

Cochrane-Wikipedia Update

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Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.



Statement of COI

I am paid by Cochrane to edit Wikipedia.

While editing Wikipedia, I abide by Wikipedia's practices on neutrality and conflict of interest.

While editing Wikipedia I will be working in the best interest of Wikipedia, as part of the <u>Cochrane-Wikipedia Initiative</u>.

Outside of Cochrane/Wikipedia I work as a Science Writer and Editor for the Department of Thoracic Surgery at the Ottawa Hospital Research Institute. I do not perform Wikipedia edits for subject matter pertaining to my supervisor's clinical research



Contents

- What is Cochrane and the Cochrane-Wikipedia Initiative
- 2. Recent progress and projects
- 3. Discussion



What is Cochrane?

Non-profit, non-governmental organization

Aim: Promote evidence-informed health decision making

- -Produces high quality, relevant and accessible systematic reviews and other synthesized research evidence.
- -Widely used by health practitioners, researchers and policy makers



Cochrane Systematic Review Summarizes the results of healthcare studies

- Follows stringent guidelines to establish if there is conclusive evidence
- Peer reviewed
- Updated regularly to incorporate new research

Types of Cochrane Reviews:

Intervention reviews assess the benefits and harms of interventions used in healthcare and health policy.

Diagnostic test accuracy reviews assess how well a diagnostic test performs in diagnosing and detecting a particular disease.

Methodology reviews address issues relevant to how systematic reviews and clinical trials are conducted and reported.

Qualitative reviews synthesize qualitative evidence to address questions on aspects other than effectiveness.

Prognosis reviews address the probable course or future outcome(s) of people with a health problem.



Cochrane Funding Sources:

- Cochrane Library
- National governments
- International governmental and non-governmental organizations
- Universities
- Hospitals
- Private foundations
- Personal donations.

Not permitted to accept funding from commercial organizations such as pharmaceutical companies.

→Conclusions of Cochrane Reviews are not influenced by commercial interests.



Cochrane



- Share reliable health-related information with a broad audience
- Reputable secondary source
- Internationally recognized as a high standard in evidence-based health care resources

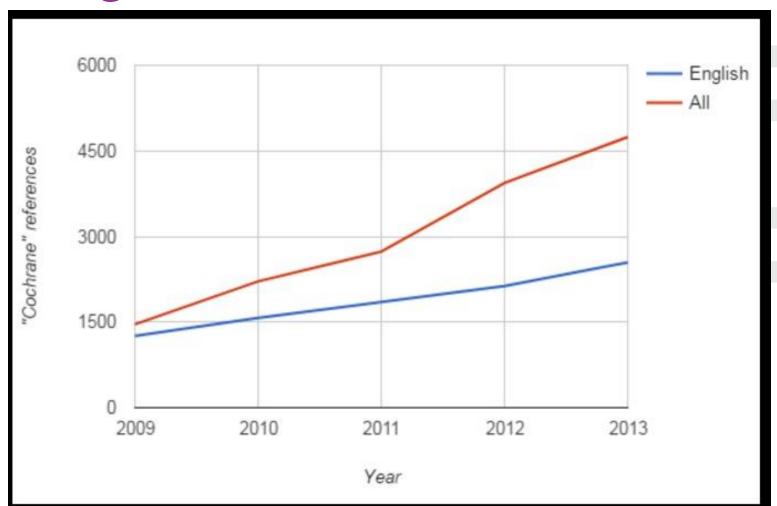
Wikipedia

 Improve the reliability of Wikipedia health-related articles using unbiased and high quality secondary sources

Help people to make informed decisions about their own health care



Progress





Cochrane Groups: Wiki Projects

There are many ongoing Wikipedia activities going on throughout the network of Cochrane

- Global Ageing Group
- Oral Health Group
- Cochrane Nursing Group
- Schizophrenia Group

Cochrane Global Ageing Volunteer Project

- 4 volunteers contributed during 4 months, 4 hours / week, to this project.
- Honorarium was offered for providing this work
 - Clear indication of outcome required in order to receive this honorarium
- 4 hours of online training from Wikipedia (Lane Raspberry) to ensure they were comfortable editing Wikipedia content.
- Cochrane Global Ageing, provided content guidance and project management support.
- A project page shared results within the Wikipedia



Project page

Talk

Read Edit source View hist

Wikipedia:Cochrane online classes October 2016

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is the course page for a four-week online Wikipedia lecture series for friends of Cochrane. The class ended in November 2016.

