

Medical Websites That Don't Make Your Patrons Hypochondriacs

Daniel Verbit MLIS



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Health and Medical Reference Guidelines

1.1 When asked health or medical questions, staff should make their roles clear.

These roles are:

- 1.1.1 To provide complete and accurate responses to users' questions when possible.
- 1.1.2 To provide assistance with identifying and finding relevant, credible, and authoritative sources to answer users' questions.
- 1.1.3 To provide instruction in the use of these resources.
- 1.1.4 To provide information referrals when appropriate.
- 1.2 Staff are not healthcare professionals. At no time should staff interpret or make recommendations regarding diagnoses, treatments, or specific health care professionals or health care facilities.

"Health and Medical Reference Guidelines", American Library Association, Approved June 2015.

<http://www.ala.org/rusa/resources/guidelines/guidelinesmedical>

But I'm a librarian, not a doctor!

Designed for the general population, not medical professionals

Free Resources

Doesn't require personal information or registration

Information is edited by respected sources



PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 28 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

1. [Synergistic effect of entomopathogenic fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* extract in combination with temephos against three major mosquito vectors.](#)
2. [Synergistic effect of entomopathogenic fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* extract in combination with temephos against three major mosquito vectors.](#)

Vivekanandhan P, Karthi S, Shivakumar MS, Benelli G.

Pathog Glob Health. 2018 Feb 19:1-10. doi: 10.1080/20477724.2018.1438228. [Epub ahead of print]

PMID: 29457957

[Similar articles](#)

A **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G** **H** **I** **J** **K** **L** **M**
N **O** **P** **Q** **R** **S** **T** **U** **V** **W** **X** **Y** **Z**



For Consumers: Results 1-840

- A 'test and treat' strategy for elevated wound protease activity for healing in venous leg ulcers
- A Cochrane systematic review assessing topical antibiotics without steroids for treating chronically discharging ears with underlying eardrum perforations, in participants of any age
- A Cochrane systematic review comparing systemic antibiotics and topical treatments for chronically discharging ears with underlying eardrum perforations, in participants of any age
- A brief cognitive screening test (Mini-Cog) for the assessment of possible dementia
- A coated, longer-lasting form of doxorubicin hydrochloride for the treatment of recurrent ovarian cancer
- A combination of graduated compression stockings and heparin seems to be the optimal prophylaxis for patients undergoing colorectal surgery.
- A comparison of a local anaesthetic injection below the collarbone with other injection techniques for providing anaesthesia of the lower arm

- Antibiotics for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Antibiotics for gonorrhoea in pregnancy
- Antibiotics for lower urinary tract infection in children
- Antibiotics for mastitis in breastfeeding women
- Antibiotics for meconium-stained amniotic fluid in labour for preventing maternal and neonatal infections
- Antibiotics for non-typhoidal Salmonella diarrhoea
- Antibiotics for otitis media with effusion ('glue ear') in children
- Antibiotics for people with peptic ulcers caused by Helicobacter pylori infection
- Antibiotics for people with sore throats
- Antibiotics for persistent cough or wheeze following acute bronchiolitis in children
- Antibiotics for preterm rupture of membranes





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2

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Happy International Women's Day! Today, we celebrate women & girls around the world. Learn more about women's health: ow.ly/ddX630iPs5o #InternationalWomensDay



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Do I have the Flu? What can I do?

U.S. National Library of Medicine

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Health Topics Drugs & Supplements Videos & Tools

Home → Health Topics → Flu

Flu

Also called: Grippe, Influenza

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| Research <ul style="list-style-type: none">Statistics and ResearchClinical TrialsJournal Articles | Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">Find an Expert | For You <ul style="list-style-type: none">ChildrenTeenagersWomenSeniorsPatient Handouts |

Summary

Flu is a respiratory infection caused by a number of viruses. The viruses pass through the air and enter your body through your nose or mouth. Between 5% and 20% of people in the U.S. get the flu each year. The flu can be serious or even deadly for elderly people, newborn babies, and people with certain chronic illnesses.

