

**THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES ON MEDICAL
PROFESSIONALS RELATING TO CENTRAL MEDICAL
LIBRARY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
(NAMS), BIR HOSPITAL**

A thesis submitted to the
Central Department of Library and Information Science, in
Partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Master of Arts, Tribhuvan
University in Library and Information Science.

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December 2010

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is certify that the thesis submitted by Sulochana Acharya entitled “**THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES ON MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS RELATING TO CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (NAMS), BIR HOSPITAL**” is an original work prepared under my supervision and guidance. I hereby, recommend the thesis for final evaluation.

Date: December 2010

.....
Ramesh Prajuli
(Thesis supervisor)

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The thesis prepared and submitted by Sulochana Acharya entitled “**THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES ON MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS RELATING TO CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (NAMS), BIR HOSPITAL**” has been evaluated and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information Science.

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Date: December 2010

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Further, I would also like to acknowledge my friends, my family & spouse Mr. Samir Dhakal for his encouragement to complete this work most importantly. I would like to thank library staff of NAMS for their valuable support.

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES ON MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS" is carried out to address the problem that there is not any special record about library services, role of libraries on medical professionals. The objectives of this study are to find out the role of library, to analyze the present situation of the library, to find out users need and demand regarding service rendered by the library and to recommend for the improvement of library service based on user's suggestion. The study is limited in the NAMS users. This study is significant to all the organizations, which are related to library and information field as well as to users of information and policy makers. The terms which are related to the library and information science are explained to make easy to understand. The entire study is divided in to six chapters namely: Introduction, review of literature, focus of study research methodology, Analysis and presentation and Summary, conclusion and recommendation.

The related literatures are reviewed. 14 literatures are consulted which are taken from books, journals, library thesis etc. NAMS library and its service, collections, views of medical professional are focused.

Descriptive research design has been used for the study. The total numbers of users that is habitual or potential, are the population of this study. Structure Random sampling method was followed. In the premises of NAMS library 50 questionnaires were distributed and all of them where returned. So the sample taken for the study is 50. The data were collected through the structured questionnaire (semi-opened) and the data in the form of questionnaire has been collected, edited, coded, tabulated and classified for data analysis and presented by frequency distribution tables, bar diagrams and pie charts.

Necessary to use library by medical professionals, purpose of using library, frequency of visiting library, condition of library collection, type of information needed by users, level of satisfaction, reasons of dissatisfaction, type of documents used frequently, preferred method of searching, effect of latest journal in work are analyzed and presented.

The findings of research and recommendations are prescribed which are as follows:

Out of the total users included 50(100%) of users agree that the role of library is vital. 32(64%), 17(2%) of users visit library for updating knowledge ,research in medical field and continuing education respectively. 21(42%) of users feel that there is adequate collections in is library where as 29(58%) of users feel the collections in library inadequate.47 users want current developments in medical field from library.39(88%) of

users are satisfied and 11(29%) of users are not satisfied from the library. The main reason of dissatisfaction is unsuitable reading environment in the library.

The library is facing main problem for updating latest information relevant to their subject of interest or topic. Very useful and relevant medical document can be downloaded from the internet which is the great opportunity for Nepalese medico personals.

It recommends warm welcome, library users' friendly behavior, responsibility of providing library service to its users .The library should focus on electronic document because all users are interested in electronic document. The library should create reading environment. Feedback of users and constant evaluation of user profiles is essential to improve satisfaction level of users.

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Preface

This study has been carried out as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Library and Information science. In the era of information technology the library has crucial role. Without library the world of information likes a ball without air which has no meaning. Medical library is an essential part in the professional life of all the health professionals. Indeed just as medicine will always be the keystone in the arch of service, medical library will always be the keystone in the arch of medical research and education. Journal and books have multiplied to keep pace with growth of knowledge. Consequently, medical libraries are of increasing importance in helping the member of the medical libraries to keep up to date. It is especially important that medical libraries to be able to provide current information through an adequate form of library services. Library offers important option to users for keeping them updated with new information. This has always been particularly valued in health science where new or current information from medical literatures is very important to health physicians for the purpose of research, teaching patient care, continuing education and others.

This study has been carried with these clear objectives viz. to find out the role of medical library, to analyze the present situation of the library, to find out the users need and demand regarding service rendered by library and to recommend for the improvement of library.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my dearest parents Mr. Ram Chandra Acharya and Mrs. Durga Acharya and all my respective gurus Dr.Madhusudhan Karki, Dr. Mohan Raj Pradhan, Mr. Rudra Prashad Dulal, Mrs. Nirmala Shrestha, Mr. Bhim Dhoj Shrestha and Mr .Bishnu Prashad Aryal.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NAMS	National Academy of Medical Science
MOH	Ministry of Health
HELLIS	Health Science Literature Library and Information Service
MO	Medical Officer
NAST	Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
HSR	Health Service Research
WHO	World Health Research
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
CAS	Current Awareness Service
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
PGS	Post Graduate Student
BLIBSC	Bachelor in Library and Information Science
MD	Doctor of Medicine
DM	Doctorate in Medicine
MS	Master of Surgery
M.Ch	Master of Surgery (Latin – Majister Chirurgiae)

CHAPTER-I

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Library is a trinity of books, its users and the librarian. Libraries have promoted education, professions and other sectors of human activities. Libraries act as repositories of information. They promote the flow of information to the large range of users. The primary aim of library, information center or documentation centre is to disseminate information to the users. To achieve this, libraries identify the information bearing documents, procure them and organize them for use. It does every thing possible to promote the use of these documents so that the information contained in them is easily and quickly communicated to those who seek it. A library makes both extensive and intensive effort to inform the users what information is available and where it is available through its catalogue, bibliographical and documentation services such as CAS, SDI, indexing service, abstracting service etc. A library also facilitates the use of information by providing reprographic facilities and translation service. Almost all the efforts of library are directed towards the promotion of the communication of information. A library or an information centre also finds out the information needs of a user and helps them in accessing the information s/he is seeking.

In today's connected world and an age of openness towards public access to documented knowledge, countries like Nepal have been presented with enormous opportunity to capitalize on it. The wealth of knowledge that is there to be transferred from the world to Nepal is simply enormous. Much of world's libraries are increasingly sharing their material with each other to accelerate the proliferation of knowledge. Now, with the advent of modern information technology for storing the information in a densely packed medium and rendering it back into human readable or comprehensible form has become all possible due to explosion of program in communication technology. The libraries of the world today are therefore poised toward contributing to the cultural, scientific and technological advancement of the society.

Libraries are scientifically organized bank of human knowledge. It has helped in the development of social, political, economic and cultural face of the society. The

ancient man, who within his simple tools cares meaning out of selfless raw materials not only satisfied his inform thirst for expression but also wrote a meaningful history of his contemporary times.

The library helps in the contemporary development of knowledge and conserves the precious research time of humanity by separation of literature search from positive research. The library and its staff act as a catalyst to transmit the ideas, facts finding from mind and soul of the author to the reader who, in turn generate the idea.

Library and society are interlinked and interdependent. Society without library has no significance and a library without society has no origin. The library is a product of our cultural maturation. The role of libraries is broad. In every sector of mankind library or information center help people to advance their working efficiency. So, the social role of the library is highly complex and the responsibilities which society has placed upon it are stupendous.

In old days the primary role of the libraries was to preserve and store books and other written manuscripts. The librarians were mere care takers or custodians of the treasure, more as archival Institute than as facilities for public access. Books were accessible to the nobles of the society and inaccessible to common people. But in modern time, a library has to play a role of a social agency. It should not only record and preserve the knowledge, but also disseminate information, make itself easily accessible to common people and create an environment where a potential reader could turn into a habitual reader. But that is just the beginning. The greatest value modern libraries can bring in society is in providing an environment for stimulating and developing thoughts.

1.1.1 Special Library

Every library is a special library to some extent. According to world book of encyclopedia the term special library usually means a library that limits its membership or subject coverage or both. For example the role of a government department dealing with trade or finance collects books on trade and finance only as the need of their workers. This library may be limited to office use and member of public may not be allowed to use it. But many government department libraries are open to any serious research scholars. These types of libraries have material gathered

from all parts of the world so it can provide a valuable service by giving universal picture of cultural development. They have a variety of different names including information service, research library, technical library, morgue or News paper library. Others special libraries include those of banks, of hospitals, of advertising agencies or of companies that make guided missiles. The world book of encyclopedia maintains a special library for the use of its editors. Many of the government and research libraries are special library.

Special library in the form they are known today began to emerge and develop in the beginning of the twentieth century in response to the increased tempo of industrial, scientific and technological advances. The term special library means a library which is concerned almost exclusively with the literature of a particular subject or a group of subjects, special library serves a special clientele located within a single establishment or group and all engaged in working towards on common purpose. Special library exists to serve the personnel of the parent body and caters to their information needs. So much important is its 'information' function that is called an Information Bureaus.

A special library means a library which is maintained by an individual, corporation, association, government agency or any group for the collection, organization and dissemination of information and primarily devoted to a special subjects offering specialized service to a specialized clientele (Corea et al. 1993, P. 2933)

It is considered as the one which is specializing in a particular subject or group of subjects or a particular form of documents. It serve the need of special clientele e.g., blinds, prisoners, patient, children, profession also, etc (Krishan Kumar, 1987)

Library that focuses on the interest inherent is the institution it serves. Libraries in hospitals, corporations, associations, museums and other types of institution are all special libraries. Its collection may be narrow in scope, but it will have depth with in the especially it covers www.webliminal.com/glossary.htm 21, 10, 2010/

It is quite apparent that a special library serves specialist library serves specialist clientele, located within a single organization or group and is responsible for the collection, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information

directly concerned and ancillary to the work of the specialized institution with which it is attached.

Thus, there are three basic elements in a special library they are special readers, special collections and special location. If we closely look at these three elements we can establish that the word 'special' originally applied to the subject area, which is restricted and this is still the main distinction. The material is not necessarily different from that in other type of libraries, but usually includes a large proportion of items on very specific topics or segments of information. Finally, the readers are usually members of a particular organization having a common purpose. (Khanna, 2003).

UNESCO stated that special libraries may be attached to various bodies, such as a parliament or a government department, a scientific or other research institution, a learned society, profession association, museum, industrial association, chamber of commerce, hospital etc.

A service unit devoted to the information requirements, both present and future of a specific organization and serviced by at least one professional special librarian who has administration as well as technical and professional duties. Although each special library is unique according to the needs and interest of its parent's organization, there are some general characteristics: materials are collected and organized to meet the requirement of specific group of same specific users; service are developed to assist these same specific users; the librarian assumes an active, rather than passive, role in the flow of information by taking the initiative in calling users attention to new and pertinent information; and the library is generally small, necessitating great selectivity on the collection and versatility on the part of the staff.

The Special Libraries Association represents about 15,000 special libraries from the United States, Canada and other countries. The organization is divided into units of various field of specialization, such as aerospace, engineering, chemistry, energy resources. The Special Libraries Association facilitates interaction among special libraries in given field, promotes continuing education among special libraries, build problem solving network.

The activities of a special library are derived from two basic types of information service that are provided by them. In fact, the reason for their existence, as stated earlier to provide such information services. The first service is provided in response to users request for information covering reference and literature search. The second is information service in anticipation of need and includes indexing, abstracting services which are designed to keep the users update on new and current information. Decisions about collection, development of the library, processing and organization of documents, appointment of staff etc. are determined on the type and volume of service to be provided.

1.1.2 Medical Library

Medical library is an academic medical centre that together makes possible the flow of information through which quality health education, research and patient care are achieved (Matheson, 1981, p. 307) It is designed to assist physicians., health professionals, students, patients, consumers and medical researchers in findings health and scientific information to improve, update, assess or evaluate health care. Medical libraries are typically found in hospitals, medicals, schools, private industries and in medical or health associations. (<http://en.wikipedia/wiki/medicallibrary>).

The dissemination of relevant information and literature has long been recognized as a vital link in the chain between the diseases, it prevention and controls Medical libraries in Nepal have an even more important function than others. There is an urgent need to collect the relevant Asian literature and to have a hard core of world literature so that the leaders and teachers of clinical medicine, nursing and community health keep up to date with the latest discoveries and ideas and apply those, which are relevant. There will be an increasing need to build solid stocks of basic medical science literatures because in future, with doctors, nurses and health workers being trained in Nepal, more and more research specially relevant to Nepalese people will be conducted locally. (Picken, 1984, p. 195-197)

Today, medical libraries and medical librarian serve public health workers daily all over the country, especially by bringing, them up to date information of the professional problems with which they are faced and by showing them how others have solved similar problems. Since medical libraries are one of the modern

tools of the public health worker, knowledge of their development and present status should be of interest (Bordman, 1955, P.473).

