A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF SOME SELECTED MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

BY

MICHAEL M. EKELE,
B.Sc. (A.D.U.1970)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the decree of

MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

Department of Library Science,
Faculty of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria

June, 1978

This Research Report has been read and approved as meeting the requirements of the Department of Library Science, Faculty of Education, A.B. U., Zaria.

Research Project Advisor

Staff Evaluation

External Examiner

TO MY FAMILY WITHOUT WHOSE

CO-OPERATION THIS WORK WOULD

HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT 6

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 7

Previous Study 10

Scope 10

Need for further study 11

Methodology... 12

Response to the questionnaire ... 15

The Visits 15

CHAPTER II MEDICAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

General historical background ... 17

Individual libraries

Central Medical Library, Yaba ... 18

E.Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital Ibadan 20

Medical Library, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos ... 23

Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria ... 25

Medical Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus 30

Medical Library, University of Benin 32

Medical Library, Medical Research Council of Nigeria 34

CHAPTER III THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARY IN TEACHING HOSPITAL ... 36
Types of Medical Libraries 39
The functions of Medical Library ...

CHAPTER IV PRESENT STATE OF MEDICAL COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES 46
Type of collections 49
Type of Services 51
General Comments ... 52
Library lectures for students ... 54
Indigenous publishers and Booksellers 57
Inter-library co-operation 61
Proposals for the establishment of Divisional Medical Library Programme for Nigeria ... ...
Proposed Services to be provided ...

CHAPTER V	MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE	
	Administration	
	Personnel	64
	Finance	70
	Accommodation problem and future development programme	73
CHAPTER VI	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	75
	Administration	76
	Degree of Autonomy	77
	Finance	78
	Accommodation problem	80
	Book stock	82
	Audio Visual Materials	83
	Bibliographic, Indexing and Abstracting Services	84
	Departmental collections	86
	Library lectures for students ...	87
	Indigenous publishers and Booksellers	88
	Inter-library co-operation	89
	MEDLARS, data base	90
	National library of Medicine of Nigeria	92
	Nursing Libraries	94

LIST OF APPENDICES ....

Appendix 1	The text of the questionnaire ...	98
Appendix 2	The text of the letter which accompanied the questionnaire. ...	105
Appendix 3	The text of the reminder letter ...	106
Appendix 4	List of libraries visited and Librarians seen.	107

LIST OF MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Map	1	Shows important Medical Libraries in Nigeria
Map	2	Shows Divisional boundaries of the proposed Divisional Library Programme for the country.
Photograph	1	Shows the Reference Section of the Medical Library, of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.
Photograph	2	Shows the front view of the building of the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.

BIBLIOGRAPHY 108

This study would not have been possible without kind co-operation and help of numerous people to whom I am grateful. My sincere thanks go to my supervisor, Dr. Moid for his advice and guidance before and during the course of the study, to Mr. D. Ojiji for typing the script so efficiently, to my family fortheir devotion and encouragement without which the study would have been impossible and to the four Medical Librarians for completing and returning my questionnaires and later gave me the opportunity to meet and talk to them. To all these people I am greatly indebted. Thank you all.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the present library facilities in the existing selected Teaching Hospitals in the country viz:-

1) The Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital Zaria.

2) E.Latunde Odeku library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

3) The Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.

4) The Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos. At the end of the examination, the facilities were found to be terribly inadequate, Hence, appropriate suggestions were made bearing in mind the Federal Government's proposed plans on Medical Education. The study is limited principally to the four Teaching Hospitals mentioned above and the method used is discussed in the body of the work. The questionnaires were sent to four Medical Libraries under study with 100% return. This was then followed by visits to the individual library. The data was analysed and brief comments were made. The study ended in a conclusion followed by specific suggestions with regard to staff shortage, finance, degree of autonomy of Medical libraries, inter-library cooperation, Divisional library programme, MEDLARS data base, National Library of Medicine of Nigeria and administration of Nursing libraries.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

In Nigeria's Third National Development Plan period 1975-1980, the Government (1) having been alarmed by the poor health facilities in the country took far reaching proposals to improve the situation.

In order to alleviate the problem of acute shortage of doctors(2) the government will not only expand the present Medical Schools in the country but will establish a Teaching Hospital in each State of the Federation so that by 1980 the total enrolment of students into the country's medical sbhools will stand at 30,000. This is splendid but what of Medical Libraries to support this gigantic programme ? It is an overstatement to say that a Medical Library (3) is an essential tool for scholarship, research and education and so, it will be impossible for a programme of this nature to succeed without adequate library facilities.

The aim of this study therefore is to examine the present library facilities in the existing selected Teaching Hospitals in the country and where necessary to make appropriate suggestions bearing in mind the proposed plans by the Federal Government to establish more Teaching Hospitals in the country within the next four years.

Formulation and Statement of Problem

The function of a Teaching Hospital is education, (4) practice and research. This of course depends upon communication and library. Medical Libraries accepted that it forms an integral part of medical system where the needs of doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses are taken care of, should not be planned in isolation or haphazardly. But this is what is happening in Nigeria today! Medical Library provisions are non-existent in most General Hospitals in the country while the libraries attached to the important and older Teaching Hospitals in the country are not properly equiped as they should be.

The Federal Government of Nigeria's National Basic Health Service scheme stated that the present health care system covers only about 25 percent of the population and that the remaining population usually in the rural areas have no access to the health service. This is because there is acute shortage of health personnel at all levels.

The few health personnel are concentrated in urban areas as there is a tendency to shun rural areas due to lack of infrastuctures including library facilities.

Summary of Skilled Manpower Situation

Parameter	1962	1972	1980 Target
Health Manpower			
Medical Practitioners	1,354	3,112	6,000
Dentists	58	124	210
Registered Midwives	6,917	16,034	28,00
Registered Nurses	7,107	15,529	18,00
Pharmacists	583	1,005	2,100
Medical Lab. Technologists	71	240	84●
Radiographers	80	120	840
Estimated population (Midyear)	54,000,000	68,000,000	84,000,000

In the next development plan therefore (1975-80) one of the major /of the Government in the health sector is /policies a deliberate design to coordinate and intensify the development of training programmes aimed at accelerating the productions of those categories of health personnel currently in short supply.

This is why the Government is planning to have at least twelve new Teaching Hospitals within the next four years. It is unfortunate however, that there is practically no Medical library provision in these proposed New Teaching Hospitals. Oddly enough, one aspect of the training to be given to the paramedicals and auxiliaries as proposed in the Basic Health Service scheme (5) includes handling of health education mass campaigns against smallpox, tuberculosis, Syphilis, trachoma, Malaria, etc.

One wonders how the paramedicals and Auxiliaries are expected to perform this function without the aid of Medical libraries as posters, pamphlets, newspapers etc will be needed to carry out such campaigns.

This topic in fact is chosen so as to high-light the inadequacy of facilities of the existing medical libraries in the country and to make suggestions as to how these facilities could be improved so as to cope with the Government proposed plan of Medical Education. This is because I believe that a library is an essential tool (6) for scholarship, research and education as well as an information retrieval service with bibliography as key note.

Previous Study

To me this is an original study being the first of its kind in the country. This does not mean that there are no works relating to the problem of medical library development in the country. Among early workers in the field are:- S.O.Falayi, Late Medical Librarian of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, T.A.B.Seriki of the E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan and others.

Scope

Though it is my desire to undertake a more comprehensive study of all the medical libraries in the country, this was not possible because of the time limit, the transport difficulties in getting to all the Hospitals in the country as well as lack of financial support to undertake such a project.

This study therefore is limited to the medical libraries of repute attached to the Universities Teaching Hospitals in the country. This includes:-

(1) The Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.
(2) E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan.
(3) The Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, and
(4) The Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos.

I have deliberately omitted those libraries that are in their infancies and not yet properly established even though they are attached to Teaching Hospitals. This includes the Medical Sub-Library of the Health Sciences of the University of Ife and the proposed Medical Library of the University of Jos.

Need for further Study

As already stated this study does not only exclude the libraries mentioned above but also Hospital Libraries attached to General and Voluntary Agencies Hospitals in the country. It is hoped that someone else at some other time who may be interested in this problem of Medical Library provisions in this country will carry out a more exhaustive study covering all kinds of medical libraries in Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

Two main types of methods were used; namely, questionnaire and visit. Firstly, detailed questionnaires were sent to all the four librarians whose libraries the study was being conducted and finally, personal visits were made to each of the libraries.

(a) The questionnaire-general consideration

Though I know I would visit all the libraries being studied, yet, I decided to send the questionnaires so that any information which might be omitted or scantily given in the questionnaire could be added or elaborated during the interview. The idea is that one method should act as a check against the other. A lot of attention was paid to the design of the questionnaire. This is because in making up the final version I incorporated Professor Ogunsheye's questionnaire in her publication entitled, "Nigerian Library Resources in Science and Technology", Occasional Paper-2 published by the Institute of Librarianship University of Ibadan, 1970 and that of Mr. H.R.Hague in his unpublished Thesis, titled, "A survey of the present provision of Medical Libraries in the Sheffield Hospital Region", submitted to the University of Sheffield for the degree of Master of Arts in Librarianship, 1971. The questionnaire used is given as Appendix I.

Detailed Composition of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was made up under a number of headings: under "administration", questions 6 and 7 were framed to give information about professional staff. This is because I believe that efficient library service also depends upon the staff competent enough to run the library.

Question 9,- degree of autonomy. This was asked to get the views of the librarians on the controversial issue of centralization versus decentralization.

The aim of question 11, (a-f) on Finance is to disclose how adequately the libraries are financially maintained. To me, this information is absolutely necessary as everything else that makes a library service hangs on the financial support it enjoys.

Questions 14 and 15 sections (a-d)were meant to provide information about the strength of the resources. This information is necessary as the depth of service provided by any library is related to the resources available.

In recent years, prominent attention has been given to the use of Audio-Visual Materials as a method of instruction in modern medical schools. Question 18 (a-f) listed six of the most commonly used Audio-Visual materials in medical schools. These questions are similar to the previous ones (14 and 15) and are designed to furnish information about the resources available in each library.

Questions 20-23 including the sub-divisions inquired about how dependent the libraries are on local/overseas publishers and Booksellers. The aim of these questions is to throw more light on the age-long problem of the libraries of the developing countries whose developments have been retarded by the absence of reputable publishers and Booksellers.(7)

Organized lectures for students on how to use the library have become a prominent feature in many Universities nowadays. Question 28 (a-b) is designed to furnish information about libraries that offer this service.

Inter-library co-operation has been a topic of great discussion among the Librarians for many years now. eg. The Farmington Plan. The need for co-operation engages everybody's attention as no single library could be said to be self sufficient. Questions 31-38 were framed to give information about to what extent the Medical Libraries co-operate with each other within

(a) the country, and

(b) with other libraries outside the country.

On the whole the questionnaire was rather a little bit lengthy but most of the questions are straight forward type.

(b) The distribution of the Questionnaire

On the whole four questionnaires were sent to each of the Librarian of the four medical schools under study. These are:-

The Librarian E. Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital, Ibadan.

The Librarian, Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.

The Librarian, Medical Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, and

The Librarian, Medical Library, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos.

All the questionnaires were sent out on 15th February 1976, each accompanied by a letter from my Head of Department Mr. H.R.Hague who sometimes acted as my supervisor. The letter is brief and up to the point which explains the post I am occupying, the qualification, the course being pursued and the title of the thesis. The letter which accompanied the questionnaire is given as Appendix 2.

(c) The response to the Questionnaire

Though I requested that the questionnaire be returned by mid-March (giving allowance of four weeks) there was no single response by 17th March. On 18th March, I wrote them reminding them of the need to return these questionnaires and importance I attached to them.

During the following week, I started to see the result of my reminder letter. The first return came from the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos on April 4th, the second to arrive came from the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus on 8th of April followed by the University College Hospital, Ibadan on the 13th. I collected the one for the Medical Librarian of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria personally when I was writing up the thesis in July.

