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Opening Day Collection

A. Brief Description

The library this collection is for is a special library within a small school for naturopathy, which is an accredited four-year program. The community served is mostly students, faculty, and staff, but also interested laypersons and local, practicing naturopaths; the latter two are considered to a lesser degree, as the focus is on those involved in the school.

The subject of this opening day collection is homeopathy, which fits into naturopathic, holistic, and alternative/complementary medicine. Homeopathy operates under the assumption of “like treats like”, which will be discussed further in Section B.

The intellectual value provided to users from this collection would be to inform and educate, whereas the non-intellectual value would be to inspire. Because this is an academic environment, within the concept of a special library, most of the materials will educate, as much of naturopathy, herbalism, and homeopathy are based in tried-and-true, successful methods; however, because the fields of science and medicine are constantly changing, it will serve to inform as well. This is why it is important for the collection to be current and changeable. Evans and Saponaro discuss that a digital environment for special libraries is a necessity, that the items need to be current, and often that will mean incorporating electronic resources to provide currency, as well as save space, which tends to be limited in special libraries (2005, p.80-82).

Etter (1995) relates user needs to the medical library she is the director of. Students in the field of medicine not only need to have current information, but they need access to the newest technologies to aid in learning and prepare them for practice. Although naturopathic medicine does rely on past research in practice heavily, it does relate to allopathic medicine in that new information is constantly being discovered. Also, some naturopaths are also medical doctors, thereby needing to combine educating and informing of both medical techniques. Multimedia and electronic materials would then serve the population well.

B. Intellectual Scope

Homeopathy is a form of alternative medicine based on the Law of Similars, or as “Samuel Hahnemann described this principle by using a Latin phrase: *Similia Similibus Curentur*, which translates: ‘Let likes cure likes’” (NCH 2006). Homeopathics are derived from plants, animals, or minerals. Infinitesimal doses of substances are used in homeopathic dilutions by using maceration, which is soaking of the material in an organic solvent (biological substances), or trituration, which is grinding of the material to reduce particle size (mineral substances), for the mother tincture or first dilution. Succussion (or dynamization) is then used to dilute the substance further, which is done in repetition until the desired dilution is achieved (Boiron 2007).

Homeopathic dosing is not body mass dependent. Local symptoms are treated with a lower dilution, such as 6C (for example, eye strain or a sore throat), general symptoms (fever, fatigue) with a medium dose, such as 12C, and generalized symptoms with behavioral symptoms are treated with a dilution of 30C or higher; this would include anxiety, grief, or sleeplessness. Homeopathics do not interfere with other medications, and should be taken at the onset of symptoms. Because of this, they are focused more on prevention and catching problems early, possibly adding to their high success rate (Boiron 2007).

The history of homeopathy begins with Samuel Hahnemann (1755 – 1843). Creighton University School of Medicine discusses that he was a German physician and believed clinical medicine was “rife with superstition and lack of scientific rigor”. After testing a colleague’s incorrect conclusion of cinchona bark on himself, he noticed that the bark did not have stomach-strengthening capabilities, but rather gave him symptoms of malaria. “He concluded from this experience that effective drugs must produce symptoms in healthy people that are similar to the diseases they will be expected to treat.” After further experimentation with colleagues, infinitesimal doses were decided upon to be safest and most effective, and methodology for production was established. “He compiled his results into a treatise called the ‘Organon of rational therapeutics’, which he first published in 1810. The sixth edition, published in 1921, is still used today as homeopathy’s basic text.” (Unknown author 2006).

Materia medica is a Latin medical term for all accrued knowledge about the therapeutic properties of any substance used for healing. In Latin, the term literally means “medical matters.” *Materia Medica* is a text available physically and digitally in various disciplines, including homeopathy. This remedy reference guide is extremely important in homeopathy, as every remedy is listed. Homeopathy focuses heavily on individualization of remedies to the patient, therefore, having this specific breakdown of not only what conditions remedies will help, but also modalities (or for example, if cold makes conditions better, one remedy should be taken, if cold makes conditions worsen, another should be sought). Homeopathic remedies should be chosen using both *Materia Medica* as well as a repertory cross-reference (Jones 2007).

