
Adoption and use of social media among public health departments

Type Journal Article
Author Rosemary Thackeray
Author Brad L. Neiger
Author Amanda K. Smith
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Rights 2012 Thackeray et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.
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Library Catalog www.biomedcentral.com
Language en
Abstract Effective communication is a critical function within any public health system. Social media has enhanced communication between individuals and organizations and has the potential to augment public health communication. However, there is a lack of reported data on social media adoption within public health settings. The purposes of this study were to assess: 1) the extent to which state public health departments (SHDs) are using social media; 2) which social media applications are used most often; and 3) how often social media is used interactively to engage audiences. PMID: 22449137
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Attachments

- Snapshot
- Thackeray et al_2012_Adoption and use of social media among public health departments.pdf

A Method for the Design and Development of Medical or Health Care Information Websites to Optimize Search Engine Results Page Rankings on Google

Type Journal Article

Author Suzanne Dunne

Author Niamh Maria Cummins

Author Ailish Hannigan

Author Bill Shannon

Author Colum Dunne

Author Walter Cullen

URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3758043/>

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Journal Abbr J Med Internet Res

DOI 10.2196/jmir.2632

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Library Catalog PubMed Central

Abstract Background The Internet is a widely used source of information for patients searching for medical/health care information. While many studies have assessed existing medical/health care information on the Internet, relatively few have examined methods for design and delivery of such websites, particularly those aimed at the general public. Objective This study describes a method of evaluating material for new medical/health care websites, or for assessing those already in existence, which is correlated with higher rankings on Google's Search Engine Results Pages (SERPs). Methods A website quality assessment (WQA) tool was developed using criteria related to the quality of the information to be contained in the website in addition to an assessment of the readability of the text. This was retrospectively applied to assess existing websites that provide information about generic medicines. The reproducibility of the WQA tool and its predictive validity were assessed in this study. Results The WQA tool demonstrated very high reproducibility (intraclass correlation coefficient=0.95) between 2 independent users. A moderate to strong correlation was found between WQA scores and rankings on Google SERPs. Analogous correlations were seen between rankings and readability of websites as determined by Flesch Reading Ease and Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level scores. Conclusions The use of the WQA tool developed in this study is recommended as part of the design phase of a medical or health care information provision website, along with assessment of readability of the material to be used. This may ensure that the website performs better on Google searches. The tool can also be used retrospectively to make improvements to existing websites, thus, potentially enabling better Google search result positions without incurring the costs associated with Search Engine Optimization (SEO) professionals or paid promotion.

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Attachments

- PubMed Central Link

A New Dimension of Health Care: Systematic Review of the Uses, Benefits, and Limitations of Social Media for Health Communication

Type Journal Article

Author S Anne Moorhead

Author Diane E Hazlett

Author Laura Harrison

Author Jennifer K Carroll

Author Anthea Irwin

Author Ciska Hoving

URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3636326/>

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DOI 10.2196/jmir.1933

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Library Catalog PubMed Central

Abstract Background There is currently a lack of information about the uses, benefits, and limitations of social media for health communication among the general public, patients, and health professionals from primary research. Objective To review the current published literature to identify the uses, benefits, and limitations of social media for health communication among the general public, patients, and health professionals, and identify current gaps in the literature to provide recommendations for future health communication research. Methods This paper is a review using a systematic approach. A systematic search of the literature was conducted using nine electronic databases and manual searches to locate peer-reviewed studies published between January 2002 and February 2012. Results The search identified 98 original research studies that included the uses, benefits, and/or limitations of social media for health communication among the general public, patients, and health professionals. The methodological quality of the studies assessed using the Downs and Black instrument was low; this was mainly due to the fact that the vast majority of the studies in this review included limited methodologies and was mainly exploratory and

