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Ebola Outbreak Preparedness and Response: Integrating Librarians' Role into the Ebola Response Incident Management Model of Nigeria

Emmanuel Chukwudi Ihekwoaba
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, emmanuel.ihekwoaba@unn.edu.ng

okwor Roseline Ngozi
University of Nigeria - Nsukka, roseline.okwor@unn.edu.ng

Tochukwu Victor Nwankwo
University of Nigeria - Nsukka, tochukwu.nwankwo@unn.edu.ng

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By

Emmanuel Chukwudi Ihekwoaba, PhD
Nnamdi Azikiwe Library,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
emmanuel.ihekwoaba@unn.edu.ng

Okwor, Roseline Ngozi
Nnamdi Azikiwe Library,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
roseline.okwor@unn.edu.ng

&

Nwankwo, Tochukwu Victor
Nnamdi Azikiwe Library,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
tochukwu.nwankwo@unn.edu.ng

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Abstract

Libraries and librarians are valuable assets for promoting medical services, education, and disaster management practice and training. This paper, therefore, seeks to integrate librarians' role into the Ebola response incident management model of Nigeria for a better Ebola outbreak preparedness. The model comprises six major components of Epidemiology/ Surveillance; Case Management & Infection Control; Infection and Prevention Control; Social Mobilization; Laboratory Services; Point of Entry; Management and Coordination. The study revealed the significance and relevance of librarians in the management of health disasters by clearly demonstrating their impact on each stage of the Ebola management model in Nigeria. The research defined librarians' responsibilities in the battle against deadly infectious diseases like Ebola in each element of the model. Libraries and librarians can be effective partners in combating Ebola disease outbreaks specifically when integrated fully into the Ebola Response Incident Management Model in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Ebola virus disease, Epidemic Diseases, Health Threat, Disease Outbreak, Ebola Response Incident Management, Librarians, Libraries, Information Professionals, Health Disaster Management*

Introduction

An oft-repeated phrase goes, "An issue discovered in one area of the world might cause a health crisis across the globe." Due to the increase in people, movements, and connections, a health condition discovered in one region of the world could end up causing a global health crisis. Man has struggled with bacterial, fungal, and viral pathogens for decades. One of the most difficult things to regulate, treat, or manage is viruses. Ebola virus disease (EVD) is lethal and extremely transmissible; because many of its victims are unaware of the information that could have restricted its transmission, many die from EVD.

An extremely deadly sickness that strikes humans with a 90% death rate, formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, now recognized as Ebola virus disease (WHO) (2014). Because the virus had such a ridiculous immune reaction, the virus's immature immune response was to blame when it died. The disease that causes the condition is known as viral hemorrhagic fever, which causes bleeding throughout the entire body. While other researchers believe the EVD epidemic affects remote villages in central and western Africa, with symptoms such as sudden fever, extreme fatigue, muscle pain, headache, and sore throat, as well as nausea, diarrhea, rash, kidney and liver dysfunction, and internal and external bleeding, Parikh and Shah contend that this disease primarily affects these areas' isolated villages, with symptoms including a sudden fever, extreme fatigue, muscle pain, headache, and sore throat, as well as nausea, diarrhea, rash, kidney and liver dysfunction, and internal and external bleeding. The virus is carried from animals to humans, and humans can pass it to one another by contact with one another (World Health Organization, 2014). These symptoms are; a high fever, a strong headache, exhaustion, diarrhea, muscle pain, stomach pain, weakness, and bruising that does not appear to be related to injury.

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The World Health Organization (WHO) applauded Nigeria on October 20, 2014, for its struggle against Ebola. As a result, the World Health Organization declared the country Ebola-free. On July 20, 2014, following an index case of a seriously unwell passenger from Liberia, Togo's state airline arrived at Lagos International Airport, Togo's principal commercial hub, from Accra, Ghana. Since he held a Diplomatic position with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Liberian could travel by air whenever he pleased. As soon as he was abducted, he was brought to a secure location for further medical treatment in Obalende Lagos (Malibu et al., 2016). Secondary transmissions occurred after he infected two associates of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and healthcare staff at the hospital where he was treated, creating a wave of infections. Following the 2014 West African Ebola outbreak, Ihekweazu (2018) explained that in order to enhance health-care systems, governments require major investment in planning and response capability. Since it is this way, numerous countries have established national public health institutes (NPHIs), which are dedicated to strengthening the country's ability to prevent and prepare for threats, and to be nimble in responding to them.

