

Design rules & Web 2.0: Mismatched models of how people use the Internet for healthcare

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Conflicting views of the Internet Remember 5th November 2008?

- Hazel Blears, Secretary of State for Local Government: “mostly, political blogs are written by people with disdain for the political system and politicians, who see their function as unearthing scandals, conspiracies and perceived hypocrisy. Until political blogging ‘adds value’ to our political culture, by allowing new voices, ideas and legitimate protest and challenge [...] it will continue to fuel a culture of cynicism and despair.” (reported at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2008/nov/05/hazel-blears-politics-media-labour>)
- As my then flatmate pointed out, this was the day after “Obama swept to power partially through the efforts of small fundraisers and supporters, mobilised and working via the internet and mobiles”

Models of patient use of the Internet (& more)

- Hugh Rogers and Lynne Maher at the NHS Institute for Innovation and Improvement, and Paul Plsek: “Better by design: using simple rules to improve access to secondary care”, *BMJ* 2008; 337: a2321
- “Web 2.0” – so-called second generation of web development characterised as facilitating communication, sharing, collaboration and ‘produsage’; examples include social-networking sites, wikis, blogs and folksonomies
- Henry Potts: “Is e-health progressing faster than e-health researchers?” *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 2006, 8(3): e24

Ginny sees that her mole looks and feels much like the descriptions and photos on the website

From Rogers *et al.*: vignette describing how they propose healthcare should work

On a Monday morning, Ginny Jones (age 34, single, works at a London investment bank, commutes daily from Sussex) shows a co-worker a large mole on her abdomen that has grown irregularly and discoloured over the past year and has now started to itch.

After hearing how her colleague's aunt died of skin cancer, Ginny is shaken and rings the general practitioner's surgery in her village. The receptionist says that she can come in any day, noting the practice's evening hours. She also suggests that Ginny could do some self-assessment on the NHS Direct website, with assistance from one of the practice nurses if she wishes. Ginny sets up a telephone appointment with a practice nurse later that day. Ginny sees that her mole looks and feels much like the descriptions and photos on the website. The practice nurse is comforting and offers to book Ginny directly into the dermatology clinic. Although slots are available tomorrow, Ginny has a lot to do to get ready for a big meeting with Brussels on Wednesday, so she selects a convenient time on Thursday evening. Ginny finds it hard to concentrate—more stories from well intentioned friends do not help (rules 1-5, 7).

Ginny turns up early for her booking in the dermatology clinic, and is seen about five minutes after her appointment time; the nurse notes this delay and apologises. The dermatologist excises the mole and tells Ginny that he should have the lab report in about three days. He chats with her about her questions while removing the mole. Noting that she is computer-savvy, he prints out addresses of websites where she can read more. He provides her with the clinic's email address, where she can send questions when they occur to her. He clarifies that he may not always be able to personally answer all emails, but that someone from the practice team will always respond. "And, of course, there is always the old-fashioned way of ringing us up," he mentions (rules 1, 7).

visit, or giving permission for someone from the team to call. Ginny immediately phones the clinic and asks for a telephone consultation later that morning (rule 5).

The doctor rings at the appointed time and delivers the bad news: the mole is a malignant melanoma. The doctor explains that this type of cancer can spread and a further wide excision operation is needed. Fortunately, the mole is only 0.5 mm thick, so he points out that she should be concerned, but not alarmed, since the chance of cure is high after this surgery. He also explains that alternative treatment options are available and asks if she would like to come in and talk about these options. She says that she would like to do this (rule 2).

The doctor mentions that information about these options is available on the website that he has just sent her in an email, and Ginny could review these before her visit. He explains that he realises that this is serious news and he asks if she is OK for the moment, or would she like to speak to one of the practice nurses. Ginny affirms that she is shaken, but says that she is at work and has understanding colleagues. The doctor transfers her to the practice receptionist and Ginny books a 20 minute slot for a consultation the day-after-tomorrow. She notes that the doctor mentioned she might need to see a plastic surgeon at the local teaching hospital and wonders if she should ring them now to book an appointment. The receptionist confirms that they will be able to do that when she comes in and that consultation slots are generally available on the same day (rules 1, 2, 4).

Over lunch, Ginny begins reading the websites about treatment options and prints out several months of her diary to take with her to the consultation so that she can discuss scheduling options. She thinks to herself, "I'm coping like a financial analyst, aren't I?" But, then again, that is who she is.

Note: Cycle time to this point is seven days.