All the questionnair s in the final analysis were completed and returned giving a 100% result. The reminder letter is given as Appendix 3.

(d) THE VISTS

The aim of the visits are two-fold. Firstly, to see the physical facilities, accommodation and routine procedure and secondly to have detailed discussion about some questions which were ambiguously answered, such as questions (9) degree of autonomy and (38) inter-library co-operation. Some of these questions including question (28) library lectures to students will be treated in greater detail later.

Before I set out to visit the libraries, I had earlier informed the Librarians of my intention to visit their libraries on specified dates. The arrangement apparently worked well as it is probably responsible for affording me the opportunity to meet all the librarians as scheduled.

Another advantage gained from the visit was the fact that I was able to visit some neighbouring libraries even though there was no plan originally to include them in the study. For instance, when I was at the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, Idi-Araba, I took advantage of its proximity to other medical libraries in the city and so visited such libraries as the Central Medical Library, Yaba, the oldest Medical Library in the country and the Medical Research Council Library which is a stone throw from the Central Medical Library and of course the youngest in the country.

These visits have in no small way contributed to my knowledge of "Medical Library Development in Nigeria", which forms chapter two of this study.

Besides these methods a lot of information was obtained from Annual Reports, Library Bulletins, University Calendars and Personal correspondence.

REFERENCES

(1) THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1975-80, Lagos, Fed. Min. of Economic Planning, 1975

(2) OP. Cit.

(3) CRAWFORD

MAP 1. IMPORTANT MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA



Chapter II

MEDICAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

General Historical Background

Although this work is concerned primarily with the Medical Libraries attached to the major Teaching Hospitals in Nigeria, viz. the Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, the Medical Library, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan and the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, the general background history of other Medical Libraries in Nigeria is traced.

At the moment, there are seven Medical Libraries in Nigeria excluding Veterinary Medical Libraries and those of the Universities whose Medical Libraries are not yet properly established such as the Universities of Ife and that of Jos. It is rather unfortunate that the history of Health Services in Nigeria began 30 years before the first Medical Library in the country was founded.

The first known hospitals in this country were built at Jebba and Lokoja (1) during the later half of 20th century which were closed down a few years later. It was not until the commencement of the first world war that many hospitals were built in the country at such places as Abakaliki, Afikpo, Okwoga and Ogoja all in 1915 (2).

CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, YABA

The Central Medical Library, Yaba, which is a Department of the Federal Ministry of Health is the oldest Medical Library in Nigeria which was founded in 1945 (3). In 1946, the library of the Medical Headquarters in Lagos was amalgamated with the Medical Research Institute Library, Yaba. The combined library was named "Central Medical Library". The library is open to everybody who is engaged in medicine and allied profession living in the Federal Capital and its environs, including staff and students of Federal School of Dental Technology and Federal School of Hygiene as well as the staff of the Federal Ministry of Health all in Lagos. There are about 16,902 volumes of monographs and bound journals. Most of these journals started from volume one.

It is unfortunate however, that the library, the oldest in the country is bedevilled by accommodation problem and unnecessary government bureaucracy. If there is any library in the country that has accommodation problem, it is the Central Medical Library, Yaba. In this library one cannot move about freely without stumbling over books, This is a library that books are arranged on any available office table. Some books are infact arranged on the floor.

Duplicates had to be stored away at varying distances from the library despite that some of them are needed by readers. On the problem of the duplicates, the librarian, Mrs. C.A.Olaleye had this to say and I

quote, "The issue of duplicates brings up again the problem of space. We are so acutely short of space here in the Central Medical Library that we had to keep some of the duplicates and old reports at the Federal Medical Stores, Oshodi and at the Malaria Service" (4). These duplicates and reports were later returned to the library since these two units also needed the space. And to quote the librarian, "The duplicates we kept at the Federal Medical Stores, Oshodi have been suddenly returned to us. The Malaria Service Unit is also pressing us to come and remove these books and journals we keep there. Even in the library here we have started keeping journals on the floor because there is just no single space for an additional shelf".

Bureaucracy The Librarian's hands are tied and as such she cannot do anything without approval from the Ministry. For instance, she wanted to dispose some of these duplicates or send them to other libraries in the country but she could not do so since the stock had not been inspected by the Accountant-General of the Federation. But the problem is when will the Accountant-General inspect these stuff?

At the moment a new library is being planned which is expected to be completed by 1978.

E. LATUNDE ODEKU LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL IBADAN

The Faculty of Medicine was one of the first faculties established when the University was founded in 1948.

In order to attain high standard and to solicit for recognition of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, the faculty had had to associate itself with the University of London. Under this arrangement, Medical Students from the University College Ibadan would sit for M.B.; B.S. degree of the University of London.

Initially the pre-clinical subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry were taught in the old Yaba Medical School at Lagos until 1950 when instructions in these courses were started at Ibadan after two dissecting laboratories were completed.

Due to lack of facilities for clinical training at the time, the Medical Students were sent abroad for their clinical courses (5). This arrangement continued until 1960 when by that year the building of the Teaching Hospital had been completed at a point about nine kilometres away from the main campus.

From the beginning, the original University Library had been endowed with blessing from the British Government which supplied not only the books and other library materials but also the manpower in the person of John Harris - a distinguished librarian. The then Librarian, Mr. Harris wisely embarked upon a formidable task of buying back issues of journals in all subject fields including clinical medicine.

At the moment 700 titles are being taken excluding 30 titles which are on order.

When the students moved to the completed Teaching Hospital in 1960 which was built nine kilometres away from the main University Library the need to have a library at the vicinity of the Hospital was urgently felt (6). Because of the scarcity of trained librarians which has always plagued the people of this country, it was not possible to open a library at the new site. The Authority then had to convert a small room capable of sitting about twelve readers into a library (7). Mr. Bajide Bankole was then sent to the U.S. to train as medical librarian with the aim of organizing the young library at the completion of his course. He completed the course and returned to the country a few years later and started the enormous task of putting the young library on sound footing at a temporary site at the Hospital. It was unfortunate for the Teaching Hospital that Mr. Bankole did not complete his assignment before he was appointed Librarian of the University of Lagos.

In 1963, the temporary site was extended to serve for three additional years, that was till 1966. This temporary site provided accommodation for sixty-six seats for readers and 3000 volumes of shelf capacity. But unfortunately, this provisions infact became inadequate before it was put to use. When Mrs. Amosu, the present Librarian succeeded Mr. Bankole in 1966, the first task she set herself was to design a new Medical Library. This ultra modern new medical library which can pride itself as one of the best in the world was completed and occupied in 1973.

It was designed to last for twenty years without further extension, and to seat 300 readers with shelf capacity of 26,500 volumes.

Roughly, 700 current titles are taken of which one-third is complete from volume 1. There is complete holdings of Index Medicus and Tropical Diseases Bulletin. Besides these, other Abstracting and Indexing Journals are taken.

A lot of Audio-Visual materals are stocked including "close circuit Television Camera".

The Medical Library's primary responsibility is to serve Faculty members as well as medical students but it is open to all medical, para-medical and nursing staff of the Teaching Hospital. Only reference service is offered to doctors working in Ibadan and its environs.

MEDICAL LIBRARY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

A Bill for an Act to establish a University of Lagos was laid before the Federal Parliament in March 1962 after the Government had accepted both the Reports of the Ashby Commission on "Post-School Certificate and Higher Education in Nigeria", and that of "Unesco Advisory Commission for the establishment of the University of Lagos" (8).

This Bill provided for the establishment of the Medical School along with other Faculties right from the birth of the institution in October 1962. Thus the Medical Library which was established along with the Medical School (like E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University of Ibadan) is as old as the institution itself - all came into being in 1962. The library which occupies the third floor of the temporary college building at Idi-Araba has a floor space of some 3,500 square feet and capable of sitting 100 readers with shelf capacity for about 27,000 volumes. All the departments formerly housed in the temporary building of the college have moved out to their permanent sites following the completion of those buildings early in 1974 .

The library is then relieved of its accommodation problem in the cramped up space on the third floor since it has been allowed the use of the two additional floors vacated by different departments. The purpose of the library is to provide service to meet the needs of undergraduate study, postgraduate research and treatment of patients in the Teaching Hospital. The library is open to all members of staff of the Faculties and schools of the University including trainees, students and all others engaged in research.

The total number of staff members stands at forty-two made up of seven professionals and thirty-five non-professionals. This impressive figure makes it the best staffed medical library in the country.

PHOTOGRAPH 2: FRONT VIEW OF THE BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY OF THE AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, ZARIA



MEDICAL LIBRARY, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, ZARIA

In 1960, the Ashby Commission on post-school certificate and Higher Education in Nigeria submitted its report, recommending the establishment of a University in the North to be sited at Zaria. In the following year Sir Alexander Carr Saunders led a delegation from the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas to Nigeria to determine the scope and activities of the proposed University.

After the Government had accepted both the reports of the Ashby Commission and that of Alexander Carr Saunders, the University was formally established on October 4th, 1962. It must be noted that as early as 1961, that was before the University was actually established, "the Federal Government, (9) in a white paper decided that by 1970 there would be a fully fledged Faculty of Medicine", at Ahmadu Bello University. In 1963 the National Universities Commission accepted the Federal Government's white paper on the issue and then approved the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in 1967/68 session.

It is a matter of considerable regret that the University had no building of any sort where pre-clinical subjects could be taught let alone of a library. Within a fortnight, some dilapidated buildings within the campus including a Club House were converted to classrooms. At the same time pre-clinical textbooks such as Anatomy and Physiology were sorted out from the main library and housed in a separate apartment in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. Thus the Medical Library was born!

The organization and success of the library during this teething period was due to the efforts of Miss.Thompson, the first librarian. The medical students having completed their pre-clinical years on the main campus had to move to the Government General Hospital at Tudun Wada, Zaria, some 16 kilometres away from the main campus in 1969-70 session. Consequently, the young library had no option but to follow the students and their staff. By November 1969 Miss. Thompson had succeeded in moving the library from the Main Campus to a converted House formerly occupied by resident doctors of the General Hospital.

The major problems of the library are that of unstable staffing position and accommodation. Between 1968 (when the library was formally established) and 1976 three eminent Medical Librarians have headed the library. Miss. Thompson the first librarian left in August 1970 and was replaced by Mr. Brain Armitage in October of the same year after the latter had submitted his report on "the organization of medical libraries of the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, complex". It is unfortunate that Mr. Armitage did not stay long in the Medical Library to implement some aspects of his recommendation before he was appointed Acting University Librarian in March 1971. The author of this article then an Assistant Librarian took over the affairs of the young library until October 1972 when the present librarian Mr. Hague arrived in the country. Another problem facing the young library is that of accommodation which has been causing headache. Not only that the coverted one storeyed building is unsuitable for a library but it is grossly inadequate right from the time the conversion was affected.

The stock, which at the moment stands at 13,735 volumes including about 4,000 bound volumes of periodicals has occupied all the available shelf space and unless the proposed extension is carried out with dispatch the library will be in for a very serious accommodation problem.

The library is the Headquarters of a complex of Medical libraries of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital located at varying distances from Zaria including Kaduna (80 kilometres) Malumfashi (120 kilometres) and Kano (190 kilometres).

These hospitals were taken over by the University because the main hospital in Zaria (260 beds) is not large enough for the ever growing number of Medical students.

To provide library service for staff and students in these scattered hospitals is a difficult problem. At the moment a library has built up in each hospital and these are controlled directly from the Headquarters in Zaria. Kaduna is the largest of the branch libraries with 90 current periodicals and over 2,500 books on clinical medicine. About 30 journals are taken for the nursing library while 1,500 books are also in stock. With the exception of Zaria, Medical and Nursing libraries are housed together in these hospitals. All books are bought and processed through the Headquarters in Zaria for the branch libraries, though journals for Kaduna go straight to the library there. Arrangement has also been completed so that Nursing Journals can go straight to the respective nursing libraries. Books sent to the branch libraries are mainly clinical textbooks as pre-clinical subjects such as anatomy, physiology, Biochemistry etc. are taught at the main campus of the University in Zaria.