1.1.3 The History of Medical Libraries

The history of the medical library is closely related to the actual history of medicine. Medical collections had dated back to thousands of years before the birth of Christ. The earliest collections have dated back to ancient civilization of Assyrians and the Babylonians. During the existence of these two civilizations, the Mesopotamian valley was considered one of the most progressive and enlightened areas in the world. Some of the earliest medical records of the world were found in this area. These were clay tablets recovered from the library of King Assurbanipal of Assyria (668-626 B.C.). The tablets are said to date from 2000 B.C., but actual age is not known. Several hundred of tablets cover medical matters and give details of medical practice; other is on borderline between medicine and magic art. In 606 B.C. the Medes and Babylonians captured and into ruins. Luckily, the books could not burn because they were written on clay tablets. Babylonia also collected medical materials in its libraries. The art of medicine was extremely important in the common life of the people. Babylonians even went so far as to regulate medicine under the law King Hammurabi's codification of the law included sections concerned with surgery. Since religion was felt to be closely related to science, the temple libraries also collected work on medicine. Since trade relation existed between Mesopotamia and Egypt as early as 3000 B.C. It is probably safe to assume that this cultural exchange also included medical knowledge. Some of the Egyptian temples were particularly known as centers of healing and housed collections which could be considered medical libraries of all the medical collections, probably the most complete and best organized was the collection of the temple of Thoth. There was a priest who was known the "keeper of the sacred Books" other collections were kept in the "Halls of Rolls" in Heliopolis, where there were long lists of diseases and their cures, and at the Temple of Hermopolis which housed six medical works. Librarians responsible for medical book usually have given such title as "scribe of the double house of life" and "learned men of the magic library".

Many medical papyri have been found during excavation of old ruins, among them the Kahum medical papyrus, which is felt to be the oldest, dating to 1900 B.C. the Smith papyrus of 1600 B.C., dealing with surgical case reports intended for

thesurgcase; the Ebers papyrus of 1500 B.C. consisting of a collection of recipes intended for the physician's use.

Knowledge flourished in Greece, especially in medicine. The Greeks were quite prolific in their medical writing. The value of books as medium of communication was increasingly being recognized consequently, libraries grew. Hippocrates, the 'father of medicine' collected a private library. Aristotle had a private collection that included a copy of every known medical work. In addition to public and private libraries there were special libraries, particularly medical libraries. The libraries were usually located in temples. Medical schools developed, and their libraries flourished. The greatest medical school was the Alexandrian school of medicine. Even though the Alexandrian medical school was one of the first great medical schools, the Asklepios flourished for some six or seven hundred years or from 500 B.C. to later than 100 A.D. It was a combined school and temple and most important a library.

The library was dedicated to Apollo Maleate and Asklepios, the God of Healing. Other medical schools included the school in Pergamus which had a library second only to the one at the school in Alexandria, and those in Cos, Cnidos Rhodes and Cyrene, all of which had their own libraries. Around 47 B.C. the city of Alexandria was completely destroyed and along with the Alexandrian libraries their contents. Rome followed Alexandria as a medical center. At this time a city of Rome had twenty-eight public libraries. But even it appears that the manuscripts dealing with medicine were not plentiful because the Romans were little concerned with medical literature. Medical education, in the beginning was taught in private and the preservation of literature depended largely on private collections of physicians.

The period of 500 to 1000 A.D. is considered the middle ages. In Europe there was a general decline in learning. This period is appropriately called the 'Dark Ages'. Although learning was at a stand still in Europe, the Eastern World continued to flourish. The Byzantine Empire lasted more than 1000 years (395-1453), but its only real contribution to medicine was that it preserved something of the language and the culture of the Greeks. China had no special medical libraries but medical books were gathered in the general libraries. The year 432 A.D. saw the flight of the Nestorian culture from Syria to Persia. There, in turn, was established at Gondisapar, a medical school that was the most important medical school of the East. Here Greek medicine

was studied, The Arabs eventually captured Persia and the Greek was translated into Arabic. The Arabian libraries seem to have been a more important connecting link between the classical Greek learning and Renaissance of Western Europe than were the libraries of Constantinople. Medical centers were developed throughout the Islamic World. As early as the ninth century, Salerno was a medical center. After being conquered by the Moslems, it became a center of an active lay medical school. At Cordoca, in 970 A.D., a medical school with a library of 225,000 volumes was founded. Another great library was the Royal library of Bokhara. Similar, institutions were developed. At this time, there were at least seventy libraries in Spain alone. The 'summa' was a popular work at the time, it was an encyclopedic text book of medicine written by many authors. Early medical schools, such as those at Bolognal, Padua, Naples and Paris, used Arabic text books almost entirely.

Literature and libraries declined after 1100, when the reactionaries had gained control of most of the Eastern Moslem World libraries eventually met complete destruction due to civil wars and the lack of interest in learning under certain rules. Learning still continued, though in North Africa and Spain for at least two centuries. In the widespread decline of learning in Europe medical knowledge suffered. Physicians in turn became incompetent and could be considered almost charlatans. The condition of medical practice causes the religious orders to gin to take over the responsibility of caring for the sick and thus began the period of monastic medicine. The monastery of Monte Cassino in Italy founded in 529 by St. Benedicts was of the first monasteries to assume the responsibility for nursing the sick. Important developments in monastic medical libraries began with cassiodorus, who was the former minister of education undertheodric. In 540, Cassiodorus retired to squillace, which is located short distance from Monte Cassino, and founded a monastery there. He felt it was very important that a Christian should study the medical practice of the past in order to prepare himself for the care of the sick. As a result of his feelings towards medical knowledge.

Cassiodorus began to collect for the use of the monks all available medical and philosophical manuscripts both in his monastery and at Mont Cassino. The library which was founded is supposed to have consisted of 30,000 volumes. Eventually Benedictine monasteries were established in other localities and interest in ancient medicine spread from them to other. By the tenth and eleventh centuries, monastic

medicine also declined along with other learning. The medical manuscripts which were still being prepared for the use of the monks degenerated to such an extent that little learning of the Greco-Roman period was still being conveyed.

At the close of the middle ages there was a decline of monasticism but a revival in learning. With this new growth of knowledge emerged, there developed a prosperous and influential class of citizens who contributed to the development of secular culture outside the church. With the new knowledge emerged of a new form of education, the university. Medicine became a part of the curricula of universities. At the beginning of thirteenth century, medicine was being taught in their universities. Montpellier Paris (founded in 1369) and Salerno (Founded around the nineteenth century by the Arabs) studying medicine consisted if memorizing and copying works from the masters of medicine such as Hippocrates and Galen. In order to supply these works book stores were also established. As soon as medical teaching began, special medical libraries began to be created. Their growth, however, was very slow. Two of the important medical libraries were the one founded in 1287 at the University of Florence and the one established in 1395 at the University of Paris. Between 1370 and 1540 the most important development in medical publishing came almost simultaneously in three countries. Important medical text were translated or abridged and printed in the vernacular (Birchette 1973, P.302-8).

From the 15th to the 19th century medical societies developed extensively and doctors began to meet in groups to exchange ideas and perform experiments. They also shared expenses for the creation of libraries (Millar. 1976, p.49).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Central medical library, National Academy of medical science (NAMS) library is the first medical library for the post graduate students in Nepal. It is used by teachers, doctors and post graduate students. A large number of people may be interested to know about this special type of library and its services, collections of document but there has not been any special research yet

There has not been any research conducted regarding the role of medical libraries on medical professionals. No study has been done regarding the reason for the use of library and their users are being provided service in time or not. Likewise, there has not been any research carried out about the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of

the users, factors of dissatisfaction of users, whether the users are better informed or not. Relevance or irrelevance of information being provided to its users has also not been properly studied till date. That is why the researcher has chosen this topic as a thesis in partial fulfillment of master's degree in library and information science. The researcher hopes that this study will explore such hidden problems as describe in previous paragraph.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The coverage of a special library is not that wide but it has to cover almost all areas of particular field perhaps. This library has been serving many people in spite of different short comings. That is why study has been made.

The general objective of this study is:

- To find out the role of medical library to their users.

The special objectives of this study are:

- To analyze the present situation of the library which is supposed to provide medical information for users' advancement in their respective field and area of interest.
- To find out the users' need and demand regarding service rendered by library.
- To recommend for the improvement of library service based on users suggestion

1.4 Limitation of Study

This study has been carried out in the NAMS library, Bir hospital. Only a few hospitals in Nepal have library facilities in true sense. Although library plays vital role in the field of medical education, various difficulties still exist. They have not been able to find a proper place in Nepalese hospitals. Only a few leading hospitals in some major cities have the library facility because of these reason researcher has decided to conduct the research of NAMS library under institution of medicine and MOH .This study will be guidance for further researcher who may pursue their knowledge in domain of medical libraries. This study was conduct in 2067/5/1-2067/9/15.Lack of the manpower, money and material the researcher took samples for the research purpose. The researcher took 50 users from NAMS library.

1.5 Significance of Study

Very few researches have been done in this special library which make more significant. This study on NAMS library hopes to improve the way for other similar studies coming in future and various medical purposes. It is thought that, this study will be a helpful guide for the activities of other medical libraries. This study is also helpful for the administrative purposes of NAMS library. Its help to improve other library activities and services.

1.6 Definition of term

- Bibliography - The systematic description and history of book, their authorship, publishing edition, place of publication etc. A list of books of a particular author, printer, country or those dealing with any particular theme the literature of a subject.
- Catalogue - A list of library materials contained in a collection, a library or a group of libraries, arranged according to some definite plan.
- Database - Any systematically ordered collection of information usually stored on computer file or on CD-ROM. Database is generally structured so that it can be sought and retrieved automatically.
- Index - A detailed alphabetical list or table of topics, name of author, place etc. treated, mentioned in a book or series of books, pointing out their exact position in the volume, usually by page number (sometimes with an additional symbol indicating a portion of a page) but often by section or entry number.
- Indexing - Information retrieval which specifies, indicates or designates the information, contents or topics of a document or a group of documents; also a list of the name or subject referring to a document or group of documents (IBM)
- Information - Information is a piece of items. It is the product of human brain in action. It may be abstract or concrete when an individual begins to think. A variety of sensation or images flash across in his/her mind. This makes some information to accumulate in his mind.
- Library - Library is a centre of information and knowledge that works for acquiring or providing access to books, periodicals and other multimedia that meet educational, recreational and informational needs of their users.

- Special library - It means a library which is concerned almost exclusively with the literature of a particular subject. It serves specialist clients, located within a single organization, storage retrieval and dissemination of information directly concerned and ancillary to the work of the specialized institution with which it is attached.
- Medical library - It is a special library which provides health related information to its users.
- HINARI – A kind of database which has contained more than 25000 medical journal all over the world.

1.7 Organization of the chapter

This study has been organized in six different chapters. The headings of each chapter are as follows:

Chapter I contains the introduction of the study. This chapter introduces with the background of the study including the problem, objectives, limitation and significance of the study along with the definition of terms and organization of the chapters.

Chapter II is about review of related literature. Different books, article, journals and past researches were collected during the study. Out of them, those literatures relating to the subject matter of the study have been reviewed in this chapter.

Chapter III is about focus of the study. In this part the researcher describe the subject in which he is going to research. In this chapter, role of medical library, introduction of the subject, history of the subject area, organizations of the study areas are included.

Chapter IV contains research methodology. Here, the methodology used in the study to meet the predefined objectives has been discussed in different subheadings like research design, population and sample, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.

Chapter V contains presentation and analysis of data. This chapter is the main part of the study where the data collected during the study have been tabulated and analyzed with details interpretation. The conclusion and recommendations are based on this chapter.

Chapter VI contains summary, conclusion and recommendation. This chapter researcher concludes the study with brief summary and conclusion. Then, recommendations developed from the study have been included followed by the references and appendices.

