

DOWNLOAD PDF FEASIBILITY STUDY OF AUTOMATED CATALOGUING SYSTEMS

Chapter 1 : Feasibility study of automated cataloguing systems (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

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Project Methods To achieve these objectives, a 3-day industrial needs assessment meeting will be undertaken. The first day will be used to conduct a traceability workshop. It will invite traceability solution providers and multi-university researchers to give overall views of current traceability systems in the food industry and also give an update on the new emerging technologies that are used in tracking and tracing, as well as recent developments in government regulations and guidelines on food safety and traceability. The second day will focus on industrial needs for traceability. Each group will discuss their needs and problem areas related to existing traceability systems. A real-time survey about industrial views and current practices will be conducted to help understand traceability systems in specialty crop industries from growers to retailers. At the end of the day, university researchers should get enough feedback or input from the industry about their problem areas and critical needs in traceability. In addition, those industrial participants that are interested in our full research proposal will be able to sign up as research collaborators. All industrial collaborators will finish their meeting in the first two days. The third day will be scheduled only for university researchers or project PDs and Co-PDs to discuss and identify specific objectives and tasks for the full proposal based on the industrial input and identified needs. First, research priority areas will be determined by the research team. Second, specific research objectives or tasks will be discussed and determined. If needed, additional researchers may be added to the multi-state and trans-disciplinary research team. Third, a proposal development plan will be made and the role of each researcher will be determined based on their expertise areas. A total of 81 people participated in this three day conferences. Five invited speakers presented current traceability systems and emerging technologies used in product tracking in the food industry and also recent developments in government regulations and guidelines on food safety and traceability. The second day focused on identifying industrial needs for traceability. The third day was scheduled only for university researchers or project PDs and Co-PDs to discuss and identify specific objectives and tasks for the full proposal based on the industrial input and identified needs. First, research priority areas were determined by the research team. Second, specific research objectives or tasks were discussed and determined. Third, a proposal development plan with implantation timeline corresponding to research tasks was established and the roles of each researcher were determined based on their interests and expertise areas. The outcome of the 3-day conference related to industrial needs for traceability has been shared with NW food processing industry. During the last year one year no cost extension of this research, from October to Jan. About 27 food processors participated the workshop. Project Investigators of Oregon State University: Leif Chastaine, Director, Business Development. Not relevant to this project. Impacts There are two outcomes as a result of this planning grant: The second full proposal was developed during one year no cost extension period. It is titled "Development and implementation of smart food traceability system for Northwest Specialty Crops". It is unfortunate that the both research applications were not funded due to limited USDA funding. There were eight research tasks identified, including a Interactive data sharing system, b Automation of data collection and testing, c Technology transfer and commercialization, d Adaptation of production system practices throughout the food chain, e Potential models to be used, f economic impacts, g social impacts, and h Education and training. The industrial needs and barriers for traceability was identified and summarized as follows: They consists of researchers 22 participants from 7 universities in five states, growers 20 and processors 18 of fresh produce and processed foods, retailers 5 from local and national stores, state government agencies 2 , solution providers 5 , invited speakers 4 , and conference staff members 5. The first day was a traceability workshop. Each group discussed their needs and problem areas related to existing traceability systems. A real-time survey about industrial views and current

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practices was conducted to help understand traceability systems in specialty crop industries. In addition to this needs assessment conference, the PI, Dr. Qingyue Ling was invited as one of the 50 traceability experts to participate in three IFT traceability summit meetings and provide consulting to develop needed traceability information for developing national traceability guideline for FDA and food industry in Washington DC July 14, , Philadelphia Aug. This research project has been extended to two year project instead of one year without requesting more funding to facilitate the second round of proposal development in It is unfortunate that the research application was not funded. There were eight research tasks identified, including 1 Interactive data sharing system, 2 Automation of data collection and testing, 3 Technology transfer and commercialization, 4 Adaptation of production system practices throughout the food chain, 5 Potential models to be used, 6 economic impacts, 7 social impacts, and 8 Education and training.

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Chapter 2 : Page Not Served

This study was initiated by the Newfoundland Public Library Services (NPLS) to assess the feasibility of automation for the library services and to determine the viability of an integrated automated library system for the NPLS. The study addresses the needs of NPLS in terms of library automation.

