

Boletim BiblioCovid

Boletim BiblioCovid v.1n.5, dezembro 2020 | Notícias Falsas (Fake news) e COVID-19

Boletim destinado a apresentação de estratégias e artigos científicos sobre temas relacionados à Covid-19. Gostaria de um boletim com sua temática?

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Notícias Falsas (Fake news) e COVID-19



Vocabulário controlado

MeSH – Medical Subject Headings (NLM/NIH)

Bases utilizadas

Pubmed

Termos Utilizados (com base no Medical Subject Headings)

Descritores e/ou palavras-chave



Anti vaccination
Anti Vax
Negationism
Fake News
Disinformation
Misinformation
COVID-19

Estratégias de busca

("anti vaccination"[Title] OR "Anti vax" [Title] OR Fakenews[Title] OR Disinformation[Title] OR Misinformation[Title] OR "Fake news"[Title] OR Negationism[Title]) AND (COVID-19[MeSH Terms])

Seleção dos dez artigos mais relevantes, segundo critérios da base de dados Lilacs e Medline incluindo os filtros, "Acesso aberto", "Ano: 2020"

1. Vaccine hesitancy in the age of coronavirus and fake news: Analysis of journalistic sources in the Spanish quality press

[doi:10.3390/ijerph17218136](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17218136)

Resumo

The study of the quality press and the use of sources is relevant to understand the role of journalists in scientific controversies. The objective was to examine media sourcing patterns, using the case of vaccines as a backdrop. Articles were retrieved from the national quality press in Spain. Content analysis was undertaken on the sources and on other variables such as tone, frames and journalistic genre. The software myNews and NVivo were used for data collection and coding, while SPSS and Excel were used for statistical analysis. Findings indicate that sources related to the government, professional associations and scientific companies are the most frequently used, confirming the central role of government institutions as journalistic sources. These were followed by university scientists, scientific journals and clinicians. On the other hand, NGOs and patients groups were included in fewer than 5% of the articles. More than 30% included none or just one source expressing unbalanced perspectives. Frequent use of certain source types, particularly governmental, may indicate state structures of power. The study provides a better understanding of journalistic routines in the coverage of vaccines, including fresh perspectives in the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Referência

CATALAN-MATAMOROS, D.; ELÍAS, C. Vaccine Hesitancy in the Age of Coronavirus and Fake News: Analysis of Journalistic Sources in the Spanish Quality Press. **International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health**, v. 17, n. 21, p. 8136, 4 nov. 2020.

2. Countering misinformation via WhatsApp: Preliminary evidence from the COVID-19 pandemic in Zimbabwe

[doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0240005](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0240005)

Resumo

We examine how information from trusted social media sources can shape knowledge and behavior when misinformation and mistrust are widespread. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Zimbabwe, we partnered with a trusted civil society organization to randomize the timing of the dissemination of messages aimed at targeting misinformation about the virus to 27,000 newsletter WhatsApp subscribers. We examine how exposure to these messages affects individuals' beliefs about how to deal with the virus and preventative behavior. In a survey of 864 survey respondents, we find a 0.26σ increase in knowledge about COVID-19 as measured by responses to factual questions. Through a list experiment embedded in the survey, we further find that potentially harmful behavior—not abiding by lockdown guidelines—decreased by 30 percentage points. The results show that social media messaging from trusted sources may have substantively large effects not only on individuals' knowledge but also ultimately on related behavior.

Referência

BOWLES, J.; LARREGUY, H.; LIU, S. Countering misinformation via WhatsApp: Preliminary evidence from the COVID-19 pandemic in Zimbabwe. **PLOS ONE**, v. 15, n. 10, p. e0240005, 14 out. 2020.

3. Modelling the antecedent factors that affect online fake news sharing on COVID-19: the moderating role of fake News knowledge

[doi:10.1093/her/cyaa030](https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyaa030)

Resumo

We proposed a conceptual model combining three theories: uses and gratification theory, social networking sites (SNS) dependency theory and social impact theory to understand the factors that predict fake news sharing related to COVID-19. We also tested the moderating role of fake news knowledge in reducing the tendency to share fake news. Data were drawn from social media users (n = 650) in Nigeria, and partial least squares was used to analyse the data. Our results suggest that tie strength was the strongest predictor of fake news sharing related to COVID-19 pandemic. We also found perceived herd, SNS dependency, information-seeking and parasocial interaction to be significant predictors of fake news sharing. The effect of status-seeking on fake news sharing, however, was not significant. Our results also established that fake news knowledge significantly moderated the effect of perceived herd, SNS dependency, information-seeking, parasocial interaction on fake news sharing related to COVID-19. However, tie strength and status-seeking effects were not moderated.

