

# **“LOD” the Missing Link:**

Gathering to Completeness Using  
Knowledge Syntheses in Health Sciences

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OLA Superconference | February 4th, 2022

# Part I: Context

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**Defining and  
Assessing LOD**



**LOD in  
Libraries**



**Defining KS in  
Health Sciences**



**LOD in Health  
Sciences**

# Activity: What the data?

Linked open data?  
Open data?  
Linked data?  
Metadata?

**Miro Board Link:** [bit.ly/LOD4Feb2022](https://bit.ly/LOD4Feb2022)  
**Password:** OLALOD2022

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Defining KS in Health Sciences

LOD in the Health Sciences

# Activity Recap: What the data?

Type of Data	Definition
Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Structured information that describes, explains, locates, for the purpose of retrieval, use, or management of an information resource</li></ul>
Linked Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Connections between data that are stored in different databases, organizations, and locations</li></ul>
Open Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone</li></ul>
Linked Open Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Non-proprietary, interoperable, machine-readable structured data</li></ul>

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# Zooming in: What is linked open data?

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Assessing  
LOD



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## Linked Open Data

Non-proprietary  
Interoperable

Machine-readable (contains structured data)

### Examples of LOD

- Wikidata
- Library special collections



## Defining & Assessing LOD

## LOD in Libraries

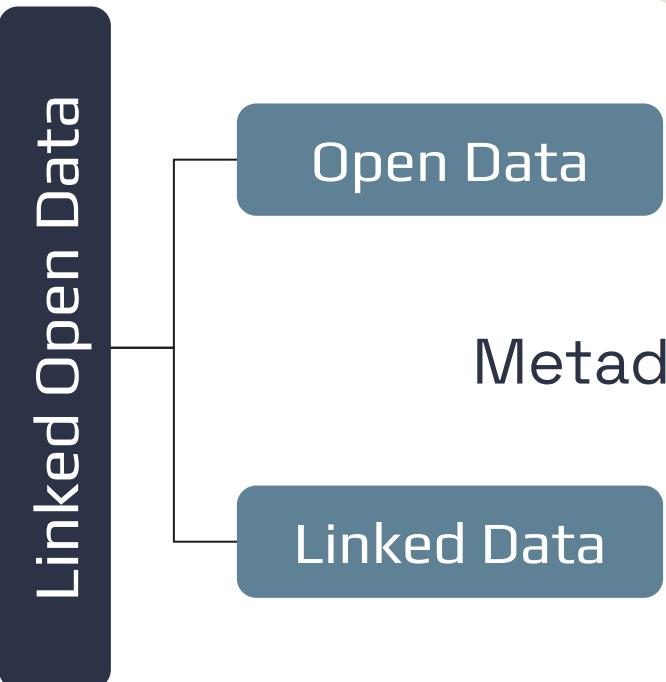
## Defining KS in Health Sciences

## LOD in the Health Sciences

# Features of Data

Type of Data	Interoperability	Open Access
Metadata	Not necessary	Not necessarily
Linked Data	Yes	No
Open Data	Depends	Yes
Linked Open Data	Very high	Yes

# Features of Data



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# Benefits and Challenges of LOD

Benefits	Challenges
Open web-based scalable infrastructure	Data quality
Promoting community engagement, progress and innovation, accountability and transparency	Privacy and consent
Efficient	Mosaic effect
Interoperability	Cost and sustainability

This table was largely adapted from the content by Open Knowledge Foundation.

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# Activity: LOD in Your Libraries?

Have you worked with LOD at your libraries? If so, what kind of projects?