Most patients in the NHS are not like Ginny, an investment banker in her 30s



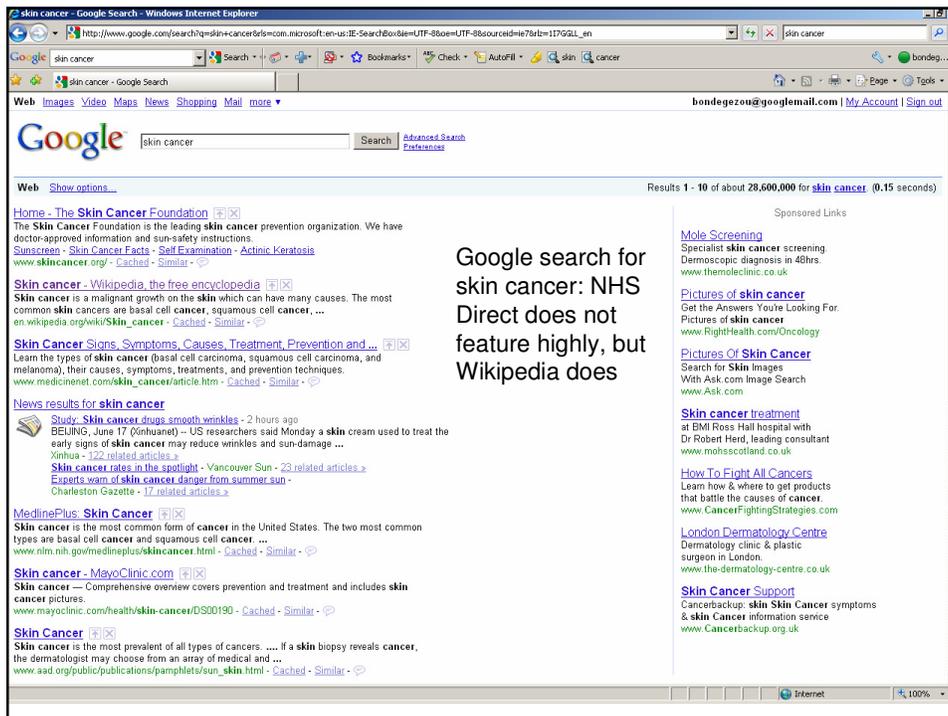
Far more are like my mother, in her 70s, with multiple co-morbidities and fairly technophobic

What would you do if you were Ginny?

- Ring your GP surgery?
- Search for “skin cancer” on Google?
- Search for “skin cancer” on Wikipedia?
- Visit the NHS Direct Online page on “skin cancer”?

“The Internet has become a favored source to find health information. Worldwide, about 4.5% of all Internet searches are for health-related information. [...] Most users of online health information are looking for information about specific health conditions because they or someone they know was diagnosed with a medical condition. They typically use general search engines to find online health information and enter short phrases, often misspelled. They seldom go beyond the first page of a search. Both their search and evaluation skills are limited although they are concerned about the quality of online health information. They avoid sites with overt commercialism, but often do not pay attention to indicators of credibility. Online health information is used to fill an information void”

(Morahan-Martin 2004, *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*, 7: 497-510)



The Skin Cancer Foundation - Home - SeaMonkey

http://www.skincancer.org/

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS 1979 - 2009

HOME | GET INVOLVED | DONATE | INTERNATIONAL | FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS | SCF STORE | PHYSICIAN FINDER

Skin Cancer Information:
 Actinic Keratosis
 Basal Cell Carcinoma
 Dysplastic Nevus
 Melanoma
 Squamous Cell Carcinoma
 Mohs Surgery
 Skin Cancer Facts

Translated Materials:
 [Flags for various languages]

Physician Finder:
 Zip: [input] GO

Prevention:
 Guidelines
 Self Examination
 For Women
 For Men
 For Parents
 Anti-Aging
 Sunscreen
 Tanning
 Vitamin D
 UV Information
 Protective Clothing

Our Guide to Recommended Products
 CLICK HERE

ASK THE EXPERTS
 READ NOW

SCF eNEWSLETTER
 Sign Up Now!

About Us
 For The Media

GET INVOLVED
 The Road To Healthy Skin Tour is a way to become involved! Click title to learn more...

Essential Sun Safety Information for Skiers
 Read Sun Safety

Actinic Keratosis and Other Precancers
 Learn More

GET INVOLVED
 One Year Making Waves

12th World Congress on Cancers of the Skin
 To be held in Tel Aviv, Israel, May 3-6, 2009, is an unparalleled opportunity for dermatologists, plastic surgeons and oncologists to meet, learn about and discuss the latest breakthroughs pertaining to cancer.
 Read more...

We Speak Your Language
 The Skin Cancer Foundation provides patient education materials in English, Spanish, French, German and Italian.
 To order multiple copies of English or translated brochures and posters, visit our online store.
 Read More...

A Word from the President

Seasonal Affective Disorder

Tanning Beds are not the Answer to Winter Depression

New York, NY (January 12, 2008) -- With the dark days of winter upon us, many are heading to tanning salons as the solution for Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), a.k.a. winter depression which is believed to affect approximately 15 million Americans. Tanning

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Skin cancer (malignant melanoma) Print options

Overview Expert view Lifestyle Real stories Map of Medicine Medicine Guides

Introduction Symptoms Causes Diagnosis Treatment Complications Prevention References

Introduction

Mole self assessment tool

Could you have a cancerous mole and not know it? Take the test to find out more...
 Type your first name here

START **NHS choices**

A malignant melanoma is a cancerous tumour that develops in skin cells called melanocytes.

Malignant melanoma is the most serious type of skin cancer because the cancer can spread to other organs in the body (metastasis). The cancer can start in an existing mole or in normal looking skin.

How common is malignant melanoma?

Malignant melanoma is relatively rare, accounting for 10% of all skin cancer cases. However, malignant melanoma is also responsible for the most deaths. In England and Wales, approximately 1,500 people die every year due to malignant melanoma.

Malignant melanoma is triggered by over-exposure to the sun. Overusing sunbeds and sunlamps can also increase your risk of developing malignant melanoma.

Prognosis

The prognosis for malignant melanoma depends on how far the cancer has progressed when treatment begins. If malignant melanoma is diagnosed and treated in its early stages, the prognosis is good and the prospects of achieving a cure are high.

If diagnosis and treatment does not begin until the malignant melanoma has reached an advanced stage, the prognosis is poor and the chances of achieving a complete cure are low.