Over recent years, automated SMS systems have also become widely established for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. These systems link in with databases containing contact details to enable text messages to be sent en masse to multiple mobile phone users at pre-specified times, and elicit a reply if required. Yet, despite the popularity of text messaging as a quick and affordable method of communication, and the extensive use of automated SMS systems, there has been very limited research to explore the potential applications and benefits of automated text messaging for clinical research purposes. Here we distinguish such applications from the paradigm of ecological momentary assessment, which involves far more intensive real time data capture [3]. Research on the use of text messaging for the collection of clinical data appears to have focused largely on monitoring lower back pain [4 - 9]. In these studies participants were asked to reply to text messages, sent out on a weekly basis, by reporting on either the number of days they had been bothered by back pain, time taken off work, or by providing a single symptom score for their back pain on that particular day. Pilot studies and small scale trials have also investigated the possible use of text messaging for the purposes of monitoring and data collection for other areas of clinical interest, including: One recent study employed a two way SMS system in which participants with rheumatoid arthritis completed the EQ-5D quality of life measure, by responding to multiple text messages, each corresponding to a different item, sent at one minute intervals [16]. Compared with traditional approaches, e. Text messaging has been found to represent a relatively inexpensive means of collecting data and patients commonly reply in a timely manner [5 , 10 , 14 , 16]. Text messaging may also be less burdensome, because participants can be reached easily, and can respond quickly, wherever they are. This offers the possibility of monitoring participants on a more frequent basis outside of a controlled research environment, which may be especially useful in plotting symptoms over time to determine the optimal duration or frequency of treatments in terms of their efficacy or cost-effectiveness. Findings from previous research suggest that trial participants find text messaging an acceptable method of data collection, although response rates vary [9 - 11 , 13 , 14 , 16]. Participants involved in a recent study concerning schizophrenia also expressed concerns that reliance on simple symptom scores derived from text messages might inadequately represent their experiences, suggesting that they should accompany other more traditional measurement and assessment protocols [11]. Indeed, whilst automated systems may provide an opportunity to gather large volumes of data from many recipients in a quick and cost-effective manner, one obvious and practical disadvantage regarding a standard text message is that it is limited in length, to phrases comprising less than characters. Formatting restrictions also hinder the presentation and collection of complex information, for which printed questionnaires or diaries may be better suited. Nevertheless, text messaging may serve as a useful adjunct to more traditional methods of data collection until MMS multimedia messaging service and smartphone use becomes cheaper and more widespread. Text messaging may further alleviate problems of incomplete data, threatening both internal and external validity in clinical research. This poses a particular problem for research involving groups of people who may be less inclined to respond to postal requests or attend appointments, e. In such cases, simple text responses could provide valuable supplementary information which might be used to impute missing data gathered by more conventional methods. Moreover, automated SMS systems can also be used to improve data collection by reminding research participants to attend appointments, return questionnaires, etc. Research on the use of text messaging for collecting outcome data on experiences of depression is extremely limited, and has not been attempted in RCTs. Two of these studies concerned the use of weekly text messages amongst participants with bipolar disorder to plot the longitudinal course of the disorder [17] and mood forecasting [

18]. The other small case study investigated the feasibility of daily text messaging to monitor mood among patients with anxiety and depression in a remote Australian community [19]. The latter used a 0 to 10 rating scale, and was found to be easy to implement, resulting in good compliance, and valuable clinical data. Peer review of the present manuscript in June identified a further two relevant research articles, which were published in journals not listed by PubMed. The second paper describes an exploratory study using text messaging amongst twelve, English or Spanish speaking, patients enrolled into a group based cognitive behavioural therapy programme [21]. This included messages asking participants to report their current mood on a scale from 0 to 10. Results from this study indicate that text messaging may provide a useful low-cost means of improving engagement and attendance for group psychotherapy. The present study examines the feasibility, acceptability, validity and utility of SMS text messaging as a method of collecting repeated self-rated data on experienced depression from participants in a randomised controlled trial. The study describes the development and concurrent validity of the 9-point SMS depression rating scale adopted by this study in relation to other established patient reported outcome measures used in evaluations of treatment for depression.

Methods Design A text messaging sub-study was incorporated within a randomised controlled trial investigating the therapeutic effects of acupuncture plus usual GP care and counselling plus usual GP care compared to usual GP care alone. This used a repeated-measures design, beginning immediately prior to the start of a twelve week trial intervention period. Participants were invited to respond to SMS text messages sent out weekly, over a period of fifteen consecutive weeks, which asked participants to rate their experience of depression on a simple 9-point scale, worded to capture a subjective aggregate for the prior week. Participants were recruited from 27 general medical practices located across Northern England to take part in a randomised controlled trial, referred to as the ACUDep trial ISRCTN , which aimed to compare the effects of acupuncture, counselling, and usual GP care for managing depression [22]. Participants were randomly allocated to acupuncture, counselling and usual care with a ratio of 2:1. Those recruited into the trial were also invited to take part in an optional sub-study involving the use of weekly SMS text messages to monitor depression.