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CHAPTER-II

2. Review of Literature

This chapter discusses works done by others that related to research described in this thesis. But the literatures which have been studied have rarely addressed the issue that this study intends to focus. In this study emphasis has been given on the specific issues related to medical, professionals which has provided a new prospective about the users. Where as, the other literatures which have been studied have dealt with the issues of library users in general.

Krishna Kumar, (1987) a modern library, with a few exception is regarded as a service institution. It's aim being to enable the users to make the most effective use of the resources and services of libraries. These types of library acquire materials, and process it, and make it available for use rather than preservation. It allows open access to its collection and provides service to its users. A distinguishing feature of a library which makes it different organizations is that it is non-profit making organization. Its sources of finance are derived from sources outside the organization itself. Public libraries are a part of a government system. Therefore public librarian must understand politics and public administration. A public library serves the community or region free of charge or for a nominal fee, though services provided by a public library are free but raising question in this regard has now begun. Academic libraries mainly perform educational function. These are a part of the large organization, served by these. These provide free services to its client etc. A special library is attached to an organization may be a company, an industry or a society or a research organization. It exists to serve the needs of its present organization. It's patrons get free service. A manager of a special library must understand the need of its parent organization. He must become aware of the objectives and activities of the parent body. The services are organized to meet the goal.

Krishna Kumar, (1982) very explicitly mention the objective of modern library. The book largely focused on the development of library as the information's communication center which should provide institutional services to enable its users for the effective use of the library, the resources available there (p.p 38-40).

The modern library being challenged by the growth of new contemporary "root" is the way the modern library generally views its target clientele-"The public" it

aim to serve. In this respect the normative target public of the modern library has always been a heterogeneous or amorphous group, a relatively undifferentiated mass of people. In the very broadest setting- a town or a city library-this public includes both sexes or gasses all educational background, all races, and all or nearly all information needs. In other settings the public served is more or less constrained by consideration of a primary public in contrast to and all inclusive public. For example, academic libraries constrain their target users' population by focusing on the needs of their parent institution. City library branches by focusing on one or more ethnic or local population, 'Special libraries by focusing on the members and needs of the particular organization to which they belong" even with such constraints; however target population being served is commonly heterogeneous in terms of number and kind of persons and needs being served' (Dawara Manisha; 2004) . And, only after such a population has been identified can steps ordinarily be taken to shape the library works in terms of smaller subgroup or individuals within it. All other libraries fall into this special category by default. Many private business and public, organizations including hospitals, museums, research laboratories, law firms and many government departments and agencies, maintain their own libraries for the use of their employee in doing specialized research related to their work. Special libraries may or may not be accessible to some identified part of general public (Sridevi, and Vyas Salini, 005).

The term 'special library' means a library which is concerned almost exclusively with the literature of a particular subject. Special library serves specialist clients, located with in a single organization or group and is responsible for the collection, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information directly concerned and ancillary to the work of the specialized institution with which it is attached. Thus, there are basic element in special library i.e. special reader, special collection and special location. If we closely look at these three elements, we can establish that the word 'special' originally applied to the subject area, which is restricted and this is still the main distinction. The material is not necessarily different from that in other type of libraries but it usually includes a large proportion of terms on very specific topics or segments of information. Finally, the readers are usually member of a particular organization having a common purpose (Khanna, 2003, p. 79).

Special library is a specific branch of a public library serving certain interest or occupational groups such as a technical library: or a special subject library meeting

the needs of all enquirer on a given subject. A special library has been intended to serve the needs of a portion of the community requiring detailed information respecting a limited subject field (Deshmukh, 1990)

Information system is organized for providing right information to the right person at right time. The users who seek information, the literature which is being used by the user for getting required information and the agency which links the users information efficiently; all are toward a common goal that the right user should get right information at right time. A service unit which is devoted to the information requirement, both present and future of a specific organization and requires service by at least one professional special librarian who has administrative as well as technical professional duties. Although each special library is unique according to the needs and interest of its parent organizations, there are some general characteristics; materials are collected and organized to meet the requirement of specific groups of users; service are developed to assist these same specific users; the librarian assumes active rather than passive role in the flow of information; and the library is generally versatility on the part of the staff (Landau Thomas, 1958).

A special library is intended to serve the needs of a portion of the community requiring detail information on a limited subject field. User of such libraries often requires up-to-date information promptly and their requests may be for information rather than for a book or periodical known by the inquirer to contain the information required (The librarian glossary and Reference Book, 1971).

A special library can be found in a university, museum, publishing house, government agency, hospital or corporation. As defined by the special libraries Association of America, it is a place where information is evaluated, analyzed, organized, packaged and presented in a manner that maximizes its use further (www.emeraladinsid.com , 01.12.2010).

Special library can be defined in terms of specialization according to function, user population served, type of collection maintained, services offered, depth and breath and topically of coverage, and in terms of historical development. The development of information and bibliographical services around their highly relevant collection is a feature of special libraries 'They have well developed knowledge of their users requirements and demand' (Farugikhalid K, 1997)

A health or medical library is designed to assist physicians, health professionals, students, patients, consumers and medical researchers in finding health and scientific information to improve, update, assess or evaluate health care. Medical libraries are typically found in hospitals, medical schools, Private industries and in medical or health association. (http://en.wikipedia/wiki/medical_library 13.11.2010).

The dissemination of relevant information and literature has long been recognized as a vital link in the chain between the disease, its prevention, and control and the victims. Medical libraries in Nepal have an even more important function, than others. There is an urgent need to collect the relevant Asian literature and to have a hard core of world literature so that the leaders and teachers of clinical medicine, nursing and community health remain updated with the latest discoveries and ideas and apply those, which are relevant. There will be an increasing need to build solid stocks of basic medical sciences literature because in future, with doctor nurses and health workers being trained in Nepal, more and more research specially relevant to the Nepalese people will be conducted locally (Picken, 1984, P 195 – 197).

Thronton, John L., has highlighted in his book *Medical Librarianship: Principles and Practice* 1963, about the objective of a hospital library as lay down by the hospital group of the medical library association, to assist the further education and research program of the professional staff of the hospital.

The hospital library service is to provide the requirements of the professionals. Due to the budget limitation, there are no reference materials up to the needs to users. But it will increase gradually. It is obvious that the demand of latest information in different profession is increasing day by day and it is necessary to develop library information system. In Nepal, health education has a trend of continuous progress. Maternity hospital staffs are willing to obtain the free as well as enough library facility. Planning for increasing the facilities can be applied by the library personnel according to the allocated budget for library. For this, there should be allocated fund for the library and it should be known by the library staff. (Rana, Gyanu Devi, 2053).

Chaudhary, Sangram has highlighted in his thesis the 'Effectiveness of SDI Central Medical Library, NG MCTH, Koholpur, 2009' that SDI service is an effective information service to keep its users up to date with latest information relevant to their interest subject. Although, the study have been done with a small group only medical

professionals it is quite significant for improving the performance of SDI service system of the library. Researcher has done his thesis on the specific service of the library, so has focused on SDI. This research is very important in the field of medical library sector because of covering the views of medico personals. But it is based on only specific function of library. This study doesn't cover whole areas of library, usefulness of library, how medico personal are benefited from library and how can they update from library in their subjects areas,

Jha, Alka(2002) had done a case study on reference section of health science literature library and information service (HELLIS) focal point library. The main objectives of the study was to find out form respondents about their familiarity with reference section and respondents services, which was provided by HELLIS and also asked for suggestion and recommendation from them for making reference services of HELLIS. In the study she has also mentioned about the reference book, reference librarian, kind of reference service, ready reference service, long range reference service and theories of reference service. In her study she also mentions the necessity of reference document in current edition for medical professionals That was a case study so she has described in details about historical background of HELLIS, organization of HELLIS, objectives of HELLIS, various collection and section of HELLIS, collection development of HELLIS, she has also described in details about acquisition, technical procedure, and other services. In her study she has focused on preference of reading service, knowledge of reference services, reference materials from HELLIS, staff behavior of reference section, satisfaction on the existing system of reference section of HELLIS.

In her study the researcher focused on special section of library that is reference section. So it is very useful to other researchers who are interested in reference service. This study covers only a part of library service. She has not mentioned any point about usefulness of library, the broader area of library, objectives of library and how the users are directly affected by library.

Malla, Neela, (2001) has done a case study entitled 'Nepal Medical College students as library user'. In this study, she has mentioned existing problems of library like, as the library is used by different level of users the demands are varied which the library is not being able to provide. There are limited numbers of entries and demand is high. Collection of materials regarding recent development are lacking due to

budgetary constraints. Lack of sufficient man power in the library affected the monitoring supervision. Lack of library automation caused delay in tracing of the information. The main objective of the study is to highlight the present situation and improve based on users' recommendations. She focuses on collection of the library, library management system, library rules and regulations, opening hour of library, budget of library, users' attitude as well as library staff. In this study she also recommended to add new books / journals.

Dhungana, Nutan also did a case study about Nepal medicine college library. In her study she also mentioned about the real condition of medical library. TUTH which is one of the biggest teaching hospitals is a place for the study of undergraduate and postgraduate programs in medical science. The main objective of the study was to receive the general information and find out the users interest and recommendations for improvement. According to the objectives the study has been completed but importance of library and how medico personals are directly benefited from library service is not mentioned. She only focused her study on collection, services rendered by library, rules & regulation, opening hour, management system, library committee in basics.

Dahal, Leela mentioned in her article 'Medical Library: Bir Hospital Souvenir, Bir hospital centaury' about the historical background of the Central Medical Library NAMS library, Bir hospital, establishment of HELLIS, activities which has been done by HELLIS library. She has also mentioned about the service about NAMS library. But she has only listed the services like circulation, reference, selective dissemination, photocopy, online services etc. This article does not address the service which has been provided by library, collection is not mentioned, and circulation, acquisition procedure, library opening hour, nature and ability of library are also not mentioned in the article. She has also mentioned about the users of this library who are senior administrators, planner, researcher, doctors, nurses, health science students, paramedical and other who are working in the field of health.

Although, the article is very important for medical libraries research but it does not provide sufficient information about Bir hospital library. She has written only in brief about the library. She also mixes the information about HELLIS with Bir hospital.

So the researcher is going to research about the role of library on medical professionals, how they are directly benefited by library? What they can achieve from library? And how they can implement learning thing from library to work field? To investigate all this point the researcher has selected this topic to study.

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CHAPTER-III

3. Focus of the Study

The general objective of the research is to find out the role of the medical libraries on medical professional. This research topic focus on views of users, services of central medical library of NAMS. There are various types of users such as MD, DM, MS, MCH Student, Medical Officer, Faculty members, Para Medical, others Nurses, Intern Doctors, and other researchers. As per the central medical library membership record total 980 users are regular visited this library. But in this research In this library, 240 post graduate students are doing specialist in different subject, 160 intern doctors are taking experience of working in real cases, 200 medical officer are also studying in names and working in medical sector, and 380 Alumni student of NAMS and faculty member of NAMS are using this library in this days.

3.1 Role of medical libraries

The roles of the libraries have gradually increased in this century which is also known as the century of information and technology. Every professional needs updated information and new happenings of his /her sector, otherwise she/he may lag behind which ultimately hinders his/her intellectual growth. In this regard, medical professionals have to continuously enhance their knowledge for their job as it is directly related to the human health of people therefore the role of medical libraries is very much important. It helps them to gain adequate latest information of their field. The newly published volumes of medical books, journals and research paper unquestionably broaden the horizon of their professional knowledge. In this era of technological advancement, internet also helps the medical professionals in different ways. They can uphold the unlimited mysteries of medical field, through the use of internet. The concept of telemedicine has developed these days. If the medical library has got internet facility, the doctor can suggest other under-level doctors, nurses and other medico personal who are working in remote areas and also the possible cure for the patient of remote areas via the webcam chat. In this way the role of medical libraries is definitely great. So, it is necessary that every health institutions establish their own library from where medical professionals get updated information.

Though we have witnessed lots of development in the health sector of Nepal, the importance of libraries is still neglected. Some big and leading hospitals have established their own libraries but they are not well managed. Book in those libraries are inadequate and almost outdated. The medical field witnesses many new researches and investigations. There are new findings almost everyday but we cannot get enough information about those findings because those libraries lack adequate materials. Similarly, lack of investment, lack of skilled man power and lack of policy are some of the basic problems faced by the libraries in health institutions; as obtained by the different researchers in other medical library hospitals in Nepal.