descriptive in nature. Seven main uses of social media for health communication were identified, including focusing on increasing interactions with others, and facilitating, sharing, and obtaining health messages. The six key overarching benefits were identified as (1) increased interactions with others, (2) more available, shared, and tailored information, (3) increased accessibility and widening access to health information, (4) peer/social/emotional support, (5) public health surveillance, and (6) potential to influence health policy. Twelve limitations were identified, primarily consisting of quality concerns and lack of reliability, confidentiality, and privacy. Conclusions Social media brings a new dimension to health care as it offers a medium to be used by the public, patients, and health professionals to communicate about health issues with the possibility of potentially improving health outcomes. Social media is a powerful tool, which offers collaboration between users and is a social interaction mechanism for a range of individuals. Although there are several benefits to the use of social media for health communication, the information exchanged needs to be monitored for quality and reliability, and the users' confidentiality and privacy need to be maintained. Eight gaps in the literature and key recommendations for future health communication research were provided. Examples of these recommendations include the need to determine the relative effectiveness of different types of social media for health communication using randomized control trials and to explore potential mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing the quality and reliability of health communication using social media. Further robust and comprehensive evaluation and review, using a range of methodologies, are required to establish whether social media improves health communication practice both in the short and long terms.

Short Title A New Dimension of Health Care
Date Added 7/28/2014, 7:04:05 AM
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Attachments

- PubMed Central Link

An investigation into the empowerment effects of using online support groups and how this affects health professional/patient communication

Type Journal Article
Author Yvonne Kiera Bartlett
Author Neil S. Coulson
URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0738399110003228>
Volume 83
Issue 1
Pages 113-119
Publication Patient Education and Counseling

ISSN 07383991

Date 4/2011

DOI 10.1016/j.pec.2010.05.029

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Language en

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- Bartlett Coulson 2011.pdf

Digital Social Networks and Health

Type Journal Article

Author R. Craig Lefebvre

Author Alexandra S. Bornkessel

URL <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/127/17/1829>

Volume 127

Issue 17

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Publication Circulation

ISSN 0009-7322, 1524-4539

Date 04/30/2013

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Journal Abbr Circulation

DOI 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.112.000897

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Tags:

cardiovascular disease prevention, digital health, obesity, patient-centered care, patient education, self-management, social media, Social networks

Attachments

- Lefebvre_Bornkessel_2013_Digital Social Networks and Health.pdf
 - PubMed entry
 - Snapshot
-

eHealth Literacy 2.0: Problems and Opportunities With an Evolving Concept

Type Journal Article
Author Cameron Norman
URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3278111/>
Volume 13
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Publication Journal of Medical Internet Research
ISSN 1438-8871
Date 2011-12-23
Extra PMID: 22193243 PMCID: PMC3278111
Journal Abbr J Med Internet Res
DOI 10.2196/jmir.2035
Accessed 7/28/2014, 7:02:54 AM
Library Catalog PubMed Central
Abstract As the use of eHealth grows and diversifies globally, the concept of eHealth literacy – a foundational skill set that underpins the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for health – becomes more important than ever to understand and advance. EHealth literacy draws our collective attention to the knowledge and complex skill set that is often taken for granted when people interact with technology to address information, focusing our attention on learning and usability issues from the clinical through to population health level. Just as the field of eHealth is dynamic and evolving, so too is the context where eHealth literacy is applied and understood. The original Lily Model of eHealth literacy and scale used to assess it were developed at a time when the first generation of web tools gained prominence before the rise of social media. The rapid shifts in the informational landscape created by Web 2.0 tools and environments suggests it might be time to revisit the concept of eHealth Literacy and consider what a second release might look like.
Short Title eHealth Literacy 2.0
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Attachments

- PubMed Central Link
-

Evidence of Effectiveness of Health Care Professionals Using Handheld Computers: A Scoping Review of Systematic Reviews