Since the Ebola pandemic poses a high risk to Nigeria, the country started to prepare for an emergency with the help of foreign partners, such as training. Thus, because of the country's first known outbreak, the health ministry established an Ebola Emergency Operations Center in order to enable it to set up an Ebola Emergency Operations Center (EOC). According to the sources, the nation has leverage to draw on previous response experience and expertise, including the case of lead poisoning in 2010, the recent case of polio eradication, and expertise gained through Nigeria's national public health agency, such as the Nigerian Center for Disease Control (NCDC). When operating in Nigeria during July to September 2014, the Ebola

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) developed an operational structure/model that they called

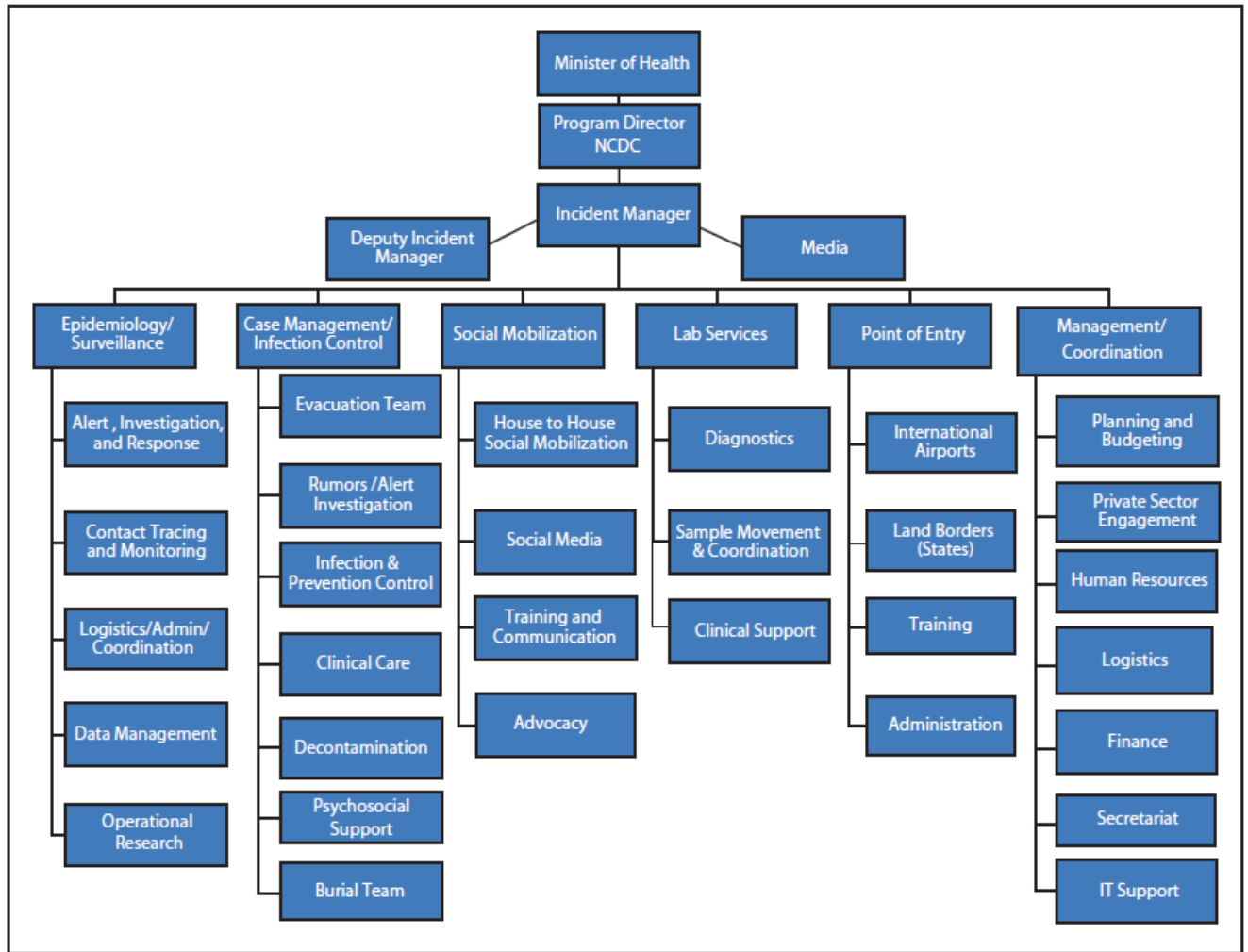"Ebola Response Incident Management." See figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Chart showing the organizational structure of the Ebola Response Incident Management in Nigeria during July-September 2014, according to Shuaib, Gunnala, Musa, et al (2014)

