Chair’s Message
By John Chu, DPHT Chair

One thing for my fellow DPHT members to keep in mind, whether you are just starting your career, or pretty advanced in service years: there is life after retirement for an information professional!

For this issue, I would like to share with you what has been keeping me busy for the last few months. The main point of this is that I have been able to use the information skills I expertly crafted throughout my 30+ years in the biopharma industry, and redirect them for volunteering tasks. Note that these are skills you all have as well!

In July of this year, I joined the Alzheimer’s Association of North America in (AZANA). I selected this organization in support of my aging mother. Her Alzheimer’s has progressed from mild to moderate in the past two years. She has been taking Namenda (memantine) for about a year, with mixed and sporadic efficacy. I feel getting involved with the AZANA organization will give me the chance to not only help my mother through research and support, but for me to contribute by paying it forward.

As a volunteer at AZANA, I try my best to contribute my expertise on several of their initiatives and projects. Here are some ways I am helping the organization with my information skills:

Using Trial Match – This is a free, easy-to-use clinical studies matching service offered by AZANA that connects individuals with Alzheimer’s, their caregivers, healthy volunteers and physicians with current studies. What I found in using this resource is that it is rather cumbersome, requiring me to create an account, complete a questionnaire, etc. However, the goal is to develop a personal profile to search against AZANA’s database, and push out information about potentially relevant trials. Personally I found the database a bit limited, and feel patients and/or their caregivers may find the whole process daunting.

Therefore, my advice to AZANA will be to train users – most of whom have at least a rudimentary Google-search capability, and who may have also searched ClinicalTrials.gov. I think a one-hour training session on Trial Match would yield better, quicker, and more useful results. The AZANA staff can then validate the selected potential studies, and do further research as needed for the interested patient.

The information professional skill relevant here is end user training for simple searches on a publicly available database. Unfortunately, the public does not have access to Citeline’s TrialTrove or Cortellis, so we have to help them make the best of the resources available.

The next thing I’m helping AZANA with is “dumbing down” their official comment on the 21st Century Cures Act. I have been asked to explain to the general AZANA staff the four focused areas that the Association commented on. They are:

- Promoting Patient & Caregiver Engagement in Drug Development
- Clinical Trial Modernization
- Data Sharing
- Validation & Qualification of Biomarkers

Each of these areas contained 2-3 paragraphs of further details. However, many staff members at AZANA do not have a biomedical background, and are thus unable to fully comprehend the nature of the Act or AZANA’s position. Therefore, I provided assistance by reading the entire Act and AZANA’s response, then did some additional research, so that I...
You’re the clinical trials expert.

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could write an executive summary that is comprehensible to everyone, regardless of their background or position.

The information professional skill relevant here is similar to a reference interview. There was an assessment of an information goal, a strategy to fill that goal, then a deliverable that was relevant and appropriate for the client.

Keeping up with the latest AZ pipeline news is also important to AZANA’s staff. While there is an flood of headlines and multimedia news coverage for the latest progresses and failures, most of the items in the popular press are typically very brief, shallow, and lack any in-depth analysis. Therefore, I am working to propose a better process to not only keep up-to-date with the news, but do so in an effective, efficient and meaningful manner.

The information professional skill here involves managing alerts, retrieving results through filtering and deduping, then selecting the most relevant few, digesting the chosen results, and writing up a concise summary for the client.

AZANA hosts several events each year, inviting speakers to draw in crowds, educate and inspire. Thus, I am helping the organization identify potential speakers. The current screening and identification process is mostly through word of mouth and personal recommendations. Leveraging personal networks can be fruitful, but not always efficient. Therefore, I am trying to improve the process by implementing a thorough expertise validation search.

The information professional relevant skill here is the similar to the KOL (Key Opinion Leader) identification process. This can mean leveraging a spectrum of professionals, patients, publications, presentations, biographies, professional organizations, and news.