The main objective of this research paper is to show the role of medical libraries in health sector. The researcher hopes that this research paper would raise the awareness among the medical professionals to establish the libraries in their respective institutions and to well manage those libraries.

3.2 Historical Background of NAMS Library, Bir Hospital

Central Medical Library, National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) Library situated at Bir Hospital. The concept of Central Medical Library was introduced in Nepal by Dr. Mahendra Prasad in the year 1960-61AD. During his tenure as medical superintendent of Bir Hospital. This concept could not flourish as planned because of lack of trained manpower.

In 1970-71 A.D this movement was received by the joint endeavors of Dr. Bharat Raj Baidya, then the director General Department of Health Services, Dr. D.P. Manadhar the then medical superintendent of Bir Hospital, Dr. R.B. Adiga, the then Head of the Department of Dermatology and Venerology, Bir Hospital, Dr. T.N. Uprety, the then Vice Chancellor of Tribhuvan University and Mrs. Shanti Mishra present Chief, Central Library Tribhuvan University. The prime objective of this movement was to establish a central medical library offering services to all the medico-personnel working at various places in the kingdom of Nepal. Lack of place and professional backing enforced the Whole Zeal to be centralized at the Bir Hospital Complex.

The history of medical library in Nepal is changing after each decade. The consultative meeting on the establishment of health science literature library and

information on service HELLIS in August 1979 organized by World Health Organization has opened up a new channel for the organization and management of library services, activities and co-operative relationship among the health science libraries of 11 countries of South East Asia Region. Nepal, as a member country has been participating in this HELLIS program. His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Ministry of Health in January 1982 officially designated Bir hospital library as the National Focal point library for HELLIS program of Nepal. This library was serving senior administrators, planners, researchers, doctors offering the routine library and information services such as circulation, reference, selective dissemination, photocopy, online services etc. Bir hospital library as HELLIS National Focal Point library is also performing the following activities.

- Search for the collection of Health Literature and reports.
- Indexing of health science literature published in Nepal.
- Publishing of health and distribution of HELLS newsletters
- Provisions of literatures services of both hard copies and data based are being offered to individual.
- Medical books (650 volumes) from USAID/USIS were received for starting branch libraries in regional hospitals.
- Branch libraries will be started in Koshi Zonal Hospital and Gandaki Zonal Hospital from January 1990.
- Survey of health literature and library situation of hospital and teaching institution in Nepal. 1st part completed.
- Continuing co-operation between HELLS and the following
 - National council of science and technology
 - Health services research (HSR)
 - -Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)
- Central library and information system, Tribhuvan University.
- Population Information National Focal point
- Data bank (PPMSD)

HELLIS program is supported by WHO,

3.3 Introduction to NAMS Library, Bir Hospital

The National Academy of Medical Science (NAMS) was established in the year 2059 (2002) by the Government of Nepal as deemed University. The post graduate program started in 2060/02/15. From the beginning of post graduate program NAMS library have been providing library service for their users. In the beginning there were only three programs in post graduate Anesthesia, General surgery and internal medicine but now Anesthesiology, general surgery, internal medicine, obsts. &gynecology, ophthalmology, pediatrics, radio diagnosis, radio therapy, orthopedics, pathology, dermatology, general practice, orthodontics, prosthodontics, periodontics, Mch neurosurgery, general surgery and surgical gastroenterology, faculty running in national academic of medical sciences. All students intern doctor, faculty members of Bir Hospital are using NAMS library. NAMS library is the central medical library. NAMS consist of valley groups' hospital under Ministry of Heath Nepal. Currently the number of hospitals under NAMS networking is 11. Most of the hospital has their own library. They are as follows:

- Nepal Eye Hospital (Tripureshwor)
- Patan Hospital, Lagankhel
- Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Thapathali
- Shree Birendra Hospital, Chhauni
- Tilganga Eye Centre, GAushala
- Shahid Gangalal National Heart Centre, Bansbari
- Mental Hospital, Lagalkhel
- BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital, bharatpur
- Kanti Children's Hospital, Maharjungunj
- National Public Health Laboratory, Teku
- Shree rana ambika shah eye hospital, Bhairawa

All of them has own library and post graduate student post in this hospital and they visit NAMS library frequently, post graduate doctor who are posted outside, they also come for library use in NAMS library. So NAMS library is a central medical library. Many health's related literatures which are not available in above hospital library individually their users can find them at NAMS library, Bir hospital.

3.4 Objectives of NAMS library, Bir Hospital

Central medical library NAMS library, Bir Hospital is a special library so the objectives of library is also special. The objectives of this library are:

- To provide quality medical literature service in the library.
- To provide needed health information in producing highly trained manpower in the medical field.
- To develop the academy as the national medical library to support quality health service and research.

3.5 Organization of Central medical library NAMS library, Bir Hospital

For the effective administration and management of library in order to provide prompt effective and good quality library services, a library committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Dean Prof. Dr. Sita Ram Chaudhary, member Secretary of NAMS.

Member of Library Committee:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Prof. Dr. Sita Ram Chaudhary, Dean | Co-ordinator |
| 2. Prof. Dr. Subodh Adhikari
(Chairman of G.I. Surgery unit) | Member |
| 3. Prof. Dr. Rang Bahadur Basnet
National Academy of Medical Science, Bir Hospital | Member |
| 4. Dr. Boj Raj Adhikari
National Academy of Medical Science, Bir Hospital | Member |
| 5. Resident Association of Nepal, President Representative, | |

NAMS, Bir Hospital	Member	
6. Mr. Upendra Mainali, Librarian Secretary	Member	-

3.6 Library Collection

Central Medical Library NAMS library, Bir hospital compasses following medical resources;

a. Books:

There are 6000 medical books available in this library. NAMS library has a set up a demand form for the MD (Medical Doctor), MS (Master in Surgery), MCH, DM (Doctor in Medicine) level students.

Acquisition System of Central Medical library of NAMS

This library primary aim is provide new books to the readers, and also provide effective technical service in on time. This library acquires and provides all the relevant reading materials to its users. This library also provides related topics to the users. Primary acquisition objectives are meet the needs of the library, to handle personally difficult or important correspondence or problems relating to the ordering of books, serials, documents, periodicals, pamphlets, films and other materials, to make recommendations to the faculty concerning book selection, to consult with heads of other departments and divisions concerning book orders, to collect of valuable information with DM, MD, MCH resident students.

The Central medical library, NAMS acquisition policies are first of all as per the decision of Library management committee send following form to all departments, section and student for collection of the books as per the list of order priority. After 15 days collect the all distributed forms then librarian make final from collected list. After collection librarian call the library management committee meeting and propose to the management committee all list for endorsement purpose. When committee indorsed or approved that list then process start by librarian. All lists are sending to the different book shop in India for pricing mentoring purpose. On the basis of discounted rate order provide to the party as per the financial rules and regulation by authorities.

Central Medical Library
National Academy Medical Sciences
Mahaboudha, Kathmandu

List of Books FY

Name of the Unit/Section/Department/Institution:

List of order priority:

Physiotherapy Unit

SN	Name of the Books	Author	Publisher	Editi on	Year	Price	Rem arks
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

Recommendation:

Signature

Approaed by

1 Dr.....
 Department

Head of

2. Dr.....
 Signature.....

3. Dr.....
 Dr.....

Name:

b. Journals:

As per the recommendation of Library Management Committee following printed journal sent by the World Health Organization (WHO). If any users are not satisfied from following printed journal they are visited in HINARI and others website which sites are provided NAMS Library Authority

- JNMA - Journal of Nepal Medical Association.
- NEJM - New England Journal of Medicine.
- BYS - British Journal of Surgery
- JAMA - The journal of the American Medical Association
- LANCET CANCER
- JBJS - The Journal of Bones & Joint Surgery
- Annals of Internal Medicine
- British Journal of Dermatology
- Neurology
- BMJ - British Medical Journal
- Archive of Internal Medicine
- Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
- AAD - Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology
- Radiology
- Heart
- Circulation 'Journal of American Heart Association'
- Neurosurgery
- Online issues of post graduate medical journal (PMJN) of NAMS 2 volume published in each year.

C. Thesis:

In Central Medical Library, NAMS total 600 different titles thesis are available. This thesis is going to be digitizing in now a day. Approximately 400 thesis has digitized till date 20/11/2010. This rate is increasing day by day. This can be accessed from the [http:// www.nams.org.np](http://www.nams.org.np)

D. News paper:

As per the decision of NAMS Authority , the library provided Daily News Paper, Weekly, and Monthly. The followings are the list of News papers.

1. Daily News Paper:

- a. Kaintipur
- b. Gorkhapatra
- c. Nagarik
- d. Annapurna post
- e. Nepal Samachar Patra

2. Weekly

- a. Chalphal
- b. Dristi
- c. Janaastha
- d. Bimarsa
- e. Nepali patra
- f. Ghatna Ra Bichar
- g. Aavaiyan

3. Bio- month:

- a. Nepali
- b. Himal
- c. Samaya

E. Internet Service:

NAMS library has been providing following service through www.nams.org.np

- **Catalogue (Bibliographic in details) with picture of book.**

This library has been providing catalogue service through internet. There are 2000 books in bibliographical forms. All library users are easily find out his/her demanded book after using the www.nams.org.np website. When identify his/her books in book stack in the textbook section and reference section. Followings are sample of bibliographical in detail about books.

1.  **BOOK** [Medicine](#)

by Myers, Allen R .

Edition: 2nd ed. Type: Publisher: Harwal Pub Co, 1994. Availability: **Copies available for loan:** National Academy of Medical Sciences[WB 18 1994] (1).

Match: ... Medicine / ... DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (MD) ... Medicine: general issues. ... Internal Medicine (General) ... Medicine (General) ... Internal Medicine. ... Clinical Medicine: Professional. ... Actions: [Place Hold](#) [Add to Cart](#) [View Full Text](#)

[No cover image available](#)

2.  **BOOK** [Medicine](#)

by Myers, Allen R .

Edition: 2nd ed. Type: Publisher: Harwal Pub Co, 1994. Availability: **Copies available for loan:** National Academy of Medical Sciences[WB 18 MYE 1994] (1).


Match: ... Medicine / ... DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (MD) ... Medicine: general issues. ... Internal Medicine (General) ... Medicine (General) ... Internal Medicine. ... Clinical Medicine: Professional. ... Actions: [Place Hold](#) [Add to Cart](#) [View Full Text](#)

[No cover image available](#)

3.  [The national medical series for independent study : medicine](#)

by Myers, M.D. Allen R .

Type: Publisher: Harwal Publishing Compan, 1990. Availability: **Copies available for loan:** National Academy of Medical Sciences[W 18 MYE 1990] (1). Match: ... medicine / ... DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (MD) ... Actions: [Place](#)

- [Hold](#) [Add to Cart](#) [View Full Text](#) [No cover image available](#) 4.  [A career in medicine](#)

by Kirk, R. M .

Edition: 1st ed. Type: Publisher: Greenwich Medical Media, 1998. Availability: **Copies available for loan:** National Academy of Medical Sciences[W 21 KIR 1998] (1). Match: ... A career in medicine / ... DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (MD) ... Medicine. ... Medicine: general issues. ... Actions: [Place Hold](#) [Add to Cart](#) [View Full Text](#)

[No cover image available](#)

5.  [Textbook of medicine](#)

by Souhami, R.L ; Souhami, Robert L ; Moxham, J .

Edition: 2nd ed. Type: Publisher: Churchill Livingstone, 1994. Availability: **Copies available for loan:** National Academy of Medical Sciences[WB 100 SOU 1994] (1). Match: ... Textbook of medicine / ... DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (MD) ... Clinical & internal medicine. ... Medicine: general issues. ... Internal Medicine (General) ... Internal medicine. ... Medicine. ... Medicine: Textbooks & Study Guides. ... Actions: [Place Hold](#) [Add to Cart](#) [View Full Text](#)

[No cover image](#)

Post graduate medical journal of NAMS (PMJN) online full text.

Post graduate students publish medical journal in half year duration which can be obtained through www.nams.org.np. All PMJN processed or digitalized

using by Green Stone Software (GSDL). All article full texts are available in the website.

- **Thesis online full text and other information.**

This library is providing online full text thesis. Approximately 400 theses have been digitized till date 20/11/2010. This rate is increasing day by day. This can be accessed from the [http:// www.nams.org.np](http://www.nams.org.np).