To illustrate the above chart, which illustrates the process of containing an outbreak, the

strategy was to break the process down into six distinct operations. The operations are 1)

Epidemiology / Surveillance, 2) Case Management / Infection Control, 3) Social Mobilization, 4)

Laboratory Services, 5) Entry Point, and 6) Management / Coordination. Nonetheless, the flow

of information and management are of vital importance in all of these fields, which limits the role of librarians and information professionals.

Health and education science, training, and education are all supported by public libraries. They are said to be present and reliable and noted to be cheery and competent in overall health and patient education, according to the findings of Whitney, Keselman, and Humphreys (2017). When several library types use libraries to classify, organize, store, and retrieve valuable health information, they have a better likelihood of success and functioning. Each library type has a unique set of resources to help advance medical literacy. Health education is more efficient and durable when implemented with comprehensible health information. Scientific and medical information plays a crucial role in combating infectious disease outbreaks such as the 2014 Ebola outbreak in Nigeria. The study involved researchers working with the World Health Organization and several central units to explore the roles that librarians can play in the event of an Ebola virus outbreak. This research was carried out in the United Nations.

The roles of library staff in the Ebola response model of Nigeria's incident management

The roles that Librarians are involved in in the Ebola response event management model are described in this article as follows:

Surveillance

As extensive as it gets, epidemiological monitoring gathers and distributes information on public health practices, including data collection, analysis, and evaluation (Thacker, Parrish, and Trowbridge 1998). A health sector librarian can effectively mix in this profession as it focuses on gathering and disseminating health data. They might utilize the data to give advance warning of

public health emergencies; report on the results of an intervention; and evaluate progress in pursuit of established goals. So, libraries want specific traits when recruiting librarians.

Ready, Ready, Watch out!

An alert is a call to action on an instant development, but at the same time, the alerts also must serve to prevent risks from being overlooked. Librarians' swift information provision skills have been recognized as being valuable in providing relief in the wake of disasters and locating loved ones (2017). An example of such a program is the National Library of Medicine's Disaster Information Specialist Program, which provides training and specialized information resources (Featherstone et al., 2008). Following the effort, many disaster preparedness teams including hospitals, towns, and counties have recruited and included librarians in their teams, and thus the public now understands their necessity for data on various kinds of emergencies, weather patterns, and disease outbreaks.

Getting in touch with tracing and monitoring

In other words, this contact tracking mechanism is crucial to help officials keep an eye on patients in danger, identify the early stages of an epidemic, and predict the magnitude and scope of an epidemic. Librarians are also able to aid with all aspects of documentation related to those in contact with the infected person. Librarians working in health services should attempt to locate contacts that they are aware of and provide them with contract status, including information on what is required, acceptable behavior, and the criticality of early detection when symptoms appear. It is also necessary to provide illness prevention information in addition to a reference.

Administration, logistics, and coordination

When it comes to health management, administration, and planning, a primary goal is the utilization of important materials and information resources in order to help programs and structures deliver on their expected results, which includes the effectiveness of health activities. As a result, librarians are responsible for ensuring that health systems use the most technologically, data, and content resources to assist in various operations, expertise, and performance issues. In order to better serve all of their clients, the librarian should be ready to share his know-how with every group via teaching techniques.