Development of a simple SMS depression rating scale A panel of five people from the Department of Health Sciences at the University of York was formed to determine the most appropriate method of collecting clinical data on depression by means of text messaging. The panel comprised members with a broad range of expertise including health research, general medical practice, psychology, nursing, psychometrics, and data management. The panel initially agreed on: Our aim was to devise a direct and easy to comprehend question that would encompass a broad spectrum of individual experiences relating to depression. Wording of the item involved an initial brainstorming session to generate many potentially suitable items. The panel then engaged in an iterative process shortlisting items, and discussion of precise wording, finally reaching consensus on the use of a single question, which was worded as follows: Over the last week how depressed have you felt on average? This allowed time to organise and send out appointment letters to participants who were randomly allocated to receive acupuncture or counselling followed by attending up to twelve weekly sessions. The text messaging study thereby covered the normal trial intervention period. This linked in with a Microsoft Access database, which generated reminders to initiate the distribution of texts. Texts were sent out on Thursdays at mid-day. Thursdays were chosen because this is when study randomisation normally occurred, so the first text went out exactly two weeks after entry into the trial. The timing of texts at mid-day aimed to coincide with lunch, when people would be taking a break from work, to increase the probability of an immediate response. The BDI-II contains 21 questions; each answer being scored in the range 0 to 3, so overall scores can range from 0 to 63 with higher scores indicating more severe depression. The cut-offs are 14, 20 and 29 for mild, moderate and severe depression. The PHQ-9 is a nine item depression scale. Each item is scored between 0 and 3, thus PHQ-9 scores can range from 0 to 27 with higher scores indicating greater depression. In practice scores of 5, 10, 15, 20 have been used as cut points for mild, moderate, moderately severe and severe depression. Validation of SMS scores All texts sent to and received from participants were collated in an Excel spread sheet and exported into Stata Version 11. Received texts were matched to texts sent according to

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date. Texts received from participants were considered valid if they contained a single numeric or alphanumeric depression score between 1 and 9, either by itself or included in additional narrative. Half scores were also allowed, or derived if two adjacent scores were given, and included in the analysis. If participants explicitly corrected a previously submitted score on the same day, the updated score was used. If multiple texts were received in response to a sent message, only the first valid text response was kept for analysis. Analysis Feasibility The ease of implementation of the SMS system was summarised descriptively together with associated costs. Any technical problems and issues arising from using the SMS system in a population experiencing mental health problems were highlighted. The nature of any texts that could not be considered valid was explored. Acceptability Acceptability was evaluated in terms of consent and response rates. Participants were also offered the opportunity to comment in their questionnaires about their experiences of taking part in the trial, which included the SMS sub-study. Validity The distribution and range of the SMS depression scores were investigated by descriptive statistics and changes explored over time. Tau-b was chosen to account for a large number of expected ties in the data. Details regarding the interventions and results are provided in the trial protocol and main results paper [22 , 26]. In order to evaluate the potential utility of SMS depression scores to detect the group differences over the same time period among those opting in to the SMS messaging, trajectories of change across the three ACUDep trial arms were analysed using a random slope linear mixed model. Time points were nested within patients. Any significant interaction was further investigated by group contrasts at each time point. The analysis was carried out on an intention-to-treat basis. All participants provided informed written consent. Results Participants Patient recruitment began in December and finished in April Consenters tended to be younger, female, in employment, and reported experiencing their first major episode of depression at a younger age than those who declined to take part in the texting sub-study.

Chapter 3 : Feasibility Study

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Feasibility study of automated cataloguing systems. 1.

Chapter 4 : Mountain View AGT Feasibility Study

This study focused on the development of a computer- based tool for use by a cataloger to aid in the interpretation of the complex set of rules of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) [5].

Chapter 5 : "A Feasibility Study of An Automated Public Access Catalog For The Grea" by Mary B. Dehn

Describes the design of a prototype rule-based system for the automation of descriptive cataloging from title pages. The discussion covers the results of tests of the prototype, major impediments to automatic cataloging from title pages, and prospects for further progress. The rules implemented in.

Chapter 6 : Formats and Editions of Feasibility study of automated cataloguing systems [calendrierdelascie

The proposed system will provide an integrated and automated solution that will use up-to-date employer tax collection, storage, account management and data retrieval technologies to maximize the effectiveness of EDD's Collection Division (CD) operations and staff.