

A Clinician's Guide to Medical Misinformation:

EVALUATING THE EVIDENCE

ISSUE 2 OF A 3-PART SERIES

Critically evaluating scientific evidence is essential to ensure clinical decisions are based on credible, unbiased, and methodologically sound information. Not all evidence is equally reliable, and flawed or misleading data can impact patient care and policy. This tool offers a streamlined framework to assess the validity of evidence and identify red flags such as bias, conflicts of interest, or poor methodology.

SOURCE CREDIBILITY

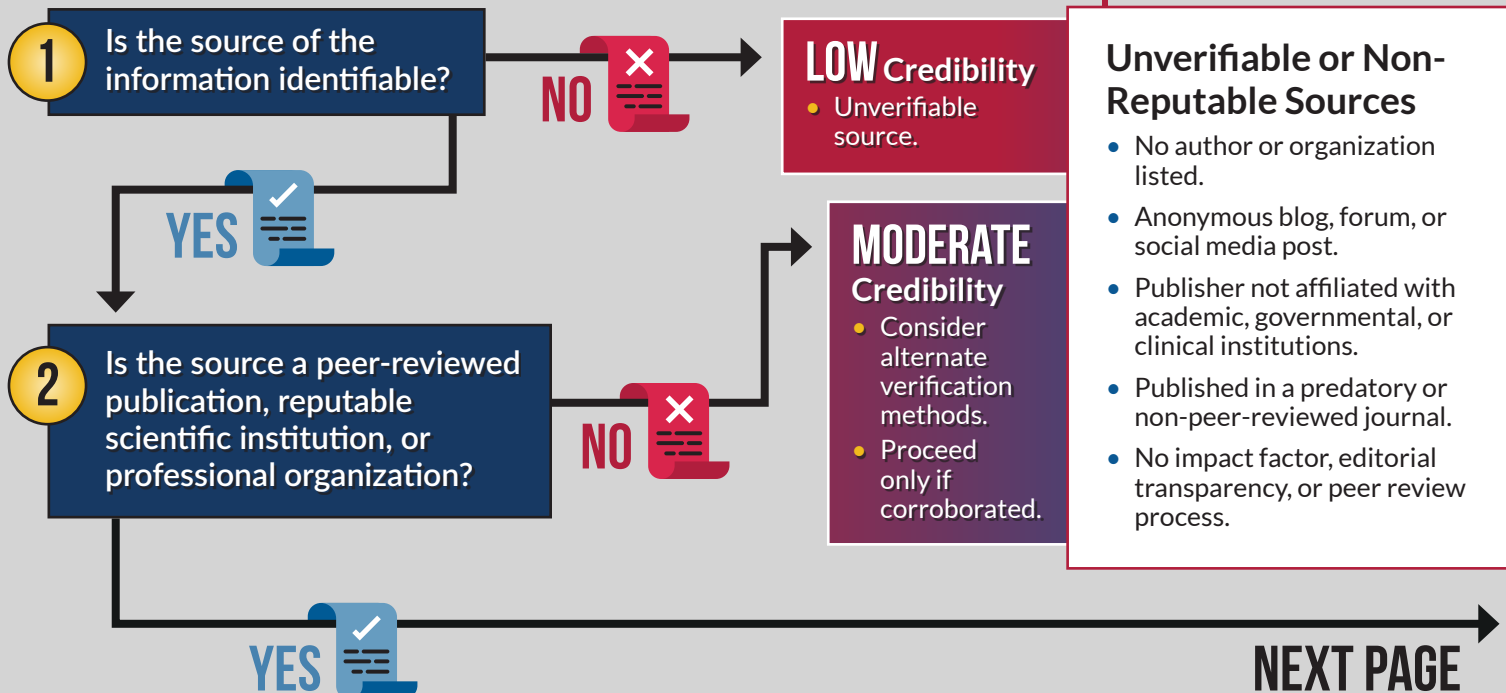
Defining characteristics of source credibility categories are shown below. The algorithm will aid in classifying a source into these categories.