So my fellow DPHT members, just remember — what you have learned on and excelled at in your job will always remain with you and be applicable, whether for your next job, your next career move, and even after you retire!
Project Management 101 for Librarians, SLA Annual 2016 Philadelphia CE Course

Presenter: Jennifer Swanson (Draper Laboratory)
By: Mary Chitty (Cambridge Healthtech)

I have to admit I was skeptical about how much I could learn about project management in a half day course. But instructor Jennifer Swanson, Competitive Intelligence and Market Analyst at Draper Lab in Cambridge MA and certified Project Management Professional reminded participants they probably had already done more project management than they might have thought! She gave a very practical class, with useful advice on how to break project management into doable phases and processes. For me, the single most useful piece of advice was to start small, with a pilot or proof of concept project. Small projects are less risky, easier to control, get funded, give you valuable experience in team building, and allow you to build on success.

Many class participants were using Excel and SharePoint, and some Microsoft Project Manager – but project management isn’t just about the technology. Excel (and Word) can be good to start with, but eventually GANTT charts and project management software can help tremendously, especially in tracking progress and changes.

Processes: Initiate and Plan

The planning stage is crucial. First, collect requirements by interviewing stakeholders. Include milestones to track progress. Evaluate risks (and potential mitigations) and develop communication plans. Breaking the project into smaller tasks allows delegation to team members. Planning potential fixes shows the project manager’s ability to think ahead for contingencies. And don’t forget to align project management with business strategies and plans.

Next, brainstorm with the team to identify as many risks as possible. These can include “acts of God,” a project going over schedule or budget (or both), and products not working as expected.

Communication plans will vary by stakeholders. Teams may have weekly communications, while executives may want reports three to four times per year. Report elements should include issues and resolutions, changes in scope, schedule and budget, and corrections and revisions.

Creating a Statement of Work (SOW) including the scope, deliverables, timeline, budget and metrics is another key process. It is recommended you use SMART objectives: specific, measurable achievements, realistic, and time constrained. Objectives need to include the what (project deliverables), the where (to deliver project), the when (deliverables deadline), the how many (quantity, but may be as general as “as many as possible”), the cost (budget) and the how well (success metrics).

Cost estimates are critical. They involve estimating the number of hours for specific tasks, and multiplying by the hourly rate per person responsible to come up with a budget. Schedules need to show task dependencies. Having a baseline schedule (the initial plan) allows you to see where changes are made as the project progresses. PERT (Project Review and Evaluation Technique) or Gantt charts (mostly commonly used and easier to read than PERT) are helpful for this task.

Processes: Execute and control the project

During the executing and controlling stage you need to look for variances. There are various data points you need to record and examine. First, compare the actual expenditure to what was budgeted. Collect data on hours, expenses, schedules and quality metrics. Look for trends, and compare them to the baseline. Decide on and implement corrective actions as needed. Create processes to resolve issues that arise. A well-done risk assessment will provide guidelines on acceptable variances. Managing changes is to be expected. Keep the team and stakeholders informed.

Keep in mind that the budget, resources, schedules and even scope may need adjustment as the project progresses. Constraints need to be balanced. Scope, schedule/timeline, cost, resources, quality and risk may involve trade-offs. Beware of scope creep – this is one of the most difficult constraints to manage. Differentiate “nice to have” from “need to have.” Ask the customer about making changes to schedules, resources and/or budget if necessary to accommodate additional tasks. Suggest deferring additional tasks to later phases of the project.

Using project management software is particularly useful for showing effects of delays. Keeping conditional links in the schedule really helps. Cost constraints can benefit from having
a small “fudge fund” put aside. Asking for more money is always possible – but don’t count on getting it. Brainstorm with the team and customers to look for anything missed that could help maintain the budget.

Quality checks should be also scheduled at major milestones. Someone should be in charge of quality for the entire project. Negotiate to determine what is considered “acceptable quality.” Managing risk constraints is the least cut and dry. Keeping communication open, considering all options and seeking additional help if needed are recommended.

**Process: Complete the project**

A project being properly managed is defined as having a definite beginning and a definite end. Completing a project requires a punch list for final corrections, a quality control test of the final product, and development of training and analysis of final results. Project release and training involves getting sign off from stakeholders, a dry run of training and then full training, and finally developing maintenance procedures. Results should be summarized in a final report, and presented to the project team before presenting to stakeholders.

A final wrap up examination benefits team members and stakeholders. A “Lessons Learned” document summarizes what worked well, what could be improved, and how well specific problems were managed. This may or may not be shared with the team.