Therefore it is very important to regularly check your skin for any unusual changes, such as a mole that is getting bigger,

Useful links

NHS Choices links
 Carers Direct
 Carers: end of life issues
 Live Well: binge sunbathing
 Live Well: cancer
 Live Well: skin health
 Health A-Z: non-melanoma
 Video: be sun smart

External links
 Macmillan Cancer Support
 The Royal Marsden
 Cancer Research UK
 Skin Care Campaign

Protect your skin from sun damage

Over 75,000 people each year in the UK are diagnosed with skin cancer. Find out how to keep safe from sun damage and reduce the risk of skin cancer.
 Go to: [Protect your skin from sun damage](#)

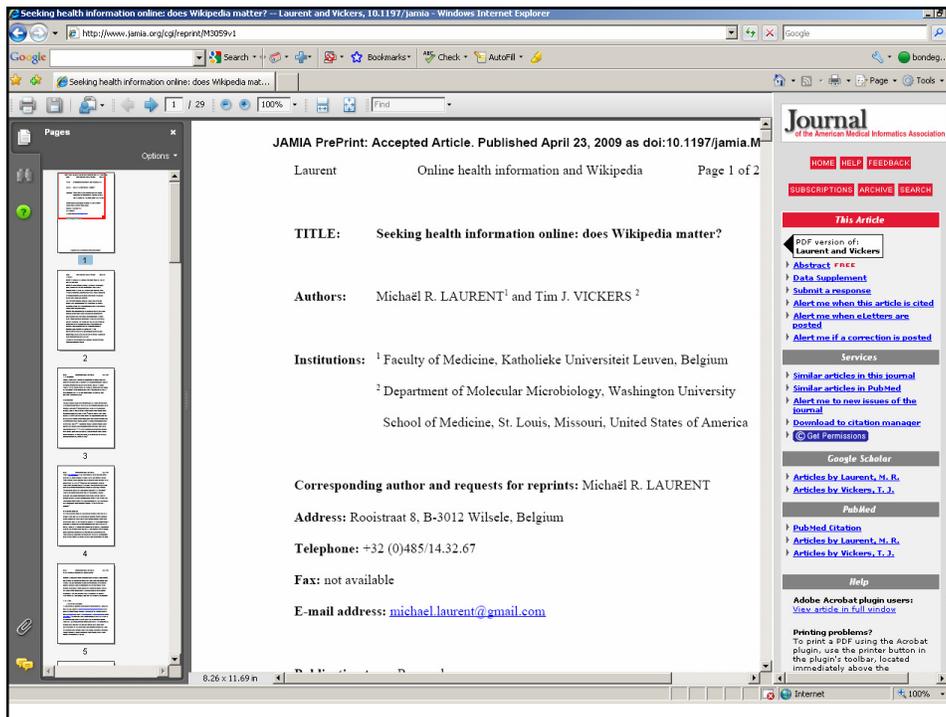
The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Skin cancer" as of 2007. The browser address bar shows the URL http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skin_cancer. The article title is "Skin cancer" and it is noted as being from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. A notice at the top of the article text states: "The examples and perspective in this article deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. Please improve this article or discuss the issue on the talk page." The main text begins with: "Skin cancer is a malignant growth on the skin which can have many causes. The most common skin cancers are basal cell cancer, squamous cell cancer, and melanoma. Skin cancer generally develops in the epidermis (the outermost layer of skin), so a tumor is usually clearly visible. This makes most skin cancers detectable in the early stages. There are three common and likely types of skin cancer, each of which is named after the type of skin cell from which it arises. Unlike many other cancers, including those originating in the lung, pancreas, and stomach, only a small minority of those afflicted will actually die of the disease.^[1] Skin cancer represents the most commonly diagnosed cancer, surpassing lung, breast, colorectal and prostate cancer.^[1] Melanoma is less common than basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, but it is the most serious -- for example, in the UK there are 9,500 new cases of melanoma each year, and 2,300 deaths.^[2] More people now die of melanoma in the UK than in Australia. It is the most common cancer in the young population (20 – 39 age group).^[3] It is estimated that approximately 65% of cases are caused by too much sun.^[citation needed] Non-melanoma skin cancers are the most common skin cancers. The majority of these are called basal cell carcinomas. These are usually localised growths caused by excessive cumulative exposure to the sun and do not tend to spread." To the right of the text is a photograph of a person's head with a large, raised, red, and scaly tumor on the forehead, captioned "A basal cell carcinoma, one of the most common types of skin cancer." Below the photo is a table titled "Skin cancer" with classification codes: ICD-10 (C43, C44), ICD-9 (172, 173), ICD-O3 (8010-8720), and MeSH (D012878). A "Contents" table of contents is visible on the left side of the article text, listing sections from "1 Risk factors" to "12 External links".

UCL

Audience participation zone!

- Who uses Wikipedia?
- Who uses Wikipedia *for work*?
- Who edits Wikipedia?

- In a survey of medical undergraduates at one London medical school in 2007/8, I found 83% (38/46) reported using the site as a learning resource, with 9% (4/49) having edited it



“Wikipedia ranked among the first ten results in 71-85 % of search engines and keywords tested. Wikipedia surpassed MedlinePlus and NHS Direct Online (except for queries from the latter on Google UK), and ranked higher with quality articles. Wikipedia ranked highest for rare diseases, although its incidence in several categories decreased. Page views increased parallel to the occurrence of 20 seasonal disorders and news of three emerging health concerns. Wikipedia articles were viewed more often than MedlinePlus Topic ($P = 0.001$) but for MedlinePlus Encyclopedia pages, the trend was not significant ($P = 0.07-0.10$).”

(Laurent & Vickers 2009, *J Am Med Informatics Assoc*)

Who writes Wikipedia pages?

