

La pandémie et après...

Recherche et sciences



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5^e journée de la recherche du CISSS de Laval

Divulgations

- Présidente Comité sur l'immunisation du Québec (2021-)
- Présidente Comité consultation national de l'immunisation (2017-21)

DESSINE-MOI
UN VACCIN !

Et des EPI



Recherche en
temps de
pandémie:
mars 2020...



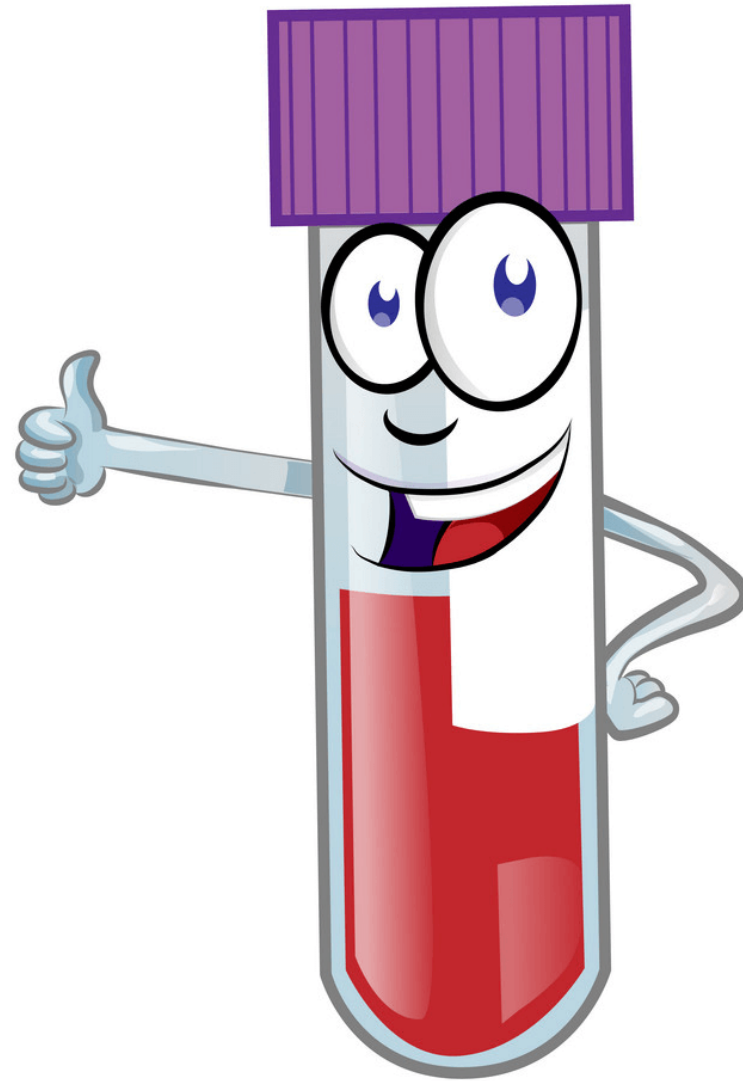
POPCORN

Recherche sur la
COVID-19

- Pendant que d'autres pays produisaient des résultats à un rythme effréné, au Canada...
 - Fonds disponibles: IRSC, CITF
 - Santé Canada
 - Recrutement
 - Bureaucratie: éthique, contrats, budgets



Et au Québec,
particulièrement...



Désinformation en sciences



World Health
Organization

Health Topics ▾

Countries ▾

Newsroom ▾

Emergencies ▾

Infodemic



Overview

Leadership

Research & innovation

An infodemic is too much information including false or misleading information in digital and physical environments during a disease outbreak. It causes confusion and risk-taking behaviours that can harm health. It also leads to mistrust in health authorities and undermines the public health response. An infodemic can intensify or lengthen outbreaks when people are unsure about what they need to do to protect their health and the health of people around them. With growing digitization – an expansion of social media and internet use – information can spread more rapidly. This can help to more quickly fill information voids but can also amplify harmful messages.

Infodemic management is the systematic use of risk- and evidence-based analysis and approaches to manage the infodemic and reduce its impact on health behaviours during health emergencies.

Infodemic management aims to enable good health practices through 4 types of activities:

- Listening to community concerns and questions
- Promoting understanding of risk and health expert advice
- Building resilience to misinformation
- Engaging and empowering communities to take positive action

https://www.who.int/health-topics/infodemic#tab=tab_1

Pourquoi la désinformation?

- Peur et anxiété
- Concepts difficiles à comprendre
- Gérer l'incertitude et l'inconnu...



Misinformation in and about science

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Humans learn about the world by collectively acquiring information, filtering it, and sharing what we know. Misinformation undermines this process. The repercussions are extensive. Without reliable and accurate sources of information, we cannot hope to halt climate change, make reasoned democratic decisions, or control a global pandemic. Most analyses of misinformation focus on popular and social media, but the scientific enterprise faces a parallel set of problems—from hype and hyperbole to publication bias and citation misdirection, predatory publishing, and filter bubbles. In this perspective, we highlight these parallels and discuss future research directions and interventions.

misinformation | disinformation | fake news | data reasoning | science communication

broadcast media (14), many of these sources are dangerously hyperpartisan.

Nearly 40% of Americans viewed content from untrustworthy websites during the 2016 US election, but these articles only represented about 6% of all news articles consumed (16), and sharing of “fake news” may be less prevalent than often reported in the media (17). That said, even seemingly trustworthy news sites push misleading headlines. Headlines from rival publishers appear side by side on our phones, competing for the ensuing clicks that drive advertising revenue. The unvarnished truth is not always enough to capture our attention. Thorough, detailed, accurate reporting has to compete with clickbait that manufactures emotional responses, curiosity, and anticipation (18). How can thoughtful analysis of mini-

Médias

- Grands titres
- Revenus publicitaires et trafic
- Moins de temps (et d'attention) pour les nuances et réflexions
- Émotions!

Scientifiques

- Pression pour rendre les résultats attrayants... indicateurs de productivité = promotions
- Pour certains: bonus/ carrière
- Sous les feux de la rampe
- Serveurs pré-publication (pre-print)
- Biais de publication
- Predatory publishing

PRESS RELEASE

ABSTRACT

RESULTS



- Surinterprétation/extrapolation des résultats
- Priorise trafic plutôt que exactitude
- Perte des nuances



Solutions

- Chercheurs, journaux, institutions = productivité pour embauche, promotion et financement
- Publish or perish
- Viser: qualité plutôt que quantité
- Enregistrement des protocoles
- Open Science
- Journalistes scientifiques
- Éducation et littéracie scientifique

Communiquer la science

- Storytelling: « sharing a narrative that searches for connections through human experience that assign meaning and value to reality » - peut promouvoir ou contrer la désinformation
- Science et récit cherchent à donner un sens au monde qui nous entoure – force de la désinformation
- « Science communication needs to shift from an emphasis on disseminating facts to achieving insight, retaining its integrity but without shying away from emotions and values. »

Conclusions

- L'avenir appartient aux sciences humaines et sociales
- Arrimage sciences et politique
- Espace de dialogue