Getting buy-in from the team and stakeholders is essential, as is managing expectations. Figure out how you will measure and define success. Be sure that technology takes a backseat to business needs.

Common problems, which may eventually lead to failure include stakeholder conflicts, poor user planning, vague requirements, communication breakdowns, poor architecture, or mis-match of skills for the job. “Lean and mean” may translate to insufficient budget and unattainable goals.

Those looking to engage as a Project Manager can seek Certification in project management through the Project Management Institute [www.pmi.org](http://www.pmi.org). However, it is not required to start practicing this useful skill.

Project management is applicable to Information Professionals working in roles as data analysts, content selectors and managers, and as knowledge managers. The increasing trend toward self-service access to information assets makes project management more critical than ever. Key information professional skills – team orientation, collaboration, service focus and ease with technology are also assets to core project management success.
Surviving Your Next Merger (or Reorg): A Master Class

Speakers: Ethel Salonen (The MITRE Corporation), Stephanie Fitch (Regeneron)

Moderator: John Chu (DPHT Chair)

By John Chu

This Master Class was a well-attended session at SLA Annual, covering a subject that is a part of life in the Pharmaceutical Industry. Speakers Ethel Salonen and Stephanie Fitch presented ways to be prepared for the inevitable merger or reorganization, as well as ways to manage the career changes that are a result of the business shifts.

Ethel has had a long career spanning across academia, consulting firms, information industry, pharmaceutical industry, and finally information technology. She focused her presentation on her experience in a reorganization, moving from a corporate communications culture to an IT culture (within MITRE). As you can imagine that is quite a shift in working and thinking. Through her experience, Ethel has found it useful to:

• Always keep the human element foremost in your strategy
• Make sure everyone has a voice and some involvement in the changes (especially your own organization)
• Determine ownership at the different levels of change (within both organizations)
• Communicate (e.g.: maximize collaboration and participation with IT activities)
• Learn the new culture (e.g.: using IT lingo and understanding their technology)

She also recommended reading change-management articles especially from FreePint/JINFO. They are especially helpful in learning how to shift your own thinking. Ethel concluded her speech by explaining that while change is not easy, both the old and new ‘organizations’ must mutually understand that ultimately the success of the parent organization they support is paramount, and must remain the focus during a reorganization.

Stefanie spoke next about her experiences in mergers. She is one of the few DPHT members who moved from the information management/library organization to become a senior level executive in the business side of a pharmaceutical corporation. She has gone through four mergers/acquisitions, not only surviving, but thriving with career enhancements.

Stephanie touched upon worst-case scenarios in which you do not thrive. One piece of advice she offered was to maximize your networking channels (e.g., via LinkedIn) to make sure people know who you are, what you know, and what you have accomplished. Keeping your ‘brand’ visible is key to making sure you stay fresh in people’s memory.

Perhaps the most impactful statement Stephanie made was that “information management skills can be applied across a wide range of functions.” Keeping that in mind, she has helped prepared her own library staff to be optimally ready for a possible M&A. Stephanie’s strategy is to:

• Avoid the temptation to hire in your own image
• Play to their strengths, and let weaknesses go
• Support their career growth
• Let people be good at what they do best
• Listen
• Communicate
• Be their champion

Stephanie’s final thoughts were to stay agile through a merger – which could mean your career path could change, or your employer could change. She posed the following questions to get the audience thinking:

• What could you do if you weren’t afraid?
• What do you love to do?
• Who do you need?
• Who needs you?

Overall, some of my take-aways from this very engaging Master Class are:

• Have a better understanding of the skills and resiliency needed, not only to survive, but thrive during times of workplace change.
• Take lessons from the most significant successes and mis-steps that the panelists (and other colleagues in your network) have made during their career journeys, and apply them to your own career goals.
• Heed advice offered and always learn how to navigate and maximize opportunities for advancement, especially as organizations grow, shrink and change over time.

Stephanie Fitch, Ethel Salonen
Vaccines in the 21st Century

Presenters: Dr. Paul Offit (Director of the Vaccine Education Center, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia)

Dr. John Perez (Vice President, Vaccine Clinical Research and Development, Pfizer)

By: John Chu (DPHT Chair)

Lately, vaccine safety has become a public health topic rife with inaccurate public information. Unfortunately, it is the detriment to many. Survival from existing and emerging diseases is dependent on the continued development of new technological advances in vaccines.