Symptoms of the flu come on suddenly and are worse than those of the common cold. They may include

- Body or muscle aches
- Chills
- Cough
- Fever
- Headache
- Sore throat

Is it a cold or the flu? Colds rarely cause a fever or headaches. Flu almost never causes an upset

Start Here

- Colds and the Flu (American Academy of Family Physicians)
- Influenza (Flu) (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research)
- Key Facts about Influenza (Flu) and Flu Vaccine (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Seasonal Influenza Questions & Answers (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Latest News

- It's Not Too Late to Get Your Flu Shot (01/10/2018, Food and Drug Administration)

Symptoms

- Flu Symptoms & Complications (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
Also in Spanish

Diagnosis and Tests

- Cold, Flu, or Allergy? Know the Difference for Best Treatment (NIH) (National Institutes of Health)
Also in Spanish
- Diagnosing Flu (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
Also in Spanish

Prevention and Risk Factors

- Flu & You: Preventive Steps (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
Also in Spanish
- Influenza Prevention: Information for Travelers (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
Also in Spanish
- Preventing the Flu (American Academy of Family Physicians)
Also in Spanish
- Preventing the Flu: Good Health Habits Can Help Stop Germs (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
Also in Spanish



Get Flu update

Enter email address

MEDICAL

- Colds and the flu doctor - adult
- Colds and the flu doctor - child
- College student Flu
- Pregnancy and Your baby and Your child and

What's this rash?

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'skinsight' website. At the top, there is a purple navigation bar with the 'skinsight' logo on the left and three menu items: 'SKIN CONDITIONS', 'HEALTH TOPICS', and 'FOR PROFESSIONALS'. A search icon is located in the top right corner. Below the navigation bar, the main heading reads 'Skin. It's the biggest part of you.' followed by the tagline 'Insight from experts about treating and caring for your skin.' A search bar with the placeholder text 'Search skin conditions and health topics' is positioned below the tagline. Further down, the text 'Not sure what to look for?' is displayed above the main feature title 'Try our new Rash and Skin Condition Finder'. This feature is presented as a purple box with three steps: '1. SELECT AGE' with buttons for 'INFANT', 'CHILD', 'TEEN', and 'ADULT'; '2. SELECT GENDER' with buttons for 'MALE' and 'FEMALE'; and '3. SELECT BODY LOCATION' with a green 'Next' button. The background of the page features a young girl on the left and a young man on the right.

<https://www.skinsight.com>

Rash and Skin Condition Finder

1 Select Age Group

2 Select Gender

3 Select Body Location

| | | |
|----------|------------|---|
| SCALP | FACE | ⋮ |
| NECK | CHEST | |
| BACK | ARM | |
| ARMPIT | STOMACH | |
| HAND | GENITALIA | ⋮ |
| BUTTOCKS | LEG | |
| FOOT | WIDESPREAD | ⋮ |



skinsight



HOME

Search Results for

infant

male

widespread

Search skin conditions and health topics

The images below display widespread rashes (rashes that occur all over the body) of the male infant. Widespread rashes have many causes, from infections of the skin itself, to side effects of infections of the body, to irritation from contact with something the body had a reaction to. Babies, in particular, have thin, sensitive skin and are prone to rashes. Some common rashes include eczema, roseola, chickenpox (varicella), hives (urticaria), and non-specific viral rash (viral exanthem). The pictures below will help you distinguish between these diagnoses. Click the images below to learn more about each diagnosis and to get recommendations for home care options versus when it is most important to see your child's doctor.

Exact Matches (9)



<https://www.skinsight.com>

Should I eat this plant instead of the drugs?

