



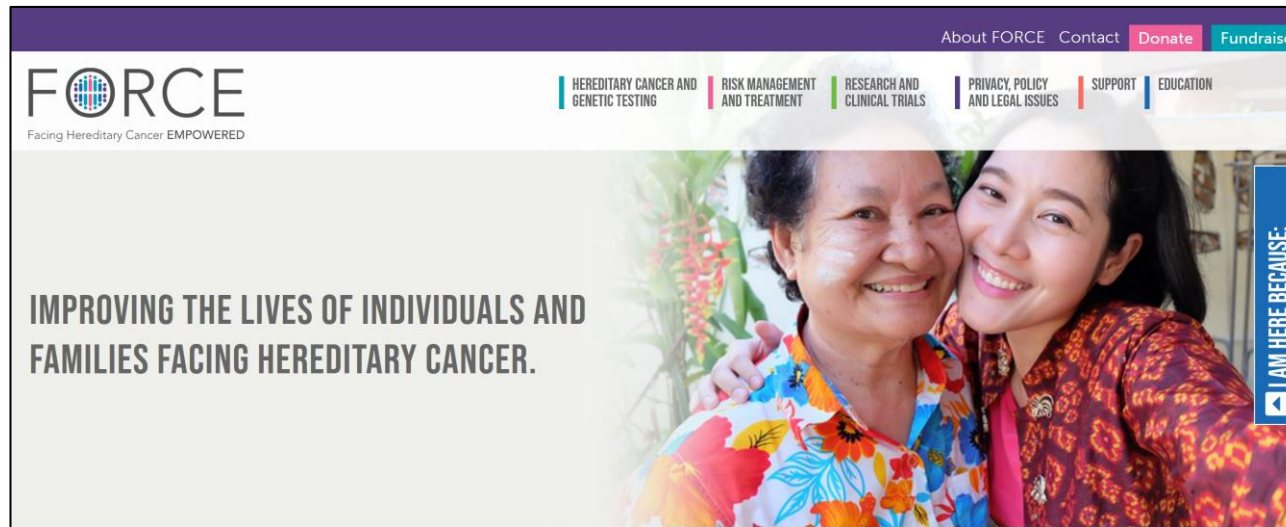
# Digital Health Information: Media Coverage and Impact on Patients - Resources

**FORCE**

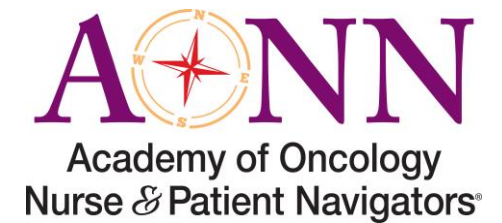
Facing Hereditary Cancer **EMPOWERED**

# Facing Our Risk of Cancer Empowered (FORCE)

This work is supported by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC-RFA-DP19-1906).  
Opinions expressed are presenter's own.



In partnership  
with:



# Objectives

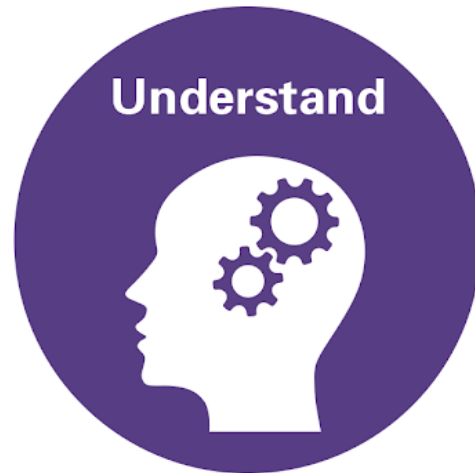
**By the end of this module, you will be able to:**

1. Define health literacy and digital health literacy.
2. Discuss how health literacy affects patient understanding of health information.
3. List the challenges faced by patients in evaluating digital health information.
4. Outline how using plain language can help patients understand health information.
5. Describe how social determinants of health, culture, and personal beliefs may influence how patients interpret health information.
6. Outline how media coverage affects patient understanding of cancer and medical decision-making.
7. Discuss tips and resources for communicating with patients about health media reports.



# Digital Health Literacy or eHealth Literacy

- An individual's ability to seek, understand and assess electronic health information and apply the knowledge gained to address a health issue or problem.<sup>6,7</sup>



6. Novillo Ortiz, D. 2017. Digital Health Literacy. WHO.

7. Norman, C.D. & Skinner, H.A. 2006. eHealth Literacy: Essential Skills for Consumer Health in a Networked World. J Med Internet Res, 8(2), e-9.