Top editors of "skin cancer" page

- Buzybeez: 21 edits – no user page; blocked because of edits concerning St Christopher Iba Mar Diop College of Medicine, a UK-based private medical training establishment accredited in Senegal but not the UK and now specifically blacklisted by the GMC
- Northerncedar: 20 edits – no user page; Talk pages imply a dermatologist
- Malo: 17 edits – Administrator, no other personal info; seems particularly interested in military history
- Versageek: 16 edits – Administrator, no other personal info
- Jfdwolff: 15 edits – Dutch doctor working in the UK, published in academic journals; Administrator
- Lipperman: 11 edits – no user page
- Gerriet42: 10 edits – German chemist

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia Portal:Medicine page. The browser title is "Portal:Medicine - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Medicine". The page content includes:

- Navigation:** Main page, Contents, Featured content, Current events, Random article.
- Search:** A search box with "Go" and "Search" buttons.
- Interaction:** About Wikipedia, Community portal, Recent changes, Contact Wikipedia, Donate to Wikipedia, Help.
- Toolbox:** What links here, Related changes, Upload file, Special pages, Printable version, Permanent link, PDF version.
- Languages:** A list of language options including العربية, Български, Català, Čeština, Deutsch, Español, Français, Bahasa Indonesia, Italiano.
- Portal:Medicine:** A section titled "The Medicine Portal" with a description of medicine as a branch of health science and the sector of public life concerned with maintaining or restoring human health.
- Selected Article:** A section titled "X-rays (or Röntgen rays)" with an image of a hand X-ray and text describing electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength in the range of 10 to 0.01 nanometers.
- Medicine Wikinews:** A section titled "Medicine Wikinews" with a list of recent news items, including "16 June: Swine flu claims first UK victim" and "11 June: Venezuela bans Coke Zero over unspecified health problems".
- Did you know...:** A section titled "Did you know..." with a list of interesting facts, including "...that in March 2005, a government clinic for Internet addiction was opened at the Beijing Military Region Central Hospital in People's Republic of China?" and "...that canine transmissible venereal tumor is a tumour of".

Portal: Medicine 'selected articles'

- Nutrition
- Insulin
- Vacutainer
- Helicobacter pylori
- Asthma
- Female hysteria
- Influenza A virus subtype H5N1
- Forensic facial reconstruction
- Metabolism
- Influenza
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Fever
- Smallpox
- Vaccination
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Ambulance
- Colorectal cancer
- Cirrhosis

Most viewed (Aug 2008)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 126. Sarcoidosis | 575. AIDS |
| 271. Bipolar disorder | 611. Oxycodone |
| 292. Pneumonia | 618. Psychology |
| 367. Magnesium stearate | 635. Multiple sclerosis |
| 388. Schizophrenia | 654. Cancer |
| 431. Tramadol | 665. Meningitis |
| 445. Asperger syndrome | 751. Lyme disease |
| 501. Tuberculosis | 756. Pregnancy |
| 515. Autism | 771. Down syndrome |
| 548. Circumcision | 784. Gout |

Laurent & Vickers (2009) keywords Medline Plus random sample

- bariatric surgery
- birth control
- Bell's palsy
- genetic counseling
- homeopathy
- West Nile virus
- Giardia infections ["Giardiasis"]
- pulmonary hypertension
- radiography
- arachnoiditis
- rubeola ["measles"]
- gastric cancer ["stomach cancer"]
- braces, oral ["dental braces"]
- septic arthritis
- ergonomics
- fitness ["physical fitness"]
- caregivers
- dental caries
- hypertension
- carcinoma

Laurent & Vickers (2009) keywords NHS Direct Online random sample

- voicebox cancer ["laryngeal cancer"]
- anal fissure
- threadworms ["pinworm"]
- pubic lice ["crab louse"]
- thrush – oral (babies) ["oral candidiasis"]
- vitiligo
- thrombosis
- leg ulcer, venous ["venous ulcer"]
- ear infection (inner) ["labyrinthitis"]
- SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors)
- counselling [redirects to "List of counseling topics", from which randomly select "grief therapy"]
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- seasonal allergic rhinitis ["rhinitis"]
- hiatus hernia
- corticosteroid preparations (topical) ["topical steroid"]
- conjunctivitis, allergic
- influenza vaccination
- hernia
- iritis
- positron emission tomography

Laurent & Vickers (2009) keywords NORD random sample

- chronic fatigue syndrome
- fragile X syndrome
- anemia, hereditary nonspherocytic hemolytic ["glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency"]
- melorheostosis
- Turcot syndrome
- Frey's syndrome
- VACTERL Association
- Fukuyama type congenital muscular dystrophy
- psoriasis
- Townes Brocks syndrome
- anemia, Fanconi
- thrombocytopenia, essential ["idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura"]
- urticaria, cholinergic
- achalasia
- trismus pseudocamptodactyly syndrome ["MYH8"]
- mantle cell lymphoma
- Setleis syndrome [no article]
- myopathy, desmin storage [no article]
- Weismann Netter Stuhl syndrome [no article]
- chromosome 18q- syndrome [no article]

The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Bipolar disorder" in a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bipolar_disorder". The article content includes a definition of bipolar disorder, a list of classification codes (ICD-10, ICD-9, OMM, DiseasesDB, MedlinePlus, eMedicine, MeSH), a table of contents, and a list of languages. The article text describes bipolar disorder as a psychiatric diagnosis characterized by alternating periods of mania and depression. It mentions that the disorder is often treated with mood stabilizers and that genetic factors contribute to its development. The article also notes that the term "bipolar disorder" was coined by German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin in the late nineteenth century.