Referência

APUKE, O. D.; OMAR, B. Modelling the antecedent factors that affect online fake news sharing on COVID-19: the moderating role of fake news knowledge. **Health Education Research**, v. 35, n. 5, p. 490–503, 1 out. 2020.

4. APUKE, O. D.; OMAR, B. Modelling the antecedent factors that affect online fake news sharing on COVID-19: the moderating role of fake news knowledge. *Health Education Research*, v. 35, n. 5, p. 490–503, 1 out. 2020.

[doi:10.1590/0102-311x00101920](https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-311x00101920)

Resumo

Desde o início do surto da COVID-19, percebe-se uma crescente tensão provocada pela dimensão pandêmica de uma doença que trouxe severos impactos epidemiológicos e desdobramentos socioculturais e políticos. Em condições ideais de comunicação pública as autoridades deveriam alinhar-se a um regime de total transparência com informações abundantes e de compreensão facilitada para gerar credibilidade, confiança e parceria com as mídias. Nos hiatos de versões aceitáveis e em meio a indeterminações, os indivíduos tornam-se experts de si mesmos, consumindo fake news e reproduzindo narrativas de risco falaciosas com consequências desastrosas. Discutem-se diversos aspectos ligados às fake news e ao uso da razão comunicativa por autoridades públicas, citando o caso do Irã e estabelecendo paralelos com o fenômeno da antivacinação e suas consequências. Descreve-se o desafio do direcionamento coordenado da sociedade por meio de informações, competindo com pastiches pseudo-científicos que proliferam em ritmo frenético na vacuidade de dados oficiais. Levanta-se, assim, a seguinte questão: quais modelos comunicativos deveriam pautar a narrativa oficial para gerar condições de colaboração e parceria com as mídias? Que impactos tais modelos teriam na proliferação das narrativas enganosas às quais recorrem os cidadãos em crise de orientações pertinentes? Conclui-se que é também papel do governo lançar mão de sua ampla visibilidade para gerar referências de segurança sob o primado da razão comunicativa sensível às genuínas interrogações da sociedade. Em síntese, produzir em escala monumental referenciais responsáveis, norteados por elementos de ética da responsabilidade alinhados ao bem comum.

Referência

VASCONCELLOS-SILVA, P. R.; CASTIEL, L. D. COVID-19, as fake news e o sono da razão comunicativa gerando monstros: a narrativa dos riscos e os riscos das narrativas. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública*, v. 36, n. 7, p. e00101920, 2020.

5. Fake News and Covid-19 in Italy: Results of a Quantitative Observational Study

[doi:10.3390/ijerph17165850](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17165850)

Resumo

During the Covid-19 pandemic, risk communication has often been ineffective, and from this perspective “fake news” has found fertile ground, both as a cause and a consequence of it. The aim of this study is to measure how much “fake news” and corresponding verified news have circulated in Italy in the period between 31 December 2019 and 30 April 2020, and to estimate the quality of informal and formal communication. We used the BuzzSumo application to gather the most shared links on the Internet related to the pandemic in Italy, using keywords chosen according to the most frequent “fake news” during that period. For each research we noted the numbers of “fake news” articles and science-based news articles, as well as the number of engagements. We reviewed 2102 articles. Links that contained fake news were shared 2,352,585 times, accounting for 23.1% of the total shares of all the articles reviewed. Our study throws light on the “fake news” phenomenon in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. A quantitative assessment is fundamental in order to understand the impact of false information and to define political and technical interventions in health communication. Starting from this evaluation, health literacy should be improved by means of specific interventions in order to improve informal and formal communication.

Referência

MOSCADELLI, A. et al. Fake News and Covid-19 in Italy: Results of a Quantitative Observational Study. **International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health**, v. 17, n. 16, p. 5850, 12 ago. 2020.