- Tuesday, October 18, 2016 (10-11am EST in New York, 3-4pm BST in the UK)
- Tuesday, November 1, 2016 (11-12pm EST in New York, 3-4pm BST in the UK)
- Tuesday, November 8, 2016 (10-11am EST in New York, 3-4pm BST in the UK)
- Wednesday, November 16, 2016 (10-11am EST in New York, 3-4pm BST in the UK)
- Wednesday, November 23, 2016 (10-11am EST in New York, 3-4pm BST in the UK)

Thanks for the fun class! Good luck in wiki.

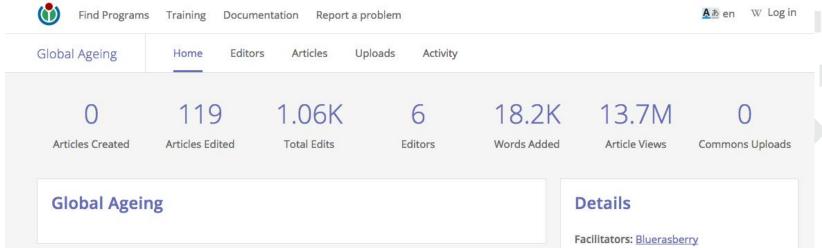
Contents [hide]

- 1 Class overview
- 2 Schedule
 - 2.1 Pre-class introduction
 - 2.2 Week one Tour of Wikipedia's health information
 - 2.3 Week two Editing Wikipedia
 - 2.4 Week three Quality control and the Wikimedia community
 - 2.5 Week four Tour of Wikimedia projects broadly
- 3 Supplemental information

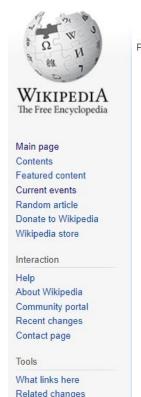


Outcome

- ✓ Improve health content of Ageing-related health articles using Cochrane reviews.
- ✓ Edits were of high quality and appeared well received by WikiProject Med community
- ✓ Attract new editors to Wikipedia (2/4 are still editing)



(Cochrane Cochrane Oral Health Group



Unload file

Search Wikipedia Project page Talk Read Edit source View history A More > Wikipedia:Cochrane Collaboration/Oral Health Group/Articles From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia < Wikipedia: Cochrane Collaboration/Oral Health Group Cochrane Training Discussion Welcome Articles **Participants** Resources Reviews materials Board

- Annual Wikipedia training integrated into the curriculum
- Individual and group editing assignments
- Sustainable approach
- Training and supporting other UK dental schools
- International collaborations



Cochrane Nursing Group

Improving the nursing-related Wikipedia articles
-Cardiovascular nursing

Recruiting editors and sharing with nursing colleagues





Cochrane Schizophrenia:

What proportion of Cochrane Reviews are Wiki-compatible?

Many Cochrane reviews are wiki-compatible right now

200 Cochrane Schizophrenia Group Reviews

- 49% had an obvious landing page in Wikipedia
- ➤ 24% were associated with a page that was of potential relevance but was less appropriate.
- 28% of the reviews had no obvious Wikipedia 'home'



Wiki Tables

Tables of research findings: Insert into the relevant Wikipedia pages One-step process of getting the best research evidence directly into Wikipedia

Comparison of chlorpromazine to placebo^[17]

Measured outcome	Findings in words	Findings in numbers	Quality of evidence
Adverse effects			1
Weight gain	5 times more likely to have considerable weight gain, around 40% with chlorpromazine gaining weight	RR 4.9 CI 2.3 to 10.4	Very low (estimate of effect uncertain)
Sedation	3 times more likely to cause sedation, around 30% with chlorpromazine	RR 2.8 CI 2.3 to 3.5	
Acute movement disorder	3.5 times more likely to cause easily reversible but unpleasant severe stiffening of muscles, around 6% with chlorpromazine	RR 3.5 CI 1.5 to 8.0	
Parkinsonism	2 times more likely to cause parkinsonism (symptoms such as tremor, hesitancy of movement, decreased facial expression), around 17% with chlorpromazine	RR 2.1 CI 1.6 to 2.8	
Decreased blood pressure with dizziness	3 times more likely to cause decreased blood pressure and dizziness, around 15% with chlorpromazine	RR 2.4 CI 1.7 to 3.3	



Trifluoperazine versus placebo for schizophrenia^[1]