Bipolar disorder
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Manic depression" redirects here. For other uses, see *Manic depression (disambiguation)*.

Bipolar disorder, also known as **manic depression**, **manic depressive disorder** or **bipolar affective disorder**, is a psychiatric diagnosis that describes a category of mood disorders defined by the presence of one or more episodes of abnormally elevated mood clinically referred to as mania or, if milder, hypomania. Individuals who experience manic episodes also commonly experience depressive episodes or symptoms, or mixed episodes in which features of both mania and depression are present at the same time. These episodes are usually separated by periods of "normal" mood, but in some individuals, depression and mania may rapidly alternate, known as rapid cycling. Extreme manic episodes can sometimes lead to psychotic symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations. The disorder has been subdivided into bipolar I, bipolar II, cyclothymia, and other types, based on the nature and severity of mood episodes experienced; the range is often described as the bipolar spectrum.

Data from the United States on lifetime prevalence vary but indicate a rate of around 1 percent for Bipolar I, 0.5 to 1 percent for Bipolar II or cyclothymia, and between 2 and 5 percent for subthreshold cases meeting some but not all criteria. The onset of full symptoms generally occurs in late adolescence or young adulthood. Diagnosis is based on the person's self-reported experiences, as well as observed behavior. Episodes of abnormality are associated with distress and disruption, and an elevated risk of suicide, especially during depressive episodes. In some cases it can be a devastating long-lasting disorder; in others it has also been associated with creativity, goal striving and positive achievements.^[1]

Genetic factors contribute substantially to the likelihood of developing bipolar disorder, and environmental factors are also implicated. Bipolar disorder is often treated with mood stabilizer medications, and sometimes other psychiatric drugs. Psychotherapy also has a role, often when there has been some recovery of stability. In serious cases in which there is a risk of harm to oneself or others involuntary commitment may be used; these cases generally involve severe manic episodes with dangerous behavior or depressive episodes with suicidal ideation. There are widespread problems with social stigma, stereotypes and prejudice against individuals with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder.^[2] People with bipolar disorder exhibiting psychotic symptoms can sometimes be misdiagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia, another serious mental illness.^[3]

The current term "bipolar disorder" is of fairly recent origin and refers to the cycling between high and low episodes (poles). A relationship between mania and melancholia had long been observed, although the basis of the current conceptualisation can be traced back to French psychiatrists in the 1850s. The term "manic-depressive illness" or psychosis was coined by German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin in the late nineteenth century, originally referring to all kinds of mood disorder. German psychiatrist Karl Leonhard split the classification again in 1957, employing the terms unipolar disorder (major depressive disorder) and bipolar disorder.

Bipolar disorder	
Classification and external resources	
ICD-10	F31 ⓘ
ICD-9	296.80 ⓘ
OMIM	125460 ⓘ 305200 ⓘ
DiseasesDB	7812 ⓘ
MedlinePlus	001528 ⓘ
eMedicine	med/229 ⓘ
MeSH	D001714 ⓘ

Contents [hide]

- Signs and symptoms
 - Major depressive episode
 - Manic episode
 - Hypomanic episode
 - Mixed affective episode
- Diagnosis
 - Clinical Scales
 - Criteria and subtypes

Revision history of Bipolar disorder - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Windows Internet Explorer

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bipolar_disorder&action=history

Google

W Revision history of Bipolar disorder - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Revision history of Bipolar disorder

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- (cu) (prev) 09:43, 16 June 2009 Yusefaichid (talk | contribs) (104,093 bytes) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 22:33, 15 June 2009 71.63.208.196 (talk) (104,099 bytes) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 19:08, 14 June 2009 VolkovBot (talk | contribs) m (104,093 bytes) (robot Adding: ar2 من المبرور والاشرف. Modifying: ar2 من المبرور والاشرف) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 21:32, 13 June 2009 Casilber (talk | contribs) (104,049 bytes) (all duplicated or nonspecific links) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 21:27, 13 June 2009 Jengit1989 (talk | contribs) m (104,186 bytes) (←See also) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 18:19, 13 June 2009 Edgar181 (talk | contribs) m (104,159 bytes) (Reverted edits by 24.56.240.222 (talk) to last version by ClueBot) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 18:17, 13 June 2009 24.56.240.222 (talk) (0 bytes) (←Replaced content with 'Hi rusty') (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 18:16, 13 June 2009 ClueBot (talk | contribs) m (104,159 bytes) (Reverting possible vandalism by 24.56.240.222 to version by The Anome. False positive? Report it. Thanks, ClueBot. (728019) (Bot)) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 18:16, 13 June 2009 24.56.240.222 (talk) (0 bytes) (←Replaced content with 'Hi rusty') (undo) (Tag: blanking)
- (cu) (prev) 12:18, 13 June 2009 The Anome (talk | contribs) m (104,159 bytes) (Reverted edits by 99.251.4.172 (talk) to last version by NawinWiki) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 04:44, 13 June 2009 99.251.4.172 (talk) (104,179 bytes) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 04:09, 13 June 2009 NawinWiki (talk | contribs) m (104,159 bytes) (Reverted edits by 1995hanni (talk) to last version by 84.58.30.4) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 04:08, 13 June 2009 1995hanni (talk | contribs) (104,180 bytes) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 00:16, 13 June 2009 84.58.30.4 (talk) (104,159 bytes) (Undid revision 296067019 by 99.238.159.228 (talk)) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 23:05, 12 June 2009 99.238.159.228 (talk) (104,165 bytes) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 19:06, 12 June 2009 J04n (talk | contribs) m (104,159 bytes) (Repairing link to disambiguation page - You can help!) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 16:27, 12 June 2009 The Anome (talk | contribs) m (104,147 bytes) (Reverted edits by 86.43.68.11 (talk) to last version by Jake Watenberg) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 06:58, 12 June 2009 86.43.68.11 (talk) (104,152 bytes) (←Signs and symptoms) (undo)
- (cu) (prev) 00:34, 11 June 2009 Jake Watenberg (talk | contribs) m (104,147 bytes) (Reverted edits by 206.116.3.155 to last revision by 12.229.76.134 (HG)) (undo)