- Type** Journal Article
- Author** Sharon Mickan
- Author** Julie K Tilson
- Author** Helen Atherton
- Author** Nia Wyn Roberts
- Author** Carl Heneghan
- URL** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3841346/>
- Volume** 15
- Issue** 10
- Publication** Journal of Medical Internet Research
- ISSN** 1439-4456
- Date** 2013-10-28
- Extra** PMID: 24165786 PMCID: PMC3841346
- Journal Abbr** J Med Internet Res
- DOI** 10.2196/jmir.2530
- Accessed** 7/28/2014, 7:07:40 AM
- Library Catalog** PubMed Central
- Abstract** Background Handheld computers and mobile devices provide instant access to vast amounts and types of useful information for health care professionals. Their reduced size and increased processing speed has led to rapid adoption in health care. Thus, it is important to identify whether handheld computers are actually effective in clinical practice. Objective A scoping review of systematic reviews was designed to provide a quick overview of the documented evidence of effectiveness for health care professionals using handheld computers in their clinical work. Methods A detailed search, sensitive for systematic reviews was applied for Cochrane, Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED), Global Health, and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) databases. All outcomes that demonstrated effectiveness in clinical practice were included. Classroom learning and patient use of handheld computers were excluded. Quality was assessed using the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR) tool. A previously published conceptual framework was used as the basis for dual data extraction. Reported outcomes were summarized according to the primary function of the handheld computer. Results Five systematic reviews met the inclusion and quality criteria. Together, they reviewed 138 unique primary studies. Most reviewed descriptive intervention studies, where physicians, pharmacists, or medical students used personal digital assistants. Effectiveness was demonstrated across four distinct functions of handheld computers: patient documentation, patient care, information seeking, and professional work patterns. Within each of these functions, a range of positive outcomes were reported using both objective and self-report measures. The use of handheld computers improved patient documentation through more complete recording, fewer documentation errors, and increased efficiency. Handheld computers

provided easy access to clinical decision support systems and patient management systems, which improved decision making for patient care. Handheld computers saved time and gave earlier access to new information. There were also reports that handheld computers enhanced work patterns and efficiency. Conclusions This scoping review summarizes the secondary evidence for effectiveness of handheld computers and mhealth. It provides a snapshot of effective use by health care professionals across four key functions. We identified evidence to suggest that handheld computers provide easy and timely access to information and enable accurate and complete documentation. Further, they can give health care professionals instant access to evidence-based decision support and patient management systems to improve clinical decision making. Finally, there is evidence that handheld computers allow health professionals to be more efficient in their work practices. It is anticipated that this evidence will guide clinicians and managers in implementing handheld computers in clinical practice and in designing future research.

Short Title Evidence of Effectiveness of Health Care Professionals Using Handheld Computers

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Factors influencing use of an e-health website in a community sample of older adults

Type Journal Article

Author Sara J. Czaja

Author Joseph Sharit

Author Chin Chin Lee

Author Sankaran N. Nair

Author Mario A. Hernández

Author Neysarí Arana

Author Shih Hua Fu

URL <http://jamia.bmj.com/content/early/2012/07/15/amiajnl-2012-000876>

Pages amiajnl-2012-000876

Publication Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association

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DOI 10.1136/amiajnl-2012-000876

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Library Catalog jamia.bmjournals.com

Language en

Abstract Objective The use of the internet as a source of health information and link to healthcare services has raised concerns about the ability of consumers, especially vulnerable populations such as older adults, to access these applications. This study examined the influence of training on the ability of adults (aged 45+ years) to use the Medicare.gov website to solve problems related to health management. The influence of computer experience and cognitive abilities on performance was also examined. Design Seventy-one participants, aged 47–92, were randomized into a Multimedia training, Unimodal training, or Cold Start condition and completed three healthcare management problems. Measurement and analyses Computer/internet experience was measured via questionnaire, and cognitive abilities were assessed using standard neuropsychological tests. Performance metrics included measures of navigation, accuracy and efficiency. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance, 2 and regression techniques. Results The data indicate that there was no difference among the three conditions on measures of accuracy, efficiency, or navigation. However, results of the regression analyses showed that, overall, people who received training performed better on the tasks, as evidenced by greater accuracy and efficiency. Performance was also significantly influenced by prior computer experience and cognitive abilities. Participants with more computer experience and higher cognitive abilities performed better. Conclusions The findings indicate that training, experience, and abilities are important when using complex health websites. However, training alone is not sufficient. The complexity of web content needs to be considered to ensure successful use of these websites by those with lower abilities.

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Tags:

e-health, Older adults, Training

Attachments

- Czaja et al_2012_Factors influencing use of an e-health website in a community sample of older.pdf
- PubMed entry
- Snapshot

Health and Illness in a Connected World: How Might Sharing Experiences on the Internet Affect People's Health?