The intellectual structure of homeopathy is not delineated in a clear-cut fashion. There is not a specific breakdown. However, based on research done for this assignment, it was possible to compile a list of directions of homeopathy. First, would be classical homeopathy, which aims to treat the whole person, being holistic in nature, similar to, but contrasting with more contemporary approaches. Next, would be other sub-topics of homeopathy, such as homeopathic veterinary care, women's health, children's health, emotional and psychological care, cell salts, Bach flower remedies, philosophy, homeopathy as a science, miasms (or chronic disease, typically genetic), proofs and casework, materials in the remedies, skepticism, and as discussed, history.

Just to note, some arguments of homeopathy are that it is "quackery", that it simply creates a placebo effect, yet contradicts itself with a possible "nocebo effect", which means when dangers are questioned from ingesting toxic materials (however in infinitesimal dilutions), it is argued that the materials are inert and will have no effect. It is also pointed out that treatment with homeopathy can avoid or temporarily cover up a more serious condition that would need conventional medical treatment, however, that view could be considered biased coming from a proponent of conventional medicine (Barrett 2007).

Another aspect of homeopathy is learning how to conduct a proper patient interview to best decide on proper treatment, so that would be an aspect of the collection as well. Homeopathy essentially would cover a good amount of the same topics traditional medicine would, as far as who would be treated, background and philosophy, and other issues involved, but it is a different approach with different methodology in regards to diagnosis, treatment, and the resulting outcomes, and that is where it differs.

C. Collection Development Policy

1. Overview:

This policy is for a collection of thirty-two items on the subject of homeopathy, as part of a library collection more generally focused on naturopathy and holistic medicine. The library is part of its parent organization that is a private, four-year college, also accredited.

The mission of the school is to provide thorough education in these subjects for future naturopathic and holistic physicians, with an understanding of treating the whole patient. Also caring for the earth's resources by advocating natural remedies is an aspect as well. The library serves as an extension of this mission by providing materials necessary to supplement education of these goals, through understanding of different forms of holistic medicine, raw materials and best production methods, and understanding the patient.

The goal of the homeopathic collection, specifically, is to provide resources for all sub-topics of homeopathy, to help understand the patient, see how homeopathy ties in with other holistic disciplines, and to grasp an understanding of the raw materials involved in the remedies.

Priority users are students, faculty, and staff. The community is welcome to use the resources for a small fee, but those needs come secondary to those involved with the school. This helps to ensure the mission is carried out fully. To also provide a better opportunity for the mission and goals of the organization and library, faculty selection input is welcomed and encouraged.

2. Nature of the collection:

The homeopathy collection currently contains 32 items. The small amount of space and smaller budget for the school (not being a large university) require stricter standards for selection. Based on ALA guidelines of levels of collecting intensity, the homeopathy collection would be at level four, research (Evans & Saponaro 2005, p. 57). Very few introductory materials would be included, but the bulk of the resources would be at the research level, as students at this school would not be beginners.

Formats collected are: books (electronic, hardback and paperback), periodicals (electronic and physical copies), films and videos (streaming and DVD), pictures, audio recordings (mp3 and CD), online resources, software, databases, and other electronic formats. Because intervening machines can come between the user and information, antiquated formats are not desirable, due to becoming completely obsolete or because of maintenance issues. There is no issue of interference with print materials, which comprises approximately half of the collection. Formats that do require an intervening machine have been selected on the basis of current widespread availability (CD, DVD), ease of maintenance, or formats that seem will last through time (Internet formats).

Reference materials are collected based on remedies and patient condition, currently including six materials. Monographs and periodicals are chosen based on relevance to homeopathy and the proper level of collecting intensity.

Electronic materials are supplements of print, and duplicates of print first. At times, these resources can replace print, as more users can have access to the material at once. Librarian staff will volunteer or be appointed to taking responsibility for licensing and software, including ensuring vendor support is satisfactory, and training available to the rest of staff.

