INTRODUCTION

- Health mis- and dis-information can:
  - Impede dissemination and implementation of evidence-based medicine.
  - Influence health behaviors, time to treatment and enrollment in clinical research.
  - Greater awareness of methods to address mis- and dis-information is needed in research, clinical practice, and in communities.

METHODS

- Academic and community partners planned a webinar to define mis- and dis-information and address issues in research, clinical and community-based health settings.
- Survey of registrants to understand usual sources of information.
- Sketch Effect documented the seminar.

RESULTS/DISCUSSION

- Webinar was attended by nearly 100 people.
- The Internet was the most common source of health information (Figure 1).
- Sketch Effect documented main themes (Figure 2).
- Post-survey respondents overwhelmingly (88%) were interested in more events focused on mis- and dis-information.
- Recommendations included listening to the community, enlisting trusted sources, and simplifying information.

CONCLUSIONS

- Among our academic and community attendees, most respondents relied on the Internet for health information; only a few obtained it from the medical literature.
- Translational science must develop socio-ecological interventions that target mis- and dis-information at multiple levels of influence.
- Future collaborations among CTSAs to address blocks should be explored.