6. Information and Disinformation: Social Media in the COVID-19 Crisis

[doi:10.1111/acem.14036](https://doi.org/10.1111/acem.14036)

Resumo

The novel coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) is a global pandemic with over 4.7 million cases and 316,000 deaths worldwide.(1) Social media, defined as “electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content,”(2) has played an important role during the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, social media usage amongst the public has previously been demonstrated to significantly increase in cases of natural disasters and crises.(3) However, it is important to consider the benefits and limitations of this medium.

Referência

GOTTLIEB, M.; DYER, S. Information and Disinformation: Social Media in the COVID-19 Crisis. **Academic Emergency Medicine**, v. 27, n. 7, p. 640–641, 24 jul. 2020.

7. Fact or fake? An analysis of disinformation regarding the covid-19 pandemic in Brazil

doi: [10.1590/1413-812320202510.2.28922020](https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-812320202510.2.28922020)

Resumo

Este artigo tem como objetivo apresentar uma reflexão sobre as notícias falsas a respeito do novo coronavírus (Sars-CoV-2) mais disseminadas nas redes sociais e mostrar como podem causar prejuízos à saúde pública. Trata-se de um estudo empírico quantitativo, realizado a partir das notificações recebidas pelo aplicativo brasileiro Eu Fiscalizo. Os resultados da pesquisa mostram que o WhatsApp é o principal canal de compartilhamento de fake news, seguido do Instagram e do Facebook. Conclui-se que a disseminação de conteúdos falsos relacionados a Covid-19 contribui para o descrédito da ciência e das instituições globais de saúde. E que a solução para esse problema passa por aumentar o nível de informações adequadas para a sociedade brasileira.

Referência

GALHARDI, C. P. et al. Fato ou Fake? Uma análise da desinformação frente à pandemia da Covid-19 no Brasil. **Ciência & Saúde Coletiva**, v. 25, n. suppl 2, p. 4201–4210, out. 2020.

8. Curbing Misinformation and Disinformation in the COVID-19 Era: A View from Cuba

[doi:10.37757/MR2020.V22.N2.12](https://doi.org/10.37757/MR2020.V22.N2.12)

Resumo

As the COVID-19 health crisis engulfs the planet, we are sub-merged in a parallel pandemic: the glut of misinformation and disinformation. The data associated with this phenomenon are creating a disaster within a disaster. In early April 2020, the Spanish news agency EFE[1] reported that over one million internet accounts were dedicated to rumor-mongering, spreading unverified information about the coronavirus. From January through April 13, fact-checkers at Maldita.es[2] had tracked over 400 lies and false alerts circulated about COVID-19 in Spain alone.

Referência

ALEMANY-CASTILLA, C. Curbing Misinformation and Disinformation in the COVID-19 Era: A View from Cuba. **MEDICC Review**, v. 22, n. 2, p. 45, abr. 2020.

9. COVID-19: Misinformation Can Kill.

[PMIDI: 32481773](#)

Resumo

In this article the author comments on spread of misinformation related to COVID-19 through internet and its consequences. Topics discussed include misinformation is often disseminated and propagated to a level where it can obscure or even discredit robust evidence from truly credible resources; and reduce uncertainty and optimize decision-making, we tend to favor simple, unambiguous information over complex, ambiguous but accurate information.

Referência

AGHAGOLI, G. et al. COVID-19: Misinformation Can Kill. **Rhode Island medical journal** (2013), v. 103, n. 5, p. 12–14, jun. 2020.

10. COVID-19 and fake news in the Dominican Republic

[doi:10.4269/ajtmh.20-0234](https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-0234)

Resumo

The first case of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the Dominican Republic coincided with a period of political crisis. Distrust in governmental institutions shaped the critical phase of early response. Having a weak public health infrastructure and a lack of public trust, the Ministry of Health (MoH) began the fight against COVID-19 with a losing streak. Within 45 days of the first reported case, the political crisis and turmoil caused by “fake news” are limiting the capacity and success of the MoH response to the pandemic.

Referência

TAPIA, L. COVID-19 and Fake News in the Dominican Republic. **The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene**, v. 102, n. 6, p. 1172–1174, 3 jun. 2020..



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Imagens: Pixabay

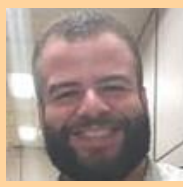
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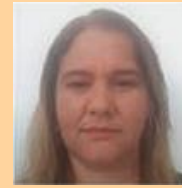
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