In October 1974 a senior library Assistant was recruited to take charge of the Kaduna library with four junior staff under him. They are all responsible to the Medical Librarian in Zaria.

Malumfashi and Kano Libraries

The Malumfashi hospital library is considerably smaller than Kaduna with 500 Medical books and 30 current journals, with smaller number on the nursing side. There are now three Library Assistants in post at Malumfashi. The Medical students are posted to Malumfashi for three months during their final year with the aim of gaining experience of medicine in a rural or community environment.

The Librarian or his Deputy usually visit Kaduna once a week, and Malumfashi and Kano every four to six weeks bringing new books and stationery for these libraries. There is of course internal mail contact between all these places, operated by the University.

Such services as photocopying and inter-library loan are centralised through the main library at the Headquarters in Zaria.

The Kano library is unique in the sense that it serves a specialised orthopaedic hospital and received its first books and journals and staff in 1972. The library is small with 400 books and 20 current periodicals but is well used and much appreciated. Obviously, the library concentrates on surgical and orthopaedic subjects, but provision has also been made for Laboratory workers, physiotherapists, pharmacists and Medical Social workers.

The stock at the Headquarters stands at 13,735 and about 4,000 bound volumes of journals excluding 516 current periodical titles.

There are 27 staff members including the branches made up of 4 professionals and 23 non professionals. The library has an exchange programme with Albert Cook Library, Makerere Medical School, Kampala, Uganda. On this "Nigerian Mecical journal" and "Abumed"are exchanged for Ugandan and Makerere Medicaljournals.

This type of co-operative arrangement exists between the library and other libraries in Ghana, Zambia and Papua New Guinea.

MEDICAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA ENUGU CAMPUS, ENUGU

A separate library for the Faculty of Medicine was first proposed in 1967 just before the war. It is unfortunate however that this plan was overtaken by the sad event of 1967-70 civil war. It was not until 1970/71 session that a start was made. In June of 1970 a library was opened with a meagre collection of about 200 volumes. This collection was housed in the basement of the students' Hostel. While this collection grew gradually the available space diminished correspondingly but since it was not possible to extend an underground, the Faculty of Medicine had to look for a suitable alternative. The choice of course fell on unused class-rooms. The library was then moved to two class-rooms in Block B of the Faculty building and so, the basement which was inadequate and unsuitable was abandoned.

From 1971 through 1974 the library continued to occupy the two class-rooms which again was found to be terribly inadequate (10). In order to increase the existing space so as to cope with the accommodation problem, the balcony of the two class-rooms was partitioned off to create more rooms for readers. But even then the accommodation problem was only temporarily solved. The crisis came to ahead when the converted room could not be expanded anymore. As a result of this a new library had to be built which was completed in later part of 1974.

It was not until early 1975 that the library moved to its new site, which is situated at the Teaching Hospital some few kilometres away from the old site. The present building is just a temporary solution to accommodation prbblem as it is meant to serve for only 5 years when the new library building would have been completed along with the proposed new Teaching Hospital at its permanent site. At the moment, about 9,000 volumes of monographs are in stock excluding 6,500 bound volumes of periodicals and 300 current serials titles.

Apart from the staff and students of the Medical Faculty, the library serves doctors and other senior staff members of the University Teaching Hospital as well as other Registered Medical Practitioners in Enugu and environs. The number of staff stands at twenty made up of three professionals and seventeen non-professionals. The present new library is spacious and capable of sitting 250 readers with shelf capacity for about 25,000-30,000 volumes.

MEDICAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

This is Nigeria's second youngest Medical Library which was founded in November 1973. It is located in the air-conditioned conference room of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy building at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital. (11)

The success of the library during the initial stages was largely due to the efforts of the first Librarian, Mrs. Wright but it is unfortunate that Mrs. Wright did not stay long to see the progress of her "brain child" before going to Ilorin to head the library of the Kwara College of Technology.

The converted room has accommodation to seat 48 readers with shelf capacity for 1,100 volumes. About 300 serials titles are also taken. Accommodation has been the main problem of the young library. This has gone to such an extent that some books mostly reference had to be arranged on tables. Another problem facing the library since its inception has been that of manpower. There has never been a permanent staff on the post since the library opened its door to the public in 1973. This apparent lack of trained personnel to run the young library has affected its development, and this is typified by Mrs. Milena Awaritefe's statement, the present librarian who shuttles between the Medical Sub-Library and the main library. To quote her, "I must say I am just trying to put the library in order because it went from one hand to the other and nobody cared for it much".

Though the library is situated on a different campus some few kilometres away from the main library, it is regarded as a unit of the Benin University Library. Staff matters including technical services are handled at the main library. Only routine services such as loans, reference, photocopying and current awareness services are offered in the sub-library.

MEDICAL LIBRARY, MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

The Medical Research Council of Nigeria was inaugurated on 26th January 1973. Having incorporated the old West African Council for Medical Research at Yaba, it then took over both the functions and assets of the former Council including the library. The council right from on set had realised the importance of efficient Medical library services to support the research programme throughout the Federation and so had drawn out proposals with regard to good library provision at the council's Secretariat (12). These proposals have been submitted to the Government for study.

Before the appointment of Mrs. Fayiga the current Librarian in March 1974, all the stock held by the defunct West African Council for Medical Research was dumped in the Council's Boardroom. This Board room has now been converted into active library through the efforts of the new librarian.

The problem however, is that of accommodation which is causing a lot of headache at the moment. The stock comprises of some good medical journals and old textbooks. There is a lot of unsorted reprints mostly of papers published by members of staff of the former Council including abstracts, conference proceedings, WHO report and Annual Reports from some West Africa Countries.

The library is open to all Research workers in the Teaching Hospitals, Universities, Government and other institutions in the country.

A plan is on the pipeline for a new library to be built along with other departments being contemplated at the moment.

REFERENCE

(1) SCHRAM, Ralph. A history of the Nigerian Health Services. Ibadan, I.U.P., 1971 pp 40-93

(2) OP. Cit.

(3) OGUNSHEYE, F. Adetowun. Nigerian Library Resources in Science and Technology. Ibadan, Institute of Librarianship, Occasional paper - 2, 1970. pp 5-10

(4) CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, YABA. Annual Report, 1974.

(5) UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, Faculty of Medicine Prospectus 1974-75

(6) AMOSU, Margaret. Medical Library Development at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc. 62(1) Jan. 1974: pp 428-34

(7) HARRIS, J. Medical facilities in the library of University College Ibadan. Libri. 3: 188-190, 1954

(8) COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS- Prospectus 1974/75 session.

(9) AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA. Annual Report 1972/73

(10) UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, ENUGU CAMPUS, Medical Library- Annual Report 1971/72-1973/74

(11) BENIN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. University of Benin, Benin City Annual Report 1973/74

(12) MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA Annual Report - Jan 1974-March 1975.

Chapter III

THE ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARY IN TEACHING HOSPITALS

(a) Types of Medical Libraries

Though there are differences between medical libraries of all sorts, these differences are not as many as those that exist between medical libraries and other kinds of libraries. In most cases the differences relate to the kinds of the institution the library is expected to serve but even then, there are occasions when these services overlap. For instance, most medical school libraries not only serve hospitals but act as Health Sciences libraries for Dentists, Pharmacists, Nurses and other paramedical personnel.

Roughly, there are seven different kinds of medical libraries; viz, Teaching Hospital Libraries, Private Society libraries, History of Medicine libraries, Research libraries, Institute libraries, Postgraduate libraries and General Hospital libraries.

Private Society Libraries

These libraries grew around medical society of a Geographical areas where the members would meet in an informal manner to discuss professional matters (1) usually minutes of meetings and other records are kept. These records and books donated by members eventually form the nucleus of a library. Most of these libraries sprang up during the 18th and 19th centuries, eg. the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Many of them have museum containing the discoveries and inventions of the Foundation members and early pioneers.

Due to rapid expansion of literature in the medical sciences and the inability of these libraries to meet the rising cost of running modern libraries, they have ceased to offer current library service.

History of Medicine Libraries

These libraries are similar to private society libraries and cover the history of medicine generally from all over the world. A typical example of this type of library is the "Wellcome Historical Library" at Hammersmith in the United Kingdom. They store a lot of magnificient collections of rare books including manuscripts and portraits.

Institute Libraries

These are attached to various institutes devoted exclusively to one specialty of medicine such as the Institute of Child Health and the Cardiothoracic Institute in London (2). Usually they stock more specialise journals, books, pamphlets and reports in their narrow chosen field.

Research Libraries

Like the Institute Libraries, they are attached to the Research Centres. Another thing they have in common is the fact that they are meant to serve postgraduate students in most cases eg. Medical Research Council Library in Yaba, Lagos.

Postgraduate Libraries

These types of libraries are established for the benefit of those who are not only conducting researches but also are preparing to sit for Higher degree examinations.

It is imperative that these types of libraries should be established in many centres of this country for those Doctors in the Government General Hospitals who are far from the University Teaching Hospitals but prepare themselves for Fellowship examination of Nigerian Medical Council (F.N.M.C.)

Hospital Libraries

What appears to be hospital libraries in this country in most cases are nothing more than miserable collections of out dated textbooks that are out of print which are invariably locked up in Chief Medical Officers' Offices. These cannot in the real sense be called libraries.

In a well established hospital library there should be a general collection for doctors who are normally general practitioners. Hospital libraries should be the centre of activities of medical staff as well as medical information Store House. Not only it should serve the Hospital Clinicians but actively participates in appropriate community events (3).

Teaching Hospital Libraries

These are libraries attached to Medical Schools and according to Picken, (4) they perform three main functions, viz. provision of textbooks and reference works and of journals for undergraduates, postgraduate textbooks

and journals for higher examinations or clinical research and journals primarily for those engaged in full-time research.

(b) The functions of Medical Library

The standard of any medical care in any country must in the final analysis depend upon the efficiency and standard of the medical education. The importance of medical library for medical education has already been pointed out in chapter one. A library in this concept may be defined in terms of an activity involving the interaction of people seeking knowledge (information) and the demand or other material in which the knowledge is recorded.

Library activity therefore is concerned with,

(a) people seeking knowledge
(b) the recorded knowledge itself
(c) communication or transfer process.(5)

On the other hand the purpose of any Hospital are:-

(a) medical care of the individual
(b) as centre for education in the Health Sciences,
(c) as centre for research. (6)

In the past, medical school libraries were concerned with only functions, which are:-

(a) provision of textbooks for undergraduates,
(b) to supply materials for the Teaching Staff and
(c) to support research activities of the school and hospitals.

There has been recent development in the activities of Medical School libraries. Many medical school libraries now cater for the needs of all professional members of the Teaching Hospital such as physiotherapists administrators, catering officers and laboratory technicians. Invariably some libraries assume the responsibility of running Nursing libraries, eg. Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.

User Categories

(a) Basic Education

Formerly libraries provided undergraduates with textbooks and that was the extent to which library support will go. The current concept of medical education has radically changed this. Now that Medical students are required to submit project reports, the use of journal literature has become imperative. The library requirement therefore is to provide textbooks covering the syllabus of the examinations and a good selection of periodicals. Problems of Medical libraries in developing countries due to lack of financial support will be mentioned again in chapter V. Consequently the Librarians are under pressure to purchase multiple copies as the textbooks are too expensive for the students to buy with their meagre allowances.