# Social Determinants of Health & Digital Health Literacy<sup>8</sup>

## Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health  
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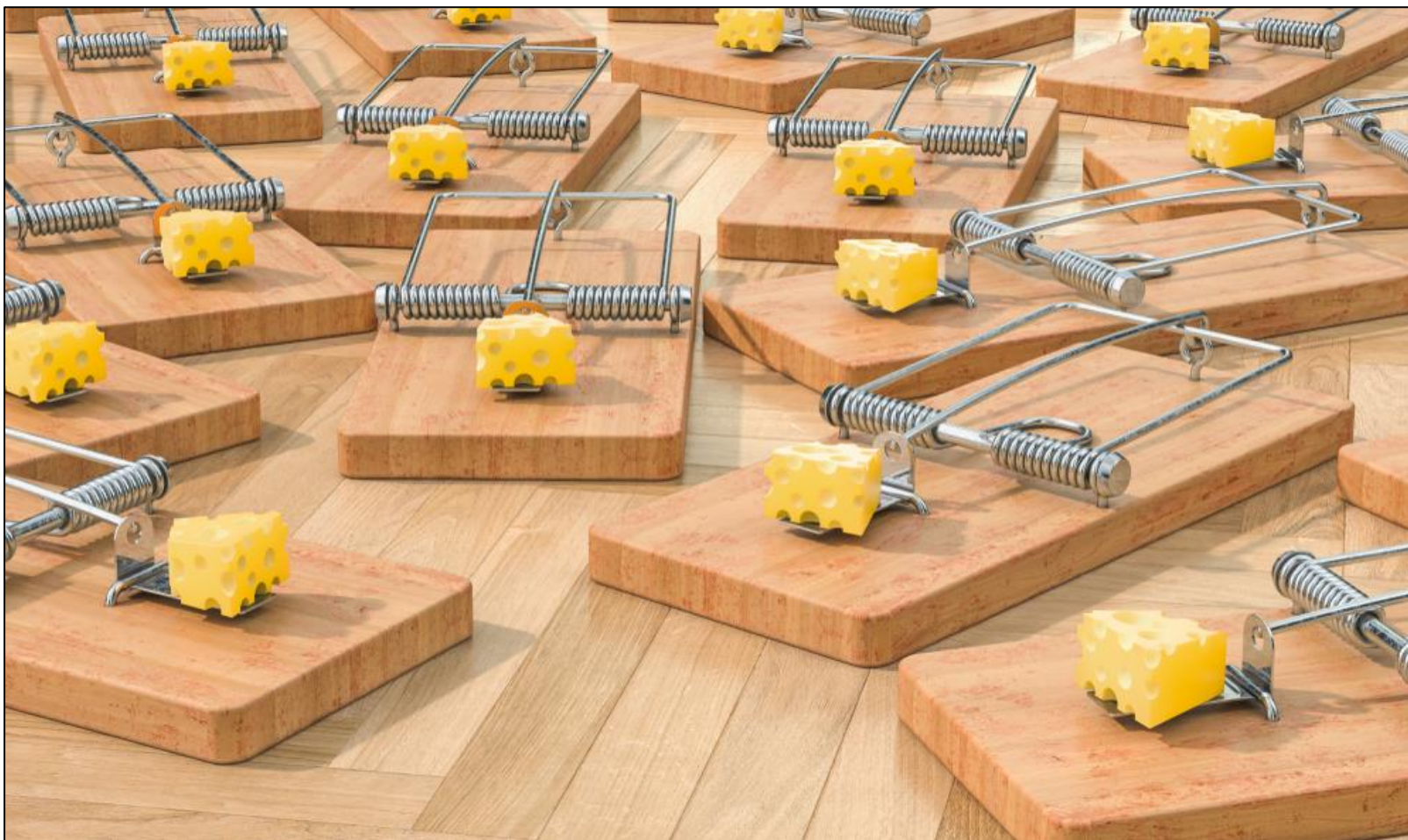


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8. Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved 11/11/2020, from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>

# Traps of Online Information

- Majority of patients use online resources to access information about cancer.<sup>9</sup> Challenges exist for those who do.<sup>10-12</sup>



Digital health information may be:

- contradictory
- extensive
- sensationalized
- inaccurate
- lacking expert review
- lacking context
- jargon-filled
- locked behind a paywall
- retargeted

9. Tennant et al. *J Med Internet Res* 2015;17(3):e70).

10. Sommerhalder et al. *Pat Edu & Counsel* 2009; 77(2): 266.

11. Jiang S, Liu PL *Psycho-Oncology*. 2020;29(1):61-67

12. Lee K, Hoti K, Hughes JD, Emmerton L. *J Med Internet Res*. 2014;16(12):e262

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# XRAY Program



XRAY was supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number: 5NU01DP005404-04-00, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



# Strategies & Techniques to Improve Health Literacy

- Create awareness about health literacy
- Use plain language<sup>14</sup>
- Apply concepts of “Teach-back”<sup>15</sup>
- Apply the concept of “Ask Me 3”<sup>16</sup>

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14. Source: PlainLanguage.gov

15. Source: Agency for Health Research and Quality. <https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/professionals/quality-patient-safety/patient-family-engagement/pfeprimarycare/PatientsGuideToTeachBack.pdf>

16. Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement. <http://www.ihl.org/resources/Pages/Tools/Ask-Me-3-Good-Questions-for-Your-Good-Health.aspx>

# Plain Language<sup>14</sup>

- Communication with people in a way they can understand the first time they read or hear it.