Contributors - Windows Internet Explorer

http://toolsserver.org/~daniel/WikiSense/Contributors.php?wikiLang=en&wikiFam=wikipedia.org&grouped=on&page=Bipolar+disorder

Google

Contributors

en.wikipedia.org, by Edits (reverse), with Page = Bipolar disorder

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Edits	User	first edit	last edit
469 (469/0)	70.95.218.47 (anon)	2006-04-03 07:34	2006-04-16 03:20
259 (243/15)	The Anome	2002-04-11 08:42	2009-06-13 12:18
242 (234/8)	Rob.towers	2006-04-03 04:06	2008-06-16 20:59
135 (113/22)	EverSince	2006-11-12 16:47	2008-11-19 05:12
108 (71/37)	Casilber	2006-12-04 20:08	2009-06-13 21:32
73 (2/71)	Anarchist42	2005-11-09 22:49	2007-10-01 21:19
63 (56/7)	DPeterson	2007-01-08 00:36	2007-07-09 12:36
58 (58/0)	Epefeche	2006-09-11 08:17	2006-09-15 19:44
53 (52/1)	Karada	2004-05-30 21:31	2007-09-04 16:25
52 (52/0)	70.95.192.152 (anon)	2006-04-29 02:59	2006-05-06 02:15
48 (48/0)	24.82.120.57 (anon)	2006-01-18 17:32	2006-01-22 11:06
47 (24/5)	E.dog95	2007-03-07 00:12	2009-02-07 18:52
46 (46/0)	WikiCats	2006-01-14 06:40	2006-09-17 03:20
43 (40/3)	213.253.39.xxx (anon)	2001-12-30 17:00	2002-01-28 06:07
34 (3/31)	Rmly97	2006-03-18 04:59	2008-01-18 23:28
33 (33/0)	128.211.227.37 (anon)	2006-11-21 02:57	2007-03-06 20:46
32 (0/32)	SmackBot (bot)	2006-08-28 14:47	2009-06-08 06:53
32 (3/29)	ClueBot (bot)	2007-09-25 22:46	2009-06-13 18:16
30 (28/2)	Barryb	2006-03-01 15:30	2006-12-19 03:45
30 (24/6)	Loonie496	2008-11-25 03:14	2009-06-09 17:09
30 (30/0)	24.108.4.85 (anon)	2005-07-26 14:17	2005-08-02 13:20
28 (12/16)	Cosmic Latte	2008-08-02 08:44	2008-12-24 10:03
28 (28/0)	ZeppelinLife	2006-11-24 17:20	2007-11-19 16:28
27 (26/1)	Hgurting	2008-10-04 19:03	2008-10-30 00:28
26 (26/0)	69.160.8.102 (anon)	2006-12-18 04:06	2007-02-17 10:14
26 (26/0)	80.168.224.248 (anon)	2005-12-04 09:55	2005-12-14 12:59
25 (25/0)	72.231.149.160 (anon)	2006-12-28 20:28	2007-01-05 20:46
25 (22/3)	Ascorbic	2005-03-15 13:27	2005-08-15 10:21
22 (18/4)	Saghaka	2006-01-05 13:36	2006-03-02 22:30
21 (20/1)	Curxerby	2005-12-19 06:20	2006-01-14 21:49

Edit counts

- Edit count is an approximation for contributions
- Note importance of maintenance as well as content creation
- Maximum number of edits made by an editor on an article ranged from 2 (“Fukuyama congenital muscular dystrophy” and “MYH8”) to 1052 (“autism”)
- For each article, record all editors who had made at least 10 edits

Editors

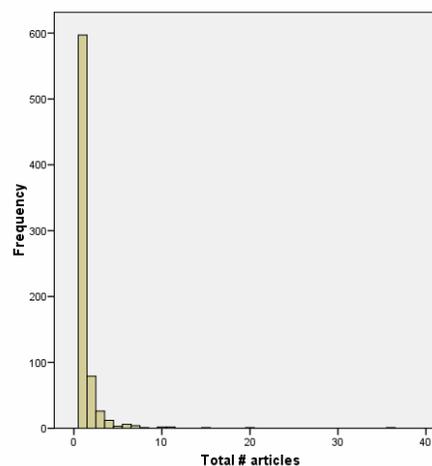
- The number of editors who had made more than 10 edits ranged from 0 to 104 (“homeopathy”); median is 5.5.
- The number of IP address (anonymous) editors who had made more than 10 edits ranged from 0 to 26 (“bipolar disorder”); median is 1
- The number of bot editors who had made more than 10 edits ranged from 0 to 5 (“psychology” and “Down syndrome”); median is 0