(b) Continuing Education

The decision by the Nigerian Medical Council to train the indigenous doctors locally for postgraduate qualifications is a milestone in the history of medical education in Nigeria. This group of library users probably need books and journals equally. Emphasis on books to buy should be on specialty of Medicine such as Campbell's Operative

Orthopedics, Rock's Dermatology etc. than general aspect. Considerable use of Audio-Visual materials would be made. It is therefore necessary to stock quite a lot of those materials. It is also necessary that all the Medical Libraries provide sets of past question papers at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Teaching Staff

This group includes the academic staff, the hospital consultants and registrars. In addition, most of them undertake research. Though this group makes use of textbooks, they tend to concentrate more on journals which of course are more useful for research than textbooks. As the library cannot subscribe to journals on behalf of one or two interested group, the journals to be taken must be well thought out. Moreover, service needs of the doctors may relate to a particular situation warranting emergency action. For instance, a textbook may be required for a doctor to refresh his memory in order to cope with an emergency situation in the casualty department. It is because of such situation that some people argue that library should not be closed at all.

Research Staff

People belonging to this group are full-time researchers and while they constitute active users of the library, they cause a lot of nuisance to the library. This is because their needs are not easy to meet, since most of their requests are usually on highly specialised topic or sometimes seeking information on data that are not available and are generally very mobile.

Hospital Professional Staff

This group usually take professional examination to further their education and they include Hospital Administrators, Physiotherapists, laboratory Techniciańs, dieticians and catering officers. Many librarians do forget that the group has the right to use the library.

The problem of catering for this group especially those who are working in rural General Hospitals in the country is similar to the doctors whom they assist.

Naturally, para-medical staff working in the Teaching Hospitals should have no problem in making use of library facilities since separate library is not envisaged for them. The problem does arise in connection with the para-medical staff in the rural General Hospitals where library provisions are non-existent even though they are expected to sit for examinations either for Registration or higher qualifications. The only solution to the problem is as proposed in chapter IV, namely, Divisional Library programme to cater effectively for all these groups of readers.

Nursing Staff

The library provision for the Nurses and Student Nurses in this country can simply be described as pathetic. The result of the survey of Nursing Libraries attached to the four Teaching Hospitals understudy in the country showed that the Nursing Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria is better equiped than the remaining three.

The administration of the Nursing Libraries attached to the Teaching Hospitals of the country leaves much to be desired. In some cases, eg. University of Lagos Teaching Hospital, the Medical Library has no relation whatsoever with the Nursing Library though both are allocated on the same premises. Some however assume a kind of loose relation with the main Medical Library where the Medical Librarian only plays a supervisory role.

This situation where the principals of schools of nursing run the nursing libraries is probably responsible for the poor library services as they are not trained for the job. Another reason for poor library service due to lack of facilities is inadequate financial support for these libraries.

The Nursing Council of Nigeria having recognised the importance of efficient nursing libraries is proposing to organise a workshop on Nurses Libraries. The workshop is expected to work out standards for nursing libraries in the country which will be a condition for approving any school of nursing for the training of nurses in the country.

Services Medical Libraries are expected to perform

This can be conveniently grouped under two headings, A and B. Group A covers services rendered following requests from the readers while group B is that generated by library staff on behalf of readers.

Group A

Services in this group include inter-library loans, reference service, checking and sometimes preparation of manuscripts for publications.

Group B

Instruction in the use of the library and Audio-Visual services are included under this heading. It also includes photocopying and typewriting where typewriting booths are available. This is because some readers prefer to type than to write. Services rendered in addition to those outlined include publication of library bulletin, book purchases, staff publications and current awareness services.

Library Bulletins

This can vary in content from listing books to a more detailed information on the latest developments or techniques.

Book Purchases

Sometimes, a Librarian may be prepared to undertake bibliographic checking of publisher's catalogue for a reader who wants to buy a book but does not know how to go about it.

Staff Publications

Some libraries have files of reprints of papers by individual members of staff. This can be used by visitors and sometimes by the author themselves since many readers do not keep records of their own publications.

Current Awarness Services

This includes

(i) Documentation file. This is particularly important where a narrow coverage or specialty of medicine is contemplated. The Librarian scans the incoming materials and records and files references to a special line of research being undertaken. Invariably, the materials scanned do not only include journals but pamphlets, reports, congresses, annuals and even chapters in books.

(ii) New book information. Librarian can keep readers informed of new publications especially if he is not sure whether to purchase a particular book for the library. Services rendered under group B is usually referred to as "Selective Dissemination of Information" (S.D.I.).

REFERENCES

(1) PICKEN, Fiona Mackay. Medical libraries (3) May 1974 TEACH-IN 297(302) (unpublished)

(2) OP. Cit.

(3) PICKEN, Fiona Mackay. Medical Libraries (3) May 1974 TEACH-IN 297 (304)

(4) OP.Cit.

(5) LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES. A report from Wessex. Southampton, Wessex Regional Library and information Service, 1970 (unpubolished) pp.1

(6) OP.Cit.

Chapter IV

PRESENT STATE OF MEDICAL COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

(a) Type of Collections

Libraries	Total no. of books in stock	Total no. of books added to stock in academic year	Periodical titles current	Periodical titles bound volumes	A.V. materials held
Medical Library Ahmadu Bello University Hospital Zaria.	13,735	1,897	516	4,232	Tape/ sldies microfilm microfiche
E.Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital, Ibadan.	5,500	1,700	730	20,000	Tape/ slides microfilm microfiche
Medical Library College of Medicine of the University of Lagos	16,673	1,583	682 + 632 on order	5,791	Tapes
Medical Library University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus	9,000	2,500	300	6,500	microfilms

Table 1 shows the type of collections as well as annual additions of each library

While the total number of books in stock in the library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos is 16,673 that of Ibadan, the oldest Institutional Library in the country is only 5,500. It is doubtful whether this figure represents the true picture of the stock. The small figure for the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus is probably due to the fact that most of the stock was destroyed during the war. The present library started functioning in 1971 after the end of the war. The rate of growth per annum of each library is also shown. While the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus with the smallest collection has 2,500 additions per annum, the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos with the largest collection 16,673 volumes shows smallest growth rate of only 1,583 per annum. Besides, the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos shows a frightening figure of 632 for periodicals on order. This number added to that already taken (682) will stand at 1,314.

The fact that many libraries depend upon Ibadan for photocopy service at least at the local level is seen by the number of bound volumes it stocks which stands at 20,000. The kind of Audio-Visual materials held by each library is also shown.

The Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hosptal, Zaria and E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan top the list with three different kinds of Audio-Visual materials each. The remaining two libraries, the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos and the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus has one each.

The Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria and E. Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan are therefore stronger in Audio-Visual Aids than Lagos and Enugu Campus.

PHOTOGRAPH 1: REFERENCE SECTION OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY OF THE AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ZARIA



(b) Services

	Compilation of Bibliography	Indexing	Abstracting	Translation	Purchases Books locally	Purchase Books from Overseas	Dependent on Local Libraries for Photocopy	Dependent on Overseas Libries for Photocopy	Co-operation locally	Co-operation Overseas	Library Lectures for Students
Medical Library A.B.U. Zaria.	X	-	-	-	X	XX	X	XX	X	X	X
E. Latunde Odeku Library, University College, Ibadan	X	X	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	-	X
Medical Library, College of Medicine University of Lagos	X	-	-	-	X	XX	X	XX	X	-	X
Medical Library, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus	X	-	-	-	X	XX	XX	X	X	-	XX

Table II Services

Note X Means services offered/received
XX Means services offered/received very much
\- Means services not offered/received.

Table II shows services offered/received by each library. All of them compile bibliographies. Indexing, abstracting and translation services are offered only at Ibadan. All the libraries depend very heavily on Foreign Book Sellers and Publishers for their purchase of books. While Ahmadu Bello University and Lagos depend heavily on foreign photocopy service, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus depends very much on local libraries. Ibadan on the other hand is a little bit independent as far as photocopy is concerned. This is probably due to the fact that it has a lot of back runs of many journals.

With the exception of the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University, none of the library co-operates with any foreign library. All of them co-operate somehow at local level.

With the exception of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus which integrated library lectures for students with the curriculum, the others only give library talks during the orientation programme at the beginning of the session.

Library Lectures for Students

Library lectures for students is now gaining prominence in many academic libraries. It is unfortunate however, that while many Librarians would like to see students being given formal instructions in the use of library resources, only very few actually initiate such moves.

It would be a surprise to many Librarians that a lot of Freshmen that enter the Universities have no idea how to make effective use of the libraries. This situation is particularly serious in the Medical Libraries where journals, indexing and abstracting publications are more important than textbooks due to the nature of the subject.

Even in advanced countries, only very little attention is paid to educating the clientele on the use of library resources. For instance, in my "Survey of library lectures for students in British Medical Schools, 1974", Idiscovered that only the Wessex Medical Library of the University of Southampton and the Medical Library of the University of Newcastle-upon-tyne really have formal lectures for their students (1). In Nigeria, only the main University library of the University of Nigeria has this type of organized lectures for students of the University but this is not specific for the medical students.

The importance of library lectures for all categories of people engaged in health practice can be seen from the fact that some doctors even after spending between 5-6 years in medical schools do not know how to use such simple but important indexing journal as the Index Medicus. As a result of this, they depend entirely upon the library staff and they believe it is their responsiblilty to compile references.

Indigenous Publishers and Booksellers

One of the problems facing library development in Nigeria and indeed Africa is the absence of reputable local publishers and Booksellers. For instance, Table II shows how dependent all the libraries are on foreign publishers and Booksellers for their purchases of Books. The local Bookshops are not utilized because most of the local publishers lack machinery of advertising their products which result in unnecessary delays in getting anything through these Bookshops(2). The Bookshops lack trained personnel in the business and so are incapable of getting the orders through. As a result of this it is almost impossible for any Bookshop in the country to handle "standing order" for journal subscriptions.

The ordering of books that are published in foreign countries is even more difficult (3). This is because of currency restrictions imposed as economic measures in most of African countries. The net result is that it is sometimes faster for one to acquire his books direct from Europe and America using such facilities as the Crown Agents and University representatives than going through the local Booksellers who must of course get clearance from the Central Bank

However, we must not loose sight of the fact that ordering books direct from the foreign publishers and Booksellers is not without it's own problem.

One of the obvious problems is the matter of distance from the source of supply with the resultant delay. One must wait longer for material to arrive and in the case of journals when claims are made for issues not received, they may already be out of print (4).

Inter-Library Co-operation

There have been numerous articles on library co-operation in Nigeria (5). Co-operation according to S.N.Vetal (6) is defined as the "collaboration and sharing commitments and facilities between the libraries without any formal agreement". Co-operation should be regarded as a collective efforts among the participating libraries for their common interest.

In many instances however, this has become host-parasite relations where the smaller libraries depend entirely for their existence on the larger ones. Co-operation in the real sense implies more or less equal partnership (7). Its essential aim is to achieve better distribution of literature, better coverage of publications and better service to readers.

The Need for Co-operation

Due to the exponential growth of Medical literature, no medical librarian nor any other person could claim to know the existence of all the available literature in the field. In the developing countries such as Nigeria the problem is even more serious because of the general lack of trained Medical Librarians and documentalists.

Another problem is that of finance which has bedevilled the developing nations. Even in advanced countries, there is just not enough funds for the librarians to purchase all that is published.

It is in cognisance of these problems, the problem of unprecedented growth of scientific literature as well as inadequate financial support and general lack of trained personnel for information retrieval that computer was brought into the library operation in 1958 by the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM). The result then is the MEDLARS (Medical Literatute Analysis and Retrieval system) service.

It is in realisation of these problems that Regional Medical Libraries were established both by the United States of America in 1967, (8) and British government in 1966, aimed at achieving a more comprehensive information in medical literature to be made available not only to the participating libraries but to whoever needs it.

The problems of Inter-Library Co-operation in Nigeria

Among the problems hampering inter-library co-operation in Nigeria are:-

(1) The vastness of the country and isolation of some towns. For instance, the location of the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria is about 700 kilometres away from the nearest medical library in the country.