Summary Trifluoperazine is an effective antipsychotic for people with schizophrenia but it increases the risk of extrapyramidal adverse effects. [1]						
Global state		1.	1			
Clinical improvement Follow-up: average 19 weeks	Trifluoperazine increases the chance of being 'improved' when compared to placebo. Data are based on low quality evidence.	RR 4.61 (1.54 to 13.84)	Low			
Relapse or worsening Follow-up: average 5 months	Trifluoperazine reduces the risk of relapse when compared with placebo. Data are based on low quality evidence.	RR 0.34 (0.23 to 0.49)	Low			
Mental state						
Experiencing 'intensified symptoms' Follow-up: average 16 weeks	At present it is not possible to be confident about the difference between trifluoperazine and placebo for this outcome and data supporting this finding are very limited.	RR 1.05 (0.54 to 2.05)	Very low			
Leaving the study early						
- Because of any reason Follow-up: average 5 months	Trifluoperazine may reduce loss to follow-up, but, at present it is not possible to be confident about the difference between the two treatments and data supporting this finding are very limited.	RR 0.67 (0.38 to 1.19)	Very low			
- Because of severe adverse effects Follow-up: average 2 months	It is not possible to be confident about the difference between trifluoperazine and placebo. Data supporting this finding are very limited.	RR 1.31 (0.22 to 7.8)	Very low			
Behavior						
Any clinically significant agitation or distress Follow-up: 4 months	There was no clear differences between trifluoperazine and placebo for this outcome. Data supporting this finding are very limited.	RR 2.0 (0.19 to 20.72)	Very low			
Economic outcomes		N	t.			
	No included randomized study reported on economic outcomes.					

(*) Cochrane Wikipedia Library: Donation from Cochrane

105 accounts from Cochrane have been distributed as part of the partnership

- -59 requested renewal
- -6 months Wikipedia editing activity

Still accounts that are available

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:The_Wikipedia_Library/Cochrane

In Progress: Determine how many links added to Wikipedia were made by users with access through the Wikipedia/Cochrane Library



Discussion:

1. Determine what evidence is appropriate for Wikipedia



1. Determine what evidence is appropriate for Wikipedia

Using the Wiki Manual of Style

- -categories are helpful
- -how much info is appropriate?

Plain language summary project

- -Standardize plain language summary
- -Help with knowledge sharing and directing editors to sections of the Cochrane Reviews of interest to Wikipedia



2. How is evidence communicated?

Example: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

Decongestants [edit | edit source]

According to a Cochrane review, single oral dose of nasal decongestant in the common cold is modestly effective for the short term relief of congestion in adults; however, "there is insufficient data on the use of decongestants in children." Therefore, decongestants are not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age with the common cold. [15] Oral decongestants are also contraindicated in patients with hypertension, coronary artery disease, and history of bleeding strokes. [17][18]

Over-the-counter cough medicine [edit | edit | source]

There is no good evidence supporting the effectiveness of over-the-counter cough medications for reducing coughing in adults or children. [19] Children under 2 years old should not be given any type of cough or cold medicine due to the potential for life-threatening side effects. [20] In addition, according to the

American Academy of Pediatrics, the use of cough medicine to relieve cough symptoms should be avoided in children under 4 years old, and the safety is questioned for children under 6 years old.^[21]



3. Strategy for maintaining Wiki articles: Updated Cochrane Reviews



Cochrane Bot Updates



Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools

What links here Related changes Project page Talk Read Edit source View history ★ More ▼ Search Wikipedia Q

Wikipedia: WikiProject Medicine/Cochrane update/June 2017

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

< Wikipedia:WikiProject Medicine | Cochrane update

This is a bot created list of Cochrane reviews we are using for which a newer version is available. It marks the articles with the {{Update inline}} template. If we wish to use the old review for whatever reason the reference can be marked with <!-- No update needed --> and the bot will ignore it.

Steps:

- 1. Open the relevant article in a new tab and find the related reference
- 2. Open the new review in a new tab
- 3. Check to see if the conclusions have changed since the previous version of the review
- 4. Update reference and update text as needed

Archives

[show]

- J DoneArticle Abdominal trauma (edit ♥) old review PMID:23152244 ♥ new review PMID:26568111 ₱ 06:30, 30 May 2017 (UTC)
- Article Abortifacient (edit ♥) old review PMID:15106180 ₱ new review PMID:22071804 ₱ 05:15, 30 May 2017 (UTC)
- JoneArticle Aciclovir (edit) old review PMID:21154352 new review PMID:25879115 05:16, 30 May 2017 (UTC)
- J DoneArticle Acquired brain injury (edit@) old review PMID:16034923@ new review PMID:26694853@ 07:29, 30 May 2017 (UTC)
- ✓ DoneArticle Acquired brain injury (edit