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services | National Institutes of Health

NIH National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health

Search NCCIH

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| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Health Info | Research | Grants & Funding | Training | News & Events | About NCCIH |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Health Info

- Topics A-Z
- Herbs at a Glance
- Statistics on Use
- Información en Español

Be An Informed Consumer

- What Is Complementary, Alternative or Integrative Health?
- Safety Information
- Know the Science

For Health Care Professionals

- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Literature Reviews

[All Health Information >](#)

Be Informed
Learn how to make wise health decisions.

Herbs at a Glance
Uses and side effects of herbs and botanicals.

How To Find a Practitioner
Information on seeking treatment.

Information for Health Care Providers
Evidence-based medicine, continuing education, clinical practice guidelines, and more.

Featured Health Topics

- Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) (February 2018)
- Dietary and Herbal Supplements (January 2018)
- Complementary Health Approaches for Seasonal Affective Disorder (December 2017)

Dietary Supplements Marketed for Weight Loss, Bodybuilding, and Sexual Enhancement

[Learn more about Dietary Supplement Safety](#)

Dietary Supplement Safety

Quit Smoking

Know the Science



HealthReach is a national collaborative partnership providing multilingual, multicultural public health information for those working with or providing care to individuals with limited English proficiency.

Health education materials include:

For consumers:

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- handouts**
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- videos**

For providers:

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- toolkits**
- fact sheets**

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Zika Virus Fact Sheet

Resource Properties

Abstract:

This web page educates people about the Zika virus. It explains that the virus is transmitted primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito, and discusses reports of other possible ways it may be spread. The document describes Zika virus symptoms, and clarifies that though symptoms can be treated there is no vaccine or treatment for Zika infections. It provides guidance for prevention, including advice for travelers, pregnant women, and women trying to become pregnant. Links for more information are also provided.

Author(s): Dallas County Health and Human Services

Medical Review: Yes
The English language resource was created or reviewed by a medical professional for quality and accuracy.

Development Method: Resource developed in English and translated into other languages

Translation Review: Community review
This translation was evaluated by

Access Resource

| Language | Document |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| English | Open (PDF, 473 KB) |
| Amharic | Open (PDF, 262 KB) |
| Arabic | Open (PDF, 230 KB) |
| Farsi | Open (PDF, 217 KB) |
| Hindi | Open (PDF, 249 KB) |
| Nepali | Open (PDF, 248 KB) |
| Russian | Open (PDF, 215 KB) |
| Spanish | Open (PDF, 391 KB) |
| Swahili | Open (PDF, 182 KB) |
| Urdu | Open (PDF, 185 KB) |

Zika Virus

فيروس زيكا

What is Zika virus? Zika is a disease caused by an infected *Aedes* species mosquito. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The illness is usually mild with symptoms that last for a few days to a week. Most people do not go to the hospital, and they very rarely die.

How does Zika virus spread? While sexual transmission is possible, the primary mode of spread is through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito, both indoors and outdoors near people. Mosquitoes can also spread the virus. Infected mosquitoes can then spread the virus near the time of delivery can pass on the virus. It could be passed from mother to fetus during pregnancy.

What are the symptoms of Zika virus? About 80% of people who are infected with Zika virus have no symptoms. The most common symptoms of Zika virus are fever, muscle pain, and headache. The illness is usually mild and does not require hospitalization. If you have symptoms and have visited an area where Zika is present, you should see your provider when and where.

Вирус Зика Virus de Zika

Что такое вирус Зика? Лихорадка Зика — это заболевание, вызванное вирусом Зика. Оно передается в основном через укусы зараженных людей прежде всего через укусы зараженных комаров. Симптомы включают высокую температуру, сыпь, боль в суставах и головную боль. Заболевание протекает в мягкой форме, причем симптомы обычно проходят в течение недели. Чувствуют себя настолько плохо, чтобы ложиться в больницу. В редких случаях может вызвать смерть.

Как распространяется вирус Зика? Хотя передача вируса Зика может происходить и половым путем, основным способом распространения является укусы зараженных людей прежде всего через укусы зараженных комаров, которые кусают предпочтительно людей и животных в помещениях. Комары заражаются, питаясь на человека. Комары могут переносить вирус другим людям. Беременная женщина может передать вирус новорожденному во время беременности.