Dr. Offit of The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOPS) spent a considerable amount of time debunking theories proposed by Dr. Wakefield, who captured the attention of the world, particularly parents of Autistic children. Dr. Wakefield published research, purportedly establishing a link between childhood immunization and autism, which became a landmark study [Lancet 1998; 351(9103):637-41].

Dr. Wakefield's activism through his published work resulted in hundreds of children in the United Kingdom and Ireland being hospitalized with preventable diseases, because parents who read his work decided not to vaccinate their children. Then up to 125,000 children in the U.S. were not inoculated because their parents likewise refused vaccinations, and there was a resulting outbreak in childhood diseases.

Wakefield defended his work, arguing that popular news media and celebrities who were latching onto his work to turn it into a movement only exacerbated the situation. Dr. Offit then offered that sensationalistic anecdotes would almost always trump solid epidemiological proof. He further stated that while scientists would not get things right all the time, the scientific process cannot be questioned. Dr. Offit ended his presentation with several suggestions, one of which is most relevant to information professionals: don’t let bad information go unchallenged!

Dr. Perez then spoke, and went into detail of the benefit-risk assessment of vaccines. He presented statistics that showed that 20th century morbidity rate has been greatly reduced in the U.S. because of vaccinations (such as smallpox, DPT, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, influenza, and pneumonia).

Dr. Perez briefly described the process of new vaccine development, using the meningococcal vaccine by Pfizer (formerly Wyeth) as an example. He emphasized the importance of extensive discussions with the FDA before the first dose administration to humans for investigational vaccines. Unlike drugs, the most important criteria for further development of vaccines during the clinical trial stage is for immunogenicity in Phase II.

He then went into safety aspects of vaccines, including reactogenicity, and assessing mild vs. serious adverse events, etc. Some resources Dr. Perez suggested to help in this process were vaccine clinical trial information sources (such as within clinicaltrials.gov), the FDA’s webpage dedicated to vaccines, as well as related biological products Advisory Committee pages, and vaccine package inserts.

Dr. Perez ended his presentation by declaring that vaccines remain the single most important medical intervention for world health, and that partnership between academic, government, and industry can help us move forward with life-saving new vaccines.

During the Q&A session, considerable time was spent on discussing the history of the rotavirus vaccine, which was pulled off the market by the manufacturer (Wyeth) due to mounting anticipated litigation for rare, but serious side effects. The adverse events unfortunately happened despite initial approval by the FDA, and a global launch with WHO sponsorship. The discussion was quite lively. Offering expert insight to the matter, Dr. Offit reiterated his point that research must have an epidemiology focus, and Dr. Perez pointed out that newer generation rotavirus vaccines, developed with newer science and having learned lessons from past failure, are both efficacious and safe.

It was an enlightening session, and I’m sure not the end of the global vaccine debate.
Mary Ellen is well known for her lively, thought-provoking seminars and she did not disappoint in this session. Here, she further developed topics that were first discussed in her early morning session entitled “The Reluctant Intrapreneur,” and introduced specific examples to help attendees sell themselves to their clients and stakeholders.

Two primary takeaways were:

1. Infopros need to “viralize” themselves. How can we make our work products exciting must-haves?
2. Our job is to sell, it is not our client’s job to buy

In order to “go viral” we have to spread the word – utilize our client’s language when providing answers (and this will differ in various settings and be dependent on the recipient of the message). We can put on our “networking hats” and check-in with our clients in the kitchen, in the hallway, on the elevator. Don’t tell them how you do what you do, but ask them how well your last data delivery worked. Was it timely? Did the format work? How could it be better? She emphasized that positive feedback tells us nothing – it’s by listening to and acting on complaints that we improve.

Some suggested topics (if you haven’t yet provided any recent research) might be:

- What it’s worth spending an hour on Google?
- What do they do when they can’t find what they need?
- How would they describe your services to a colleague?
- What is their perception of you and your services?