Management of data

Health data management is the process of processing, conserving, and assessing various types of health data to gain an overall view of patients, determine the most appropriate treatment methods, improve communication, and optimize health outcomes. Using technology, librarians are able to gather, store, and produce assessment data reports, decreasing the workload associated with handling assessment data manually. An inexpensive venue for health information services can be provided over the Internet. To do this, the Library should set up the national health information infrastructure so that everyone in the country has immediate, accessible, intelligible, and inexpensive health information, regardless of where they live (National Library of Medicine, 2000). As a result, the Medline database was developed. As a result, there is a key role for librarians in managing public health data during epidemic outbreaks.

OR operations

The ultimate goal of Operations Research is to optimize a health program so as to get the best results. It adjusts and analyzes many inputs and processes that are inherent in the program cycle and works to help optimize the results of those targets and goals (Malhotra and Zodpey, 2010). In addition, it includes operational research and analytics development and usage in the health and health care sector. Librarians can do a variety of statistical analysis, support, and be involved in innovation, including computer science research on personal health records, which helps people keep their medical records private, and integrating medical management information into EHRs, which enables consumers to communicate with healthcare providers in a more comfortable manner. Whitney et al., 2017 notes that

Infection control and case management

In anticipation of this, health care personnel are encouraged to give the finest possible medical care to help increase patient safety. In addition to clinical supervision, patients with Ebola and other viral hemorrhagic fever diseases should have adequate case management, thus reducing the risk of infection to others. Because library professionals need to know more about the disease, they should help health workers adopt good practices for disease collection, management, and dissemination all the time.

Emergency evacuation team

Emergency medical personnel utilize ground vehicles that are outfitted with medical equipment to facilitate effective movement and transfer of patients in need of immediate treatment to a better-prepared facility or hospital (Merriam-Webster, 2012). Librarians can assist

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in the management of the evacuation logistics by promptly communicating and reporting current evacuation statuses and plans and identifying those who require assistance. Additionally, hospital information such as which hospitals are free or the readiness of hospitals to respond to which incidents before evacuation, can be aided by identifying.

Worrying/alarming findings

The distribution of warnings and rumors during disease outbreaks and epidemics is crucial (Grein et al., 2000). As a result, these limits could lead to restrictions on trade and travel imposed by governments that incur significant social, economic, and health costs. When examining an unauthorized narrative of disease events, librarians can be co-opted as judge and jury to determine their trustworthiness. The information they supply is correct and credible, and hence it does not fall into the phony category. Reducing the risk for uncertainty and misunderstanding is possible for librarians. Because of this, detailed information on Ebola outbreaks is available to governments and the health sector, allowing for faster responses and increasing public health preparedness.

Inoculation and management

IPC is a science-based strategy, and a practical solution, that aims to protect the health of patients and health-care personnel from infection (World Health Organization). An important goal is to aid in the identification, preparation, enforcement, and evaluation of national infection prevention programs in order to help contain the spread of healthcare-related illnesses. It is the librarian's only responsibility to investigate and draft these policies and make them different from everything else. Additionally, they can source and recommend IPC-related policies and

procedures; and guidelines for infection transmission prevention in clinical care, all of which may be found online.

Crisis intervention, patient decontamination, crisis and acute-care mental health support, and burial team

The entire medical and health team relies on their core function for this portion. clinical care is the extent to which health care services provided to individuals and patient populations improve the best possible health outcomes. By law, health care facilities must keep their environments clean and suitable so that the spread of infection is controlled (Health, 2008). Workplace decontamination is critical for medical practitioners to uphold this expectation. The majority of those who utilize psychological support during an emergency or a critical incident do so in order to treat their psychological wounds or to reconstruct their social structures. Specific needs can be met through tailor-made psychosocial services, which help the persons involved comprehend and handle the problem. Librarians can assist people exposed to such severe stress, such as those affected by the Ebola crisis, people displaced from their homes, and survivors, by providing the information they need.