¿Qué es el virus de Zika? El Zika es una enfermedad provocada por el virus de Zika. Se transmite principalmente a través de la picadura de un mosquito infectado de la especie *Aedes*. Los síntomas incluyen fiebre, dolor muscular y dolor de cabeza. La enfermedad suele ser leve y dura una semana. Es poco frecuente que la enfermedad se agrave tanto que requiera hospitalización. En raras ocasiones provoca la muerte.

¿Cómo se contagia el virus de Zika? Si bien es posible el contagio por vía sexual, el principal modo de transmisión es a través de la picadura de un mosquito infectado que pica a las personas y viven tanto en interiores como en exteriores, que se alimentan de una persona que ya está infectada con el virus. También se transmite a las personas por medio de las picaduras. Una madre infectada con el virus puede transmitirle el virus a su hijo al momento del nacimiento. También puede transmitirse durante el embarazo.

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<https://www.merckmanuals.com>

I'm a librarian, not a pharmacist !

I dropped my pills, and not sure which “pill” is which?

My child is perfect but I found this pill in my kids backpack and I don't know what it is !?!?!

DRUG INFORMATION

NEWS & CO

Drug Information, Search

Drug Names, Generic and Brand

Natural Products, Search

Drug Interactions

Pill Identifier

Hiccups



Causes of Hiccups

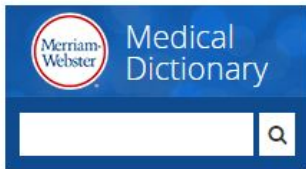
Evaluation of Hiccups
Warning signs
When to see a doctor
What the doctor does
Testing

Treatment of Hiccups
Brief hiccups
Persistent and intractable hiccups

Key Points

Resources In This Article

Drugs Mentioned In This Article



Hiccups

By Norton J. Greenberger, MD, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Senior Physician, Brigham and Women's Hospital

NOTE: This is the Consumer Version. DOCTORS: Click here for the Professional Version

(See also [Overview of Digestive Symptoms](#).)

Hiccups are repeated involuntary spasms of the diaphragm, followed by quick, noisy closings of the glottis. The diaphragm is the muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen and that is responsible for each breath. The glottis is the opening between the vocal cords, which closes to stop the flow of air to the lungs. Hiccups are more common among men.

Brief episodes of hiccups (lasting a few minutes) are very common. Occasionally, hiccups persist for some time, even in healthy people. Sometimes hiccups can last more than 2 days or even more than 1 month. These longer episodes are called persistent or intractable (difficult to treat or cure). These longer episodes are uncommon but can be quite distressing.

Causes of Hiccups

Doctors are not clear why hiccups happen but they think it may involve irritation of the nerves or the parts of the brain that control muscles of respiration (including the diaphragm).

Brief episodes of hiccups often have no obvious cause but sometimes are triggered by

- A bloated stomach
- Alcohol consumption
- Swallowing hot or irritating substances

In such cases, hiccups usually start in a social situation, perhaps triggered by some combination of laughing,

Symptoms of Digestive Disorders

[Overview of Digestive Symptoms](#)

[Acute Abdominal Pain](#)

[Chest or Back Pain](#)

[Chronic and Recurring Abdominal Pain](#)

[Constipation in Adults](#)

[Diarrhea in Adults](#)



[Difficulty Swallowing](#)

[Fecal Incontinence](#)

[Gas](#)

Hiccups

[Indigestion](#)

 **web**POISONCONTROL[®] 

PILL IDENTIFIER: Find My Pill

I WANT TO SEARCH BY:

Imprint Code Shape Color Medication Name

There are several ways to find a pill. The most effective is to use the imprint code.
If you can find the code, enter it here. We have provided some examples to guide you.