To address those who think everything can be found for free on the web, suggest an additional resource to fill in gaps – this is an established sales technique known as FUD (fear, uncertainty and doubt). As an example, if someone thinks they found a company’s full pipeline on their website, mention that products in discovery or Phase 1 might not be listed, and that a pipeline database would show very early stage products. Also mention that many of their colleagues supplement Google research with library research in order not to miss anything.

If someone asks what your role is, don’t describe what you do, describe why you do it – “I bring insights outside the organization inside.”

If they “don’t get it” then we need to change our approach as they will not. Could we reach a larger audience with any of the following?

- Cheat sheets
- Short videos
- ROI data
- Widgets for a common searches
- Brief marketing pieces such as a 100 word vignettes about how the client used information the library provided

Finally Ms. Bates declared “death to elevator speeches!” Instead, start a dialog along these lines – “you know what it’s like when…..well, I am the person who…. [solves this]”

“You know what it’s like when you have a client meeting and didn’t know that they just announced a new M&A deal? I am the person who keeps you in the loop before that meeting.”

My personal work experience is that people usually appreciate a follow-up contact when I’ve sent them research. I look forward to integrating the tips I learned in Mary Ellen’s workshop into my daily work.
Text Mining Stories from Librarians

Moderator: Magan Stephens (Gilead)
Panelists: Lauren Harrison (Roche), Tom Horan (Novo Nordisk), Richard Cai (Novartis)

By Stella Singal (MSLIS student at Pratt Institute in New York)

In my High School English courses, I was taught the importance of analysis and annotation when reading great works of literature. Buried in the texts are hidden meanings that contribute to the overall theme and plot. Never would I have imagined that industries also “close-read” their works for deeper meanings, as if they were students of literature.

Data Mining, Big Data, and Data Analysis are sexy terms frequently used in big corporations. Whether it is the fashion or the pharmaceutical and biotech industry, everyone is text mining privately owned, bought, and freely accessible data. Data analysis offers clients and users a competitive edge against their competitors.

Large data sets are “great works” meant to be “read” by companies to understand their clients’ needs and trends within the market. These un-mined treasure troves offer a new and fresh perspective on consumers and information available online.

At the SLA Annual Conference this past June, the PHT Division offered conference attendees a glimpse into text mining initiatives happening in the pharmaceutical industry. The workshop on text mining had a diverse audience and was well attended.

Three panelists led the workshop and subsequent discussion on their companies’ data mining initiatives. Experts Lauren Harrison, Tom Horan, and Richard Cai spoke on the added value of pharmaceutical data mining.

Tom Horan of Novo Nordisk shared his experiences on Text Mining for Medical Affairs utilizing Linguimatic’s i2e. This initiative offered insights in regional trends, new opportunities, and hot topics. Dr. Lauren Harrison showcased her work at Roche Innovation Center text mining for “Genes, Gene Families and Protein Domains in ClinicalTrials.gov.” In addition to these two panelists, Novartis Competitive Intelligence Manager Richard Cai spoke on innovative activities at its Knowledge Center.

Each speaker touched upon classic LIS themes of ontologies and controlled vocabularies. With so much pharmaceutical data available, these Information Professionals play a vital role in tracking and coding qualitative data. There are also many tools that offer analysts ways to predict trends through data. Whether it is social media, databases or survey answers, there is much raw data to discover and use in creative ways to benefit the business.

From Art History to Health Sciences Librarianship: My Experience at the SLA Conference

By Stella Singal, MSLIS student at Pratt Institute in New York

The Pharmaceutical and Health Technology Division made it possible for me to attend my second Special Libraries Association conference by granting me a Student Scholarship.

As someone who has transitioned from art librarianship to medical librarianship, attending the SLA conference enabled me to learn more about the medical and pharmaceutical information communities.

When I matriculated into the Library and Information Science program at Pratt Institute, I never envisioned myself working in a healthcare setting. As an art history major, I enjoyed the research aspect of my course work. It gave me much pleasure to learn new information and share it with others. As I came near the end of my undergraduate graduation, I realized that librarianship would be a natural career choice.

Today, I am working at an academic health sciences library. By networking at the SLA conference, I learned more about what pharmaceutical information professionals do, and how companies and organizations utilize information in different settings.