Type Journal Article

Author Sue Ziebland

Author Sally Wyke
URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3460203/>
Volume 90
Issue 2
Pages 219-249
Publication The Milbank Quarterly
ISSN 0887-378X
Date 2012-6
Extra PMID: 22709387 PMCID: PMC3460203
Journal Abbr Milbank Q
DOI 10.1111/j.1468-0009.2012.00662.x
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Library Catalog PubMed Central
Abstract Context The use of the Internet for peer-to-peer connection has been one of its most dramatic and transformational features. Yet this is a new field with no agreement on a theoretical and methodological basis. The scientific base underpinning this activity needs strengthening, especially given the explosion of web resources that feature experiences posted by patients themselves. This review informs a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK) research program on the impact of online patients' accounts of their experiences with health and health care, which includes the development and validation of a new e-health impact questionnaire. Methods We drew on realist review methods to conduct a conceptual review of literature in the social and health sciences. We developed a matrix to summarize the results, which we then distilled from a wide and diverse reading of the literature. We continued reading until we reached data saturation and then further refined the results after testing them with expert colleagues and a public user panel. Findings We identified seven domains through which online patients' experiences could affect health. Each has the potential for positive and negative impacts. Five of the identified domains (finding information, feeling supported, maintaining relationships with others, affecting behavior, and experiencing health services) are relatively well rehearsed, while two (learning to tell the story and visualizing disease) are less acknowledged but important features of online resources. Conclusions The value of first-person accounts, the appeal and memorability of stories, and the need to make contact with peers all strongly suggest that reading and hearing others' accounts of their own experiences of health and illness will remain a key feature of e-health. The act of participating in the creation of health information (e.g., through blogging and contributing to social networking on health topics) also influences patients' experiences and has implications for our understanding of their role in their own health care management and information.
Short Title Health and Illness in a Connected World
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Attachments

- PubMed Central Link
- Ziebland_Wyke_2012_Health and Illness in a Connected World.pdf

How smartphones are changing the face of mobile and participatory healthcare: an overview, with example from eCAALYX

Type Journal Article
Author Maged NK Boulos
Author Steve Wheeler
Author Carlos Tavares
Author Ray Jones
URL <http://www.biomedical-engineering-online.com/content/10/1/24/abstract>
Rights 2011 Boulos et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.
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Extra PMID: 21466669
DOI 10.1186/1475-925X-10-24
Accessed 7/28/2014, 6:57:41 AM
Library Catalog www.biomedical-engineering-online.com
Language en
Abstract The latest generation of smartphones are increasingly viewed as handheld computers rather than as phones, due to their powerful on-board computing capability, capacious memories, large screens and open operating systems that encourage application development. This paper provides a brief state-of-the-art overview of health and healthcare smartphone apps (applications) on the market today, including emerging trends and market uptake. Platforms available today include Android, Apple iOS, RIM BlackBerry, Symbian, and Windows (Windows Mobile 6.x and the emerging Windows Phone 7 platform). The paper covers apps targeting both laypersons/patients and healthcare professionals in various scenarios, e.g., health, fitness and lifestyle education and management apps; ambient assisted living apps; continuing professional education tools; and apps for public health surveillance. Among the surveyed apps are those assisting in chronic disease management, whether as standalone apps or part of a BAN (Body Area Network) and remote server configuration. We describe in detail the development of a smartphone app within eCAALYX (Enhanced Complete Ambient Assisted Living Experiment, 2009-2012), an EU-funded project for older people with multiple chronic conditions. The eCAALYX Android smartphone app receives input from a BAN (a patient-wearable smart garment with wireless health sensors) and the

GPS (Global Positioning System) location sensor in the smartphone, and communicates over the Internet with a remote server accessible by healthcare professionals who are in charge of the remote monitoring and management of the older patient with multiple chronic conditions. Finally, we briefly discuss barriers to adoption of health and healthcare smartphone apps (e.g., cost, network bandwidth and battery power efficiency, usability, privacy issues, etc.), as well as some workarounds to mitigate those barriers. PMID: 21466669