What to look for:




Diagram showing two sides of a pill. The left side is labeled 'SIDE A: 894' and the right side is labeled 'SIDE B'. The number '894' is shown inside a square on the left side. Navigation arrows are on either side.

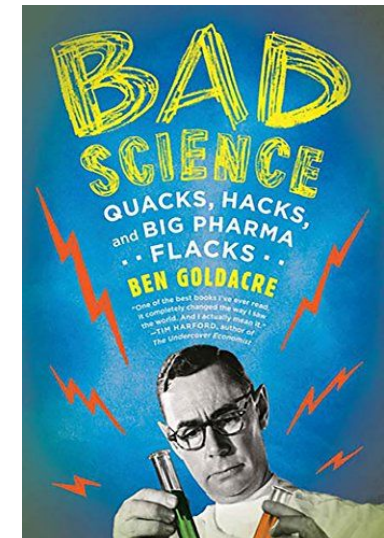
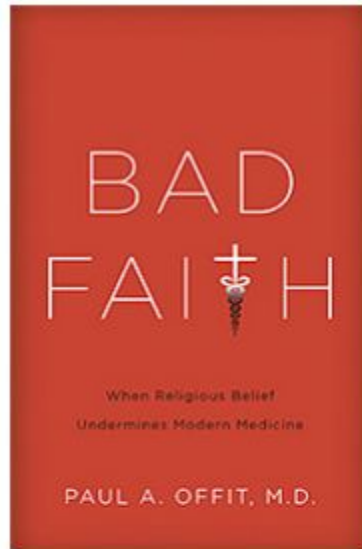
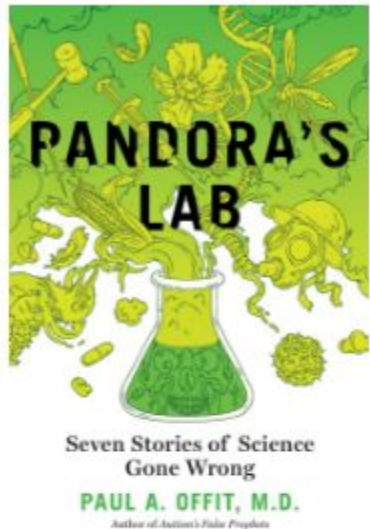
To identify a pill, enter some or all of the numbers and letters, in sequence.

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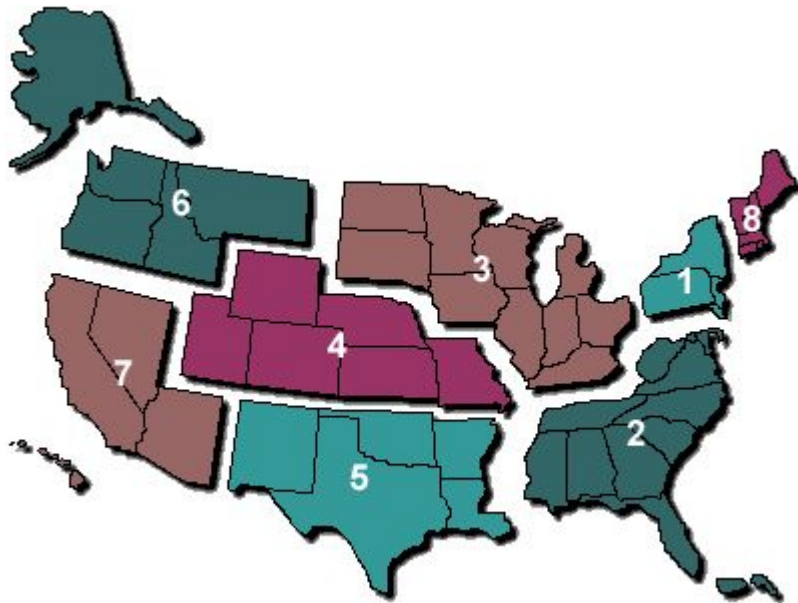
medlineplus.gov/magazine



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It's all just reference :)