(2) Lack of back runs of many journals. Many journals run only from the time the library was established.(9).

(3) Inefficient postal services. Due to the poor nature of postal services in the country, it is sometimes faster to get a reprint from the United States or United Kingdom than from the libraries in the country.

(4) Relaxed attitude of the people. Some librarians are insensitive to requests from other libraries (10). This means that requests which should have been given immediate attention could be left unattended for weeks.

(5) Facilities such as Telex for easy communication are lacking in most libraries.

(6) Telephones are always faulty and "engaged".

(7) Absence of union catalogue and "wants' list" to enable the librarians know what is available and where.

(8) Lack of adequate financial support. Many libraries are without photocopying machines and are not willing to send their journals or books by post because they will get lost in transit. This means that there is just no way such libraries can co-operate with others.

Proposals for the establishment of Divisional Medical Libraries in Nigeria

The problems of inter-library co-operation as enumerated above pose a very big threat to effective library service in the country. The question now is, to quote Reynolds, (11) "How can we provide information services and counselling for libraries that need it ? Finding solution to these problems is a formidable task because distance must be overcome by faster communication and economic structure must be strenghtened to permit substantially large sums to be alloted for library purposes.

The best methods by which these problems could be tackled is the development of Divisional Medical libraries that would serve the entire country under the aegis of a National Medical Library for the country. The need for this type of programme is long overdue especially now that there is a general realization that our doctors shun rural areas because of lack of essential services and infra-structures.

Any doctor and indeed any professional would like to keep abreast with his profession. But this cannot be possible with doctors in the rural areas where library facilities are non-existent.

The need is now even greater since the Nigerian Medical Council has now adopted a policy of conducting their own postgraduate examinations in the country. How can a doctor in a rural Hospital where the nearest medical library is sometimes 500 kilometres away study for postgraduate examination and of course without an instructor. This is what the situation is in most parts of the country generally and in the Northern States in particular.

The only Medical Library in the former North is the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria. This means that any doctor working at Argugu General Hospital say, or Daura and wishes to use library facilities would have to turn his attention to Zaria some 400 kilometres away, which of course is the nearest.

The situation in the South especially Lagos is much better since there are three Medical Libraries within the city, the Central Medical Library, Yaba, Medical Research Council Library, Yaba and the Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos. Moreover, Ibadan is just about 142 kilometres away. The former Eastern Region and the present Bendel State are not terribly bad either due to their proximity to E. Latunde Odeku Library of the University of Ibadan which is the oldest institutional library in the country.

To meet the library needs of the doctors in rural hospitals in this country the country should be split into four Divisions. The Northern Division should include the whole of the former North minus Kwara State with the Headquarters at Zaria utilising the facilities of the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital. Eastern Division should include the former Eastern Region using the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus as its Headquarters. Western Division should include the whole of former Western Region and Kwara State with its Headquarters at the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos.

Southern Division should include the present Bendel State with its Headquarters at the Medical Sub-Library of the University of Benin. E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan should then be designated as the National Library of Medicine of Nigeria.

Nigeria will not be alone in this type of programme. This system has already been evolved in the United States and in Britain as well as in Brazil which is sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization. (BAHO) (12).

Organizational Structure

Since Nigeria has no National Library of Medicine, the Federal Government should designate any existing medical Library that has more facilities and resources as the National Library of Medicine. The obvious choice in my opinion is the E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan. Though Ibadan is not centrally located, its Medical Library has more to offer and better equiped to carry out this enormous task at least during the initial stages of the programme. As has been suggested by Falayi (13), World Health Organization (WHO) should play a leading role in this venture just as its counter-part, Unesco has done in the development of school and public libraries. The Government should therefore approach (WHO) on behalf of the Medical Libraries for the proposed programme.

Under the National Library of Medicine as envisioned, Divisional Library should be organized on a two-tier structure. Divisional Library should mean the largest Medical Library of a Teaching Hospital within the Division.

Associated with the library, would be information centre; the aim of which is to co-ordinate the library services to all staff within the Division. Staff occupying this post may not be employee of the University in which he is attached.

Area Library

The Area Library is needed to provide access to the basic or core literature at the local level. The Area Librarian should co-ordinate the library services in the General Hospitals within a defined Area of the Division, making close contact with staff of these hospitals so that they could obtain best library and information service. He should also co-ordinate his activities with the Divisional Librarian for specialized services which cannot be provided locally. In the end three kinds of libraries should be in operation. The National Library of Medicine, the Divisional libraries for each of the four proposed Divisions, and finally, Area libraries within each Division, organized within defined areas to provide effective links with the Central Divisional libraries and the staff of the rural hospitals.

Proposed Services to be Provided

The services which can emanate from such a programme as proposed above include:-

(1) Inter-library loans with a library loan policy for books and free photocopy service.

(2) Full cataloguing at the Divisional Headquarters which will ensure greater uniformity in records that will in turn permit easier co-operation.

(3) Central acquisition for books and journals which prevents wasteful duplication.

(4) Literature searching and compilation of reading list for a variety of purpose can be supplied on request.

(5) The Divisional Librarians can act as adviser on any phase of library programme.

(6) Provision and circulation of union list of periodicals.

(7) Publication and distribution of Newsletters for information on matters of interest.

(8) Publication of library manuals which focus attention on the problems of the Division.

R E F E R E N C E

(1) EKELE, M.M. Report on an Inter-University Council visit to British Medical Libraries, Autumn, 1974 pp.5 (unpublished)

(2) DIPEOL", J.O. Problems of acquiring African published materials; the expereience of African University libraries. Proceedings of An International Conference on publishing and Book development held at the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, 16-20 December 1973. Edited by Edwina Oluwansanmi and others.pp.134

(3) OP.Cit

(4) REYNOLDS, Carroll F. Medical Libraries in Developing countries. Int.Libr.Rev.(1969) 1,423-429

(5) ENU, Cosmas E. Problems of Nigerian University Libraries. Unesco Bull. Libri.; Vol.XXVII, No.2 (March-April 1973 pp.213

(6) VITAL, S.N.Co-operation in Medical Libraries; with special reference to India. Indian Libr.24(2) 1969 pp.53-58

(7) SYNDER, H.Library Co-operation. Bull. Med/Assoc.49,1961 pp.164-7 /Libr.

(8) KERAUVER, David F.Co-ordination of Regional Libraries with Regional Medical Programme. Bull. Med.Libr.Assoc.58(July 1970)pp.325-329

(9) OP.Cit.

(10) SERIKI, T.A.B.Problems of inter-library co-operation among Nigerian Medical Libraries. Special libraries, 2(DEC.1973) pp.23

(11) OP.Cit.

(12) NEGHME, Amador. Services of PAHO Regional Library of Medicine to the Latin American Biomedical Community. Journal of Medical Education. Vol.47, April 1972. pp.301.

(13) FALAYI, S.O.Problems of Medical Information system and centres in Developing countries: Survey of work in Africa. Excerpta Medica Int.Congress Series No. 208. Proceedings of the Third International Congress of Medical Librarianship, Amsterdam, 5-9, May 1969. pp.17

Chapter V

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(a) Personnel Adminstration

	Staff		Degree of autonomy
	Profes-sional	Non-profes sional	
Medical Library Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria.	4	23	Loose relation with the main library especially on junior and intermediate staff matters
E.Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital, Ibadan	5	17	Very strong relation with main library
Medical Library, College of Medicine, University of Lagos	7	35	Almost independent of the main library
Medical Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus	3	17	Very strong relation with main library

Table III shows staff distribution in the medical libraries. The professionals should be taken to include para-professionals specially those with Diploma qualifications in Library Science.

Thus Ibadan has the lowest ratio (1:3 approx.) of the professional to non-professional staff while Ahmadu Bello University Hospital and the University of Nigeria have the highest (1:6 approx.). The high proportion of professional to non-professional staff (even Ibadan with a ratio of 1:3) is considered to be too high if we compare this figure with the recommendations of the Unesco which stated that the ratio should be 1:1.

The high ratio shows how scarce it is to recruit trained librarians in Nigeria. This problem is common to most of the developing countries. Another author, Brandon, (1) suggested that there should be a minimum of five professional Librarians and about equal number of Auxiliary staff excluding those engaged on part-time basis.

Thetable also shows the relationship of the medical libraries with the main libraries of the respective Universities. While Ibadan and Enugu Campus lead from one end being administered strictly as sectionsof the main libraries, Lagos is almost independent of the main library while the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital strikes a compromise between the two. At Ibadan and Enugu all categories of staff are not only employed by the main libraries but are administered direct from the Headquarters so that most of the staff matters are referred to the University Librarians.

Besides, their annual estimates form part of the main libraries. It is the main libraries that allocate funds for the running of the medical libraries. Enugu Campus even goes further to acquire and process its books through the main University Library.

Lagos on the other hand has always resisted centralization of any kind. The medical library is regarded as a unit within a co-ordinated library system where the Librarian is responsible directly to the provost of the College of Medicine and not to the University Librarian. In his capacity as the Librarian, he recruits his own staff, prepares and submits his annual estimates to the Board of Governors of the College through the provost like any other department of the College and gets his allocation from the same.

The Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital as has been stated is a compromise between extreme centrlization and de-centralization. The Librarian is responsible to the University Librarian only on certain matters such as senior staff matters and allocation of book funds. The Medical Librarian prepares and submits his budget direct to the University Authority and he is also responsible for the recruitment and adminstration of junior and intermediate staff. Acquisition of library materials and the processing of the same is entirely carried out in the Medical Library.

Centralization versus Decentralization

There has been a lot of controversy about merits and demerits of centralization and de-centralization in library organization (2).

Usually, the libraries of professional schools such as Medicine, Law, Agriculture are separated from the main library while strictly departmental libraries, such as Geography, Chemistry and History are administered by the main library. Professional school libraries are administered by special library staff and invariably contain thousands of volumes while departmental libraries are usually smaller in scope and are organized to meet the immediate needs of the teaching staff and students of the department.

Three types of organization of medical libraries are recognized.

(a) Medical Library is organized as part of the main library, all technical services are performed by the main library while the medical library renders only reference service, the medical librarian is responsible to the University Librarian and the budget for the medical library forms part of the main library's budget. Typical example of this type of library in the country is the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.

(b) The Medical Library is organized as part of the main library but functions as independent unit or department where technical and readers services are performed by the staff of the unit and the Medical Librarian is responsible to the University Librarian, and the budget is part of the main library's budget. This is very similar to the Ahmadu Bello University Library except that the Medical Library prepares its own estimates.

(c) The third type is where the medical library is organized as part of the Teaching Hospital and in addition to providing technical and readers' services, the Medical Librarian is appointed by the Dean of the Faculty or provost and he is directly responsible to him (Dean). The budget of the library is part of the budget of the Teaching Hospital and a typical example of this is the University of Lagos Medical Library.

Before discussing the merits and the demerits of the three organizational set-up, it is worth noting that the principle of medical librarianship is basically information that concerns the health of man. This service could be rendered sometimes under emergency conditions. What is absolutely necessary here is the quickness the reader and his book are brought together. For instance, a surgeon performing a very serious operation may wish to refresh his memory on sometechniques and so cannot wait for a book to be brought from the main library 50 kilometres away or a journal from the bindery.

All that are necessary in Medical Library service are speed, adequate coverage, accessibility and use of materials. There is no advantage in having the main University Library processing books for the Medical Library. For instance, a cataloguing backlog may compel cataloguing department to put aside some books urgently needed in the Medical Library.

Medical books are difficult to classify and as such it is better for the cataloguer to be in the library to see how these books are used and requested.

Another disadvantage of extreme centralization is that the Librarian has divided loyalty. Moreover, it has been shown that the Medical Library being under the Teaching Hospital as described in number (c) above usually has more money available for its services from the Teaching Hospital than those whose budgets form part of the University bugets (3).