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# LOD in Libraries 1/3

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## Catalogue and LOD

Visible  
Reusable  
Shareable  
Exchangeable  
Bibliographic metadata

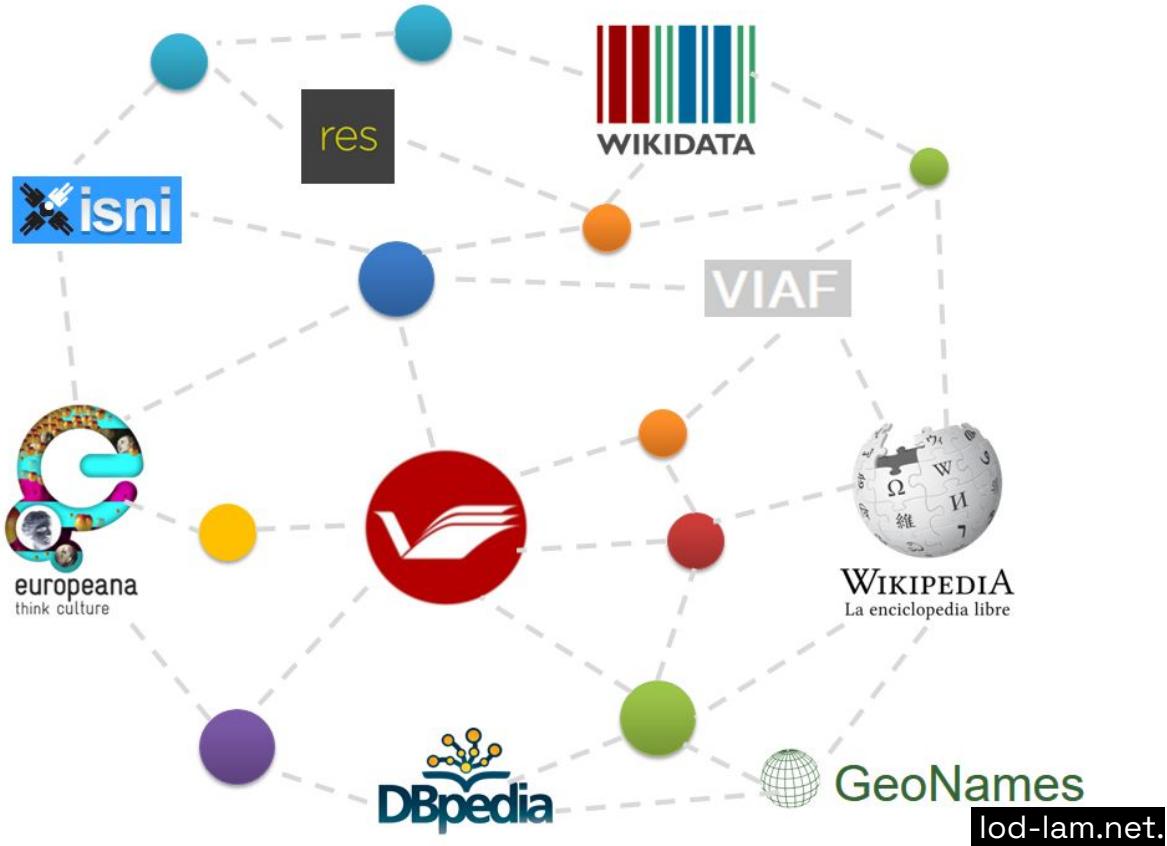
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# LOD in Libraries 2/3



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# LOD in Libraries 3/3

OpenAIRE for Canadian Scholarly Content	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
Research Outcomes	164, 531	71, 425
Open Access	64%	73%

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# Defining KS in Health Sciences 1/3

*“the contextualization and integration of research findings of individual research studies within the larger body of knowledge on the topic” using a method that is “reproducible and transparent”.*

— Canadian Institutes of Health Research

## Examples of KS

- Systematic Reviews
- Scoping Reviews
- Rapid Reviews
- Realist Reviews
- Integrative Reviews
- Mapping Reviews

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# Defining KS in Health Sciences 2/3



**Time consuming:** Requires approx. 1 year to complete (exception: rapid reviews)



**Resource heavy:** Requires at least three members



**Methodologically complex:** Includes protocol, eligibility criteria, comprehensive search, screening (two stages), and data abstraction

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# Defining KS in Health Sciences 3/3

North American/European, closed, and disconnected

Academic  
Literature

**Embase®**

on Ovid®



Scopus

**CINAHL®**

Advanced Searching Tutorial

Available via EBSCOhost®



WEB OF SCIENCE

Wolters Kluwer  
Health | Ovid

**Ovid MEDLINE®**

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Literature

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# LOD in Health Sciences

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- Linked Open Drug Data
- Life Sciences Linked Open Data
- Observational Health Data Sciences and Informatics

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# Part II: Content

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**Challenges**



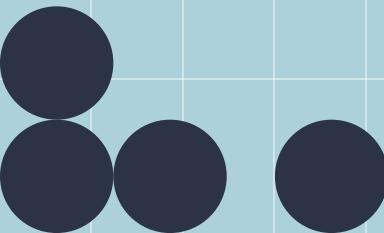
**Why LOD**



**Implementation**



**Impact and  
Implication**



# Activity: Your Observations

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Where do researchers access information at your libraries (e.g., subscribed databases, institutional repositories, OA repositories, etc.)?

How accessible are these sites of information?

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# Access challenges of collaboration

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LOD has been beneficial to health sciences researchers

However, when translating to KS these issues arise:

- Lack of access to the same publications during full-text screening
- Barriers to resources (publications, datasets etc.) in the Global South

# Challenges of KS publications

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8 of 963 KS were published by authors from low-middle income countries

Knowledge syntheses in medical education: Examining author gender, geographic location, and institutional affiliation

Challenges

Why LOD

Implementation

Impact and Implication

# Why LOD?

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- Facilitating sharing and communication
  - Accessible publications for full-text screening
  - Machine readable - easier to extract
  - Improves knowledge equity in KS participation and publications
- Increases visibility of publications in the Global South
  - Reducing linguistic barriers

# How LOD Could Be Implemented 1/2

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*“Cochrane needs to get better at talking to machines.”*