 Ø) old review PMID:20614449

 new review PMID:28103638

 Ø 07:29, 30 May 2017 (UTC)
- I Dane Article Acumuncture (editi®) old review PMID:10160103 ₪ new review PMID:27351677 ₪ 01:23 30 May 2017 (LITC)



Cochrane Bot Updates



Browse tasks

Browse network



Post a task

Manage my tasks

Edit and delete your active tasks



Needed 01 Jul '17

O Expired

Share

in y f s

Common Mental Disorders

Wikipedia Updates Needed: Cochrane Review updates in the area of mental health

 $Skills: Searching, Review\ -\ Clinical\ Content,\ Data\ Extraction: from\ to\ ,\ Review\ -\ Clinical\ Content,\ Data\ Extraction$

These tasks are part of the Cochrane-Wikipedia Partnership (http://www.cochrane.org/news/cochrane-wikipedia-partnership-2016-0) Cochrane and Wikipedia are working together to share high-quality medical evidence with a broad audience. Many Wikipe... show more





(Cochrane Cochrane pilot project for recruiting editors

Metrics: 13 Volunteer Editors Recruited through Cochrane's "TaskExchange" platform

- Provided with a page summary of project instructions and links
- Provided with email support for editing and bot updates
- 2 editors continued with the project and have made significant contributions

339 Cochrane updates identified in June 2017

-266 completed (average of 133 updates per month)



Next Step: Cochrane Updates

Once all updates are performed, what is next step?

- Set a goal for new updates (e.g. updates performed within 6 months of publication.)
 - Devise a way to monitor this
 - Search strategy to identify citations in Wikipedia.
- Strategy to perform the new updates
 - Volunteers (Task Exchange)
 - Paid editors
 - Cochrane groups



4. Strategy for Inserting New Reviews into Wikipedia Articles

Approx. 40 new Cochrane systematic reviews and 45 updates to previously published reviews are published each month

- Cochrane groups experimenting with
 - training students
 - Automation: Wiki Tables
- Recruiting volunteers
 - Incentives:
 - Honorarium
 - Access to Cochrane Library
 - Access to Cochrane Conferences



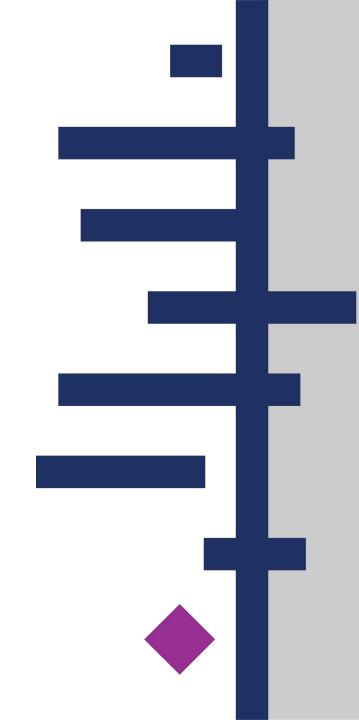
My Experiences as a New Editor

My background:

PhD, Stem Cell Research
MSc, Developmental Toxicology
Undergraduate and MD level teaching
experience

Trusted evidence. Informed decisions.

Better health.



(Cochrane Adjustments from Academic Writing to Wikipedia

WP:MEDRS Primary vs second referencing, especially for the background section of articles

Style of writing especially for inserting the results of reviews that had inconclusive conclusions (either due to poor quality of data or insufficient RCTs)

Concept of "experts" in their own field as editors



Motivation

Stay up to date with the literature

Analytical reading skills

Interesting content

Rewarding to realize impact when an edit is performed that previously contained incorrect information.

Fairly instant feedback, quick turnaround for the learning process

Feedback honest and open



Other comments

Nervous when posted my first edits live

Excited to follow the evolution of my edits using "watchlist" function

"Got hooked" by: Impact, "live" nature of edits, quality of evidence and importance of project

Why are some experts not interesting in editing?

- Discussion with other researchers
 - Frustration/lack of understanding about being an expert in the field and not being permitted to provide "expert knowledge", especially for new or emerging therapies or concepts
 - Disconnect about quality and stability of articles and the Wikipedia communities ability to control vandalism



Acknowledgements

Lane Rasberry, Consumers Reports

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The Cochrane Communications and External Affairs team