6 months of publication.
- (SSHRC, NSERC ...)


Elsewhere worldwide:

- As of October 1, 2006, all Wellcome Trust funded research must be deposited in PubMed Central:
- U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) – deposited in OA within 12 months of publication as of April 7, 2008.
- Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006 (Senate Bill 2695)
- U.K. House of Commons Science & Technology Committee
- European Union & DAREnet

Faculty(Institutional) Mandates: ie. Harvard's OA Policy



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Robert Mitchell
617.496.5399

Harvard To Collect, Disseminate Scholarly Articles For Faculty

Legislation Designed To Allow Greater Worldwide Access

Cambridge, Mass. - February 12, 2008 - In a move to disseminate faculty research and scholarship more broadly, the Harvard University Faculty of Arts and Sciences voted today to give the University a worldwide license to make each faculty member's scholarly articles available and to exercise the copyright in the articles, provided that the articles are not sold for a profit.

In proposing the legislation, Professor Stuart M. Shieber said, "There is no question that scholarly journals have historically allowed scholars to distribute their research to audiences around the world. But, the scholarly publishing system has become far more restrictive than it need be. Many publishers will not even allow scholars to use and distribute their own work. And, the cost of journals has risen to such astronomical levels that many institutions and individuals have cancelled subscriptions, further reducing the circulation of scholars' works."

We are nearing the point where it will be unusual for any leading institution or funder *not to* have a mandate!

212 listed in ROARMAP

<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup>

*Eg. University of Ottawa, University College London,
Harvard, Stanford, MIT, and others
Wellcome Trust, NIH, CIHR*

Researcher benefits

- **Visibility and impact of research
- **Gives an indicator of the impact of your research is having in your field, helps identify who is reading your work and encourages impact to be more related to the merit of your work and not the name of the journal it is finally published
- Safe, backed-up secure place to store research output
- Persistent web address for citing research
- Ease with complying & fulfilling grant funding OA mandates
- **Allows University to negotiate author rights and deposit in OA repository directly with publishers on behalf of authors
- Easier to keep abreast of latest research findings and connections with others work at your institution.
- Reduce your workload managing your portfolio of scholarly works
- Improve your understanding of copyright and increased awareness of your rights and maximize the return of your efforts
- Offers new opportunities for publishing your work
- Makes possible easy to access materials previously only available in print

Institutional benefits

- Visibility and impact of research
- Fosters and facilitates greater interdisciplinary collaboration
- Serves strategic goals of university of greater international impact and collaboration and return on investment
- Contributes to University mission and values (i.e. access to research in the service of society)
- Effective management of research programmes
- A means to measure and assess research programmes
- A tool to support internal & external driven audits of research activity (i.e.. External reviews, accreditation)
- Strategic marketing tool; showcases research to funders, donors, prospective researchers and students
- Provide new opportunities for preserving and archiving valuable digital works
- Provide meaningful reports on scholarly work - act as a barometer of research activity in a particular field
- Improve the accuracy and completeness of the institution's record of scholarly works

Be prepared for common OA misconceptions

Misconceptions that an OA policy will:

- negatively impact academic societies or journal publications particularly low cost humanities journals
- is not easy to comply with
- is not good for authors
- negatively interfere with author's freedom to publish where they choose.
- impact junior faculty members' tenure
- will affect peer-review.
- will force publishers to change business models.
- will force faculty to publish in OA journals.
- only support STM needs not other disciplines
- negatively impact researcher competitive advantage – research will be scooped.

mission ...is to build a bottom-up, participatory structure to society and culture, rather than a top-down, closed, proprietary structure. Through the democratizing power of digital technology and the Internet, we can place the tools of creation and distribution, communication and collaboration, teaching and learning into the hands of the common person

Manifesto

The mission of the Free Culture movement is to build a bottom-up, participatory structure to society and culture, rather than a top-down, closed, proprietary structure. Through the democratizing power of digital technology and the Internet, we can place the tools of creation and distribution, communication and collaboration, teaching and learning into the hands of the common person — and with a truly active, connected, informed citizenry, injustice and oppression will slowly but surely vanish from the earth.

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit

We refuse to accept a future of digital feudalism where we do not actually own the products we buy, but we are merely granted limited uses of them as long as we pay the rent.

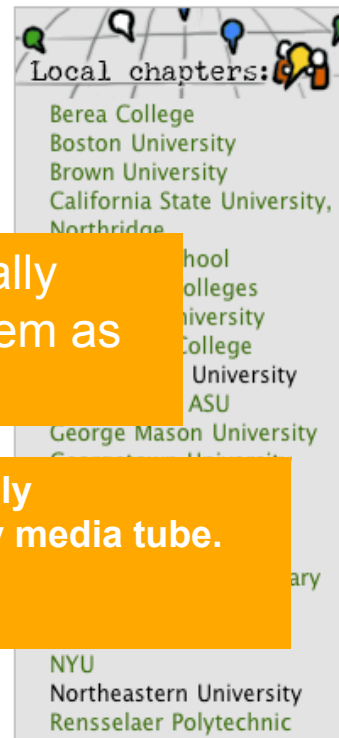
The freedom to build upon the past is necessary for creativity and innovation to thrive. We will use and promote our cultural heritage

We believe that culture should be a two-way affair, about participation, not merely consumption. We will not be content to sit passively at the end of a one-way media tube.

We won't allow the content industry to prevent users from having control of their own machines and their own data.

We won't allow the content industry to cling to obsolete modes of distribution through bad legislation. We will be active participants in a free culture of connectivity and production, made possible as it never was before by the Internet and digital technology, and we

We will make, share, adapt, and promote open content. We will listen to free music, look at free art, watch free film, and read free books. All the while, we will contribute, discuss, annotate, critique, improve, improvise, remix, mutate, and add yet more ingredients into the free culture soup.



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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

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Campus Navigator

Should student doctors have a life?

Goldis Chami, September 21, 2010 at 10:34 AM

Chatting with one of my classmates, she relayed a story about how she ran into one of her patients at a bar a few weekends ago.

Let me explain: Very early on in our training we begin to be exposed to real, live patients in real, live doctor's offices. We start small, asking them about what they have come in to see the physician for, or their "chief complaint". Then we FIFE them. FIFE stands for Feelings, Ideas, Functioning and Expectations: We basically want to get a sense of what the patient's fears are around the concern that has brought them in, how the problem is affecting their everyday life, and what they are hoping the doctor might be able to do for them.

Once we've gotten the basics of chief complaints and FIFE-ing down, we move onto learning how to take full medical histories. Later in the year, we try our luck at taking blood pressure measurements, listening to lungs to hear the crackles

Med School Confidential

**GOLDIS CHAMI**

I hail from Vancouver, B.C., and, after obtaining dual degrees in Cell Biology & Genetics and in Psychology at the **University of British Columbia**, countless volunteer stints, and a year doing research, I'm finally on my way to completing my Doctor of Medicine at UBC. Follow my journey through medical school as I discuss the ups and downs of being a trainee, the complexities and controversies of the medical field, and current events.

Questions?
Comments?



This work was created by Joy Kirchner, Lee Van Orsdel, Sarah L Shreeves for the ACRL National Conference, Scholarly Communications 101 Workshop and last updated April 8,2010.

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