Sometimes, the argument in favour of centralized system is to avoid unnecessary duplication but this can be avoided by maintaining a union catalogue with the main library. Another argument advanced for centralized set up is administrative efficiency but as Bennet Harvie Branscomb pointed out, "Efficiency has no meaning except with reference to the accomplishment of some particular end". (4) Andaccording to William D. Postel, (5) "the end in this case is serving the patrons who are interested in acquiring knowledge for the betterment of the health of man".

(b) Financial Administration

Area of Libraries and Recurrent Expenditure

	Salaries	Books and Journals	Others	Total	Area of libraries in sq.ft.
Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria	₦ 26,575	₦ 78,500	₦ 1,500	₦ 110,975	₦ 2,631
E.Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital, Ibadan.	38,800	-	-	-	22,656
Medical Library, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos	58,510	101,500	48,500	265,800	3,500
Medical Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus	-	-	-	-	11,350

Table IV shows financial positions of the libraries during the recurrent year.

Figures for the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus is not available. Only the figure for salary was given by E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan. In these two libraries their annual budgets form part of the main University Libraries' and this is probably responsible for the inability of the librarians to separate the amounts spent on their libraries from the overall budget of the University libraries.

The total expenditure shown by Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria is a little less than a half of that shown by the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos.

Two possibilities are probably responsible for this big difference. One probable reason is that the Medical Library of the College of Medicine, University of Lagos has more staff (42) than the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria which has only 27. Another probable reason is the fact that the Medical Library of the College of Medicine, University of Lagos submits its budget direct to the College Authority and not through the main library of the University. This has already been stated on page 69 by the advocates of de-centralization.

All the Librarians reported that they have enough funds for the running of their libraries.

Table IV also shows the areas of each library in square feet. While the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University has the smallest area (2,631 square feet), the E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan has the largest (22,656 square feet).

The Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos is close to the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria, with surface area of 3,500 square feet while the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus is close to E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan with 11,350 sq.ft.

The wide difference in areas between the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University and the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos on one hand and E.Latunde Odeku Library and Medical Library of the University of Nigeria on the other hand is due to the fact that while the former (Ahmadu Bello University and Lagos University Medical Libraries) are occupying old buildings allocated to them when the Medical Schools were established, the latter, E.Latunde Odeku and Enugu Campus Medical Libraries) have just moved to new and bigger buildings.

Accommodation problem and future Development Programme

Though all the libraries reported that they have enough funds for the running of their libraries, two libraries, the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital and the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, admitted that they are facing accommodation problem. This is because funds for capital projects are not always available.

The short-term programme of the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria to combat its accommodation problem includes an extension to the present building. This plan was first contemplated as far back as 1971 but not until mid-August 1976 nothing happened, thus bringing the situation to almost a "crisis state". The long-term programme includes a new Medical Library being planned along with the proposed Teaching Hospital to be built some 20 kilometres away from the present site north of Zaria.

The Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos will solve its acute accommodation problem before the end of October 1977 when they would have moved to the two additional floors allocated to the library which were formerly occupied by the Administration and other Departments. At the moment massive renovation is going on these two floors which are expected to be completed before the end of October next year.

The present building housing the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus was completed during the later part of 1975. It was built to ease the acute accommodation problem of the library and is meant to provide only a temporary solution. A new Medical Library is being planned along with the proposed Teaching Hospital to be built close to the present site.

The Medical Library of the University of Ibadan is one of the most modern medical Libraries and can certainly pride itself as one of the best equiped not only in Nigeria but also in the whole of Africa especially in Audio-Visual materials. It is designed to provide enough accommodation for at least 10 years with provision for another floor which will be used exclusively as postgraduate library. Also, a large portion of the present building has been set aside for the installation of close circuit coloured T.V.service.

R E F E R E N C E

(1) BRANDON, Alfred N.The development and organization of a new medical school library. Bull. Med.Libr.Assoc. 52: 188-195 Jan.1964

(2) POSTEL, William D.Proposed plans and Recommendations for the Organization of the Medical Library of the University of Florida. Bull.Med.Libr.Assoc.42: part 4, 458-67, 1954

(3) OP.Cit.

(4) BRANCOMB, B.H.Teaching with books, a study of College libraries. Chicago, American Library Assoc.pp.134 1940

(5) OP.Cit.

Chapter VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

It would be remembered that this study is devoted not only to the comparative study of the existing facilities in the four medical libraries under study but also, the adequacy of these facilities to meet the challenges of modern medical library service for health care delivery. We also noted in the introductory chapter the need for efficient library service in the Government's proposed plans for medical education as set out in the current development plan, 1975-1980.

The conclusions drawn from this study is that library facilities are terribly inadequate in existing Teaching Hospitals. In this chapter therefore, most of the topics as contained in the questionnaire which account for good library service will be examined systematically and where necessary, suggestions are made.

Administration

We can conclude from Table III that all the Medical Libraries have acute shortage of professional staff. This is probably because the government does not accord the librarians the status they deserve with the result that many brilliant graduates would obviously take up more lucrative jobs such as law, economics, etc. or go to Universities and Research Institutes as Lecturers and Research Fellows.

Suggestion 1

For the Government to attract brilliant graduates especially those with science background which is a necessary qualification for working in Medical Library, Medical Librarians should be accorded more prestigious status by equating them with their counter-parts in academic departments.

The library must be looked upon as an indispensible dynamic force without which any medical education of a country can succeed. The plausible attitude of those in power towards the library as supplementary facilities must change. It is only then that the country will be able to attract better qualified graduates with science bias to take librarianship as profession who are urgently needed to handle the problem of modern technology such as automation in the library field.

Degree of autonomy vis-a-vis Centralization versus De-centralization

As we have already noted under this sub-heading in the previous chapter, the advantages for a de-centralized system in Medical Libraries outweigh the centralized set-up. Some of these advantages as have already been pointed out include:-

Speed,
adequate coverage,
adequate budget,
accessibility and use

Suggestion 2

It is therefore suggested that for efficient library service, Medical Libraries attached to Teaching Hospitals should as much as possible be independent of the main University Libraries. While a complete autonomy may not be possible in most cases as a result of the University Librarian's quest for absolute power, a limited degree of independence is highly essential for the effetive running of the library.

Finance

Though all the librarians reported that their budgets are enough for the effective running of their libraries, it is apparent from the interviews I held with each librarian that lack of funds for capital projects have hampered some essential development projects in some of these libraries. With the exception of E.Latunde Odeku Library and the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos, essential projects have been hampered in the remaining two libraries at Zaria and Enugu due to lack of funds. Lagos has just solved its accommodation problem after the College Authority allowed them to expand to the remaining two floors of the present building vacated by other departments. An extension to the present Medical Library of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria has been in the pipe-line for the past five years but not until mid-August 1976, nothing has happened, because there is no fund.

The University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, though having temporarily solved its acute accommodation problem by moving to a new site, there is no fund to tackle the poor drainage of the place which is subject to terrible flooding.

Suggestion 3

It is therefore suggested that the Government through the respective Universiti s give adequate financial support to the medical libraries if these libraries are expected to play their role in the training of Health personnel. Financial support to purchase books and furniture is not just enough. There is urgent need for money for such capital projects as extension to old buildings or building new libraries to provide more accommodation for increase in numbers of students' intake. There is need to employ more qualified senior staff cadre to render efficient services. There is need for more funds for the overall running of the libraries since all other aspects of library service depend upon the financial support.

Accommodation Problem

Owing to lack of funds most of the Medical Libraries are poorly housed. Some of then, for instance, the Medical Library of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria is being housed in a building originally meant for Resident Doctors. Not only that it is unsuitable for a library building but also every available corner in this house has been turned into a usable space to provide more accommodation both for books and readers. This is because provision for more accommodation does not keep pace with increase in number of students intake.

The same problem is facing the Medical Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos. Not until recently, the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus was facing similar problem because they are all occupying old buildings that fail to expand correspondingly with the students' population.

The accommodation problem in the Central Medical Library, Yaba, for instance, has been discussed in Chapter II

Suggestion 4

Suggestion 4 is similar to 3 above since they all concern with financial support except it is further suggested here that the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the Federal Government should approach such bodies as World Health Organization (WHO) and other International Agencies for aids for the development of Medical Libraries not only in Nigeria but also the whole of West African Sub-continent.

The services to be initiated and supported by such Agencies as envisioned should not only be the development of Medical Libraries in the country but also the establishment of MEDLARS data base in the country which should serve other West African countries.

In 1974 we heard of a plan by World Health Organization (WHO) to establish a data base on the line of MEDLARS or Excerpta Medica
Foundation and the Medical Librarians were invited to make recommendations through their respective Universities to the Federal Government. Two years have now passed but nothing has been heard. It is further suggested that the Medical Librarians should approach the Government so as to take up this matter with the World Health Organization without further delay.

Book Stock

Table I shows the total book stock of each library. The grand total for the four libraries stands at 44,908 excluding periodicals. This number can best be described as next to nothing if one considers Bloomquist's (1) recommendation of 1963 which states that a minimum of 100,000 volumes and the current receipt of 1,500 journals was necessary to support the research and teaching programme of a good Medical School.

Suggestion 5

In view of the present inadequate provision of monographs and serials in the country's Medical Libraries, it is suggested that the Librarians should as much as possible try to double their present annual additions depending upon the accommodation and availability of funds.

Audio Visual Materials

Audio-Visual materials are becoming increasingly important as a method of instruction in the Medical Schools nowadays. Though the reactions of students towards it vary from enthusiasm to that of hostility, it is generally received with enthusiasm by most students.

Suggestion 6

It is therefore suggested that Medical Libraries in the country should follow the example of the University of Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello University in acquisition of Audio Visual materials. It is further suggested that:-

(a) each library should be provided with all the hardware necessary for this purpose.

(b) as such items as cassette tape players become more popular, loan facilities of cassettes should be made available so that students can study at home.

(c) in the final stages of Audio Visual materials development in each library, purpose built multi-media study booths should be provided for studying of slides, tapes, loop films and T.V. cassettes. At the initial stages some normal library carrells can be adapted for multi-purpose use so long as head-phones are provided.

(d) for effective use of these materials it is again suggested that candidates with technical qualifications in electronics with specialization in Audio Visual materials be appointed by each library.

Bibliographic,Indexing and Abstracting Services

Table II shows some of the activities of the Medical Librarias. In my own opinion, a service which ought not to be offered (compilation of bibliography) are offered by all the libraries while those I feel should be offered (indexing and Abstracting service) is offered only by one library - E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

I do not believe in compiling bibliography for readers because it tends to discourage them (the readers) from handling bibliographical tools themselves. If the Librarians believe in encouraging the readers on how to search for simple information themselves, it is then wrong to be spoon-feeding them which contradicts the aim of library lectures.

Suggestion 7

In order to encourage library users so as to show interest in library lectures it is suggested that Librarians should as much as possible discourage the readers from depending upon library staff for the compilation of bibliographies and verification of Journal Articles. Most readers who know how to use Index Medicus should be able to sort out this type of information themselves.

Routing of Periodicals

Only one Medical Library, the Medical Library of the University of Nigeria Enugu Campus routes periodicals to readers. In my opinion, there is no justification for this practice which reduces general availability of the journals which may be demanded by others (2). Moreover, it discourages the readers from using the library.

Suggestion 8

It is therefore suggested that the librarians should offer such services that enoourage the readers to use the libraries and avoid those that negate not only the aim of the establishment of the library but also put others at a disadvantage.

Departmental Collections

All the libraries reported that there are departmental collections in their respective medical schools. Departmental collections invariably constitute a nuisance in the library. This is because in most cases, they are not properly looked after. Books tend todisappear at random due to lack of effective supervision. The net result of this is unnecessary duplication of materials and wastage of personnel. What then is the aim of a library when every department has all that it needs ?