Short Title How smartphones are changing the face of mobile and participatory healthcare
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- Boulos et al_2011_How smartphones are changing the face of mobile and participatory healthcare.pdf
- Snapshot

Internet use leads cancer patients to be active health care consumers

Type Journal Article
Author Chul-joo Lee
Author Stacy Wang Gray
Author Nehama Lewis
URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0738399110005525>
Volume 81
Pages S63-S69
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- BinaryData.pdf

Online Professionalism and the Mirror of Social Media

- Type** Journal Article
- Author** S. Ryan Greysen
- Author** Terry Kind
- Author** Katherine C. Chretien
- URL** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2947638/>
- Volume** 25
- Issue** 11
- Pages** 1227-1229
- Publication** Journal of General Internal Medicine
- ISSN** 0884-8734
- Date** 2010-11
- Extra** PMID: 20632121 PMCID: PMC2947638
- Journal Abbr** J Gen Intern Med
- DOI** 10.1007/s11606-010-1447-1
- Accessed** 7/28/2014, 6:55:46 AM
- Library Catalog** PubMed Central
- Abstract** The rise of social media—content created by Internet users and hosted by popular sites such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Wikipedia, and blogs—has brought several new hazards for medical professionalism. First, many physicians may find applying principles for medical professionalism to the online environment challenging in certain contexts. Second, physicians may not consider the potential impact of their online content on their patients and the public. Third, a momentary lapse in judgment by an individual physician to create unprofessional content online can reflect poorly on the entire profession. To overcome these challenges, we encourage individual physicians to realize that as they “tread” through the World Wide Web, they leave behind a “footprint” that may have unintended negative consequences for them and for the profession at large. We also recommend that institutions take a proactive approach to engage users of social media in setting consensus-based standards for “online professionalism.” Finally, given that professionalism encompasses more than the avoidance of negative behaviors, we conclude with examples of more positive applications for this technology. Much like a mirror, social media can reflect the best and worst aspects of the content placed before it for all to see.
- Date Added** 7/28/2014, 6:55:46 AM
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- Greysen et al_2010_Online Professionalism and the Mirror of Social Media.pdf
- PubMed Central Link

Patients' and health professionals' use of social media in health care: Motives, barriers and expectations

Type Journal Article
Author Marjolijn L. Antheunis
Author Kiek Tates
Author Theodoor E. Nieboer
URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0738399113002656>
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- 02e7e5291eea4e10d9000000.pdf

Personal health records: a scoping review

Type Journal Article
Author N. Archer
Author U. Fevrier-Thomas
Author C. Lokker
Author K. A. McKibbin
Author S. E. Straus
URL <http://jamia.bmj.com/content/18/4/515>
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Journal Abbr J Am Med Inform Assoc

DOI 10.1136/amiajnl-2011-000105

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Library Catalog jamia.bmjournals.com

Language en

Abstract Electronic personal health record systems (PHRs) support patient centered healthcare by making medical records and other relevant information accessible to patients, thus assisting patients in health self-management. We reviewed the literature on PHRs including design, functionality, implementation, applications, outcomes, and benefits. We found that, because primary care physicians play a key role in patient health, PHRs are likely to be linked to physician electronic medical record systems, so PHR adoption is dependent on growth in electronic medical record adoption. Many PHR systems are physician-oriented, and do not include patient-oriented functionalities. These must be provided to support self-management and disease prevention if improvements in health outcomes are to be expected. Differences in patient motivation to use PHRs exist, but an overall low adoption rate is to be expected, except for the disabled, chronically ill, or caregivers for the elderly. Finally, trials of PHR effectiveness and sustainability for patient self-management are needed.