- **www.freebook4doctors.com (free e-books with download facilities)**

www.freebook4doctors.com -Providing free books facilities to the users. There are different types of books are available such as Medicine, Oncology, Surgery, Orthopedics, and so on. Eveready new books are up loaded in this site. It is highly used by Different faculties of Doctors. On the basis of the Correspondent of NAMS library provided by the vendors to the NAMS library at free of cost.

- **www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pub (Hospital literature and its vaccines):** This library providing this internet service to their users. In this software user get health and hospital related information's at free of cost.

- **www.hesperian.org (Health Literature)**

Every month, Hesperian's Gratis Fund receives between 150-200 requests from individuals and groups around the world who need health resources but cannot afford to buy them.

These requests come from places like Chamrabad, a remote rural area in Jharkhand, India, and Nepal where 150,000 people don't have access to a hospital-many there don't even know what a hospital is.

It is free website; NAMS library users are also get these facilities. All users are getting many resources to the individuals and communities who need them most. Each recipient get free book from Hesperian shares.

- **www.freebookcentre.net (Free e-medical books)**

This is the category of e-books available under free licenses such as GFDL, Creative commons license, other freedom to use and distribution licenses. So free

to download and use free e-books given in this site the category of e-books are medical, biology etc. This site highly used by NAMS library users.

- **www.who.int/hinari (more than 2500 medical current journals)**

The Health Access to Research programme (HINARI) provides free or very low-cost online access to more than 7000 major journals in biomedical and related social sciences to local, non-profit institutions in developing countries. HINARI was launched in 2002 and is one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature. There are more than 4500 institutions in 109 eligible countries, areas and territories registered for HINARI. During 2009, users at these institutions downloaded over seven million articles.

License Agreement between HINARI – and NAMS at 18 April 2008 than provided user name and password by WHO to NAMS.

Background of HINARI:

HINARI was developed in the framework of the Health Inter Network, introduced by the United Nations' Secretary General Kofi Annan at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000. Led by WHO, HINARI aims to strengthen public health services by providing public health workers, researchers and policymakers access to high-quality, relevant and timely health information.

HINARI Content:

Over 6500 journals in: basic science, biochemistry, biotechnology, cardiology, clinical medicine, dentistry, education, environmental sciences, ethics, general medicine, geriatrics, immunology, infectious diseases, microbiology, nursing/allied health, nutrition, OB/GYN, oncology, parasitology, pediatrics, social sciences, surgery, toxicology, tropical medicine, and zoology.

3.7 Library Services:

a. Textbook services of the Central Medical Library, NAMS:

The Central Medical Library, NAMS textbook section is located at the MD, MS, MCH, DM Study room in right site corner of this room. All multiple copies are available in this section. As per the library rules and regulation every students and faculty members can borrow one title at a time. Library has no authority to issue more than two copies to one user. From this section a book is issued for a maximum period

of seven days, and the same book is not renewed for the next time. If the book is not returned on time, the student will be charged Rs.10 per day as fine. That amount should be deposited in financial section.

Guidelines in Renting Textbooks

1. Textbook rental forms can be secured at the Textbook Section counter. The student is advised to get his/her textbooks on the scheduled date.
2. After accomplishing the form properly, fall in line and present the textbook form with the duly registered ID at the counter and get the textbooks personally. Count and check the textbooks issued before leaving the counter;
4. Books must be rented for personal use only and not for other persons;
3. A student is not allowed to rent two (2) copies of the same title;
4. After the deadline, all textbooks rented will be charged with their corresponding rental fees. All textbooks rental forms will be forwarded to the Accounting Office. Corresponding fees of rented textbooks are added to the student's account.

Guidelines in Returning Textbooks

1. All textbooks must be returned at the same time.
2. After the deadline, all unreturned textbooks are considered overdue and the fines are paid in cash at the Accounting Office. Students who are returning their textbooks after the deadline can still submit to the Textbook Section;
3. Students with marked, damaged or lost textbooks are requested to report to the Section of Head of the Library
4. The cost of the lost textbooks are paid in cash and lost textbook cannot be added to the student's accounts.
5. Lost textbooks may be replaced with a new book of the same title, author, edition, copyright date.
6. The amount paid for a lost textbook may be refunded on or before the final examination period of the succeeding semester. After this, no refund is allowed anymore.

b. References Section of Central Medical library, NAMS

The Reference service of the Central Medical Library, NAMS: Reference service provided by librarian from **reference desk** or **information desk**. The Central Medical Library, NAMS reference book section is located at the MD, MS, MCH, DM Study room in Left site corner of this room. All title copies from one title copy is available in this section. As per the library rules and regulation no body can borrow from this section. Due to the causes of availability of books all users are demanded for open this library form 8 am to 11 pm every day and management approved users demand and librarian provided reference services to the users.

NAMS Librarian plays vital role played as a experts of the reference librarian. He uses following website for finding reference material

1. www.google.com
2. www.freebooks4doctors.com
3. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pub
4. www.hesperian.org
5. www.freebookcentre.net
6. www.who.int/hinari through username and password and also article find out by using HINARI through PUBMED
7. www.who.int/topics/en
8. www.nams.org.np through visit Central medical library and provide names of medical journal PMJN, Full text of thesis, Bibliographical in detail of the books.

Purpose and usage of reference section

Central Medical Library users can consult the staff at the reference desk or librarian for help in finding information. Using a structured reference interview, the librarian works with the library user to clarify their needs and determine what information sources will fill them. Librarian provides reading material in the form of a book or journal article, instruction in the use of specific searchable information resources such as the library's online catalog or subscription bibliographic/ full text databases, or simply factual information drawn from the library's print or online reference

collection. Typically, a reference desk can be consulted either in person, by telephone, through email or online chat, although a library user may be asked to come to the library in person for help with more involved research questions. A staffed and knowledgeable reference desk is an essential part of a library.

C. Other Services:

The library is providing printings and photography service for their user. User gets 12 page photocopy and 12 page printing service in every day. 14 computers are providing net facilities to the users in this library.

3.7 Budget

Budget is very important part for the development of the library, without budget it is difficult to provide the library facilities. There is no fixed budget allocation for the library. Budget depends upon library programs..

3.9 Opening time and Staff:

The opening time is

8 am – 11pm (10 pm in winter)

8 am – 1 pm (at public holiday)

There is 4 staff in this library

- 1 - Professional (Librarian)
- 1 - Semi professional (assistance librarian)
- 2 - helper/Cleaner

3.10 Privileges and Conditions for Loan:

The loan privileges are as below.

S. No.	Type of members	Types of materials	No of copies	Period of loan
1.	MD,MS,MCH,DM MO, Faculty Members	Text book	2	7 days
2.	„ „	Thesis		Online visit
3	„ „	PMJN medical journal		Online visit
4.	„ „	2500 medical Journals		through www.who.int/hinari & User name and pass word

Overdue Charge:

If the books are not returned even after 7days, the defaulters will have to pay Rs 10 every day per book. If anyone is found stealing the books from library, membership will be discontinued for the particular year and his /her name will be displayed on the notice board of the Academy. Double charge of the books and fine including and other action will be taken as per the decision of the Library Management Committee.

Reader's Ticket (Library Card):

Members (Faculty Member, Student of NAMS, Intern Doctor, and employed medical professional of NAMS (National Academy of Medical Sciences) are requested to fill up the membership form and library provides library card to the library members.

General Rules and Regulations:

1. Every person on entering the library shall sign the gate register thereby denoting his / her acceptance of the rule and regulation of the library.

2. All personal belongings except purses, notebooks and pens will not be allowed to be taken by the reader beyond the circulation counter. They should be deposited at the property counter.
3. The books that are issued inside the library if found destroyed at the time of return, she/he shall have to replace or pay the latest price of the book. So members are requested to check the books thoroughly before getting them issued. If any user of library has to go on long leave, the user should deposit all the issued books to library.
4. If any user is carrying the unauthorized documents, it means she /he is stealing the library property. Thus his /her name will be published on the NAMS notice board.
5. Loss of membership card:
 - a. A Member who loses the membership card shall make a written report to the Librarian
 - b. A duplicate membership card will be made after approval of membership form.
6. Any user, who wants to take his/her books inside the library, has to show the books to the library staff which taking them in and out.
7. Book checker/Gatekeeper is fully authorized to search the members if he/she suspects that the members are carrying unauthorized books from library.
8. Silence should be maintained in the library at all time.
9. Eating or goods of any kind inside the library is not permitted.
10. Users are welcome to ask the library staff on any enquires.
11. The library committee will be obliged to all members for observing the rules and regulations for the smooth running of the library.

Reference

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CHAPTER-IV

4. Research Methodology

To carry out this study, researcher will follow based on the descriptive and survey method. Through out the survey method researcher collect the view of users and describe by various method. The researcher will use different set of tables, graphs, charts and other diagram will be used as per method.

4.1 Research Design

This study has tried to find out the role of medical libraries on medical professionals. There is not any detailed information available regarding the role of medical libraries of Nepal. Descriptive method has been used for the study. Using questionnaire as the instrument for eliciting relevant information. Respondent were contacted personally to fill the questionnaires. The data collected from the questionnaire have been analyzed using different statistical tools like frequency percentage and conclusions were drawn on their basis.

4.2 Population

Central Medical library, National academy of medical science NAMS library is the greatest and first medical library in Nepal for post graduate student. In this library, 240 post graduate students are doing specialist in different subject, 160 intern doctors are taking experience of working in real cases, 200 medical officer are also studying in names and working in medical sector, and 380 Alumni student of NAMS and faculty member of NAMS are using this library in this days.

4.2 Sampling

All of the above mention groups the researcher select some sample for study. Lack of the man power, money and material the researcher are selecting some sample from the total users. The researcher use structure random for method of sampling. The followings groups are samples for the study. The library users are divided in to two groups Group A and Group B.

Group A

Group A subdivided in to four parts:

A₁ - Teaching and Faculty staff

A₂ - Post graduate student

A₃ - Medical officers

A₄ - Alumni students

Group B – Interns

Among the above mentioned groups, group A consists of 40 library users. 10 users are selected from each sub group. And group B consist 10 interns doctor several follow up request had to be made to respondents to fill up questionnaire.

4.3 Data Collection Procedure

The data required for this Thesis were collected in two groups

a. Questionnaire Method

First of all the questionnaire were circulated among each member of each user groups. The purpose of questionnaire was explained and requested them to fill up.

b. Direct Interview

The historical and other information which are recorded in the library records were also collect by the librarian, secretary of library committee and other library staff.

4.4 Data Analysis Procedure

Data collects from questionnaire have been examined i.e. thoroughly check up have been made to detect error and omission is the first step. In The second step, data have been organize into classes categories and numbers have been given to each item according to the class in which it falls. The data are grouped under various understandable homogeneous groups for the purpose of convenient interpretation in the third step. After editing coding and classification of data, they have been presented in the tabulation, diagram and chart form for analysis.

CHAPTER- V

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

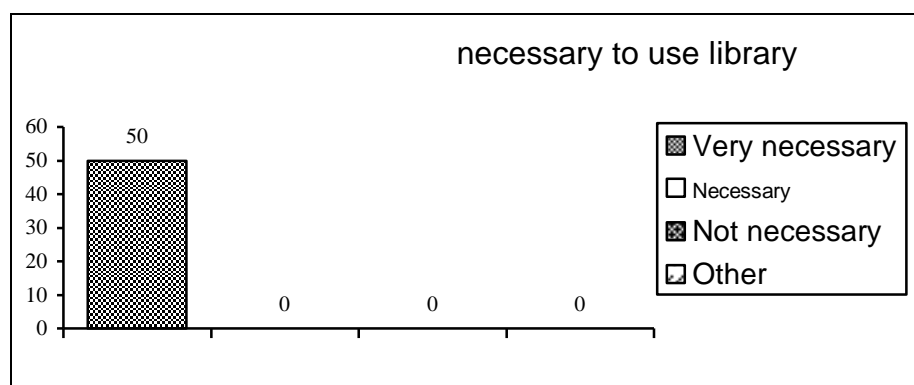
Analysis and interpretation are the central steps in the research process. Analysis of data means to study the tabulated materials in order to determine inherent facts and meanings. The objective of analysis is to summarize the collected data to answer the questions under consideration. Interpretation of data is the search for the broader meaning of research findings. It makes an effort to establish continuity in work and to establish explanatory concepts (Joshi, 2003 P.148)

The collected data have been analyzed and presented in necessary tables, diagram and figures as follows:

Table Figure: 1 Necessary to use library by medical professionals.

