Communicating risks and evidence in a public health emergency

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"to inform and not persuade"

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Inform vs Persuade





Inform vs Persuade

Informed consent in medicine Forensic evidence in court

Marketing PR





Informed consent

Marketing

Public health?





Inform Persuade VS **Understand** Believe VS Better informed Changed behaviour VS Information A message VS Be trustworthy Be trusted VS

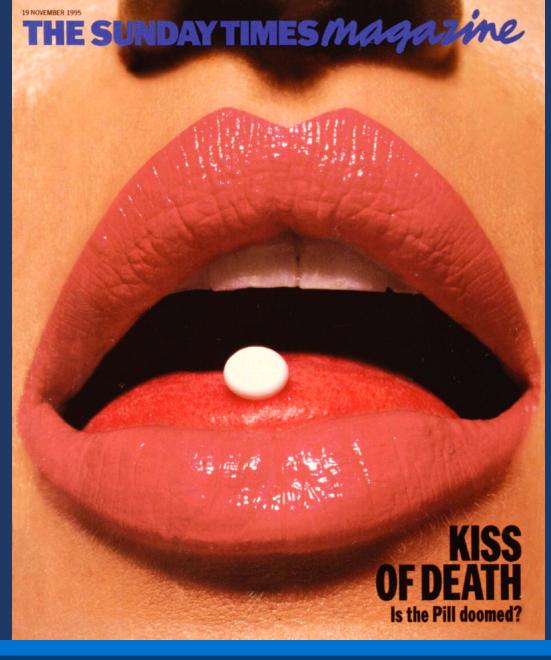




The principles of good communication of numbers...



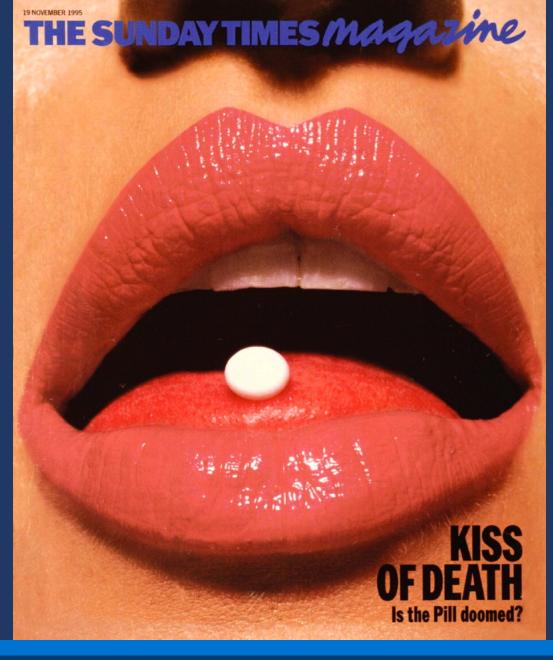




The 3rd generation oral contraceptive pill 'doubles' the rate of potentially fatal venous thrombosis

UK Committee on Safety of Medicines 1995



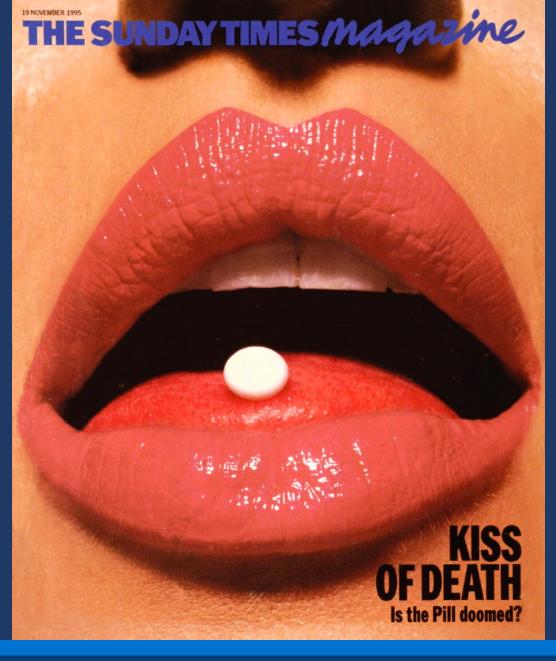


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10,000 extra abortions 30,000 extra conceptions





