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# DISCERN을 근거로 한 B형 간염의 의료정보 질 평가

## Evaluation of Hepatitis B Medical Information Quality Using DISCERN

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**요 약** 인터넷 이용자가 증가함에 따라 인터넷을 통해 자료 및 정보를 획득하는 사람들이 늘어나고 있다. 인터넷에서는 실세계에 존재하는 거의 모든 분야의 정보를 얻을 수 있다고 볼수 있다. 근래에 들어 건강에 대한 관심이 증가하면서 인터넷을 통한 의료정보검색이 급격히 늘어나고 있다. 그러나 많은 이용자들이 인터넷을 통해 의료정보를 얻고 있지만 인터넷을 통한 정보에 얼마나 신뢰할 수 있을 지에 대한 의문은 아직 남아 있는 상태이다. 이에 본 논문에서는 국제적으로 권위가 있는 DISCERN 기준을 이용하여 의료정보 중 B형 간염에 대한 인터넷 사이트를 찾아 신뢰도와 질 평가를 수행한다.

**Abstract** Internet users are increasing rapidly to obtain various data and information. Every field of Internet information can be obtained like In the real world. The increase of health and medical information retrieval over the Internet is increasing in year and year. Many users obtain health information over the Internet, but how much reliable information through the Internet, the question still remains whether they can is a state. In this paper, using DISCERN hepatitis B among health care information through the Internet sites on the Internet for health information, reliability and quality assessment is performed.

**Key Words** : DISCERN, B Hepatitis, Reliability Evaluation Criteria, Quality Assessment

### I. Introduction

In 2009, 77.2% of the population are Internet users and the number of Internet users were over 36 millions. A simple figure in the modern Internet, indispensable in the life has become an important element. The main purpose of using the Internet is 'Data and Information Acquisition'. This was 89.4 percent ranked it as one to acquire data and information through the Internet, you can see that much advantage.

Recently increased interest in health information on the Internet has become easy to obtain. According to a survey of 1,000 people with experience in using health information if the disease 389 cases (38.9%) showed nearly 671 adult patients with major cities to one another national study that 36.1% of the general public on the Internet After the hospital visit to check the health information that has been investigated. Why search the Internet for health information, health information, the Internet as an alternative for health care professionals do not believe and trust their own doctor or hospital in order to feel that you can rely on during his visit to his state to ask for more doctors To understand and verify the information after meeting

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with doctors and health information to obtain additional information and has to be used.

According to a survey of general public, 87% of the Internet health information to be reliable, it was found that in another survey 50% of Internet health information were accurate recognition. Internet health information to the public in disease diagnosis and treatment, but not absolute trust takes advantage of health information on the Internet, the biggest problem when it is pointed out as the quality of Internet health information is a problem.

In this paper, hepatitis B, providing information on 5 sites using DISCERN on the Internet health information is to research on quality assessment.

## II. Related research

Quality of Internet health information to the Platform for Action, 3rd-party certification, and individual assessment tools are using the program.

Using a program of individual assessment tools that the user is specifically tailored to the needs of a particular, detailed in a series of questions is to use a tool. Provider without cost nothing, tool developers, only the initial development of tools that take advantage of low cost, but the use and effectiveness of websites and individuals are difficult to measure, experts involved in the development process and tools, tools Evaluation of the use of information dedicated to the individual because the tool is difficult to keep them updated. This evaluation method is a kind of DISCERN.

DISCERN 1999, Oxford University's Health Sciences Institute (Institute of Health Science) by researchers at the DISCERN broadcasting, newspapers in the same medium as a tool for evaluating medical information was developed. How to treat a particular condition and treatment of citizens seeking information about the author and publisher of information and targeting information to consumers about the quality of treatment aims to make an informed decision began. In

the early days began to target information in writing, to present information on the online application has been expanded. Questionnaire format to select the treatment method as a tool for determining the rating system is subjective. Clinical professionals, self-help group representatives, consumer health information specialists, health journalist, health care consumer representatives, local health care by the Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the Board a draft assessment tool was developed, health officials tested a car After conducting a nationwide survey by a standardized quality assessment tool was developed. Evaluation of consumer health information, the questionnaire format using a tool that provides treatment information to evaluate Web sites.

표 1. DISCERN의 평가 기준

Table 1. DISCERN evaluation criteria

ITEM	Description
Reliability of publications	Objectives, the appropriateness of the content, source, information, holy Saint, how to obtain additional information, refer to the uncertainty
For treatment Information Quality	For treatment effects, benefits, risks, a description of the consequences of treatment did not, the effect on quality of life, a shared decision-making
Overall rating	Overall quality

Evaluation of the patient and the physician is the subject of each divided into three parts is composed of a total of 16 questionnaires. Questions 1-8 and the reliability of health information (publications, reliability) assessment, questions 9-15 and the quality of health information (information about the quality of treatment) assessment, questions 16 questions on the overall assessment is made. DISCERN evaluation criteria are shown in Table 1.

Each question converted from binary answer to a 5-point scale. That is, if the answers are clearly yes, then marked 5, if they are partially yes, then scored to 2-4, and answered no, then converted to 1.

### III. Materials and Methods

This study, 2010 May 5 to May 12 was conducted about a week in April 2010 based on the number of unique visitors by domain, Naver (www.naver.com) and Daum (www.daum.net ) to the target site using a search engine was selected. 'B hepatitis' retrieved through a search site to retrieve the default value of the order of accuracy can not access the site and a site for the purpose of profit and did not fit in the study site, except for a total of 6 sites were investigated.

DISCERN quality assessment tool for the Internet by using the reliability assessment, quality assessment, quality assessment, including the final three items for a total of 16 surveys were carried out in response. Where DISCERN translation was used with the question. Question items are shown in Table 2.