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Very necessary	50	100
Necessary	0	0
Not necessary	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	50	100

Source: - Data from question no.1



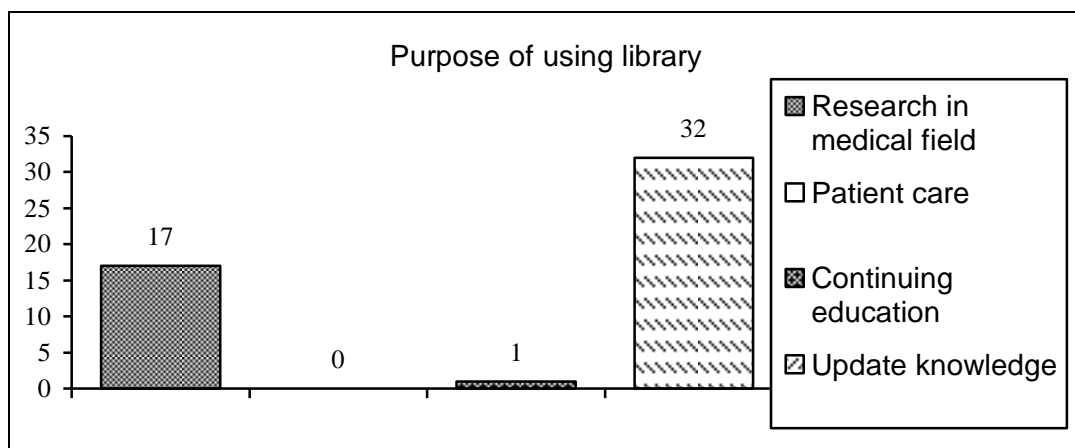
Source: Data from question on 1

All the respondents are in agreement that, it is very necessary to use library.

Table and Figure: 2 Purpose of using library

Variables	No. of response	Percentage
a. Research in medical field	17	34
b. Patient care	0	0
c. Continuing education	1	2
d. Update knowledge	32	64
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no 2



Source: Data from question no 2

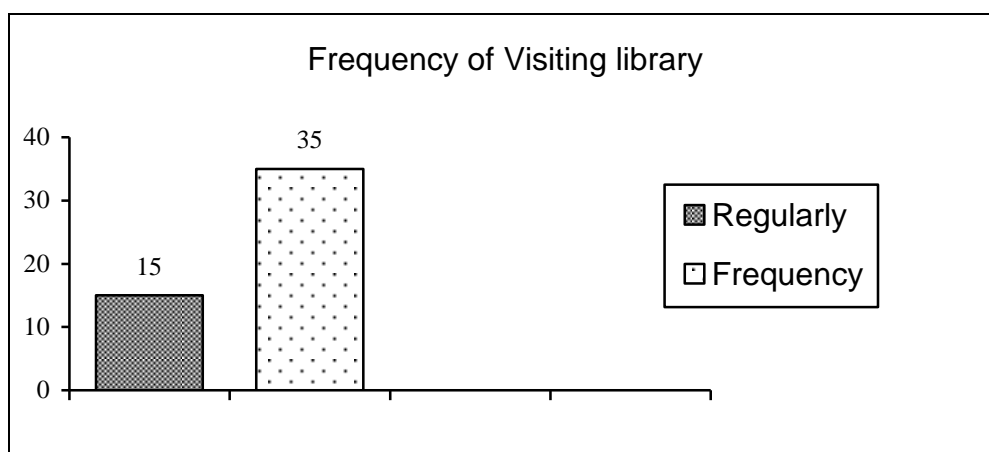
The table shows the purpose of visiting library by users. It is clear that 32 users visit library for updating their knowledge. 17 user use library for research in medical field only 1 user visits library for continuing education and nobody comes to library for patient care.

The diagram also shows that 64% of users visit library for updating their knowledge. 34% of the users use library for research in medical field. Only 2% of users visit library for continuing

Table and Figure: 3 Frequency of visiting library

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Regularly	15	30
Frequently	35	70
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no. 3



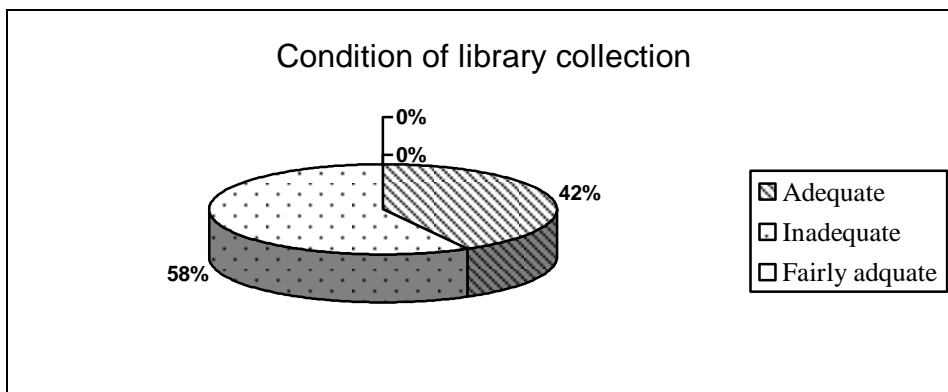
Source: Data from question no. 3

The table shows the frequency of visiting library by users. Regular visitors are 15 and irregular visitors are 35 i.e. 70% of the users visit library irregularly and 30% are regular visitor.

Table and Figure: 4 Condition of Library Collection

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Adequate	21	42
Inadequate	29	58
Fairly adequate	0	0
Very inadequate	0	0
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no 5



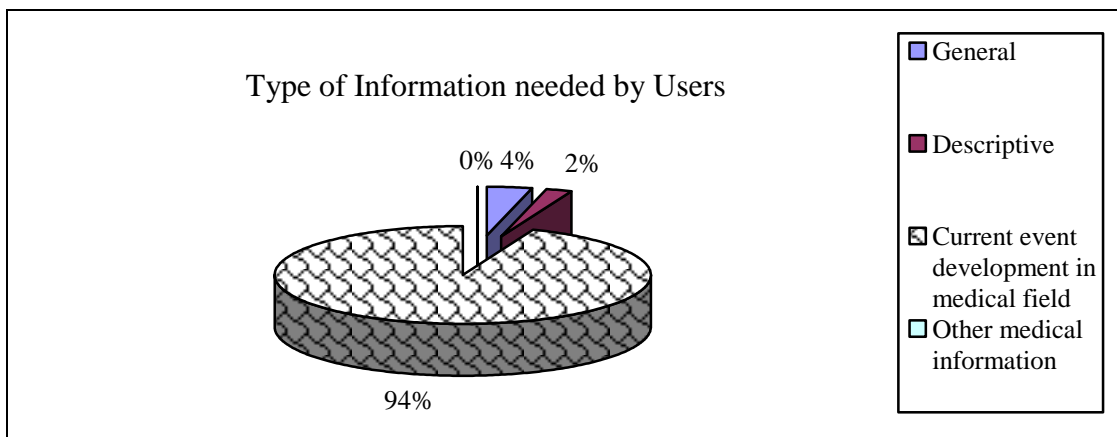
Source: Data from question no 5

The table shows the information about library collection. Collection of library is adequate for 21 and inadequate for 29 i.e. the pie chart shows that the library collection is adequate for 42% and inadequate for 58%. There is no response to the fairly adequate and very inadequate.

Table and Figure: 5 Type of information needed by users

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
General	2	4
Descriptive	1	2
Other medical information	0	0
Current developments in medical field	47	94
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question No.8



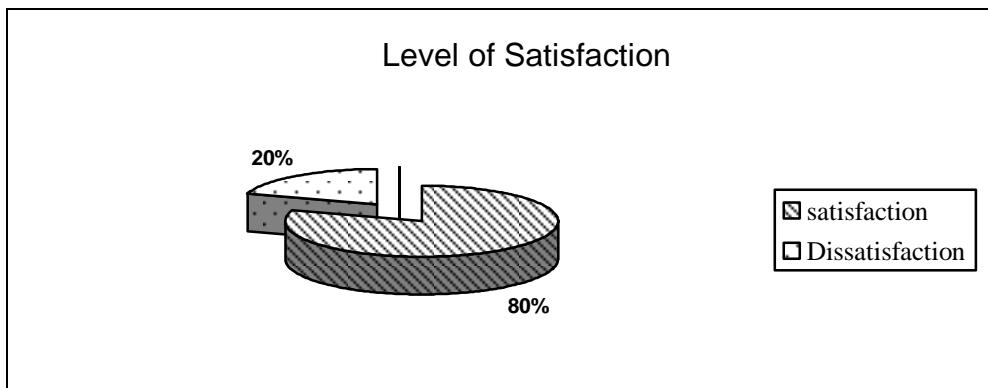
Source: Data from question No.8

The table shows the information about type of information that is needed by users. 47 users want to know current developments in medical field. 2 users come for general information and 1 user for descriptive information. Accordingly, the pie chart also shows that 94% of users want to know current developments in medical field and 4% of them want general information and 2% want descriptive information.

Table 6: Level of Satisfaction

Variable	No. of response	Percent
Satisfaction	40	80
Dissatisfaction	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question No. 7



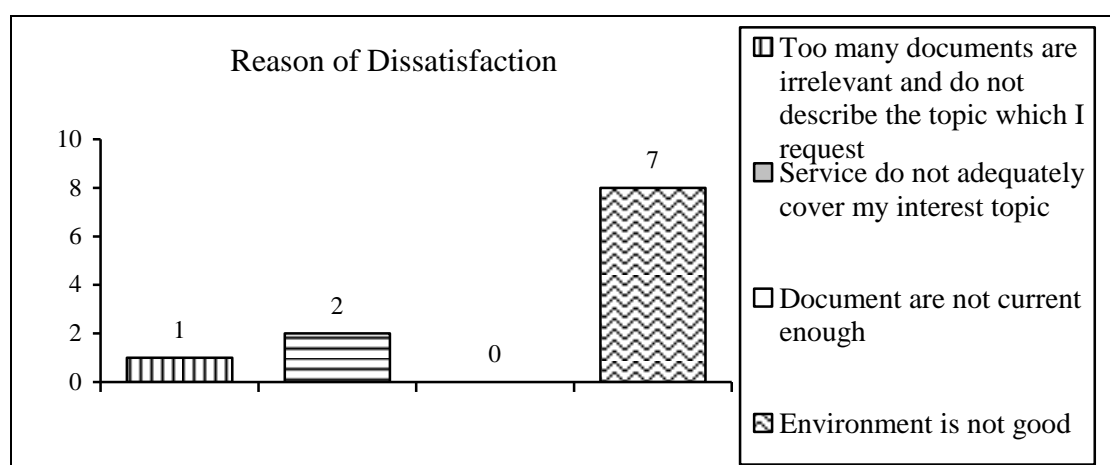
Source: Data from question No. and 7

The table shows that 40 users are satisfied by library service. And 20 users are dissatisfied by library service. The pie chart shows the information about level of satisfaction. 80% of users are satisfied by library and 20% are dissatisfied.

Table and Figure: 7 Reason of dissatisfaction.