Suggestion 9

To avoid unnecessary duplication of materials, wastage of personnel, lack of supervision and poor organization of resources, it is suggested that librarians should as much as possible discourage the departments from building up collections in their departments. Funds allocated to departments should be adequate enough only to buy "bench textbooks" and other essential materials.

Library Lectures for Students

The importance of library lectures in academic libraries cannot be over-emphasized as we have already noted in Chapter IV.

Suggestion 10

It is suggested that as a matter of policy the librarians in conjunction with the Heads of Departments and other bodies engaged in curriculum development introduce library lectures for the students in their respective Medical Schools. The present practice in the country's Universities where library lectures take the form of a conducted tour and a talk lasting between one hour to about a day in some places is not just enough. It is further suggested that library lectures should not only be integrated with the main course work but also should spread from parts one to the final year; starting with elementary topics such as the use of a catalogue in the first years to advanced bibliography and how to handle some Audio-Visual equipment in the final years. This is because in the final years most students are requested to submit projects which of course necessitate the use of journals and other materials and so are more prepared to receive the lectures at this time than in the first years when they concentrate mainly on textbooks.

Indigenous Publishers and Booksellers

As we have seen in Chapter IV, the problem posed by the absence of reputable local publishers and Booksellers in developing countries has almost defied solution.

Suggestion 11

It is suggested that Government give more generous credit facilities to the small Booksellers so that they can employ more itinerant Sales Agents who can publicise their stock (3).

Suggestion 12

As for the publishers, it is suggested that they form themselves into co-operative societies. This will ensure both the supplies of materials and resources to enable them publish their books.

Suggestion 13

Medical Booksellers and Publishers in the developed countries should be invited to open branches in Nigeria so that Medical books published in America and Europe could be published and sold simultaneously in the country (4).

Inter-Library Co-operation

The problems of inter-library co-operation among the medical libraries in the country have been high-lighted and a proposal for the establishment of Divisional Medical Libraries has been put forward. In the following paragraphs specific suggestions are made with regards to its organization.

Suggestion 14

To ensure the success of the programme a full liaison between the present Medical Libraries attached to the Teaching Hospitals which should be designated as the Headquarters of Divisional Libraries and Health personnel within the Divisions be maintained. It is therefore suggested that Divisional Librarians should be appointed charged with the responsibilities of implementing the programme.

Suggestion 15

To ensure efficiency and proper co-ordination, it is suggested that Divisions be split into Areas. Each area Library should be headed by Area Librarian who should co-ordinate the services of the Division with the staff of the General Hospitals within its jurisdiction. It is further suggested that both the Divisional Librarians and Area Librarians appointed should initiate.

(a) a uniform cataloguing system of all the usable books kept in the General Hospitals throughout the country.

(b) undertake more purchases of books and periodicals for the benefit of the staff in the General Hospitals within each Division.

(c) promote and co-ordinate inter-library lending, photocopying and bibliographical services within the Division.

MEDLARS DATA BASE

Since Medical Scientists have recognised their limitations in coping with the unprecedented growth of medical literature, they have decided to turn their attention to machine retrievable information such as MEDLARS in the United States of America with data bases in London, Paris and Geneva.

MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) is an off-line searching system as opposed to MEDLINE which is on-line bibliographic searching service provided by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in U.S.

The main difference between MEDLINE and MEDLARS is that in MEDLARS one fills a form spelling out exactly and precisely what the search should cover, (MESH) "Medical subject Headings". The details of the request are then fed into a computer and the computer then prints out the references which are later sent to the individuals making the request. But in MEDLINE, no form is required. One simply "codes" in his request at the terminal and the references required are printed out on the spot. The terminal is connected to a telephone which is linked with the computer in Washington. The terminal therefore operates by sending radio messages to the United states through Earthsatellite. The computer in Washington then prints out the references required. It is unfortunate however that all the known data bases are thousands of kilometres away from Nigeria. Not only that it is expensive to purchase photocopy coupons for use from some of these libraries with data bases, eg the data base at the British Lending Library Boston Spa,but also the considerable delay involved in getting the reprints. At least, it takes two weeks for a photocopy to arrive from overseas after a request.

Moreover, most of the local journals are not indexed in the Index Medicus produced by MEDLARS. The result is that information published in local journals are not available on tapes and so, cannot be retrieved since the machine only retrieves what is available on these tapes. In view of these problems the establishment of MEDLARS data base in Nigeria to serve other West African countries becomes imperative.

Suggestion 16

It is suggested that the Federal Government should pressurise the World Health Organization (WHO) to start immediately the feasibility study of the proposed MEDLARS data base to be established in the country.

National Library of Medicine of Nigeria

The main aim of the National Library of Medicine for Nigeria should be two-fold (5).

(a) To achieve a comprehensive collection of books relating to Nigeria and the Nigerian people for present and future use as part of the National heritage, and

(b) "To maintain and keep a rich collection of books representing the best results of the thought and experience of peoples and Nations elsewhere in the World".

As has been stated on page 91, one of the problems facing medical librarians in the country is how to cope with the information published in local journals which are not indexed in the Index Medicus. The National Library of Nigeria does not concern itself with the Medical literature nor any University library in the country is equiped to undertake the role of medical literature repository. Since it is not possible for any library with limited resources to subscribe to all the local journals that are not indexed in the Index Medicus in addition to core journals needed in the library, the question arises; how can information contained in these local journals be retrieved? The only answer to the problem is the establishment of of National Library of Medicine of Nigeria.

Suggestion 17

It is therefore suggested that E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University College Hospital, Ibadan be designated as the National Library of Medicine of Nigeria. Though I am conscious of the fact that Ibadan is not centrally located, it has more advantages with regard to accessibility and equipment as well as human and material resources than Central Medical Library, Yaba as suggested by some other Librarians who are interested in this project (6)

In view of the enormous task expected of the National Library including organization of MEDLARS service and co-ordination of the proposed Divisional Library Programme in addition to function already mentioned, namely, that of repository of the country's medical literature, it is further suggested

Suggestion 18

that the Government should increase the present staff, equipment and other resources at the E.Latunde Odeku Library of the University of Ibadan by 100% so that they can cope with the initial phase of the programme. A new and permanent site of a National Medical Library befitting the Nation could be built in a more central location probably in the new capital at Abuja in future.

Nursing Libraries

The inadequacy of library provisions for the Nurses in the country has been high-lighted. One of the problems hindering the development of Nursing Libraries in the country where fund is not a limiting factor is the tendency on the part of the Chief Executives of the Schools of Nursing to run their libraries instead of employing qualified librarians.

It has been shown (7) that even in Industralised Nations, Administrators of Schools of Nursing are opposed to combined Medical/Nursing Libraries. Even at the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital in Zaria which probably has better equiped Nursing Library in the country, the Principal of the School could not agree on total integration of her library with the Medical Library. At the Zaria Hospital, the Nursing Library is physically separated from the Medical Library while at Kaduna, Malumfashi and Kano, Medical/ Nursing Libraries are housed together, but the Director of Nursing Education propares and controls her budgets and does what she wants with her funds without consultation with the Medical Librarian. The Medical Librarian therefore plays only a supervisory role. But these Nurses are not Librarians and so are not trained to do this job.

Suggestion 19

For efficient administration, organization and service, it is suggested that the Principals of Schools of Nursing in the country relinquish the administrations of their libraries.

Suggestion 20

It is further suggested that as much as possible candidates with library experience such as graduates from the Kaduna College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS) with Library Assistants' qualification be appointed to run the libraries of Schools of Nursing which are not attached to the Teaching Hospitals.

In the case of Schools of Nursing attached to the Teaching Hospitals in the country it is suggested that the Medical Librarians should be allowed to run the Nursing Libraries with the Principals of the Schools playing only advisory role.

R E F E R E N C E

(1) BLOOMQUIST, H. (1963) The status and needs of Medical School Libraries in the United States. J.Med.Educ. 38, 161 pp 401 - 427

(2) ORR, Richard H. and others. User services offered by Medical School libraries in 1968: Results of a National survey employing New Methodology Bull.Med.Libr. Assoc.58 (Oct.1970)pp.455-492

(3) DIPEOLU, J.O.Problems of acquiring African published materials; the experience of African University Libraries. Proceedings of An International Conference on publishing and Book Development held at the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. 16-20 December 1973.Edited by Edwina Oluwansanmi and others. pp 135

(4) OP.Cit.

(5) BELLEH, Godfrey S. Medical Librarianship in Nigeria - A review of the literature and comments on some problems and prospects. Bull. Med.Libr.Ass.63(2) April 1975.pp199-208

(6) OP.Cit.

(7) EKELE, M.M. Report on An Inter-University Council visit to the British Medical Libraries, Autumn 1974. (unpublished) pp 8

APPENDIX 1 The Text of the Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE COMPARATIVE STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

ADMINISTRATION

1 (a) Name of library

(b) Full Address

2 (a) Brief history of the library. Use supplementary sheet if necessary.

(b) Is the library part of the main library ? Yes/No
(Delete which does not apply)

3. What is the title of the Officer to whom the librarian is responsible ?

4. Name of the librarian

5. Official title

6. Number of professional staff

7. Number of non-professional staff

8. Degree of autonomy. State the relationship between (a) your library and the main University library (b) with your library and the University administration. Use supplementary sheet if necessary.

9. Do you have a Medical Library sub-committee Apart from the main library committee ? Yes/No
(Delete which does not apply)

10. If the answer to (9) is Yes, briefly state the functions, composition and how often it meets.

Finale

This study has exposed one thing, that is, that the present library facilities in the principal medical libraries in the country under study are inadequate. The study then focuses Government's attention on the needs for better facilities if the proposed plan for medical education should succeed. For this reason, suggestions are made if we are to improve the present situation. It is hoped that if these suggestions are made available and accepted by all those concerned the future of the Medical Library services in this country will be bright.

(a) If the answer is No, would you like such a committee to be formed. Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

FINANCE

11 Recurrent expenditure

(a) Senior Staff Salaries
(b) Junior Staff Salaries
(c) Annual expenditure on books
(d) Annual expenditure on periodicals
(e) Annual expenditure on other library materials
(f) Total expenditure for the recurrent year.

12 Sources of income

(a) State here your main sources of income and approximate amount from each source per annum

(b) Do you have enough funds for effective running of the library ? Yes/No(Delete which does not apply)

LIBRARY STOCK AND SPACE REQUIREMENT

13 (a) Area of the whole library
(b) Approximate linear feet of books stock
(c) Approximate linear feet of periodical shelving
(d) Do you experience any shortage of space ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)
(e) If the answer to (d) is yes, do you have any plans to provide more accommodation ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

14 BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

(a) Total number of accessioned item to date
(b) Total number of items awaiting accessioning
(c) Total number of books for reference service
(d) Total number of books added to stock during the last financial year.

15 JOURNALS AND SERIALS

(a) Number of titles being received
(b) Number of titles on order
(c) Number of bound volumes
(d) Are any abstracting and indexing publications taken ? (eg.Index Medicus, Excerpta Medica etc. Please list titles and continue overleaf if necessary.

16

(a) Are the periodicals available for reference only
(b) Lending
(c) Combination
(d) What is the period of loan of journal ?
(e) What is the period of loan for books ?

17 Are there any departmental collections, or books permanently on loan to special departments? Please name the department/s.

18 Do you have any of the following materials in the library (please tick)

(a) Slides (c) Record (e) Microfilm
(b) Cine film (d) Tapes (f) Others

19 How is selection done (please tick)

(a) By the librarian and his staff
(b) By faculty members
(c) By both librarian and faculty members
(d) Do you accept recommendations from students ?