Short Title Personal health records

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- Archer et al_2011_Personal health records.pdf
- PubMed entry
- Snapshot

Promise of and Potential for Patient-Facing Technologies to Enable Meaningful Use

Type Journal Article

Author David K. Ahern

Author Susan S. Woods

Author Marie C. Lightowler

Author Scott W. Finley

Author Thomas K. Houston

URL <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0749379711000699>

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Attachments

- promise_and_potential_article_final.pdf

Race, Ethnicity, Language, Social Class, and Health Communication Inequalities: A Nationally-Representative Cross-Sectional Study

Type Journal Article
Author Kasisomayajula Viswanath
Author Leland K. Ackerson
URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0014550>
Volume 6
Issue 1
Pages e14550
Publication PLoS ONE
Date January 18, 2011
Journal Abbr PLoS ONE
DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0014550
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Library Catalog PLoS Journals
Abstract Background While mass media communications can be an important source of health information, there are substantial social disparities in health knowledge that may be related to media use. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the use of cancer-related health communications is patterned by race, ethnicity, language, and social class. Methodology/Principal Findings In a nationally-representative cross-sectional telephone survey, 5,187 U.S. adults provided information about demographic characteristics, cancer information seeking, and attention to and trust in health

information from television, radio, newspaper, magazines, and the Internet. Cancer information seeking was lowest among Spanish-speaking Hispanics (odds ratio: 0.42; 95% confidence interval: 0.28–0.63) compared to non-Hispanic whites. Spanish-speaking Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic whites to pay attention to (odds ratio: 3.10; 95% confidence interval: 2.07–4.66) and trust (odds ratio: 2.61; 95% confidence interval: 1.53–4.47) health messages from the radio. Non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic whites to pay attention to (odds ratio: 2.39; 95% confidence interval: 1.88–3.04) and trust (odds ratio: 2.16; 95% confidence interval: 1.61–2.90) health messages on television. Those who were college graduates tended to pay more attention to health information from newspapers (odds ratio: 1.98; 95% confidence interval: 1.42–2.75), magazines (odds ratio: 1.86; 95% confidence interval: 1.32–2.60), and the Internet (odds ratio: 4.74; 95% confidence interval: 2.70–8.31) and had less trust in cancer-related health information from television (odds ratio: 0.44; 95% confidence interval: 0.32–0.62) and radio (odds ratio: 0.54; 95% confidence interval: 0.34–0.86) compared to those who were not high school graduates. Conclusions/Significance Health media use is patterned by race, ethnicity, language and social class. Providing greater access to and enhancing the quality of health media by taking into account factors associated with social determinants may contribute to addressing social disparities in health.

Short Title Race, Ethnicity, Language, Social Class, and Health Communication Inequalities
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Attachments

- PLoS Snapshot
- Viswanath_Ackerson_2011_Race, Ethnicity, Language, Social Class, and Health Communication Inequalities.pdf

Seeking health information online: does limited healthcare access matter?

Type Journal Article
Author Neeraj Bhandari
Author Yunfeng Shi
Author Kyoungrae Jung
URL <http://jamia.bmj.com/content/early/2014/06/19/amiajnl-2013-002350>
Pages amiajnl-2013-002350
Publication Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association
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DOI 10.1136/amiajnl-2013-002350

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Library Catalog jamia.bmjournals.com

Language en

Abstract Consumers facing barriers to healthcare access may use online health information seeking and online communication with physicians, but the empirical relationship has not been sufficiently analyzed. Our study examines the association of barriers to healthcare access with consumers' health-related information searching on the internet, use of health chat groups, and email communication with physicians, using data from 27 210 adults from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey. Individuals with financial barriers to healthcare access, difficulty getting timely appointments with doctors, and conflicts in scheduling during clinic hours are more likely to search for general health information online than those without these access barriers. Those unable to get timely appointments with physicians are more likely to participate in health chat groups and email physicians. The internet may offer a low-cost source of health information and could help meet the heightened demand for health-related information among those facing access barriers to care.

Short Title Seeking health information online

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Tags:

Consumer Health Information, Health care access, Health Information Systems, Internet, Online Health Information Seeking

Attachments

- PubMed entry
- Snapshot

The Health Literacy Management Scale (HeLMS): A measure of an individual's capacity to seek, understand and use health information within the healthcare setting

Type Journal Article

Author Joanne E. Jordan

Author Rachelle Buchbinder

Author Andrew M. Briggs

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Attachments

- HeLMS_Health_Literacy_Management_Scale.pdf

Young students' use of the Internet for mental health information and support

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Author á. Horgan
Author J. Sweeney
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Attachments

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