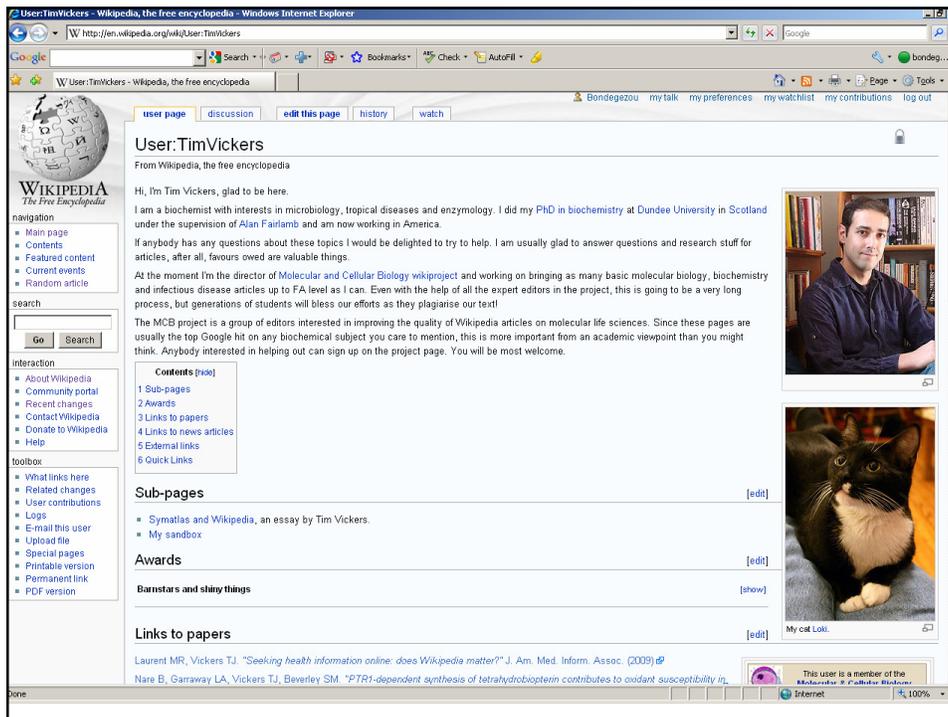
Editors

- 735 identified accounts have edited at least 10 times at least one of the sampled articles
- Some have edited at least 10 times multiple sampled articles
- Across the 5 samples, Cronbach's α for number of articles edited is 0.55

Editors

- Number of articles edited at least 10 times ranges from 1 (597/735; 81%) to 36
- Define high-editing group as having edited (at least 10 times) at least 5 article: 21 editors (3%)





Editors – who are they? (audience participation pt. 2)

Are they...?

- Health care professionals (Sanger 2009)
- Patients/carers (Web 2.0 in action)
- Lay people (Web 2.0 in action in a different way)
- Computer geeks (stereotype)

735 frequent editors of Wikipedia articles related to medicine

- 101 no user page
- 296 have user page with no demographic information
- 87 are administrators
- Nationality
 - US: 120
 - UK: 42
 - Australia: 25
 - Canada: 19
 - New Zealand: 4
 - Other: 34
- 103 ♂, 22 ♀, 610 not stated

} This is out of proportion to these countries' relative populations with Australia particularly over-represented, UK somewhat over-represented and US somewhat under-represented:
 $\chi^2(4) = 29.3, p < 0.001$

Frequent editors of Wikipedia articles related to medicine

- Doctor: 29
- Other healthcare professional (inc. EMT): 18
- Medical/other HCP student: 17 (3 also already other healthcare professionals)
- Academic relationship in healthcare: 6
- Complementary practitioner: 2
- Other health-related: 7
- Degree as HCP: 39 + 16 studying
- Postgrad qualification in biomedicine: 13 + 7s
- Undergrad qualification in biomedicine: 11 + 3s
- Postgrad qualification in science: 21 + 3s
- Undergrad qualification in science: 22 + 4s
- Postgrad qualification in other: 20 + 4s
- Undergrad qualification in other: 20 + 6s
- No degree (college drop out): 1
- Qualified healthcare professional: 47
- Broadly qualified (HCP or biomedicine qualification): 94
- Any science qualification: 144
- Graduate (or undergraduate student): 194
- No degree: 1
- Among those with some personal info – not stated: 143
- Of those who state some personal info: 14% are qualified HCPs, and 28% are broadly qualified. 43% are science graduates (or studying towards). 57% are science graduates (or studying towards).

Patients and others affected by a condition

- Out of 96 articles, 93 show the same pattern: for these, there is little evidence of people with the condition concerned actively editing.
 - “Oxycodone”, edited by someone with chronic pain who takes oxycodone
 - “Hodgkin’s lymphoma”, edited by a lymphoma survivor
 - “Psychology”, edited by someone with ADHD
 - “Down syndrome”, edited by a volunteer in sport for athletes with disabilities
- Other articles are edited by people with unrelated conditions:
 - “Lyme disease”, edited by someone with Asperger’s
 - “Psoriasis”, edited by someone with Asperger’s
 - “Asthma”, edited by someone with Asperger’s and dyslexia
 - “Circumcision”, edited by someone with asthma
 - “Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura”, edited by someone with unspecified age-related health and vision problems
 - 3 unrelated articles edited by someone who is blind

Patients and others affected by a condition

But three articles show a very different pattern:

- “autism”
 - of 52 editors (with at least 10 edits): 1 autistic or Asperger’s, 4 with Asperger’s, 1 father of an autistic child, 1 with OCD/ADD, 1 with ADHD – 15%
- “Asperger’s syndrome”
 - of 63 editors: 7 with Asperger’s, 1 autistic or Asperger’s, 1 mother of someone with Asperger’s, 1 ADHD with possible erroneous past diagnosis of Asperger’s, and an “autism awareness campaigner” – 17% (obviously considerable overlap in the editors of these two articles)
- “chronic fatigue syndrome”
 - of 32 editors: three editors with CFS and a fourth with post-polio syndrome and ADHD – 13% (in addition, two other editors have user names implying they may have CFS)

High-editing group

- More likely to have details on their user pages
- More likely to be administrators
- More likely to be a doctor/medical student
- None profess to any conditions

Who writes Wikipedia pages? Preliminary observations...