This was indeed an eye-opening experience. A key takeaway for me was that the information profession provides many opportunities for flexibility in career paths, both in and outside of the pharmaceutical industry.
2016 SLA Annual Meeting Reports

Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking When the Stakes are High

Moderator/Presenter: Kevin J. Brown
Presented by: Solo Librarians Division; Engineering Division; Aerospace Section; Pharmaceutical & Health Technology Division; Military Libraries Division; Leadership & Management Division; Insurance & Employee Benefits Division
Sponsored by: IEEE Xplore Digital Library
by: Olivia A. Glotfelty (MLIS student at the University of Pittsburgh)

This session was extremely well-attended, very interactive and dynamic. It was hosted by a multitude of divisions, and there is a reason why: crucial conversations are applicable to everybody, everywhere, in any field of work.

So, what exactly is a “crucial conversation?” It is a difficult conversation that opens up an effective dialog.

There are three elements of a crucial conversation:

1. Opposing opinions
2. Strong emotions
3. High stakes

Examples of crucial conversations include talking to a coworker about a personality conflict, giving an unfavorable performance review, or giving your boss constructive feedback about their work or behavior. During the session, we paused to think about some examples of crucial conversations that we’ve had—or need to have—in our own lives. Attendees were surprised to discover what kinds of crucial conversations they were neglecting to have in their personal and professional lives.

When trying to decide if you need to have a crucial conversation, remember this: If you find yourself stuck, there’s a crucial conversation you’re either not holding, or not holding well. As Information Professionals in the pharmaceutical industry, we need be cognizant of the consequences of NOT having a crucial conversation. Crucial conversations hold weight. For every crucial conversation that isn’t held, $1,500.00 and 8 hours or work are wasted.

To get to the point where we can have these conversations, and make them meaningful, we need to overcome our fears and develop our dialogue skills. There are eight major considerations for effective conversations:

1. Hold the right conversation to solve the real problems
2. Stay focused on what you really want
3. Watch for signs that safety is at risk
4. Make it safe to talk about almost anything
5. Take control of your emotions instead of losing your cool
6. Speak persuasively, not abrasively
7. Help others out of silence and violence
8. Go from talking to getting results

This session was developed and based off of the book Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking When the Stakes are High. More information can be found at https://www.vitalsmarts.com/crucialconversations.
Networking Breakfast Meetings Keep DPHT Members Connected!
AMANDA ADAMS WINS DPHT HORIZON AWARD

Amanda Adams joined the Special Libraries Association (SLA) in 2012. She has contributed to the 2015 and 2016 program planning committee for the PHT Division by handling the Speaker Management function for the divisional Spring Meeting. She also participated on the member survey committee to help develop the survey questionnaire. In addition, she co-presented a talk at the 2015 Spring Meeting entitled “Our Mobile Journey: Developing a Pharma Information App” to share her experience with all attendees. Moreover, Amanda has frequently demonstrated innovation at work. She co-led Otsuka’s custom mobile app development project in 2014 and has overcome many technological challenges at Otsuka. The app that was developed will help hundreds of employees who are on-the-go access Otsuka information easily, save time, and increase productivity. Amanda has recently transitioned to a new professional role at Cooper Medical School at Rowan University. Amanda has shown great promise of becoming an outstanding member of the profession and the Pharmaceutical & Health Technology Division of SLA is pleased to present her with our HORIZON AWARD honoring members of the division in the first five years of their career who show promise in contributing to the profession and to SLA.

CYNTHIA CRANE WINS DPHT DISTINGUISHED MEMBER AWARD

The Pharmaceutical & Health Technology Division of SLA is pleased to award Cynthia Crane with the Distinguished Member Award for her diligent service to the division, currently as Employment Chair, and previously as Public Relations Chair and as Secretary of the Division and a member of the Executive Board. In her work as Employment Chair, she has brought innovation to transform the role and has utilized technology to deliver timely postings of position openings to the attention of the membership. She added value to the process and provided editorial comment to the messages she distributed. She diligently sought out and pursued each and every industry position vacancy, not just the ones in the drug/pharma sector but in the device sector as well. She also supplemented her postings with open positions in academia, government, and the public sector while always focusing on the jobs requiring a level of biomedical expertise. She thus facilitated a visible shift in the service to our members who are currently seeking or considering new opportunities.