표 2. DISCERN instrument

Table 2. DISCERN instrument

Area 1. Reliability Evaluation Criteria	
1. Is the purpose clearly presented?	
2. Is the purpose to achieve?	
3. Is there adequate information to the reader?	
4. Sources of information are accurately described?	
5. Information technology has been generated by timing?	
6. A complimentary one-sided view of the content is not biased is not it?	
7. How can I get additional information and to present?	
8. Uncertainty about treatment and are referred to?	
Area2. Quality assessment items	
9. The action of treatment is to describe the process?	
10. Treatment has been suggested that benefits from?	
11. Treatment is provided by the sun is getting?	
12. If you do not care to talk about the consequence that There?	
13. Effect of treatment on quality of life in this technology have been?	
14. Other possibilities are mentioned for the treatment?	
15. How can I get advice and are expressly for?	
Area3. The final quality assessment items	
16. Scores of 1-15 with reference to evaluate the quality of the final information Please.	

### IV. Result

Questionnaires gathered from 30 patients, over 20 years, through the internet.

표 3. 항목별 평균

Table 3. Average score

	Reliability Evaluation	Quality Assessment	Overall Assessment
Public Hospital	3.05	2.88	3.23
General Hospital	2.95	2.65	2.8
Private Hospital	2.5	2.54	2.55

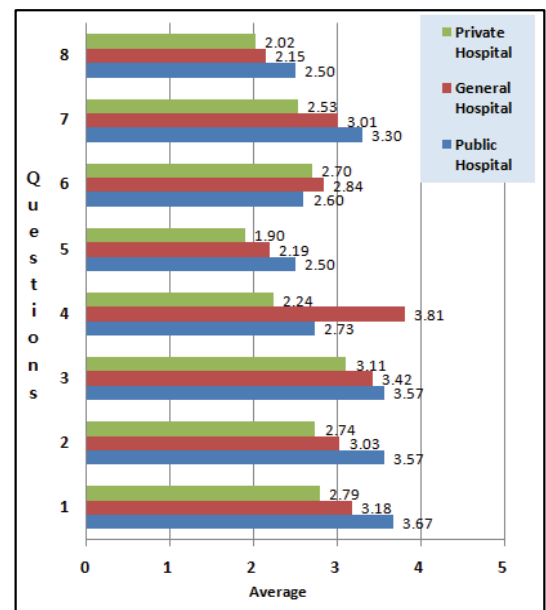


그림1. 신뢰도 평가항목 비교

Fig. 1. Comparison of the reliability evaluation

Fig. 2 shows a comparison of quality assessment items. Table 3 when compared with the 2.88 public institutions, hospitals 2,65, 2,54 termini as well as a quality assessment items to government agencies that received the highest rating being the lowest rated commercial site you can see that.

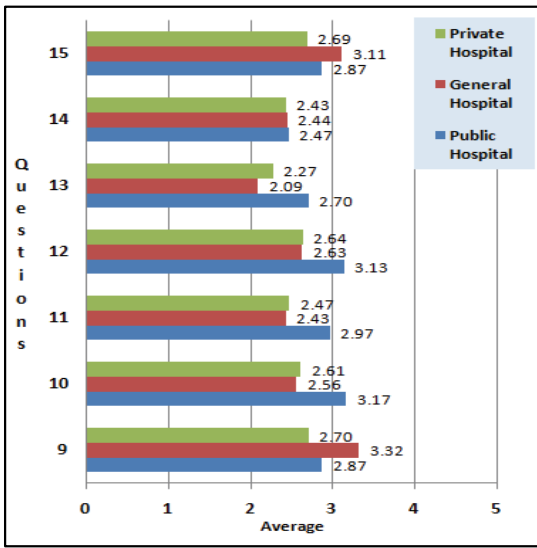


그림 2. 질 평가항목 비교  
Fig. 2. Comparative quality assessment items

Fig. 3 shows the information for Stakeholder Assessment. Private 2.52, 2.81 hospital, public institution with 2.99 narrowly based, but public institutions were the most highly rated hospitals, private sites were evaluated in order.

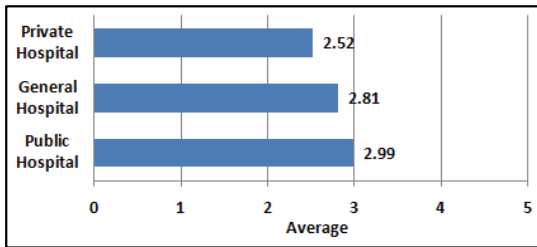


그림 3. 정보 제공 주체별 평가  
Fig. 3. Assessment by information provider

## V. Conclusion

In this study, medical information via the Internet to search information, people are encountering with increasing single disease but the cause of liver cancer, accounting for approximately 70% of hepatitis B was administered to evaluate the quality of medical information.

A total of six were used including two hospital sites and two government agencies. By the principal public institutions providing information. Private site received higher ratings in sequence and overall reliability and quality of information. But even in public institutions for people with a reliable information than the actual area of the reliability and quality of information in most areas did not meet the criteria of evaluation.

A value of 1 or evaluate a wide range of serious flaws, and 3 is not serious, but potentially significant drawbacks, and five cases of minor defects that DISCERN criteria to judge the government agencies' not serious, but potentially important likely to cause defects called were assessed.

Internet health information, information, confidence in our country that both positive and quality of information received low ratings. The future of health information on the internet requires a systematic management and assessment and quality of information available to the public to be more effort is needed.

In addition, compared to other sites by the public have confidence in government agencies quickly than other sites for medical information will need to improve the reliability and quality.

Limitation the number of Internet sites in this study and survey the general target point and point constraints would be personalized results, in future a variety of sites to target future health care professionals will be needed.

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