Mobilization of Social Engagement

Mobilization of social and private forces for healthcare awareness, help in providing resources and services, and participation in meaningful engagement of individuals and communities is referred to as social mobilization. To use social mobilization, librarians should seek to reach certain groups of individuals, especially in the acquisition and distribution of information resources and services, by undertaking an interdisciplinary approach and

deliberately engaging these people in targeted discussion. Indeed. (Whitney et al., 2017) found that library staff can tap into different reliable information outlets, including pamphlets, medical databases, and periodicals published by local public health authorities, as well as numerous other print items freely available on the Internet. Libraries are frequently used to hold community activities. In addition, they frequently serve as health fairs where groups with substantial health information can participate.

Social Media

Libraries rely on social media to deal with both health management and crises. While social media can primarily be used for community engagement initiatives such as crowd-funding, customer service, and support, news and information delivery, patient education, and new services advertising, these platforms can also be used for corporate responsibility initiatives, such as charitable donations, customer support, news distribution, and community outreach. Househ (2013) discovered that online forums are most frequently utilized by physicians, and librarians can use them to search for news stories, add expertise, investigate developing medical technologies, and network. Social media can be provided to customers that incorporate the usage of learning, information gathering, networking, analysis, encouragement, setting goals, and helping the social media phenomenon proliferate falsehoods and spread scientifically baseless health information both locally and internationally. For example, when she wrote about Ebola, Luckerson (2014) highlighted the misinformation and panic that afflicted the fight against the disease because of the way that it was distributed through various social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter. While distant from West Africa, where the first cases of Ebola were discovered, the Iowa Department of Public Health felt compelled to release a statement negating

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the presence of the disease in the state. The viral Ebola threat has made several recent statements on social media networks claim that the virus can transmit through the air, water, or food that is not consistent with the scientific knowledge on the subject. Due to extensive erroneous information, people in Nigeria have been convinced to bathe in salt water and to eat bitter kola, especially via social media; in the case of an epidemic of a biological virus, that has been triggered by the attack of an information virus that refers to rumors, such discussions can take place among librarians.

Work hard and be communicative

Crucial needs like training and language skills are just as critical. It is imperative that healthcare practitioners be aware of their social techniques and look to see if they are still effective (Rajashree, 2011). Patient education and health data produced for patients or the general public, especially in conjunction with other organizations and agencies, is commonly provided by libraries and librarians (Whitney et al., 2017). They mentioned that since the 1800s, public libraries and librarians have been dedicated to providing the general people with health information using simple language. As a result, librarians can spend more time focusing on health information literacy training programs that teach health information delivery methods for low literacy and health professionals. In addition to the resources available in the Health Happens in the Library collection, there are literature interventions and studies, such as the "Web-Junction," which give online education and webinars to librarians on consumer health problems as well.

An advocacy strategy that is used to increase public health and occupational health issues is a main health promotion strategy. Health advocacy is distinguished by its ability to connect

people and families directly with services and programs that support and promote health in the community and on a larger scale. It is necessary for influencing the social and political environment, and is critical to the design and maintenance of occupational health services. Librarians should support and promote patient rights, improve the community's capacity to prevent Ebola scares, and bolster efforts to address health policies around the virus. In other words, the National Library of Medicine is responsible for providing millions of researchers, health professionals, and the world's population with substantial electronic information resources on a daily basis. Through continual development and implementation of new and enhanced information and outreach programs, the NLM provides patients, families, and the general public with timely access to up-to-date medical information (Wessel et al., 2003). Librarians participate in literacy activities, ranging from creating blogs and apps to managing databases and using APIs, tablets, and portals for health information and journals. As well as online interactive linkages to digital consumer health and patient information offered by major sources, libraries offer enhanced links to increase the amount of web-based analysis performed on high-quality information intended for the latter category of visitors. The creative approach of Whitney et al. (2017) Participating in a number of programs, public libraries, health science libraries, universities, churches, and other organizations can be done through participating in programs.