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Absolute risks (actual likelihood):

1 in 7000 per year for 2nd generation pill

2 in 7000 per year for 3rd generation pill

(Barnett & Breakwell, 2003)











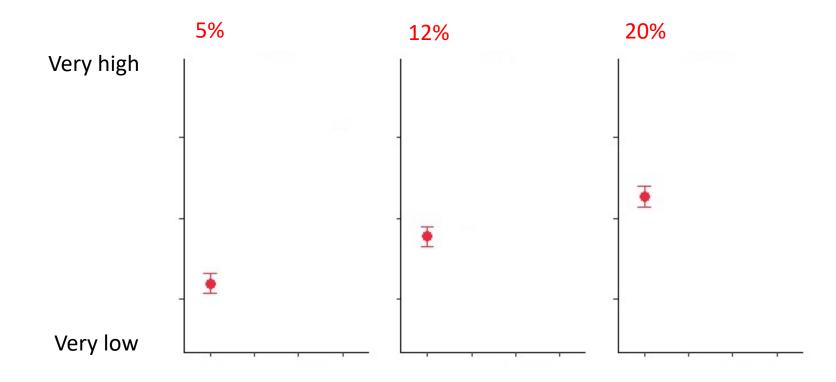
It's not just what you say, it's the way that you say it...





Even the format of the number makes a difference...

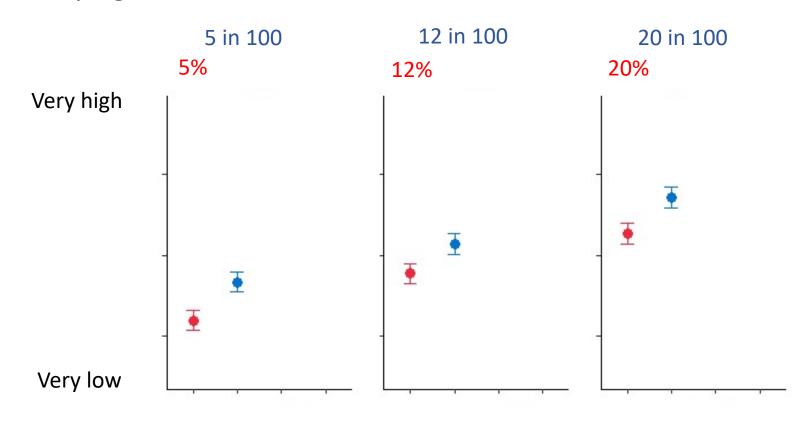
How risky does this chance of dying of COVID-19 feel...





Even the format of the number makes a difference...

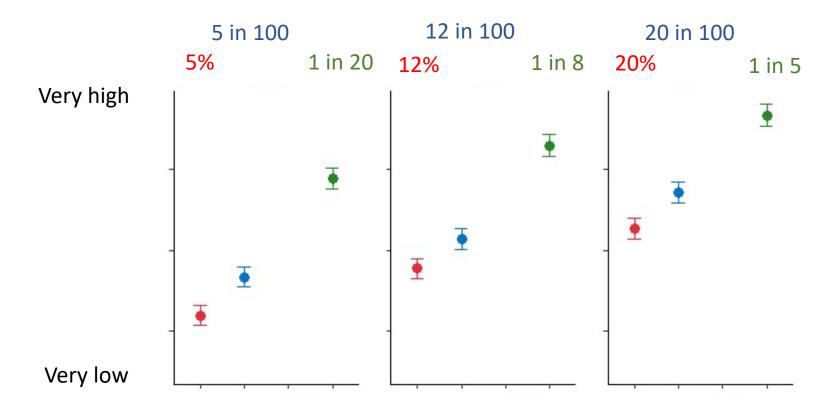
How risky does this chance of dying of COVID-19 feel...





Even the format of the number makes a difference...