3. Collecting activity:

Scope of the homeopathic collection focuses on some of the sub-topics, which include history of, remedies, veterinary homeopathy, flower remedies, autopathy, *Materia Medica*, writings of Samuel Hahnemann and classical homeopathy, modern homeopathy (and incorporation with modern medicine), philosophy, psychology, casework and proofs, pediatrics, cell salts, and miasms.

ILL will be available with another school of holistic medicine in the state for materials there is very slight overlap with. This library has focused much less on pediatrics and women's health, where the other library has, so we are willing to share materials to expand the collection. Back issues for periodicals will be ordered as needed ("just in time") or accessed through ILL.

Language covered is English, however, some of the electronic materials are available in other languages; one site in particular allows viewing of materials through selection of one of multiple languages, including one being the site's native language, Greek. Another material is written in English, but is from the perspective of a South American homeopathic physician.

Geographic regions covered are all over the world, and all chronological periods are covered.

The collection development librarian is responsible for selection activity, but additional input from faculty and school administration is encouraged.

This person will select materials based on access value and proper level of collecting intensity to suit the needs of faculty and students appropriately. Materials must be chosen based on items "favorably reviewed in two or more selection aids" (Evans & Saponaro, p. 61). Multiple viewpoints should be selected for as well, for example, classical versus modern homeopathy, or criticism of Hahnemann's writings. Avoid most items focusing solely on pediatrics and women's health, as the school we will engage in ILL with will be focusing on those.

4. Miscellaneous:

As the “golden rule” for gifts outlines, “Do not add a gift unless it is something the library would buy.” (Evans & Saponaro, p. 61). The collection development librarian and a committee will be responsible for evaluating gifts. Conditional gifts are not accepted because space is limited, as is the investment of time of library staff, due to this being a small school and a small library.

Any complaint or attempt for censorship must be submitted first in written form to the library for review, accomplished by filling out a form that will be provided.

Access will be provided through the library’s OPAC. The catalog is open to all, along with access to resources collected for free, such as websites, however any purchased materials will require a fee for access if the individual is not student, faculty, or staff.

(See Section H for collection evaluation and maintenance.)

D. Annotated List of Materials

(Journals)

American Journal of Homeopathy (2006). *Volume 99 (1) and on.*

This is a “peer-reviewed scientific journal intended to meet the needs” of homeopathic physicians. It includes original manuscripts, seminar reports, and more.

Homeopathy Online: A Journal of Homeopathic Medicine. Retrieved November 10, 2007 from <http://lyghtforce.com/homeopathyonline/>.

An electronic journal for homeopaths including articles of case reviews, philosophy, reviews, history, and cover stories.

Homeopathy 4 Everyone (n.a.). [entire website and subsequent journal articles].

Retrieved November 19, 2007 from <http://www.hpathy.com/ezine/>.

World’s largest and most popular e-journal on homeopathy. Case archives, recent papers, interviews, book reviews, veterinary homeopathy, drug provings, homeopathic dictionary, forums, and additional information on Bach flower remedies and tautopathy, which are similar to homeopathy, but not always categorized as such.

(Foundations/Organizations)

Alternative Medicine Foundation (n.a.). *Homeopathic resource guide*. Retrieved October 7, 2007 from <http://amfoundation.org/homeopathinfo.htm>.

Provides basic information, resources and reviews, links, and a list of professional organizations. This website has other sections with information on other forms of holistic medicine, with resources as well to help make the connection between different forms of practice. This would be used as reference material.

National Center for Homeopathy (n.a.). Retrieved November 4, 2007 from <http://nationalcenterforhomeopathy.org/>.

Membership provides access to many resources, including the magazine and newsletter. Helps to connect the homeopathic community and helps provide outreach to the public, and provides practitioners with up-to-date press and legislation that might effect practicing.

(Databases)

National Center for Biotechnology Information (n.a.). *PubMed database*. Retrieved November 28, 2007 from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez>.

Database with access to journals and articles on public health and medicine, including complementary and alternative methods.

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (n.a.). *CAM database*. Retrieved November 28, 2007 from <http://nccam.nih.gov/>.

Database specifically for complementary and alternative medicine, containing journals and articles on the subject.

(Software)

Families v1.00 including Sankaran System [computer software]. Nottingham, England: Miccant, Ltd.

Software to help match patient language of symptoms to families of remedies and understand treatments. Based on *Materia Medica*, as well as Sankaran analysis, matching families to miasms. All of Rajan's books are provided on-screen as well for easy reference. This will aid students in learning how to make connections more intuitively, as well as provide experience using homeopathic software, as it is available with more features for practitioners.

(Websites)

IACH (2007). *International Academy of Classical Homeopathy*. Retrieved October 27, 2007 from <http://www.vithoukas.com>.

Website for the IACH in Greece. The academy was founded by George Vithoukas, a prominent figure in homeopathy, who has made many notable contributions. He also won the Alternative Nobel Prize. This website includes online access to six versions of *Materia Medica*, an online version of the sixth edition of

Organon by Hahnemann, many video lectures, print lectures and essays, the electronic version of Schussler's *Cell Salts*, and so much more.

Dynamis School (n.a.). *Interviews with Jeremy Scherr*. Retrieved October 28, 2007 from <http://www.dynamis.edu/eng/interviews.htm>.

A creative, recognized thinker in the homeopathic community, with a background in traditional Chinese medicine. Interviews include a range of topics from how Chinese medicine can be combined with homeopathy, discussion of various proofs, advice for setting up a practice, philosophy, postgraduate work, and AIDS in Africa. There are also a number of articles available written by Sherr.

Minimum Price Books. (n.a.). *Read free section*. Retrieved November 21, 2007 from <http://www.minimum.com/index.htm>.

A list of free books, electronically available, to read about homeopathy, including lectures, cases, philosophy, psychology, and analyzation of classical homeopathy works.

Bach Centre (n.a.). *The Bach flower remedies*. Retrieved November 8, 2007 from <http://www.bachcentre.com/centre/remedies.htm>.

A-Z guide of all flower remedies and conditions with descriptions. Can be used as reference for treatment. This would be used as reference material.

Kent, J.T. (2002). *The art and science of homeopathic medicine*. [Electronic version]. Mineloa, NY: Dover Publications.

Most of the work available on Google Book Search. Explains how to study a case history and interpret reactions to therapy. Written by a distinguished physician.

(DVD)

Vermeulen, F. (2007). *Plant orders and families in class lillidae [9 DVD set]*. Berkeley, CA: Homeopathy West.

This is a nine DVD set by a prominent figure in homeopathy, the “modern master of materia medica”. His teachings have been recorded, discussing plants, which are some of the raw materials for homeopathy. Further understanding of plants can also help to better understand connections with herbalism, but being more relevant, will improve ability to diagnose and treat.

(Books)

Bach, E. & Wheeler, E.J. (1998). *Bach flower remedies*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

Definitive guide to using flower remedies. Flower remedies are somewhat a form of homeopathy, where characteristics of specific species of flowers are thought to correct

emotional problems in patients, when diluted in alcohol and made into a tincture. This would be used as reference material.

Bailey, P. (1995). *Homeopathic psychology: Personality profiles of the major constitutional remedies*. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

This looks at holistic diagnosis and how psychology relates to other disorders, how to recognize psychological conditions, and how to treat them. He provides archetypes to better help students remember the different psychological traits, as well as combines a discussion of homeopathy with psychological astrology and personality profiles of polychrests (remedies for multiple diseases).

Bellavite, P. & Signorini, A. (1995). *Homeopathy: A frontier in medical science : Experimental studies and theoretical foundations*. (A. Steele, Trans.). Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

A comprehensive review on homeopathic literature, as well as technical explanations of how homeopathy works.

Candegabe, E.F. (1997). *Comparative materia medica*. UK: Beaconsfield Publishers, Ltd.

Classical homeopathy through the South American perspective. Thirty-seven major remedies are compared, elucidated by using mental and emotional conditions to help holistically diagnose the patient.

Card, D. (2005). *Facial diagnosis of cell salt deficiencies: A user's guide*. Prescott, AZ: Hohm Press.

As the editorial book review says, "Cell salts are twelve inorganic biochemicals found in the blood and tissues." This is an area of homeopathy where these biochemicals are made into sugar pellets using trituration and are taken the same way other homeopathics are; however, diagnosis differs somewhat from homeopathy, but is similar in some regards. This would be used as reference material.

Cehovsky, J. (2006). *Autopathy: A homeopathic journey to harmony* (2nd ed.). (W.T. McEnchroe, Trans.) Prague: Alternativa Publishing, Ltd. (Original work published 2003).

A form of holistic healing derived from homeopathy, using a highly diluted form for treatment of the patient's saliva. This is not very well known. Written by the director of the Homeopathic Academy in Prague.

Close, S. (1924). *The genius of homeopathy* (2nd ed.). Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel.

Discusses logical, historical, and philosophical principles of homeopathy. Explains how homeopathy fits in with general medicine, and elucidates the modernization of Hahnemannian methods.

De Schepper, L. (2003). *Homeopathy and the periodic table*. Santa Fe, NM: Full of Life Publishing.

Compares homeopathy and the periodic table of elements, while also discussing proofs from classical homeopathy as supporting evidence. Includes an added chapter on dream analysis and homeopathy.

Hahnemann, S. (1921). *Organon of the healing art* (6th ed.). (S. Decker, Trans.). (W.B. O'Reilly, Ed.). Redmond, WA: Birdcage Books.

One of the definitive works on homeopathy, by the founder and father of; great reference tool for faculty and students. This would be used as reference material.

Hahnemann, S. (1970). *The lesser writings of Samuel Hahnemann* (R.E. Dudgeon, Trans.). New Delhi: B. Jain. (Original work published 1796).

Essays from the "Father of Homeopathy", which tied together all of Hahnemann's writings, being a primary source of study for his school of thought. This would be used as reference material.

Haller, J. (2005). *The history of American homeopathy: The academic years (1820-1935)*. New York : Pharmaceutical Products Press.

Explains the progression of homeopathy over the years, discusses important homeopaths and their methods, as well as a geographical breakdown and discussion of institutions of interest.

Hersch, P. (1991). *The homeopathic treatment of children: Pediatric constitutional types*. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

Discusses how to treat children with homeopathic remedies.

Hubbard, E.W. (1990). *Homeopathy as art and science*. (Panos, M. & DeRosiers, D., Ed.). UK: Beaconsfield Publishers, Ltd.

First female elected President of the American Institute of Homeopathy and editor of two prestigious homeopathic journals is the author of this book, comparing homeopathy to allopathy, discussing repertoires, and the practice of homeopathy.

Murphy, R. (n.a.). *Nature's materia medica* (3rd ed.). Blaine, WA: Minimum Price Homeopathic Books.

1400 homeopathic and herbal remedies are discussed and reviews, from around the world. Old and new provings, folklore, history, remedy profiles, and toxicology. This would be used as reference material.

Schmidt, P. (2003). *The art of interrogation*. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers, Pvt., Ltd.

Explains the difference between homeopathic and allopathic consultation. Elucidates which questions to ask and how to properly draw the necessary information from the patient. This would be used as reference material.

Saxton, J. & Gregory, P. (2005). *Textbook of veterinary homeopathy*. UK: Beaconsfield Publishers Ltd.

Incorporating homeopathy into veterinary medicine.

Verspoor, R. & Decker, S. (1999). *Homeopathy re-examined: Beyond the classical paradigm*. Gloucester, Ont.: Hahnemann Centre for Heilkunst.

Questioning classical homeopathy used today, while providing history and philosophy from major thinkers (e.g., Goethe, Proust). Notes that current thinkers and some translations of Hahnemann's work do not properly represent his intent. A guidebook to the Organon and a guide to principles of homeopathy.

Vithoulkas, G. (1980). *Science of homeopathy*. New York, NY: Grove Press.

A well-known Greek practitioner and educator discusses theory and practice.

E. Materials Budget

#	Title	Level Control	Initial Price	Y2	Y3	Y 4	Y 5
1	American Journal of Homeopathy	Lease	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
2	Autopathy	Own	8.88	0	0	0	0
3	Bach Flower Remedies (print and free e-version)	Own	2.47	0	0	0	0
4	The Bach Flower Remedies (website)	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
5	CAM Database	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
6	Comparative Materia Medica	Own	52.00	0	0	0	0
7	Facial Diagnosis of Cell Salt Deficiencies	Own	23.98	0	0	0	0
8	Families v 1.0 Software	Lease	570.00	0	0	0	0
9	Homeopathic Psychology	Own	11.00	0	0	0	0

10	Homeopathic Resource Guide website	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
11	Homeopathy 4 Everyone: site and journal	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
12	Homeopathy and the Periodic Table	Own	60.00	0	0	0	0
13	Homeopathy as Art & Science	Own	32.00	0	0	0	0
14	Homeopathy Online Journal	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
15	Homeopathy Re-examined	Own					
16	Homeopathy: A Frontier in Medical Science	Own	0	0	0	0	0
17	IACH Website	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
18	Interviews with Jeremy Scharr	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
19	Minimum Books: Read Free Section	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
20	National Center for Homeopathy website (with annual membership)	Lease	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
21	Nature's Materia Medica	Own	98.00	0	0	0	0
22	Organon of the Healing Art (Print and free e-version)	Own	20.97	0	0	0	0
23	Plant Orders and Families (DVD set)	Own	180.00	0	0	0	0
24	PubMed Database	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
25	Science of Homeopathy	Own	3.20	0	0	0	0
26	Textbook of Veterinary Homeopathy	Own	47.42	0	0	0	0
27	The Art and Science of Homeopathic Medicine	Lease	0	0	0	0	0
28	The Art of Interrogation (5 copies, \$1/ea)	Own	5.00	0	0	0	0
29	The Genius of Homeopathy (Print and free e-version)	Own	5.28	0	0	0	0
30	The History of American Homeopathy	Own	20.50	0	0	0	0
31	The Homeopathic Treatment of Children	Own	11.30	0	0	0	0
32	The Lesser Writings of Samuel Hahnemann	Own	12.33	0	0	0	0

Initial Cost: \$1,414.33

Total for Year 2-5: \$250.00 (each year)

Total for all 5 years: \$2,414.33

F. Review of Selection Process

The collection development tool I wound up using most frequently was other library catalogues. Because I am modeling the collection I am doing after one for a small, four-year college for Naturopathy, I looked through the collections for homeopathy from The National College of Natural Medicine (NCNM) and The Southwest College of Naturopathic Medicine (SCNM). After selecting some items I would be potentially interested in, I compared these holdings with materials from publishers; using publisher catalogues became somewhat of a verification tool to narrow down resources I would want to collect from library catalogues, and to elucidate briefer descriptions offered by the libraries. The publisher catalogues also offered price information, but this was not always useful, because if I was able to find the material cheaper elsewhere, I used the lower price. Most often, however, the descriptions from the publishers catalogues were extremely useful, helping me to be certain I was covering the intellectual scope of my collection thoroughly, and in proportion to the sub-topic focus within the subject. Also, some of the publisher catalogues offered recommendations for other books I might be interested in, based on other people who also purchased the material I was looking at, or books of a similar topic or format.

World Wide Web search engines (specifically, Google) provided a wealth of access to free resources, such as websites, databases, and e-books. A great deal of my collection was able to be free because this collection development tool indexed what I was looking for through Google Book Search and web sites including speeches, lectures, and definitive works of homeopathy. An issue that could arise in the future is that information from the Internet could be ephemeral. Information changes and disappears constantly when in an electronic form as such, so this potential problem should be considered in the maintenance plan, especially since I wound up selecting a good amount of this sort of material. At the same time, electronic material, being consistently updated is essential to a collection as this one, due to the scientific nature of it. A lot of homeopathy is based on past works and classical theory, however, because it has a link to medicine and current issues, sites that do change would help provide current information. Using the World Wide Web also helped me to include a variety of media and formats into the collection.

Some websites I have collected allow for selection of language. Specifically, the IAHC site, which was created by a Greek homeopathic physician at the school he founded in Greece, allows choosing language. This is significant because meaning can be lost in translation, so offering the information in the native language could provide greater insight for those students or faculty who are able to understand Greek. Similar to this idea is a book I chose by a South American homeopathic physician, who presents ideas from his perspective, which opens up different viewpoints than just North American or British.

I used subject bibliographies from websites of homeopathic organizations for further recommendations, however, these were often geared towards the layman, and less so towards a serious student or practitioner. I made sure to carefully read these book (and other material) descriptions to make sure that they were appropriate for the user level that I was collecting for.

Current review sources and national bibliographies were not as useful as collection development tools as the other sources used.

G. General Themes/Issues

An issue that arose with my collection was getting a clear-cut understanding of the sub-topics involved in the intellectual scope. Homeopathy is similar to, yet different from clinical medicine. It is similar in that it breaks down into who is treated (children, women, animals, etc.), as well as other aspects of scope, such as philosophy, history, and diagnosis. Albeit, homeopathy is quite distinct, mainly stemming from the idea of holistically treating the patient, and incorporating other methods of evaluation for this. There are a lot of different sub-topics of homeopathy as well, including offshoots: flower remedies, tautology, autopathy, and etc. There is a lot of information in regards to this, and there really is no clearly defined breakdown outlined, so I have no certainty if I have actually covered everything involved in homeopathy, or if I have missed anything.

I also have purposely decided not to include various items. As mentioned earlier, because persuasion is not a necessary access value of this collection, materials arguing for or against homeopathy were not included. To help narrow down choices, or choose between similar materials, I looked at reviews or prestige of the author. This could potentially censor less well-known practitioners, so I have outlined in the collection development policy, that input from faculty would be encouraged and appreciated, as they would be experts on the subject and be able to have better insight to choices.

To expand the collection, while still not needing to include everything, as it is a small library, additional materials would be able to be accessed through inter-library loan and resource sharing with other institutions in the region.

An issue also arose of where to start collecting in the serial, *American Journal of Homeopathy*. Because I had already selected another periodical with a similar scope in an electronic version, which has access back to the first issue, it didn't seem necessary to collect all the back issues of the print journal. If faculty or a student needed access to an earlier issue, ILL could be done, or it could be ordered. Otherwise, I had no problem finding current, obscure, reference, and definitive works for this collection.

H. Maintenance plan

Considering the budget, prices of serials increase every year, so this should be monitored to keep an accurate record of spending (as we learned in lecture, the "rule of 72" can be used to determine the number of years it will take for the cost to double). Software could also require upgrades and other maintenance that might cost money, and therefore should also be considered. A repair kit could be purchased for the DVD set in the collection to help prevent irreversible damage (Martin & Allen 2007).

The collection will be evaluated every two years. The evaluation will be collection-centered by an impressionistic method, which is reliance on experts to evaluate relevance of the materials. Because faculty will understand best what they are teaching, as they are also subject experts, they will help determine success of the collection.

Items can be added when they fit the library's mission and are at the user level intended for the students, granted the budget would support the addition. Items can be removed if there is excessive redundancy, the material has become obsolete, or the material is no longer usable by its condition. Repairs should be attempted before weeding, but if it is beyond repair and cannot be replaced, it may be entirely removed. Ephemeral, digital information should be checked regularly for change or disappearance, and replaced, if possible.

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