Utilities/Janitorial

Clinical laboratory facilities supply the data required for physicians to initiate, modify, and discontinue therapy. It utilizes pricey medicines and other medication treatments in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, while also promoting the patient to be treated for the least amount of time at the lowest standard of care. Decisions of this type are almost certain to be

impaired without test results. While scientific data can be beneficial to healthcare providers, including physicians, who utilize it to make accurate decisions for their patients, librarians are able to use this knowledge to handle and communicate the need for information. Researchers are discovering all sorts of fascinating things. Perhaps the greatest benefit of academic libraries is that they can find, identify, and provide access to important literature on science and finance-related research and resource development projects. Additionally, we can provide resources on Ebola awareness and provide in-depth outreach services for patients and the broader public.

Diagnosis is finding the source and cause of a specific occurrence. It is the method for medically assessing the sickness or condition an individual has. Librarians who have knowledge of public engagement and health education may analyze available information on public health education and information services to determine best practices for their services. We can also assist in determining and improving upon current evidence in support of public health initiatives by analyzing literature hypotheses and tactics (Selden et al., 2000). Clinical reliability and abilities can, therefore, be improved by using librarians' amassed resources.

Ongoing medical support

Clinical support is used to make choices on the fly and at the point of care by connecting patients with the information that their doctor is constantly exposed to in their practice. Clinical support staff personnel collaborate with nurses, midwives, doctors, and allied health professionals to ensure top-notch patient care. As referenced in the publication by Whitney et al. (2017), librarians' roles in providing therapeutic support under information prescription schemes have been explored extensively. Librarians are thought to have the ability to issue "prescriptions" to patients for accurate, evidence-based health information designed to help a specific individual

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or group of individuals. When considering data prescription programs, librarians have two priorities. In one concept, patients who want to improve their education are taught to use high-quality educational resources. Another option is to choose and bundle individual patient information materials while filling out the prescription.

These locations are known as International Airports, Land Borders, and the Point of Entry (States)

"Just as global transportation, travel, and trade contribute to economic development and social healthcare, they can also offer threats to public health," according to experts. The goal of entries is to provide the international entry or exit of travelers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, interests, and postal parcels as well as places where services are provided, so librarians are the perfect individuals to pass on such information and provide guidance to travelers and health professionals. This will safeguard the health of passengers and populations by helping to make sure all modes of transportation—ports, airports, boats, airplanes, and ground—are sanitary, and to include risks at the source. It will also be useful for alerting emergency personnel to potential dangers.

Training

It is important to focus on educating the population to allow for a smooth on-the-ground transfer of technical knowledge to practice. Ebola Response 2014 created training programs and taught 8,000+ professionals who provided clinical treatment, while many thousands more were trained by WHO and partners, many of whom used WHO resources, to offer the above training programs. Library organizations can partner with hospitals to create educational programs and

resources that will assist patients with health information services, help librarians and information specialists deliver these services, and help patients learn and prepare and assess health information interventions (Burroughs and FB, 2000). Recent studies by Whitney et al. (2017) concluded that the librarian profession has a well-established model of effective training of NN/LM and national organizations like NLM. The NN / LM libraries in the U.S., for example, offered webinars, such as the ones available at the NN / LM Mid-Atlantic Region website. In response to public libraries' health- and wellness-oriented initiatives, the developers created websites to support them. A "Health Happens in Libraries" training workshop was presented under the Web Junction's Happens in Libraries program. Consumer health coordinators have requested that the Medline Plus website of NLM serve as a central source of updated information for NN/LM and ACA consumers. The libraries may conduct seminars, trainees, navigators, and licensed therapists, as well as co-host presentations, build web pages on their websites for local health information tools, and conduct educational seminars.

Administration

In charge of making decisions that represent the priorities of the healthcare system on a regular and long-term basis, a doctor must be a competent administrator. Thus, it describes hospital, healthcare network, and/or health care system leadership and management. When it comes to healthcare affordability, efficiency, and quality, healthcare administrators have a major impact on how these things are in the world's communities. This is for health care providers at the highest level, but librarians can still help by pitching in on project and brainstorming sessions. A well-run library environment will allow health care professionals to conduct human resources management efficiently and effectively, to gather and analyze data, and to set up

strategic plans. Most records management of hospital information helps the decision-makers and hospital management when used by librarians.

Coordination and Management

As medical libraries engage in the managerial and coordination parts of health enterprises, they become involved in healthcare administration. In a recent study published in the Journal of Medical Library Association, Patridge, Bardyn, Moore, and Koh (2018) argue that medical librarians are building new abilities through encouraging and teaching clinical data processing. To better serve translational researchers, medical and data librarians intervene earlier in the study process and hunt for software tools that help enhance patient health outcomes. To help hospital administrators, librarians, and accrediting organizations to ensure hospitals have the resources and facilities needed to meet their knowledge-based needs, Gluck et al. (2002) produced the "Standards for Hospital Libraries 2002." This needs to be done effectively. The current knowledge of outside experts has been included into KBI. Specific in-depth knowledge of print and electronic information resources in health sciences, as well as the design and maintenance of information services to meet the patient or group's strategic information needs, are required in order for a hospital librarian to be valuable to hospital management. Specifically, Gluck et al. (2002) proposed that the medical librarian has the role of a manager of the library's overall function and a coordinator of the institution's primary mission. These roles include: managerial coordination of the library's work with the institution's overall mission, tactical scheduling of library operations, successful management of KBI, Recruit and evaluate library employees and resources, implement KBI-related rules and procedures, implement suitable library storage, develop and implement a KBI-related enhancement strategy Performance of

library staff, as well as learning and educational opportunities for library staff, information resource selection and analysis for incorporation into the collection, assessment of new information technologies, and evaluation of their application to library management and facilities, as well as prompt response for all requests for patient care or patient safety data, are all vital to success in library administration.

Creative

Also, librarians are concerned with the overall budget and planning in order to contribute to their organizations and medical facilities in their parent health care. Librarians at the hospital must be aware of their budgets, because those budgets are liabilities for all of them. The librarian is asked to prepare a budget strategy for the future year and provide it to the hospital administration. spending on employees, library resources, purchase programs, and equipment should be forecasted; elimination of diseases such as Ebola should be considered. The current and previous year's budget should coincide with the current and prior year's monetary outlays. To present a budget effectively, the library must modify its budgetary requirements to fit the institution's aims. In the September 2016 issue of MLA News, an article written by Matucheski (2016) described a few resource libraries that might follow for budgeting (related topics include financial planning, budgeting, and financial management). The first is the use of information bases and price analysis to help consumers determine the price of electronic goods. Cost per use is the annual cost divided by the number of uses (annual figures, usually provided by the vendor). This yearly report helps you understand your mission, priorities, and what you should urge others to pursue. The second measure is the Digital Goods Report, which keeps track of annual expenses of major online databases and e-journals for just this purpose — that is, to know

when these expenses are coming due and how much they total over the course of the year. The other way, the table figures out how much remains for the year in the budget rapidly, which helps it maintain track of how much money is left. A typical year's worth of newspaper and book price hikes for the health sciences are compiled annually by EBSCO and Mathews Medical Books.

Proactively working in the private sector

Private sector involvement can be described as deliberate, systematic government and private sector partnership to raise national health goals above the level of individual interventions and programs. Medical library services, as well as new products and services, are typically developed and financed by the private sector, which includes all non-tax-funded enterprises. Public and private sector parties can cooperate to assist remove the hazards of the Ebola and other epidemic diseases to human life.

The role of libraries can be expanded to include partnership with the commercial sector in order to provide affordable, high-quality medications and health supplies to the market. As a result, the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, for-profit organizations, and traditional healers, can all have a large impact on the financing and delivery of health care in nations like Nigeria.

The Human Resources department

Natural and manufactured disasters like Ebola and related environmental, technical, biological hazards, and threats put communities and health systems at risk. Therefore, a healthy human resource component is critical in rebuilding both. Health systems will only be able to

function if health care employees are available, affordable, acceptable, and perform well (WHO, 2016). Librarians are an extremely important part of this, as they can make significant contributions to the library's position. To give another example, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) is one of over 1,700 libraries in the United States' National Medicine Library Network (LMN), which has built a platform to increase the availability of quality health information in communities across the country, with a special focus on socioeconomic health inequalities.