Variable	No. of Response	Percentage
Too many documents are irrelevant and do not describe the topic which I request	1	10
Service do not adequately cover my interest topic	2	20
Document are not current enough	0	0
Environment is not good	7	70
Total	10	100

Source: Data from question no 7



Source: Data from question no 7

The table shows the reason of dissatisfaction among the library users .70% of users think that environment is not good. 20% of users think that the service provided by the library does not adequately cover his\her topic of interest and 10% of users think

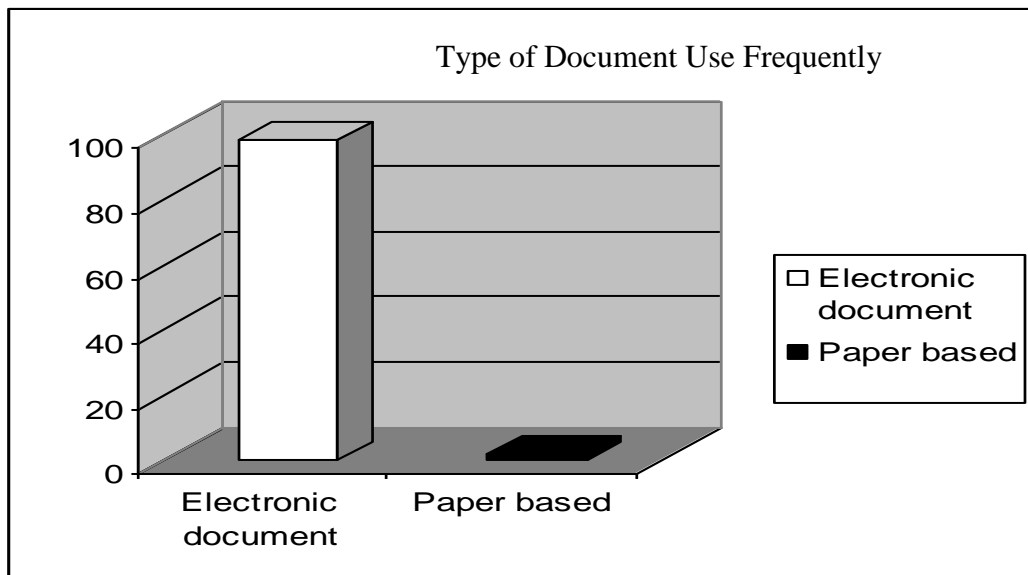
that too many documents are irrelevant and do not describe the topic which s\he requests.

The figure shows that 7 users think the environment is not good, 2 users think that service does not adequately cover his\her topic of interest and 1 user thinks that too many documents are irrelevant and do not describe the topic which s\he requests.

Table and Figure: 8 Type of document use frequently

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Electronic document	49	98
Paper based	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no 9



Source: Data from question no 9

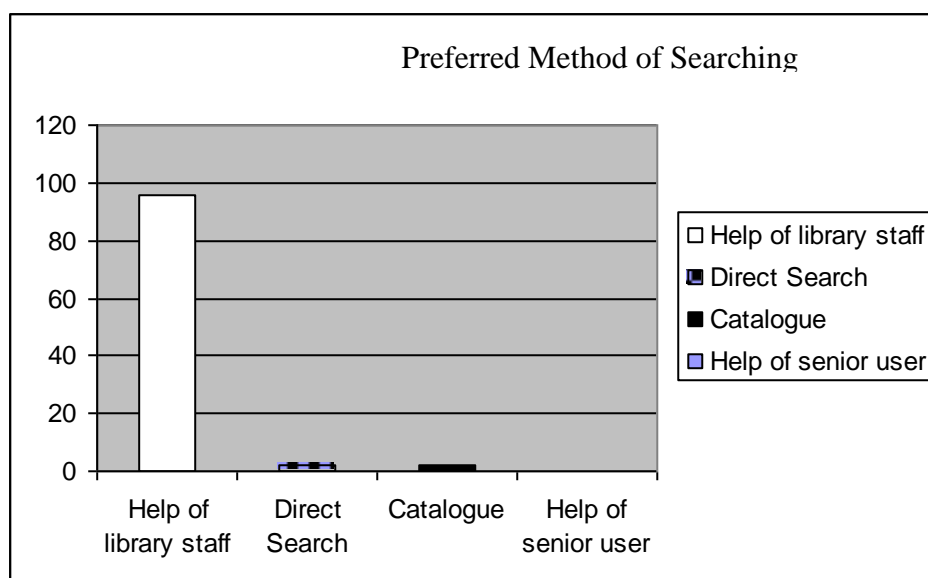
Table 8 highlights the type of document which is used by user. According to which, 49 user use electronic documents and only one user uses paper based document.

The diagram clearly illustrates that only 2% of users use paper based document and 98% of users use electronic document.

Table and Figure: 9 preferred method of searching

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Help of library staff	48	96
Direct search	1	2
Help of senior user	0	0
Catalogue	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no. 12



Source: Data from question no. 12

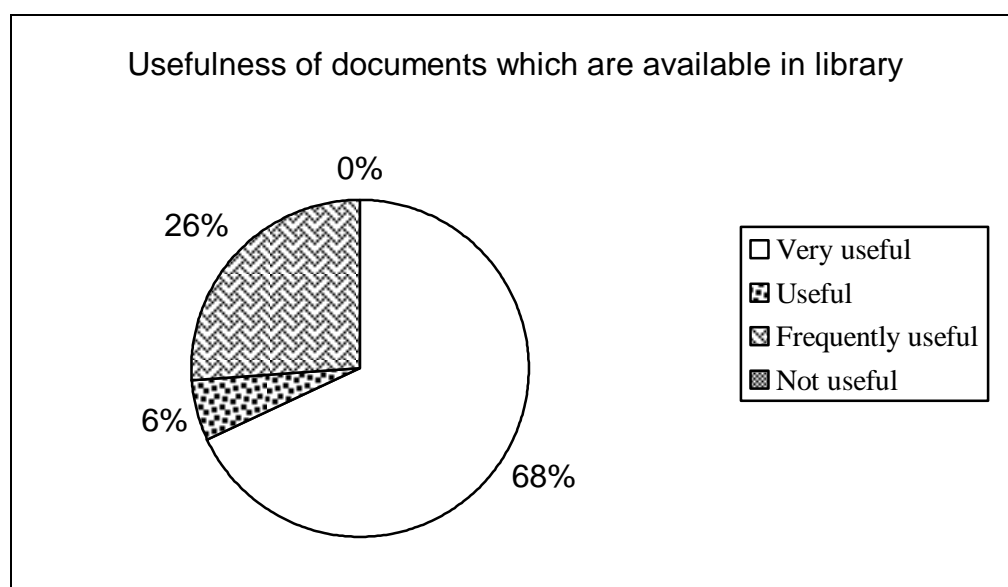
The table shows the method of searching document. According to which 48 users search document by the help of library staff and only 1 user search through catalogue and direct search.

The figure also highlights the method of searching 96% of users search document by the help of library staff. Only 2% of users search through catalogue and direct search.

Table and Figure: 10 Usefulness of document which are available in library

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
very useful	34	68
useful	3	6
frequently useful	13	26
not useful	0	0
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no. 13



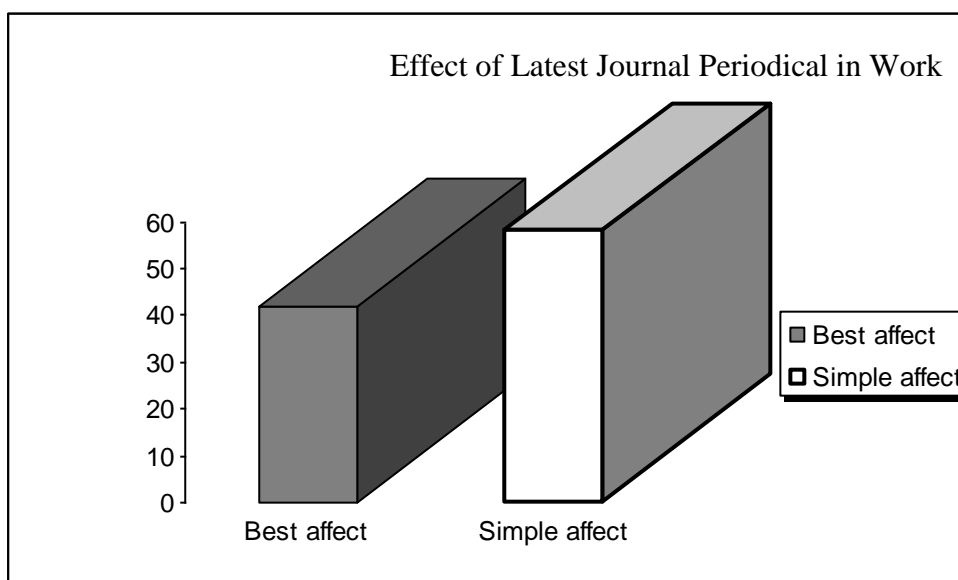
Source: Data from question no. 13

Table and figure 10 shows the information about the usefulness of document which are available in library. 34(68%) users mentioned that very useful document can be obtained from library. 13(26%) users reported that they get frequently useful document from library and 3(6%) users replied that they get some how useful documents from library.

Table and figure: 11 Effect of latest Journal Periodical in work

Variable	No. of response	Percentage
Best affect	21	42
Simple	29	58
Total	50	100

Source: Data from question no. 16



Source: Data from question no. 16

Table 11 shows the information about effect of latest journal/periodical in work, where 21 users said that they had simple effect & 29 had simple effect in their daily work. The figure also highlights 42% of user said they had best effect while 58% of users said that they had simple effect in their daily work.

CHAPTER-VI

Summary, Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Summary

This study is done in the central medical library. NAMS, Bir Hospital. The main objectives of this study are to investigate the role of libraries on medical professionals and to find out the current status of library. 50 questions were distributed 10 for intern, 40 for postgraduate students, faculty members, teachers, staffs of NAMS Randomly, all questionnaire were returned. The descriptive survey method has been adopted. The main conclusions and recommendations based on the answer of users are as follows:-

6.2 Finding

- 1) Library is playing vital role to medical professionals.
- 2) Use of library by medical professionals is very necessary.
- 3) Most of the medical professional visit library for updating and many others for the purpose of research in medical field and continuing education.
- 4) User visits library frequently rather than regularly.
- 5) Collection is not adequate for users.
- 6) Most of the library users come to library to know about current developments in medical field.
- 7) Most of the users are satisfied by library service.
- 8) The main reason of dissatisfaction among the library users is not environment. Other reasons are inadequate service which doesn't cover the user's topic of interest and irrelevant document.
- 9) Almost all users used electronic document.
- 10) Most of the users search desired document by the help of librarian.
- 11) Very useful document can be obtained from library.
- 12) Majority of users feel simple from latest journal or periodicals available in the library.
- 13) Most of the users get relevant documents from library.

- 14) The main problem that the library faces in updating the latest information is the inadequate financial resources.
- 15) Users are satisfied to library service collection, stocked information, opening hour and space, which are available in library.

6.3 Conclusion

- 1) Although, the study have been done with a small group, it is quite significant for understanding the value of libraries to medical professionals.
- 2) Many of the medical professionals don't get adequate library collections as well the environment is not suitable for study.
- 3) Many of the medical professionals use electronic documents than paper base document. They frequently used internet in library.
- 4) Very useful and relevant medical documents can be obtained from libraries which are very important to develop professionalism to the medical staffs. Hence, all the medical professionals are grateful to library.
- 5) The libraries play vital role to keep medical professionals updated with latest information relevant to their interest

6.4 Recommendations

- 1) Library users should be always warm welcomed, friendly behaved, there should be a good reading environment and library staffs should always responsible to provide information service.
- 2) Library should have useful collections that fulfill purpose of different library users. It is possible through identification of useful books and periodicals in collaboration with users.
- 3) The library should focus on electronic documents because all of the users used electronic document than paper based. They also want to be updated with latest information in medical field.
- 4) The library should create a well reading environment inside the library.
- 5) The library should be updated with relevant documents which are searched by users or relevant and current information should be served to inform its users.

- 6) Feedback of users and constant evaluation of user profiles is essential to improve satisfaction level of its users.
- 7) Accurate and relevant information should be provided to the users.
- 8) Library opening hour is optimum so this should be continued.
- 9) The parent body, (organization) should allocate adequate budget for improving library service.
- 10) The library can also do some information marketing function printing, reprography service to raise finance.

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APPENDIX -1

Some major online medical libraries are as follows:

1. HealthNet–Nepal (www.healthnet.org.np):

It is a non- governmental organization, housed at HLMC of Institute of Medicine at TU (IoM) and affiliated with the IoM. It provides the affordable Internet services, access to health information and technical support to the Nepalese health community. It also provides the national and international health related literatures and information in the digested form but we should be the members of Health Net for getting Internet service. We can access in the full text of the following Nepalese documents:

- Annotated Health Science Bibliography of Nepal form 1950.
- Journal of Institute of Medicine
- Katmandu University Medical Journal
- Journal of Nepal Medical Association
- Journal of Nepal Pediatrics Association
- Nepal Health Related Information Resources e.g.
 - Heath statistics
 - Seminar Reports
 - Technical Reports
- Ph.D. and Master Degree Thesis

2. Nepal Health Research Council (www.nhrc.org.np):

It was developed as an example of the commitment of His Majesty's Government to promote scientific study and quality health research in Nepal in 1982 and established as autonomous body on the 12th April1991.