20 How heavily do you depend upon overseas Agents/ Booksellers for purchase of books and other library materials ? (Please tick)

(a) Very much

(b) Occasionally

(c) Not at all

21 If (a) and (b) apply, please name the overseas Agents/Booksellers.

22 How heavily do you depend upon local Booksellers for purchase of books and other library materials ? (Please tick)

(a) Very much

(b) Occasionally

(c) Not at all

23 If (a) and (b) should apply, please name the local Booksellers

24 TECHNICAL SERVICES

Name the classification sbheme in use

25 What type of catalogues are in use ? (Please tick)

(a) Author catalogue

(b) Subject catalogue

(c) Dictionary catalogue

(d) Classified catalogue

(e) Indexes

26 (a) Do you have a photocopying machine ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

(b) If the answer to (a) is yes, please name the type.

27 REGISTERED READERS

(a) Senior Staff

(b) Medical students

(c) Junior staff

(d) Others.

28 Do you lecture the students on how

(a) to use the library ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

(b) If the answer to (a) is "Yes", what is the duration of the course and how is it arranged. Use supplementary sheet if necessary.

29 Write Yes or No if you offer the following services

(a) Routing of periodicals

(b) Compilation of bibliographies

(c) Maintenance of special subject references

(d) Indexing and abstracting

(e) Translation of foreign publications (please name)

30 List library publications by which you inform the readers about your activities.

31 INTER-LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

(a) Are you part of a library system ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

(b) If the answer to (a) is "Yes", what are the names of the Libraries ?

(c) Do you keep a Union Catalogue ? Yes/No (Delete which does noot apply)

32 (a) Do you co-operate with any library ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply)

(b) If the answer to (a) is Yes, what is the nature of the co-operation and the name/s of the co-operating library/ies.

33 How many photocopies do you obtain from other libraries within one complete year ?

34 How heavily do you depend upon local libraries for photocopy service ? (Please tick)

(a) Very much
(b) Occasionally
(c) Not at all
(d) If either (a) or (b) should apply, name the supplying libraries

35 How heavily do you depend upon foreign photocopy service ? (Please tick)

(a) Very much
(b) Occasionally
(c) Not at all
(d) If either (a) or (b) should apply, name the foreign library/ies.

36 (a) Do you utilise MEDLARS/MEDLINE services for compilation of rerences for readers ? Yes/No (Delete which does not apply

(b) If the answer to (a) is "Yes", name the data base/s and state how long it normally takes to get your request. Use supplementary sheet if necessary.

37 Approximately, how many books and journals are obtained on inter-library loan for one complete year.

38 Have you any suggestions for improvement of inter-library co-operation among libraries in Nigeria ?

39 FUTURE PLANS

Briefly describe the future plans of the library if any. Use supplementary sheet if necessary.

/MME/DEO*/

M.M.Ekele
Medical Library,
Ahmadu Bello University
Hospital, Zaria.

APPENDIX 2 THE LETTER WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE QUESTIONNAIRE

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL LIBRARY

From: Howard Hague, Medical Librarian, A.B.U. Zaria

Mr. Michael Ekele-Questionnaire on Medical Libraries in Nigeria

This is to introduce Mr. Michael Ekele B.Sc., my duputy and sub-librarian in the Medical Library of Ahmadu Bello University. Mr. Ekele is currently engaged on an M.L.S. degree course at the A.B.U. Library School. As part of the degree he is required to submit a thesis and for this he has chosen the theme "A comparative study of the present state and future development programmes of some medical libraries in Nigeria". In addition he hopes to make recommendations concerning the future development of medical libraries with particular reference to the Northern States of the country, With the recent announcement of new universities and colleges in Nigeria (each apparently to have a medical school), I think this is very important.

I would be most grateful if you could co-operate with Mr. Ekele by filling in the attached questionnaire. Although it is fairly long most of the questions are practical in nature and not too complicated, I feel, Mr. Ekele hopes to follow up the questionnaire by personal visits to libraries later in the year.

It would be appreciated if the questionnaire could be returned to Mr. Ekele in Zaria by Mid-March 1976. Stamped and addressed envelopes are enclosed for your use.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

16th February 1976
Medical Library,
A.B.U. Hospital,
Z A R I A.

(Sign) Howard Hague
Medical Librarian

APPENDIX 3 The Reminder Letter

18th March, 1976

The Medical Librarian,

Dear Sir,

I am writing in connection with my questionnaire on "Comparative study of the present state and future development programmes of some medical libraries in Nigeria", being the topic for my M.L.S. Thesis.

In the letter accompanying the questionnaire, 15th March was suggested for the return of th se questionnaires.

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire and return it to me at your earliest convenience if you have not done so. Please ignore this letter if you have returned yours or in the process of returning it.

Do not feel that the questionnaire returned after 15th March will not be useful for my studies. Ofcourse it will, and as such I will be glad to receive yours during the next few weeks bearing in mind that the Thesis must be submitted before the end of July.

I earnestly count on you for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

M.M.Ekele
Sub-Librarian

APPENDIX 4 LIST OF LIBRARIES VISITED AND LIBRARIANS SEEN

(1) Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Zaria. Mr. Howard Hague.

(2) E.Latunde Odeku Library, University College Hospital, Ibadan. Mr. T.A.B. Seriki.

(3) Medical Library, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos. Mrs. Lalude.

(4) Central Medical Library, Yaba. Mrs. C.A.Olaleye

(5) Medical Library, Medical Research Council of Nigeria. Mrs. Fayiga.

(6) Medical Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. Mr. O.A. Okarafor.

(7) Medical Library, University of Benin. Mrs. Milena - Awaritefe
(Not seen)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, Annual Report 1972/73.

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, Annual Report of the Medical Libraries 1974/75.

ALADEJANA, Adebisi. Library co-operation in Nigeria-co-operation in reference and loan services. Nig. Libr. 8 (3) Dec.1972 pp.157-160.

AMOSU, Margaret. Medical Library development at the university of Ibadan, Nigeria, Bull.Med.Libr.Assoc. 62 (1) Jan.1974 pp.428-34.

ASHWORTH, Wilfred. The information explosion. Libr. Ass.Rec.76(4) April, 1974 pp 63-68.

BAR-HILLEL, Y. Is information retrieval approaching a crisis ? Amer. Doc. 14, April, 1963, pp 95-98.

BELLEH, Godrey S. Medical Librarianship in Nigeria; a review of the literature and comments on some problems and prospects. Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc. 63 (2) April, 1975 pp 199-208

BENIN, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, Benin City. Annual Report 1973/74.

BLOOMQUIST, H. The status and needs of Medical School Libraries in the United States. J.Med. Educ. 38, 161 (1963) pp 401 - 427

BOOKS AND JOURNALS FOR NURSING LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA, Ahmadu Bello University Hospital, Medical Library, Zaria, 1973 pp. 3-10 (unpublished)

BRANCOMB, B.H. Teaching with books; a study of College libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1940 pp.134

BRANDON, Alfred N. The development and organization of a new medical school library. Bull Med. Libr. Assoc. 52: (Jan 1964) 188 - 195

CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY, YABA. Annual Report 1974.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, Prospectus. 1974/75 session.

CONEY, D. Library co-operation; the potentialities-some notes in conclusion. Library Trends. 6(3) Jan.1958. pp.377 - 383.

CRAWFORD, Susan. Health Sciences Libraries of professional societies; voluntary health organization and foundations. Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc. 60 (April, 1972) Sup . pp.38-45.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC HEALTH SERVICES IN NIGERIA. Lagos, Fed. Min. of Health, 1975. pp.8

DIPEOLU, J.O. Problems of acquiring African published materials; the experience of African University libraries. Proceedings of an international conference on publishing and book development, held at the university of Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria, 16-20 December,1973, edited by Edwina Oluwansanmi and others. pp.134-35.

EKELE, M.M. Report of an inter-university council visit to the British medical libraries Autumn, 1974 (unpublished)pp 5.

ENU, COSMAS E. Nigerian library resources in science and technology and possible avenues for library co-operation, Nig. libr. 8 (3) Dec.1972. pp.143-154.

ENU, COSMAS E. Problems of Nigerian University libraries. Unesco Bull. Libr.; vol. xxvii, No.2 March-April, 1973. pp.213

FALAYI, S.O. Problems of medical information systems and centres in developing countries survey of work in Africa. Excerpta Medica, International congress, series No.208.
Proceedings of the third International congress of Medical Librarianship, Amsterdam 5-9 May,1969.pp 17

FLEGAL, J.E. Inter-library loan practice in small libraries. Special libr. 13:1952 pp.350-58.

HAGUE, Howard. Some reflections on running a medical Library in Nigeria. Libr. Assoc. Med. Section, Bull. No.92, Feb. 1973 pp. 3-7

HARDEN, R.M. and others. Tape/Slide programmes for independent study. Brit. Jour. of Med.Educ. 9(3) pp.170-175. Sept.1975

HARRIS, J. Medical facilities in the library of University College Ibadan. Libr. 3: 188-190, 1954.

HENKLE, H.H. Co-operation among special libraries. Library Trends 6(3) 1958 pp.346-6

An Integrated medical library service for the Oxford Region. Report of a joint working party. March,1968. pp.15-27 (unpublished)
KEFAUVER, David F. Co-ordination of Regional Libraries with Regional Medical Programmes. Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc. 58 (July, 1970) pp.325-329.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES: A report from Wessex, Southampton Wessex Regional Library and Information Service, 1970. (unpublished)pp.1.

LIBRARIES FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE. Scottish Hospital Centre, Edinburgh, 1973. pp 3-5 (pamphlet)

LIBRARIES IN HOSPITALS. Scottish Hospital centre Edinburgh 1969. pp 2 (pamphlet).

MEDICAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT AT AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY Zaria. Memeographed paper issued by the medical library, 1975 pp.1_3

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA, Annual Report Jan., 1974 - March 1975.

MITCHELL, William. Publishing in Nigeria from the aspect of the non-indigenous publishing house. Nigerian Libraries 8(3) Dec. 1972 pp.189-201.

NEGHME, Amador. Services of PAHO Regional Library of Medicine to the Latin American Biomedical community. Jnl of Med. Educ. vol.47 April 1972 pp.301

OGUNSHEYE, F. Adetowun. Nigerian library resources in science and technology. Ibadan, Institute of librarianship, occasional paper No.2 1970. pp 5-11.

ORR, Richard H and others. User services offered by Medical school libraries in 1968; results of a National Survey employing new methodology. Bull. Med.Libr. Assoc. 58 (Oct. 1970)pp.455-492.

PICKEN, Fiona Mackey. Medical libraries (3) May,1974 Teach-IN 297 (302) (unpublished)

PICKEN, Fiona Mackay. Medical libraries. (3) May, 1974 TEACH-IN 297 (304) (unpublished)

POSTEL, William D. Propased plans and recommendations for the organization of Medical Library of the University of Florida. Bull. Med. Libr. Assoc. 42, part 4, 458-67 1954.

REYNOLOS, Carrell F. Medical Libraries in developing countries. Int.Libr.Rev.(1969) 1,423-429.

SCHARM, Ralp A. A history of the Nigerian health services, Ibadan, 1. U.P., 1973. pp 40-93

SERIKI, T.A.B. Problems of inter-library co-operation among Nigerian Medical Libraries. Spec.Libr. 2,(Dec.,1973)pp.23

SEWELL, Winifred ed.Reader in medical librarianship. Washington, NCR/microcard editions, 1973.

SYNDER, H.Library co-operation. Bull. Med.Libr. Assoc. 49, (1961) pp.164 - 7

TAMUNO, O.G. Printing and publishing in Nigeria; a historical survey. Nig. Libr. 9(1-2) April and August, 1973. pp 1-10.

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. 1975-80. Lagos, Fed.Min. of Economic planning, 1975.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, FACULTY of Medicine, Prospectus 1974-75

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, ENUGU CAMPUS Medical Library Annual Report 1971/72 - 1973/74

VITAL, S.N. Co-operation in Medical Libraries with special reference to India. Indian Libr. 24(2) 1969, pp 53-58.

"ZARIA TEACHING HOSPITAL, NIGERIA". In British Hospital Export Year Book 1973, pp.54-55.