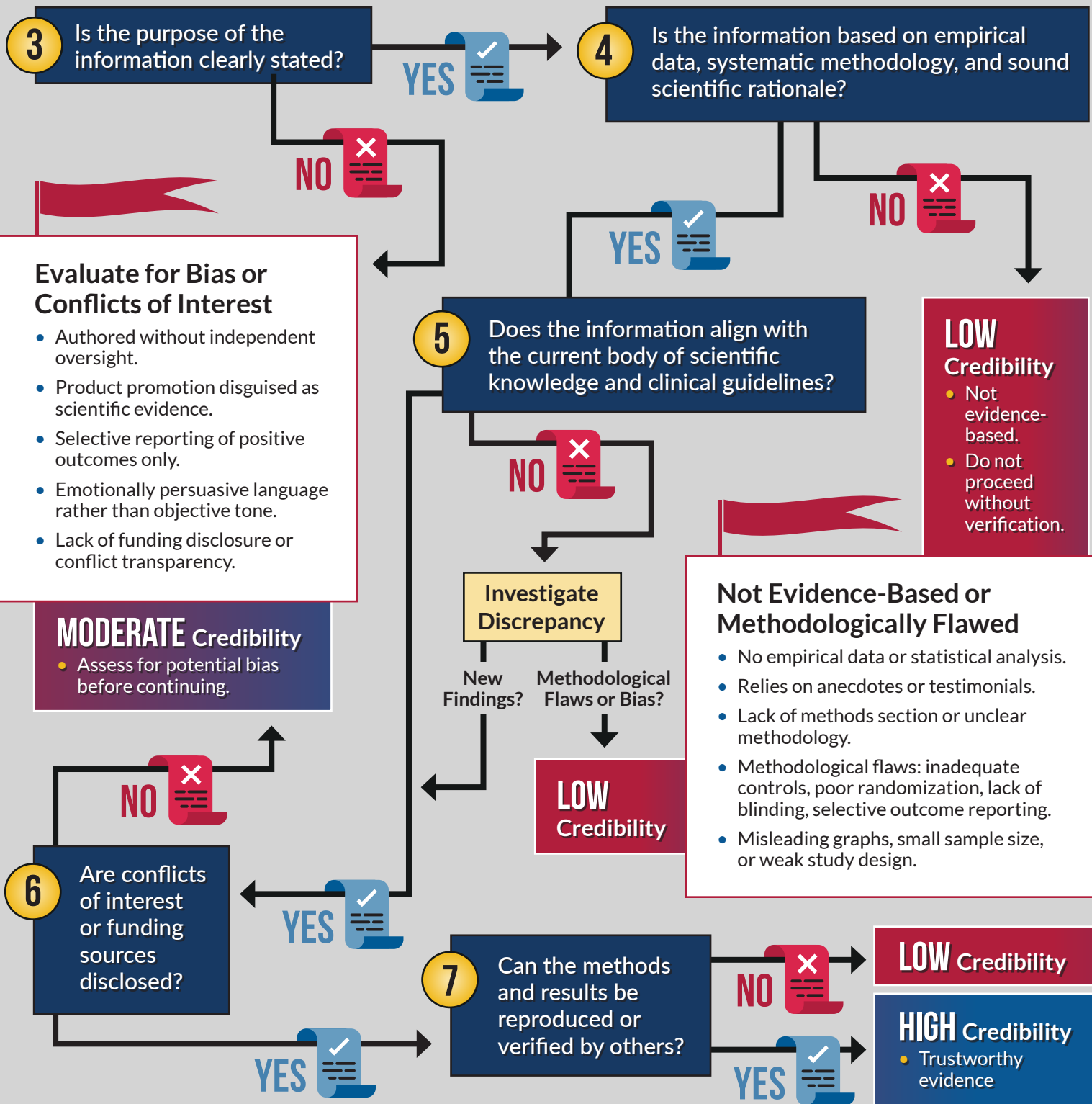
LOW Unsupported, biased, non-transparent, or unverifiable information.

MODERATE Potential bias. Requires corroboration or new evidence.

HIGH Verified, peer-reviewed, aligned with scientific consensus.

START HERE





Sources: Keselman A, et al. Evaluating the Quality of Health Information in a Changing Digital Ecosystem. J Med Internet Res. 2019 Feb 8;21(2):e11129; West P. Literature Evaluation. American College of Clinical Pharmacy. Available at: <https://www.accp.com/docs/bookstore/psap/p5b05samplemod2.pdf>; Kington RS, et al. Identifying Credible Sources of Health Information in Social Media: Principles and Attributes. 2021. Available at: <https://nam.edu/perspectives/identifying-credible-sources-of-health-information-in-social-media-principles-and-attributes>.