The main objectives are as:

- To provide the technical assistance to researchers in developing quality research proposals.
- To promote the study and research on existing health problems.

- To collect the information about studies, researchers and works on various problems relating to health in the world and to inform HMG.
- To provide information support to research scholars.
- To promote the ethical health research.

3. Nepal Medical Association (www.nma.org.np):

Nepal Medical Association is professional society of doctors, looking after only the service condition but the academic and research activities, established in 1951 (20th Falgun 2007 B.S) with 20 medical doctors. It is situated in Sidhibhawan Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu. It has been publishing the medical journal JNMA that can be accessed through this site.

4. Nursing Association of Nepal :(www.nursingassoc.org.np)

Nursing Association of Nepal (NAN) is an only one professional organization of the nurses in Nepal. It is a non-political, non-sectoral organization not influenced by the class and religion. It is determined to provide quality-nursing service to the people in order to protect and promote the professional rights and interest of all Nurses in the kingdom of Nepal. It was established in B.S. 2018 Magh 15 (1962 A.D.)

With the Regd. No 8/018 and became a member of International Council of Nurses (ICN) Geneva in 1969 AD. Initial it was registered as Trained Nurses Association of Nepal (TNAN). By the third amendment of its constitution on 2047 BS, the name of association is changed and the organization shall be called “Nepal Nursing Sangh” in Nepali and “Nursing Association of Nepal” in English and abbreviated as NAN. The executive board is formed by election every 3 years

5. Association of Medical Doctors of Asia-Nepal (www.amda-nepal.org.np):

It was established in 1989 as a chapter of AMDA International and officially registered in the government office as a NGO in 1990. Like its mother organization, AMDA-Nepal is also a humanitarian, non profit –making, non-political, non-sectarian non governmental organization working with mission to promote the health and well-being of the underprivileged and marginalized people under the slogan “ Better quality of life for better future”.

6. Nepal Medical Council (www.nmc.org.np)

It was at the time of the First All Nepal Medical Conference in 1963 that the Nepal Medical Association (NMA) requested by way of a resolution to HMG/N that a Nepal Medical Council Act and a Drug Control Act be passed. The Nepal Medical Council Act was ultimately passed in February 1964. A notification, which appeared in the Nepal Gazette of Bhadra 28th, 2022 BS stated

7. Nepal Pediatrics Society (www.nmc.org.np)

Nepal Pediatrics Society (NEPAS) is the professional, non-profit making, social welfare organization of the paediatricians of Nepal committed to strive for the overall development of the children of Nepal. Through support for child right issues, child health including preventive measures and professional upgrading and welfare of its members. The Society was established I in 1981 A.D. by a group of paediatricians working in Nepal.

8. Mountain Medicine Society of Nepal (www.mmsn.org.np)

Mountain Medicine Society of Nepal (MMSN) is a non-profit making, non-governmental free organization. The physicians, scientists and an allied professional interested in mountain medicine and are basically formed to encourage research on all health aspects of mountains, mountain people and mountaineers.

9. Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (www.nnjs.org.np)

Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh established in 1978 as a National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care under the Health Co-ordination Committee of the Social Services National Co-ordination Council. Later it was strengthened in 1980 as a full fledged non governmental social welfare organization dedicated to facilitate an easy approach to provide all the possible facilities with regard to the treatment of eye patients in Nepal. The NNJS extends is co-operations towards the

application and fulfillment of National Program and Policies of His Majesty's Government of Nepal aimed at the well being of the eye patients. The NNJS is a non-profit making, non-governmental, welfare oriented social organization to represent His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Social Welfare Council of Nepal in the sphere of eye care activities.

10. Mrigendra Samjhana Medical Trust (www.msmt.org.np)

Mrigendra Samjhana Medical Trust was established by Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey in 1975. To finance the medical activities Dr. Pandey has donated a building situated in the heart of Kathmandu in an area called Jamal. As Jamal is in the commercial centre of Kathmandu, the premise is rented to various business houses. The income is used to buy medicines and pay for the services of doctors and helpers who go to the remote area of the country and treat the sick and disabled poor people. Dr. Pandey established the Trust with the hope that his token contribution would serve as a foundation on which bricks would be added by others making it a nationwide medical charity dedicated to philanthropic services.

11. Nepal Drug Review (www.nepaldrug.com):

This is the first medical website which provides a discussion forum for the medical and non-medical persons. It is developed and designed by Dr. Angel Magar. We can access so many health related information as medical websites, databases of medical books, journals (National and international renowned medical documents) etc. It also provides the information regarding the drugs produced by Nepali Pharmaceutical Companies. Not only so we can access all the field of health related information. Not only health related information, we can access the general information, which is very important for everybody.

12. Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal (www.moh.gov.np)

This website is the official site of Ministry of Health Government of Nepal. We can access lot of the health information from this site.

13 Patan Hospital (www.patanhospital.org.np)

The United Mission to Nepal Shanta Bhawan Hospital is the old name of Patan Hospital, established in 1956. It was shifted in Lagankhel in 1982 being called Patan Hospital. It is officially called the District Hospital of Lalitpur. It is the one of the leading hospitals of Nepal, which is appreciated in its management and services.

15. SAARC Tuberculosis Centre (NTC) (www.saarctb.com):

SAARC Tuberculosis Centre is a Regional Centre of excellence, working for prevention and control of TB and HIV related Tuberculosis disease in the region. STC is coordinating the efforts of the National Tuberculosis Control Programs (NTPs) of Member Countries and functioning since 1992.

16. INRUD, Nepal (International Network for Rational Use of Drugs) (www.inrud-nepal.org.np)

INRUD, Nepal is a multidisciplinary organization established in 1990 as a non-governmental organization. The mission of INRUD, Nepal is “Better health Through Research”.

17. Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN): (www.fpan.org)

This association was established at Kathmandu in 1958 with the help of the Nepal Medical Association. It became a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in 1962. It has been providing about 25% of the family planning services plus supplementing those of the government since 1992. It also has activities to improve women’s status and it running training programmers for income generating skill.

18. Nepal Society of Obstetricians & Gynecologists (www.nesog.org.np):

Nepal Society of Obstetricians & Gynecologists is the organization of gynecologists and obstetrician of Nepal. It was established in 1982 with 46 founder members. It has received membership of Asia Oceania Federation of Obstetricians and gynecologists (AOFOG) in 1990.

19. America Nepal Foundation :(www.anmf.net)

The mission of ANMF is to promote the, advancement of medical training and practice in Nepal. It is the U.S based non-profit organization. It is committed to supporting the Nepali people’s ongoing efforts to enhance their health status. It will focus on improving the quality of medical care, medical education and medical research in Nepal. The following websites are also health related Nepalese medical websites, which also provide us the health learning materials these are updated time to time. I also advise to log on these sites for making aware about the latest advancement in the field of medical of Nepal.

S/No Name of Institutions/Org./Individuals Websites

- Bir Hospital www.anmf.net/bir/html
- Birendra Police Hospital www.bph.org.np
- BPKIHS www.bpkihs.edu

- Britain Nepal Medical Trust www.needinepal.org/BNMT.html
- Cardiac Society of Nepal www.cardiology.org.np
- Hospice www.hospicenepal.com
- HELLIS Nepal Library www.hellisnepal.gov.np
- Institute of Medicine (IoM) www.iom.edu.np
- International Nepal Fellowship www.inf.org
- Janaki Medical College www.jmcedue.com
- Kanti Children Hospital www.kantihospital.org.np
- Kathmandu Medical College www.kmc.edu.np
- Kathmandu University Medical Journal www.kumj.com.np
- Kathmandu University www.ku.edu.np
- Lions Club www.lionsclub.org
- Maternity Hospital www.maternityhospital.org.np
- Mother Infant Research Activity www.mira.org.np
- National Medical College www.nmcbir.edu.np
- National Zoonoses and Food Hygiene Research Centre www.nzfhrcc.org.np
- Nepal Cancer Society Relief www.ncrs.org.np
- Nepal Centre for Health Profession Education and Development
www.nehped.org.np
- Nepal Medical College www.nmcth.edu
- Nepal Medical College Journal www.nmcj.org.np
- Nepal Medical Students' Society www.nmss.org.np
- Nepal Optometry Students' Society www.nossnepal.tripod.com
- Nepal Red Cross Society www.nmjs.org.np
- Nepalgunj Medical College www.nmcg.edu.np
- Neuroscience Forum www.neuroscienceforum.org.np
- Prof. Dr. Hemang Dixit www.hdixit.org.np

- Prof. Dr. Ishwor Lal Shrestha www.ilshrestha.com.np
- Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Sharma www.prsharma.com.np
- Society of Surgeon of Nepal www.ssn.org.np
- Susma Koirala Memorial Foundation
- The Himalayan Trust www.ashopone.co.uk/Himalayan/Himalayan_trust.html
- Tribhuvan University www.tribhuvan-university.edu.np
- TU Central Library
- www.tucl.org.np (Counter coordinator of PEERI and ISBN)
- Unicef-Nepal www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal.html
- United Mission to Nepal www.umn.org.np
- Universal College of Medical Sciences www.ucmsoline.com
- WHO-Nepal www.who.int/countries/npl/en

APPENDIX -2

Questionnaire

Researcher: Sulochana Acharya

Thesis Year: 2010

Dear Sir/Madam

This is my research study entitle “The Role of Libraries on Medical Professionals”. The purpose of this research is to investigate the role of libraries for medical professional relating to central medical library, NAMS, Bir hospital. So you are kindly requested to assist in collecting information. Your co-operation is appreciated and the information provided will be kept confidential.

General information of informant

Full Name:

Designation:

Name of Library:

Date:

1. Do you think it is necessary to use medical library by its professional.
 - a. Very necessary
 - b. Necessary
 - c. Not necessary
 - d. Other
2. What is the main purpose of using this library?
 - a. Research in medical field
 - b. Patient care
 - c. Continuing education
 - d. All
3. How often do you visit this library
 - a. Regularly
 - b. Irregularly

- c. Frequently
 - d. Sometimes
4. Does the library meet your need?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
5. What is the condition of library collection?
- a. Adequate
 - b. Inadequate
 - c. Fairly adequate
 - d. Very inadequate
6. Are you satisfied with library?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
7. What is the reason of dissatisfaction
- a. To many document are irrelevant and do not describe the topic which request
 - b. Service dose not adequately cover my interest topic
 - c. Document are not current enough
 - d. Environment is not good.
8. Are you satisfied with opening hours of library?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
9. What type of information do you need most?
- a. General, factual and figurative
 - b. Descriptive information
 - c. Other medical information
 - d. Current event development in medical field
10. What type of document you use frequently
- a. Electronic document

b. Manual document

11. What about speed of internet which is connect in library?

a. Very fast

b. Fast

c. Slow

d. Very slow

12. Are you felling difficulties in searching desire document manual as well as electronic?

a. Yes

b. No

13. What do you think regarding the reading space available and furniture?

a. Best

b. Fair

c. Good

d. Poor

14. How useful document do you get from library

a. Very useful

b. Useful

c. Frequently useful

d. Not useful

15. Can you get relevance document in your standard?

a. Yes

b. No

16. About internet service

a. Adequate

b. Fairly adequate

c. Inadequate

d. Very inadequate

17. About photocopy & printing service

- a. Adequate
 - b. Limited
 - c. Inadequate
 - d. Very inadequate
18. Do you always read the latest, journal/periodical which is available in internet?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
19. How they affect in your daily work.
- a. Best affect
 - b. Better affect
 - c. Good affect
 - d. Simple affect
20. How closely do the health relevant even which is available in net, describe your topic.
- a. Most are relevant
 - b. Many are relevant
 - c. Few are relevant
 - d. All irrelevant
21. In your opinion what is the main problem of library about latest information?
- a. Budget of the library
 - b. Weakness of librarian
 - c. Weakness of users
 - d. All of the above
22. Which electronic document do you use often
- a. At lest event happen in health sector
 - b. Health related documentary
 - c. Journal related to health
 - d. All
23. Which method do you prefer for searching document?

a. Direct search

b. Senior user

24. Are you satisfied by library

a. Yes

b. No-why

25. Will you be continuing library?

a. Yes

b. No

CURRICULUM VITAE

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