Cindy’s professional career took many paths early on starting with public, association, and advertising company libraries and/or research centers, until she settled into the biomedical subject area accepting a job with Knoll Pharmaceuticals in New Jersey in 1997. She moved with her husband to the Chicago area in 2001. Two years later she started working for Takeda Pharmaceuticals. Her most recent work has been as an independent information professional in the biomedical field.
Two Graduate Students Win the DPHT Student Travel Award

The Pharmaceutical & Health Technology Division received a number of impressive applications for this year’s Student Travel Award, which allows recipients to attend the SLA Annual Meeting. This year the conference was in Philadelphia.

After difficult deliberations, DPHT awarded two outstanding graduate students: Olivia Glotfelty and Stella Sigal. Olivia and Stella were both selected based on their academic achievements, passion for health sciences librarianship, and involvement in their local SLA chapters and student organizations.

Stella Sigal is enrolled in the MSLIS program at Pratt Institute in New York. She has interned at several libraries including the New York Public Library and Metropolitan Museum of Art. Currently, Stella is an intern at Weill Cornell Medical College. She is also President of Pratt Institute’s SLA Student Chapter, and a Professional Development Committee member of SLA’s New York Chapter.

Olivia Glotfelty is an MLIS student at the University of Pittsburgh. Olivia has interned and served on committees at three hospital libraries within the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center network. She is the President of SLA’s Pittsburgh Student Chapter and Vice-President of the ALA Pittsburgh Student Chapter. While attending this year’s SLA Annual Meeting, Olivia presented her research at the “LOVE Your Library!” joint poster session.

We believe that both of our award recipients will continue to make outstanding contributions to our field and to DPHT throughout their careers. Congratulations, Olivia and Stella!

Special thanks to Stacie Calabrese and the DPHT Executive Committee for their time and assistance with selecting this year’s Student Travel Award recipients.

Laura Westendorf, Bristol-Myers Squibb
Chair, Career Guidance/Student Relations Committee
PLANNED SESSIONS:

- Literate Surveillance Tools and Processes for Pharmacovigilance
  Speaker: Timothy Hoctor, Elsevier
- Metrics for Valuing New and Upcoming Biotechnology Organizations
  Speaker: Sougato Das, Biotechnology Innovation Organization
- Pharmalot: Finding the Nuggets that Matter
  Speaker: Ed Silverman, Stat (Pharmalot)
- Precision Analytics in Journal Subscription Management
  Speaker: Peter Derycz, Reprints Desk
- Precision Medicine: Data and Analytics
  Speaker: Fang Chen, BioStats Solutions
- Wearable Technology and the Internet of Things
  Speaker: Susan Keckler (Zalenski), Teva Pharmaceuticals

Keynote Speaker: William S. Hayes, PhD
Chief Technology Officer, Selventa, Inc.

Big data and analytics: My experience with health care data and other opportunities for information professionals

William Hayes, PhD Molecular Biology and Bachelors in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Tech, is the CTO of Selventa, a personalized healthcare company that helps pharmaceutical and biotechnology partners find optimal treatments for the right patients through early patient stratification and portfolio optimization.

He was previously the Director of Decision Support in R&D IT at Biogen Idec and Head of Cross-Discovery Strategic Informatics at AstraZeneca focusing on data/text/image mining technologies and knowledge management. Prior to that, he was the Bioinformatics project lead for drug target-focused Text Mining. The interest in text mining grew out of frustration with large-scale gene promoter analysis projects he performed at GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) where time in the library finding support for computational analyses took over 40X the time it took to run the computational part of the analyses.

Due to his experience at abusing supercomputing resources from rather large sequence analysis and other computationally intensive projects, he has also been very active in distributed and cloud computing. His background in Aerospace Engineering and structural engineering of jet engines gives him an unusual viewpoint into computational molecular biology and drug discovery as a whole.

Watch for more details in the coming weeks as the agenda is finalized!

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<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Meeting: Sun-Tue**</td>
<td>$325.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>$650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday evening reception ONLY</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday Social Event*</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not included in full meeting package  ** Includes Sunday evening reception

SPONSOR/EXHIBITOR REGISTRATION FEES
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Sponsors, please contact:
Janet Cooper Weiss (Email: jweiss@dsi.com)

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