# Teach-back<sup>15</sup>

- Ask patients to repeat back essential information in their own words.
  - Provides opportunity to reteach if needed.
- Educate patients about proactively using teach-back with their providers.

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15. Source: Agency for Health Research and Quality. <https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/professionals/quality-patient-safety/patient-family-engagement/pfeprimarycare/PatientsGuideToTeachBack.pdf>

# Ask Me 3<sup>16</sup>

- Encourages patients to make sure that they have the answer to three questions before leaving their doctors office:
  - What is my main problem?
  - What do I need to do now?
  - Why is it important for me to do this?

# “XRAY Vision”

CHECK information before passing on to others!



Source



Content



Context & Relevance



# Check the Source

- .gov are government agencies
    - Very reliable
    - CDC, NIH, NCI
  - .edu are academic institutions and universities
    - Reliable
    - Watch for press releases
  - NewsGuard is a browser extension that provides a “nutritional label” on news websites (requires a subscription)
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# Check the Source

- .org are non-profit organizations
  - What is their mission?
  - Who are their advisors and board members?
- .com are commercial, for-profit companies
  - What is their business?
  - Who are the owners or governing bodies?
  - Are they selling products?

# Check the Content

- Is it current?
- Is it neutral?
  - Look for terms like “miraculous,” and “cure.”
  - Look for conspiracy theories
- Are the statistics clear?
- Does the content make sense?



# Check the Content Before Sharing

- Was an expert cited?
- Is the cited authority a real person?
- What are their credentials?
- What is their affiliation?
- Check fact-checker websites like Snopes.com.

# Check the Context and Relevance

- Was this human research?
- How many people were studied?
- What phase/how large was the study?
- Were participants representative of the patient population?
- Were the results peer reviewed?
- Do the results affect clinical care or outcomes?

# Take Home Messages

1. Health literacy is an important component of health communication. We can all play a role in improving health literacy.
2. There are features unique to digital health information that makes it particularly challenging for patients to navigate. These features facilitate the wide and rapid spreading of misinformation.
3. There are tools and resources available to help empower patients to improve their health literacy.

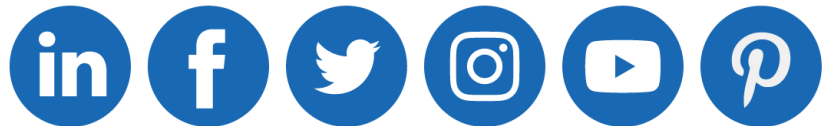
# Connect with FORCE

**Website:** [FacingOurRisk.org](http://FacingOurRisk.org)

**Helpline:** 866-288-RISK

**Email:** [suefriedman@FacingOurRisk.org](mailto:suefriedman@FacingOurRisk.org)

**Get Social:** [FacingOurRisk](#)



# Thank You to Our Partners

- Academy of Oncology Nurse & Patient Navigators
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- Beautiful Gate
- Breast Cancer Resource Center
- CURE/Oncology Nursing News
- Deb Duquette, CGC
- Debbie Setuain
- Eileen Kastura
- Florida Breast Cancer Foundation
- For The Breast of Us
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- Living Beyond Breast Cancer
- Louisiana Public Health Institute
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- Metastatic Breast Cancer Alliance
- Metastatic Breast Cancer Network
- METAvivor
- Michigan Department HHS
- National African American Tobacco Prevention Network
- National Alliance for Hispanic Health
- National LGBT Cancer Network
- Nat'l Society of Genetic Counselors
- Sanford Health
- SelfMade Health Network
- Sharsheret
- Susan G. Komen
- Susan Vadaparampil, PhD
- Tigerlily Foundation
- Thomas Jefferson University
- Touch: The Black Breast Cancer Alliance
- University of Illinois, Chicago
- Utah Department of Health
- Young Survival Coalition

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16. Institute for Healthcare Improvement. <http://www.ihl.org/resources/Pages/Tools/Ask-Me-3-Good-Questions-for-Your-Good-Health.aspx>.

# Resources

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  2. Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ): Ten Attributes of Health Literate Health Care Organizations: <https://www.ahrq.gov/health-literacy/publications/ten-attributes.html>
  3. Institute for Healthcare Advancement: <https://iha4health.org/>
  4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Clear Communication User Guide: <https://www.cdc.gov/ccindex/pdf/clear-communication-user-guide.pdf>
  5. HealthGuard by NewsGuard is a browser extension that provides a “nutritional label” on news websites (requires a subscription): <https://www.newsguardtech.com/healthguard-overview/>
  6. Snopes.com is a media fact-checking/myth debunking website: <https://www.snopes.com/>
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