How risky does this chance of dying of COVID-19 feel...







Which scenario do you prefer?

The UK is preparing for the outbreak of 'flu that is expected to kill 6000 children. Two companies are offering you vaccines, with different claims. Which would you choose?

- A. 2000 children will be saved.
- B. There is a 1/3 probability that 6000 children will be saved, and a 2/3 probability that none will be saved.





Which scenario do you prefer?

A month later you need to order more vaccine stock. The companies now have different vaccines available. Which do you choose?

- A. 4000 children will die.
- B. There is a 1/3 probability that no children will die, and a 2/3 probability that 6000 children will die.





Framing affects decisions

Scenario 1 (Gain Frame)

2000 children will be saved.

• There is a 1/3 probability that 6000 children will be saved, and a 2/3 probability that none will be saved.

Scenario 2 (Loss Frame)

4000 children will die.

• There is a 1/3 probability that no children will die, and a 2/3 probability that 6000 children will die.







What do you think is the risk of you getting the following side-effects from your statin?

Constipation ('common'): ?

• Pancreatitis ('rare'):





What do you think is the risk of you getting the following side-effects from your statin?

• Constipation ('common'): 34% (mean estimate)

• Pancreatitis ('rare'): 18% (mean estimate)

Knapp et al, Qual Saf Health Care 2004;13:176–180





What do you think is the risk of you getting the following side-effects from your statin?

Actual risk

• Constipation ('common'): 34%

2.5%

• Pancreatitis ('rare'):

18%

0.04%

Knapp et al, Qual Saf Health Care 2004;13:176–180





Over to Dr Gabe Recchia....





John Krebs' checklist

- 1. What you know
- 2. What you don't know
- 3. What you are doing to find out
- 4. What we can all can do in the meantime to be on the safe side
- 5. That advice will change (and when/how you will update it)





In summary, to give people information on which to base decisions:

- 1) Listen to your audience: what information do they need, what decision are they making?
- 2) Provide appropriate context and balance don't ignore inconvenient evidence or cherry-pick.
- 3) Be balanced in the way you present evidence as much as in the information itself be aware of the effects of different formats, framings etc.
- 4) Be upfront about your uncertainties, and how you are resolving them.
- 5) Communicate the quality of your evidence
- 6) Pre-empt misunderstandings or misinformation.









Measure of change Select one of these measures from the paper: Relative risk ? Absolute risk ? Hazard ratio ? e.g. 1.17 0 % change ? Odds ratio ?

RESEARCH PA	PER
	ectal cancer in UK
Biobank: a pro	spective study
DOI	
10.3866/PKU.	WHXB201112303
STUDY GROUP	
Men	
CONDITION	
Bowel cancer	
INTERVENTION	l .
Eating bacon	every day



https://realrisk.wintoncentre.uk





Results



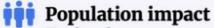
General risk

6 men in every 100 will normally get bowel cancer (2m in the UK)



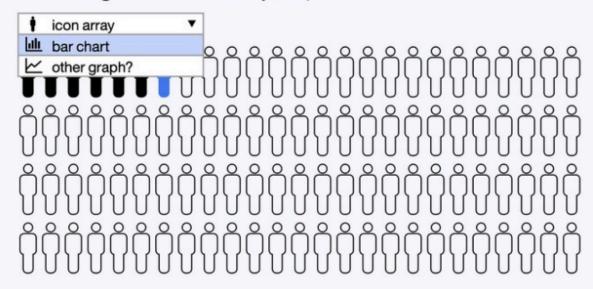
Eating bacon every day risk

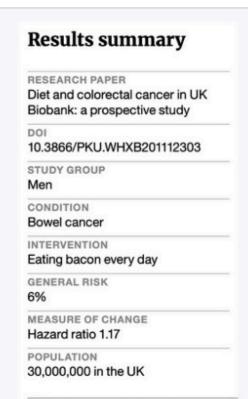
7 men in every 100 will get bowel cancer (2.3m in the UK)



Eating bacon every day increases the number of men in the UK

who get bowel cancer by 300,000







See original research paper