- Australians over-represented
- Men over-represented
- 'Computer geeks'
- Doctors & dentists to some degree
- Academics to some degree
- Those with certain conditions

Is this how Web 2.0 is meant to work? Is this truly a democratisation of the production of information?

Kummervold *et al.* (2008)

- <http://www.jmir.org/2008/4/e42/>
- “The percentage of consumers using the Internet for health purposes in other, more interactive, ways did increase [...] to 22.7% (21.7 - 23.6) in 2007 [...] In 2007 a total of 9.9% (9.2 - 10.6) have participated in health related forums or self-help activities more than once a year. The study also shows that 8.5% (7.8 - 9.1) order medical health products online, 11.1% (10.4 - 11.8) have online communication with health professionals whom they have not previously met, and 6.9% (6.3 - 7.4) have used the Internet to interact with known health professionals. The use of all interactive, health-related online services increased significantly.”

Course: Whittington Hospital Diabetes self-management course - Windows Internet Explorer

http://ind-dev.chime.ucl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=50

Search: jmir potts

Course: Whittington Hospital Diabetes self-manageme...

Activities

- Forums
- Resources

Search Forums

Advanced search

This website has been created by The Whittington Hospital Diabetes Team to support people with type 1 diabetes who have been on the Windfal course.

We want this website to provide you with both a library of information and a learning environment: a place where you improve your skills in managing diabetes and tap into the huge wealth of experience and knowledge held by other people living with diabetes.

We are aiming to:

- Provide you with easy access to diabetes management information;
- Increase your knowledge of diabetes self management;
- Help you to maintain or improve your diabetes control;
- Create a mutually supportive community of people with type 1 diabetes.

There is also a 'Quiz' relating to each section, which we really want you to try as this will help you to remember.

Social forum

1 Ask the clinical team

You can leave questions here for the clinical team. These can be seen by everyone on the site: if you have a question of a more personal nature, e-mail the individual directly.

- Ask Dr Maria Barnard, Diabetes Consultant
- Ask Cathy Jenkins, Diabetes Specialist Nurse
- Ask Janice Mavroskoufis, Diabetes Dietitian
- Ask Dr Michela Rossi

An archive of questions asked is [here](#).

2 Chat

This section is for you to chat with each other.

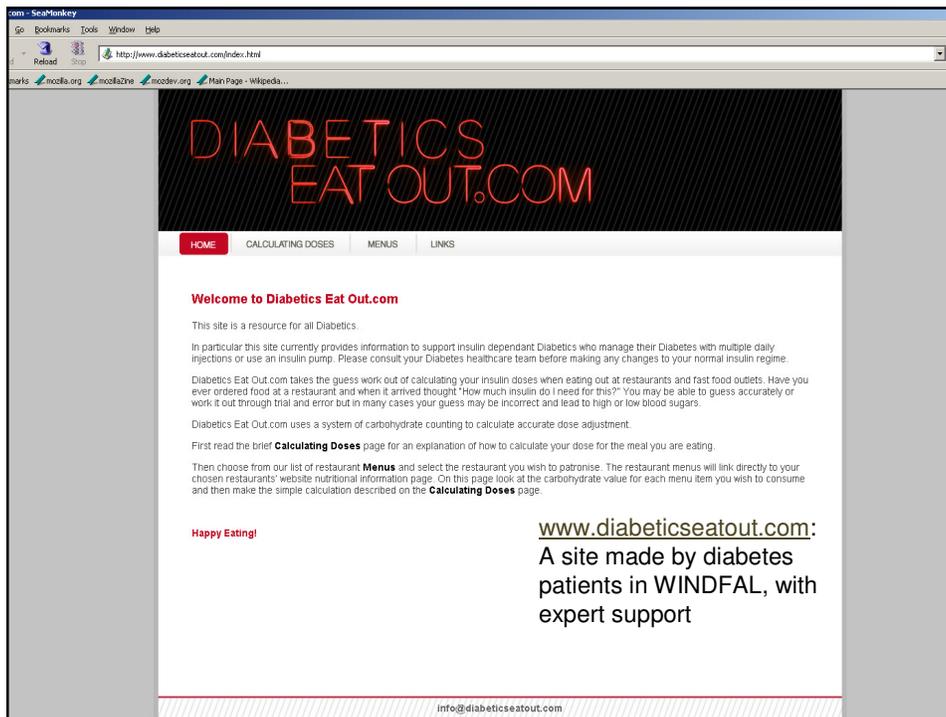
General chat

Groups

- Backup
- Restore
- Import
- Reset
- Reports
- Questions
- Scales
- Files
- Grades
- Unenrol me from WINDFAL
- Profile

Demo of the WINDFAL site to support diabetes patients

Internet 100%





Funding models

We still struggle with appropriate funding models for online health sites or interventions – consider these case studies

- WINDFAL
- UCL Student Support Group
- Beating the Blues
- sextherapylondon.nhs.uk
- Xanthis 

*Cite as: Potts HWW (2009). Design rules & Web 2.0:
Mismatched models of how people use the
Internet for healthcare. Invited talk at LifeGuide
workshop, University College London, June 2009.*