— Ben Goldacre, UK Symposium, 2013

## Phase I: Conditions for the success of linked open data

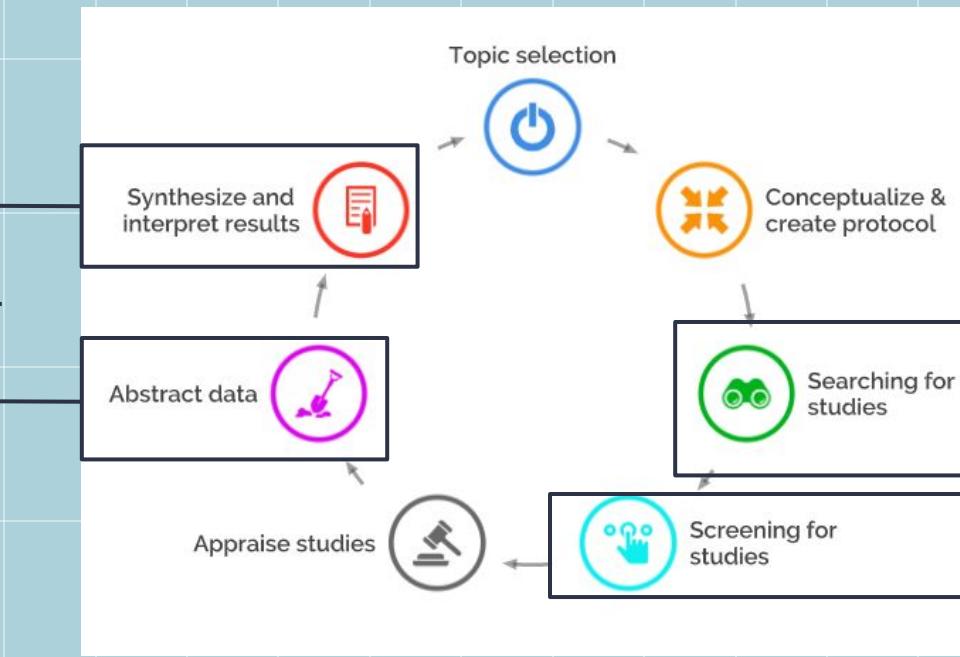
- Identify open health science content and where it is hosted
- Encourage the creation of open access content

## Phase II: Implementing linked open data

- Apply ‘user stories’ to select or guide the development of linked open data infrastructure
- Develop shared ontologies

# Knowledge Synthesis Cycle

Machine  
readability



Visibility  
Machine  
readability

Challenges

Why LOD

Implementation

Impact and Implication

# How LOD Could Be Implemented 2/2

LOD health science system ideal but can start by extrapolating ways to work toward knowledge equity using conditions for LOD:



- Form global partnerships to collaboratively understand and meet information needs
- Encourage open access publication
- Check with PI(s) if 'grey literature' beyond text can be included
- Highlight the limitations of databases used in knowledge syntheses

# Impact and Implication 1/2

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Accessibility and  
Availability

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Semantic  
heterogeneity and  
Interoperability

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Usability and  
Learnability

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# Impact and Implication 2/2

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## Accessibility and Availability

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Preservation

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## Semantic heterogeneity and Interoperability

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Consistent Metadata Systems

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## Usability and Learnability

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Centralized distribution and Decentralized contribution

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# Takeaways from LOD and KS

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Capacity for evidence-based medicine low in low-income and middle-income countries



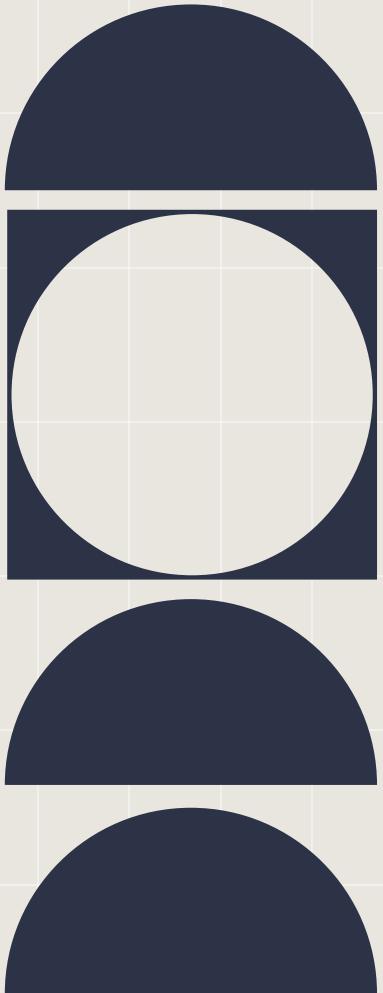
Local and regional knowledge lacking when synthesizing reviews



Automation of various steps of the review process to reduce time and labour



LOD part of initiatives being explored by libraries but not knowledge syntheses



# THANK YOU!

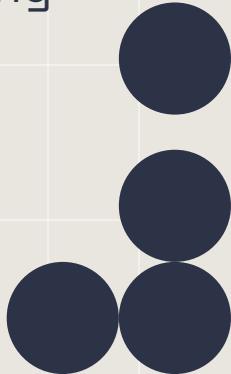
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Questions or Comments?

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