Logistics

Health logistics shows itself in providing healthcare resources to the patients, including medication, immunizations, and data, in adequate amounts, without threat to health, and at a reasonable cost at the right time. Kiecolt-hypothesis Glaser's (Silve, 2008). health logistics, logistics: these are two terms used to refer to the critical material resources, reliability, and cost-effectiveness of health-related activities within the services and systems, as adopted by the WHO and UNICEF in a conference held in Ouiddah, Benin, in June 2008 (in safe and secure conditions). The Health Logistician is in charge of utilizing all of the technological and material resources available to assist with the functions of health systems, such as availability, reliability, and traceability. As an aside, while the librarian is unable to function as the logistician's healthcare logistical aid, the librarian is able to help the overall logistician by keeping, supplying, and spreading the necessary information documents for the logistician. It is imperative that the librarian possesses characteristics such as attention to detail, flexibility, an analytical aptitude, and the ability to function well within a team to assist the health logistician. The librarian is required to maintain track of all activities and ensure that the decisions made are in accordance with the goals and objectives of the parent institution.

Finance

The health sector in Nigeria is funded by a variety of sources and processes. But in times of illness outbreaks, it is difficult to raise funding, as the nation typically allocates more when they are unaware of a sickness like Ebola. People need to know how to obtain money from the public during an outbreak so that the government can continue to function. Libraries can use methods such as the media, websites, generating fliers, and more to gather donations to support the government during a disease outbreak. They can also assist in providing temporary accommodation for those affected by the incident.

Secretariat

The administrative and executive secretary of a health organization is the department that implements all of the Conference's resolutions and decisions, such as the chairing of meetings. In addition, it does research that is key to decision-making. It is in this role that librarians can be entrusted with many administrative functions, including record keeping, locating information, and researching pertinent information to assist or advise the CEO, especially in times of a health crisis.

IT help

Librarians have significantly contributed to fighting the spread of Ebola through massive amounts of information technology (IT) help. The Library-based services on offer, including as

student training and resident assistance, support training participants in finding relevant material and thus contributes to clinical decision-making, according to (2014) from Perrier, Farrell, and Ayala. Services supplied to patients that are implemented with information technology save time for health professionals and deliver critical information for making decisions. Also, medical librarians play a newly defined role as information science and clinical/biomedical science experts. Information retrieval and synthesis workers may find work in research or clinical settings. Medical institutions can utilize the services of librarians by giving them access to relevant material and providing it to them.

When using information from print sources, incorporate that data into digital databases, providing advice and information to medical staff and patients about how to use library resources; and instructing students in bibliographic database search techniques. Additionally, teach bibliographic database search classes to students. [According to the researchers in the study,] it is widely agreed that medical libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, have a key role in the transformation of basic science into new treatments, new products, improved practice, and assistance for health professionals and patients in making critical decisions about their health and in being prepared for various disasters and emergency situations. Most vulnerable groups are less likely to have extensive computer abilities, and libraries generally provide them with access and assistance.

Conclusion

Library and librarian interest in stopping contagious diseases such as Ebola has developed over time. The place they've put their efforts in over the past two decades is to improve the accessibility of high-quality health information and information, to get more

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involved in initiatives that address the issue of health literacy, and to develop a broader learning and assessment approach that is applicable to the population at large. "Jasmine et al" (2017).

Due to their contributions to the efforts to battle Ebola disease outbreaks, including full integration into the Nigeria Ebola Response Incident Management Model, libraries and librarians are very effective at combatting Ebola outbreaks. Shuaib et al. (2014) developed a model with six sections (Planning and Budgeting; Private Sector Engagement; Human Resources; Logistics; Finance; Secretariat; IT Support). Thus, this research demonstrated the significance and usefulness of librarians in dealing with Ebola crisis management in Nigeria.

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