

Randomised controlled trial of optimal press release wording on health-related news coverage

Submission date 12/08/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 20/08/2015	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 11/09/2024	Condition category Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Recent research has shown that up to 40% of health-related press releases contain exaggerated statements about the findings of the research papers they are about. It has also been found that this exaggeration is spread to later news articles which are reporting on the press releases. There is no real evidence that press releases containing exaggerated statements were more likely to be reported on in the news than those which do not contain exaggerated statements. News exaggeration can have widespread effects for public health as mainstream news, such as television or newspapers, is where the general public find out about science and health. It has been suggested that the exaggerated statements in the news come from the exaggerated statements in the press releases. This study aims to find out whether changing the wording of press releases has an effect of news coverage for health-related research. The study also aims to try to improve the communication between academic research and news content, without affecting how much of the research is reported in the news.

Who can participate?

UK-based press offices that publish press releases on health-related research.

What does the study involve?

Press officers and academic authors write press releases in the usual way, until they are ready for to be published. The press release is then sent to the InSciOut team and is be randomly assigned to one of four groups. Suggestions for changes are then made for the press releases in each group. For the first group, casual statements are changed so that they reflect the design of the study in the paper that is being written about. For the second group, information about the design of the study is included in the press release itself, to show how strong the casual conclusions are that are drawn. For the third group, both the changes for group 1 and 2 is suggested. The final group acts as a control group, involves only minor changes to words which have nothing to do with the main casual statements or study design, e.g. "fizzy water" may be changed to "sparkling water". Following the suggested modifications for each group, the press releases are sent back to the press office for a final decision about whether the changes are applied when the press release is published. Suggested modifications depend on the type of

study as described in the journal article itself. The InSciOut team monitor the news articles that are released to find out how many have kept the suggested changes.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Benefits of participating include being able to build a rich evidence base of 'what works' in terms of accuracy, prominence and quantity of news coverage. There is a possible risk that the changes suggested could reduce news uptake, however this will be monitored throughout.

Where is the study run from?

Cardiff University (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

December 2014 to November 2016

Who is funding the study?

Economic and Social Research Council (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Rachel Adams

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

ES/M000664/1

Study information

Scientific Title

A multi-armed randomised controlled trial of modifying causal claims and adding study design information to health-related press releases on news coverage

Acronym

ModPress (modifying press releases)

Study objectives

Modifying causal claims and adding study design information to health-related press releases will increase accuracy of subsequent news coverage relative to the corresponding journal article without reducing news uptake.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Cardiff University Ethics Committee, 23/03/2015, ref: EC.15.02.10.4099

Study design

Interventional multi-centre randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Misrepresentation and exaggeration of findings from health-related research in press releases and news coverage.

Interventions

Press officers will send draft copies of press releases to the InSciOut team prior to their release. The InSciOut team will code the press releases and randomly assign them to either an intervention condition or the control condition. Suggested modifications will be made to the press release, based on these conditions and the corresponding journal article, and will be returned to the press officer prior to public release.

Health-related press releases will be randomly assigned to one of four conditions:

Group 1: Causal statement only condition: Causal statements within the press release will be altered to correspond to the study design described in the journal article. For example, if the title of a press release reported that 'Alcohol improves social skills' when the study was a correlational piece of research, the title would be changed to read 'Alcohol may improve social skills'. Modification of causal claims will always increase correspondence between the journal article and the press release.

Group 2: Design information only condition: Information regarding the design of the study will be included in the main body of the press release to convey the strength of causal conclusions that can be drawn (e.g. correlation vs. randomised controlled trial). For example, if a press release reported a causal relationship between the IV and DV when the study was correlational, a suggested change could be to include the following statement: "This was an observational study which does not allow us to conclude that alcohol causes increased social skills as other factors could be involved. We would need to run an experiment to get causal evidence". For randomised controlled trials a suggested change might be "This study was a randomised controlled trial which allows us to draw firm conclusions about cause and effect".

Group 3: Causal statement + design information condition: Both manipulations, as described

above, will be implemented.

Group 4: The control condition: Involve a synonym change to a word that is not relevant to the main causal statements or design of the research, for example, "fizzy water" may be changed to "sparkling water".

With the exception of the manipulations above all other aspects are equivalent across the four trial arms.

Intervention fidelity will be examined by coding press releases following modifications by the InSciOut team (i.e. before sending the press release back to the press officer) and again after public release. Suggested changes made by the InSciOut Team will be coded for their presence/absence and for any edits made in the publicly issued press release.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

News coverage will be monitored for the week prior to the press release date and for one month following release.

News coverage will be coded using a standardised protocol adapted from Sumner et al. (2014). A researcher blind to the intervention condition and published content of the press release will code the news stories.

1. The number of news stories that contain accurate causal claims, relative to the corresponding journal article, and the number of news stories that contain study design information.
2. The second primary outcome measure is news uptake, defined as the number and length of news articles generated by the press release (print, online and broadcast news).

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Secondary outcome measures include two other forms of exaggeration previously found in news articles (Sumner et al., 2014):

- 1.1. Advice – measured by the number of news stories that contain an in/appropriate level of advice (i.e. no advice, explicit advice not to the reader or general public or explicit advice to the reader or general public)
- 1.2. Human inference – measured by the number of news stories that contain in/accurate information regarding the study sample (i.e. human or non-human participants)

2. The feasibility and acceptability of the trial. These outcomes will be determined by challenges to implementation of the wording intervention and participation in the trial.

Completion date

30/11/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria for press releases:

1. Involves empirical, peer-reviewed research that is directly relevant to human health. Empirical evidence to include surveys, meta-analyses, systematic reviews and case studies.

Inclusion criteria for press officers (from any of the following):

1. British university for topics related to human health e.g. clinical medicine, psychology, psychiatry and neuroscience, public health, health services and primary care

2. British research councils
3. British-based academic journals
4. British charities

Participant type(s)

Other

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Other

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

624

Key exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria for press releases:

1. Involves empirical, peer-reviewed research that is not directly relevant to human health (e.g. climate change research, astronomy, palaeontology).
2. Do not involve empirical, peer-reviewed research
3. Related to future research
4. Related to grant funding
5. Related to literature reviews, opinion pieces, editorials or commentary

Exclusion criteria for Press Officers:

1. Those from non-UK press offices
2. Those from private/corporate press offices

Date of first enrolment

31/08/2015

Date of final enrolment

31/05/2016

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

Wales

Study participating centre

Cardiff University

Tower building

School of Psychology

College of Biomedical & Life Sciences
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CF10 3AT

Sponsor information

Organisation

Cardiff University

ROR

<https://ror.org/03kk7td41>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Economic and Social Research Council

Alternative Name(s)

Social Science Research Council, ESRC, SSRC, UKRI ESRC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in publicly available repository

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		16/05/2019	17/05/2019	Yes	No
Dataset		13/12/2019	11/09/2024	No	No
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes