

3-23-2017

Evaluate Everything

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Evaluate Everything!

Amanda Izenstark
Associate Professor
Reference & Instructional Design Librarian
University Libraries

Good afternoon and thanks for coming! I am here to encourage you to evaluate everything!

More than ever,
the onus is on
all of us,
as information consumers,
to determine
who's telling the truth.

And it's gotten harder.

Why?



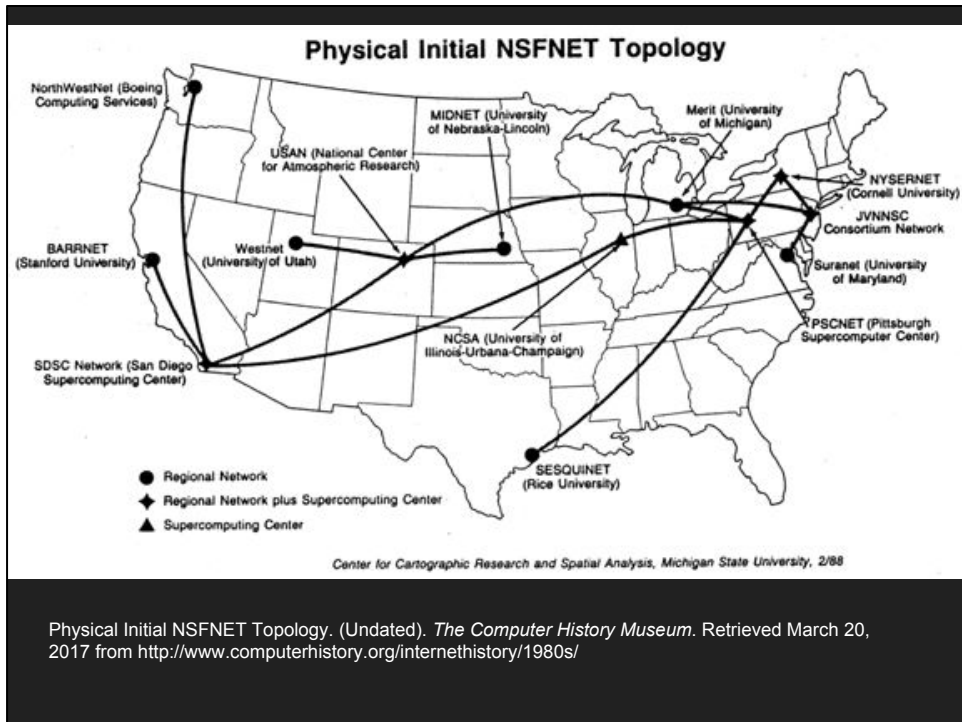
ivanpope. (2008, May 25). Chained Library, Hereford Cathedral. *Flickr*. Retrieved March 17, 2017 from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ivan/2535416701>

Here's a picture of a library that was started about 1,000 years ago. Books then were expensive and rare, so you didn't want them leaving the library.



ron brinckmann. (2011, December 20). Paperback bookshelf. *Flickr*. Retrieved March 17, 2017 from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ronbrinkmann/6542592269>

Fast forward to the twentieth century when books became super cheap - just a few dollars for a paperback! But you certainly weren't going to spend money on a book that was just bad, or full of lies, or unreliable. And if you bought one, you weren't going to buy more from that author.



Then came the internet! This is a picture of the “early” internet, around the late 80s.

SECTIONS SEARCH ENGLISH 中文 (CHINESE) ESPAÑOL

The New York Times

Monday, March 20, 2017 Today's Paper Video 50°F S. & P. 500 -0.26%

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THE 45TH PRESIDENT

F.B.I. Sees No Evidence of Trump Wiretap

Director Confirms Inquiry Into Russian Election Meddling

By MATTHEW ROSENBERG, EMMARIE HUETTEMAN and MICHAEL S. SCHMIDT
49 minutes ago

- James Comey, the F.B.I. director, said the agency has "no information" to support President Trump's allegation that Barack Obama wiretapped him.
- Mr. Comey also said the

The Opinion Pages

ON CAMPUS
How to Con Black Law Students: A Case Study
By ELIE MYSTAL
For-profit schools prey on students with high aspirations but little knowledge about how the system really works.

CONTRIBUTING OP-ED WRITER
Trump Ruins Irony, Too
By MOISES VELASQUEZ-MANOFF
What's with the president's use of air quotes?
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THE STONE
Trump's Method, Our Madness
By JOEL WHITEBOOK
What we're all experiencing now is somewhat like the confusion an analyst encounters with a psychotic patient.

- Editorial: No Crackdown on Illegal Employers
- Krugman: America's Epidemic of Infallibility
- Gorsuch and the Administrative State
- Arkansas's Cruel and Unusual Killing Spree



Watch Live
Video: Hearing on Russian Interference in the Election
Eric Thayer for The New York Times

The House intelligence committee is holding the first public hearing on Russia's efforts to influence the election.

The New York Times. (2017, March 20). Retrieved March 20, 2017 from <https://www.nytimes.com>

1140 Comments

Excerpts From the Hearing

for Gorsuch Was Denied to Obama's Nominee

By MATT PLEGENHEIMER, CARL

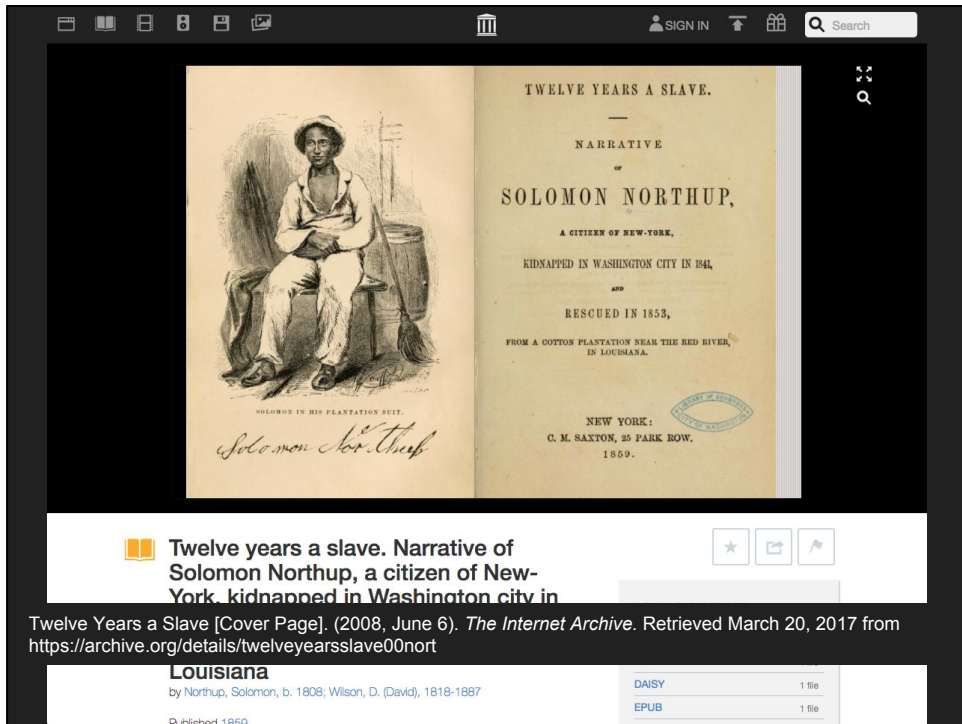


Why Talk to a Reporter?
Especially about Something Difficult and Personal?

Play Today's Puzzle



The Internet allowed us to put all sorts of stuff online, like the news!



TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE.
—
NARRATIVE
OF
SOLOMON NORTHUP,
A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK,
KIDNAPPED IN WASHINGTON CITY IN 1841,
AND
RESCUED IN 1853,
FROM A COTTON PLANTATION NEAR THE RED RIVER,
IN LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK:
C. M. SAXTON, 25 PARK ROW.
1853.

SOLOMON IN HIS PLANTATION SEAT.
Solomon Northup

Twelve years a slave. Narrative of Solomon Northup, a citizen of New-York, kidnapped in Washington city in Louisiana

Twelve Years a Slave [Cover Page]. (2008, June 6). *The Internet Archive*. Retrieved March 20, 2017 from <https://archive.org/details/twelveyearslave00nort>

Louisiana
by Northup, Solomon, b. 1808; Wilson, D. (David), 1818-1887
Published 1853

DAISY	1 file
EPUB	1 file

And old books out of copyright!

Dihydrogen Monoxide - DHMO Homepage

Select Language ▼
 Researcher Contributions ▾





DHMO Special Reports

- [Dihydrogen Monoxide FAQ](#)
- [Enviro Impact of DHMO](#)
- [DHMO and Cancer](#)
- [DHMO Research](#)
- [DHMO in the Dairy Industry](#)
- [MSDS for DHMO](#)
- [DHMO Conspiracy](#)
- [Editorial: Truth about DHMO](#)
- [Fake Email SPAM Alert](#)
- [Linking to DHMO.org](#)
- [What is Dihydrogen Monoxide?](#)

Press Kit - press only

Username: **press**
 Password: **press**

WELCOME

Welcome to the web site for the Dihydrogen Monoxide Research Division (DMRD), currently located in Newark, Delaware. The controversy surrounding dihydrogen monoxide has never been more widely debated, and the goal of this site is to provide an unbiased data clearinghouse and a forum for public discussion.

Explore our many [Special Reports](#), including the [DHMO FAQ](#), a definitive primer on the subject, plus reports on the [environment](#), [cancer](#), current [research](#), and an insider exposé about the use of DHMO in the [dairy industry](#).

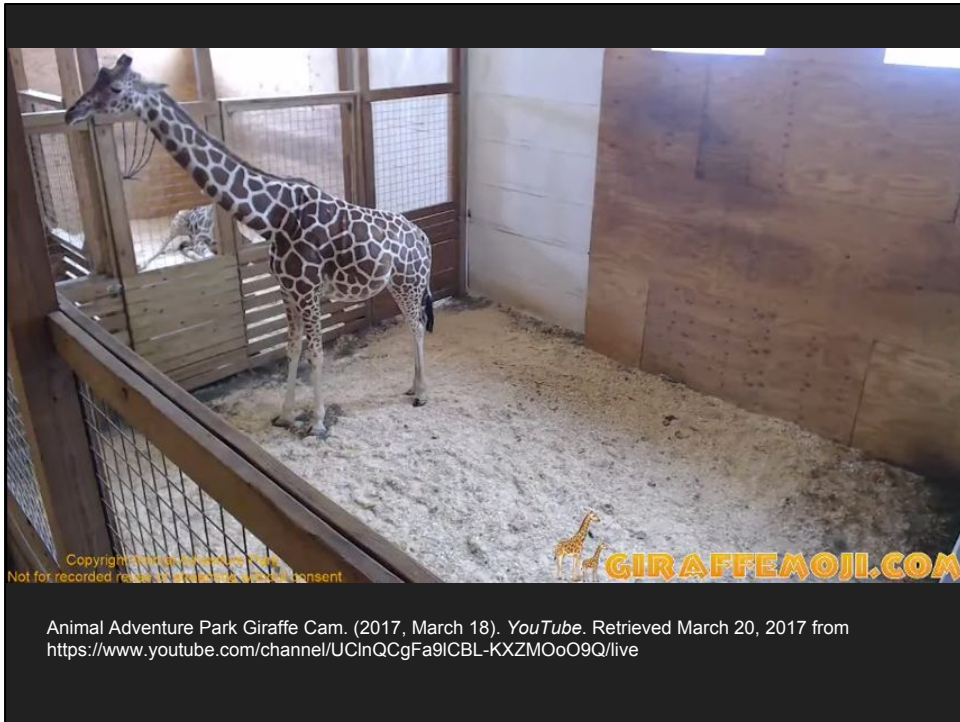
DHMO Related Info:

- [National Consumer Coalition Against DHMO](#)
- [Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- [NIH National Toxicology Program](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention](#)
- [National Cancer Institute](#)
- [Green Party, New Zealand](#)
- [Sandia National Laboratories](#)
- [Sierra Club](#)
- [Greenpeace](#)

[Send Email to Your Representative](#)

Dihydrogen Monoxide - DHMO Homepage. (2017, March 17). Retrieved March 20, 2017 from <http://dhmo.org>

And sites like dhmo.org that talk about the grave dangers of dihydrogen monoxide - water.



And super cute, really pregnant giraffes!

Before 2000, it was pretty easy

.gov	And a whole bunch of
.org	country codes:
.edu	
.com	.uk, .ca, .au, .il, .fi, .de,
.mil	.kr, .cn, etc.
.int	
.net	

As far as evaluation before 2000, it was easy. You had a limited number of top level domains that generally indicated the type or quality of the website you were looking at.

And it was way harder to
make a decent looking
website.

In 2014 and onward...

buzzfeed.news

replyall.soy

viz.wtf

tbicare.ninja

mayo.education

blog.google

see the list of generic Top Level Domains added since 2013 at
<https://newgtlds.icann.org/en/program-status/delegated-strings>

But in the early 2000s, and really in 2014, we got a whole slew of new and interesting top level domains that people could use. Some represent what the domain owners are about - buzzfeed.news - but others are not terribly indicative. Reply All is a podcast that has nothing to do with soy, nor do they have anything to do with diamonds, and they've also registered the domain replyall.diamonds.

But wait.

en.wikipedia.org

Perhaps you were told

.org = good

and

wikipedia = bad

Here's where *your* critical
thinking skills come in.

How?

One Option:
Does it pass the
CRAAP Test?



[Untitled image of Meriam Library, CSU Chico]. (Undated). Retrieved March 3, 2017 from <http://www.csuchico.edu/vpaa/planning/academic-facilities/mlib/index.shtml>

The CRAAP Test was given its quirky name by librarians at California State University - Chico.

C - Currency

R - Relevance

A - Accuracy

A - Authority

P - Purpose

It's a great mnemonic for Currency, Relevance, Accuracy, and Purpose. The order isn't important - you could call it PAARC if you wanted to! The elements are the important parts.

Currency

Currency: How recent is the information and is that important to your research?

COFFEE AS AN AID TO DIGESTION.

Some recent experiments in Germany, says The Montreal Herald, confirm the opinion of physicians that the coffee which is an aid to digestion must be an infusion, and not boiled. For this particular reason, the after-dinner coffee should always be an infusion. The caffeine of coffee, however, which is the element most stimulating to travelers, is said to be best drawn out by keeping the coffee at the boiling point for a few minutes. It is a prolonged boiling both of tea and of coffee that extracts the poisonous tannin. To avoid this, it is better that two pots of tea or coffee be made for breakfast or any other meal for which the members of the family have different hours. Both are so easily made, and add so much to the pleasure of a meal, that a good housekeeper should feel unwilling to give any one a cup of either that has been made for any length of time.

The New York Times

Published: March 18, 1894

Copyright © The New York Times

Coffee as an aid to digestion. (1894, March 18). *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 16, 2017 from

<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9C05E1D71431E033A2575BC1A9659C94659ED7CF>

Here's an article from The New York Times about coffee - from 1894! If I'm helping a history student find information about historical uses and research into coffee, this is gold. It cites research done in Germany, and maybe we can track that down!



EAT WELL

For Coffee Drinkers, the Buzz May Be in Your Genes

By ANAHAD O'CONNOR JULY 12, 2016 8:59 AM 137



Andrew Scrivani for The New York Times

O'Connor, A. (2016, July 12). Well: For coffee drinkers, the buzz may be in your genes. *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 16, 2017 from https://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/07/12/for-coffee-drinkers-the-buzz-may-be-in-your-genes/?_r=0

But if I am interested in the most recent research, this is far better - it was published in July 2016, on the New York Times' Well blog.

Relevance

Relevance: How much does it pertain to your information needs?

coffee 1 of 620

Article Talk Read View source View history Search Wikipedia

Coffee

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the beverage. For the seed from which it is made, see **Coffee bean**. For other uses, see **Coffee (disambiguation)**.*


Coffee is a brewed drink prepared from roasted **coffee** beans, which are the seeds of berries from the *Coffea* plant. The genus *Coffea* is native to tropical Africa, and Madagascar, the Comoros, Mauritius and Réunion in the Indian Ocean.^[2] The plant was exported from Africa to countries around the world and **coffee** plants are now cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, India, and Africa. The two most commonly grown are the highly regarded arabica, and the less sophisticated but stronger and more hardy robusta. Once ripe, **coffee** berries are picked, processed, and dried. Dried **coffee** seeds (referred to as beans) are roasted to varying degrees, depending on the desired flavor. Roasted beans are ground and brewed with near boiling water to produce **coffee** as a beverage.

Coffee is slightly acidic and can have a stimulating effect on humans because of its caffeine content. **Coffee** is one of the most popular drinks in the world.^[3] It can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways (e.g., espresso, French press, cafe latte, etc.). It is usually served hot, although iced **coffee** is also served. Clinical studies indicate that moderate **coffee** consumption is benign or mildly beneficial in healthy adults, with continuing research on whether long-term consumption inhibits cognitive decline during aging or lowers the risk of some forms of cancer.^{[4][5]}

The earliest credible evidence of **coffee**-drinking appears in the middle of the 15th century in the Sufi shrines of Yemen.^[6] It was here in Arabia that **coffee** seeds were first roasted and brewed in a similar way to how it is now prepared. **Coffee** seeds were first exported from East Africa to Yemen, as the coffee arabica plant is thought to have been indigenous to the former.^[7] Yemeni traders took **coffee** back to their homeland and began to cultivate the seed. By the 16th century, it had reached Persia, Turkey, and North Africa. From there, it spread to Europe and the rest of the world.

Coffee is a major export commodity: it is the top agricultural export for numerous countries and is among the world's largest legal agricultural exports.^{[3][8]} It is one of the most valuable commodities exported by developing countries. Green (unroasted) **coffee** is one of the most traded agricultural commodities in the world.^[9] Some controversy is associated with **coffee** cultivation and the way developed countries trade with developing nations and the impact of its cultivation on the environment, in regards to clearing of land for **coffee** growing and water use. Consequently, the markets for fair trade **coffee** and organic

Coffee



A cup of black **coffee**. Black means that the **coffee** is served without milk or cream.

Type	Hot or cold (usually hot)
Country of origin	Yemen (drink), Ethiopia (plant) ^[1]
Introduced	Approx. 15th century
Color	Dark brown, beige, light brown, black

Coffee. (2004-). *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee

English 2.1 Legendary accounts 2.2 Historical transmission

This wikipedia article talks about coffee 620 times! It looks really relevant.

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News

Drake sings over Black Coffee's 'Superman' on More Life playlist

Words / Carlos Hawthorn Published / Sun / 19 Mar 2017 / 8:15 AM Category / Music News Comments / 29 / View

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The 22-track release, which landed yesterday, also features a vocal sample from Moodymann.

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MORE LIFE

Hawthorn, C. (2017, March 19). Drake sings over Black Coffee's 'Superman' on More Life playlist. *Resident Advisor*. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <https://www.residentadvisor.net/news.aspx?id=38490>

the rising UK singer Jorja Smith. (Ebusisiwe Nqwiliso, AKA Bucci,

But this article is not about coffee as I'm looking for it, but coffee is in the title.

Login / Register RA Store Basket

Magazine Events Music Search

News

Drake sings over Black Coffee's 'Superman' on More Life playlist

Words / Carlos Hawthorn Published / Sun / 19 Mar 2017 / 8:15 AM Category / Music News Comments / 29 / View

← Previous Next →

The 22-track release, which landed yesterday, also features a vocal sample from Moodymann.

Share this news story

f t g+

Black Coffee's 2010 hit "Superman" features on *More Life*, the latest full-length release from Canadian hip-hop star Drake.

MORE LIFE

Hawthorn, C. (2017, March 19). Drake sings over Black Coffee's 'Superman' on More Life playlist. *Resident Advisor*. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <https://www.residentadvisor.net/news.aspx?id=38490>

the rising UK singer Jorja Smith. (Busisiwe Nqwiso, AKA Bucci,

It's just a recent article about Drake.

Accuracy

How accurate is the information? This is tricky.

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If I look closely at the references for this wikipedia article, I'll see that it includes a wide variety of types of sources, some of which were used because they were freely available online to the article's editors. Some items are from trade publications, some are books, it really varies.

nutritionreviews72-0078.pdf 8 / 9

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Nutrition Reviews® Vol. 72(51):78-86 85

The sources listed for this scholarly research article are... other scholarly research articles!

In either case, I can look at some of the references to see if the authors' claims are accurate.

Authority

What are the author's credentials?



Anahad O'Connor

Anahad O'Connor is a reporter for The New York Times, covering health, fitness, nutrition and epidemiology. He writes for the Science Times section as well as the paper's Health and Wellness blog.

Anahad O'Connor is a reporter for The New York Times, covering health, fitness, nutrition and epidemiology. He writes for the Science Times section as well as the paper's Health and Wellness blog.

Anahad joined The Times in 2003 after graduating from Yale University with a degree in psychology and a focus on neuroscience and child studies. He has written four books, including the bestsellers "Never Shower in a Thunderstorm" and "Lose It! The Personalized Weight Loss Revolution."

In addition to health, he has covered science, politics, metropolitan and breaking news. He was born and raised in New York City, and lives on Manhattan's Upper West Side.

Anahad O'Connor. (Undated). *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 16, 2017 from <https://www.nytimes.com/by/anahad-oconnor>

I Googled the author of the article from the New York Times Well blog, and found out about his background. He's a reporter, not a doctor. For some of my information needs, this is fine! If I am looking for an article to send to my mother-in-law, that New York Times article is perfect. Sending her a scholarly research article would be too much, even though she's a super smart woman.

AFP Journal Club

The Story Behind the Study

If It Seems Too Good To Be True...

JILL ENDRES, MD, MS, *University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa*

MARK A. GRABER, MD, FACEP, *University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa*

ROBERT DACHS, MD, FAAFP, *Ellis Hospital Family Medicine Residency Program, Schenectady, New York*

Purpose

In *AFP Journal Club*, three presenters review an interesting journal article in a conversational manner. These articles involve hot topics that affect family physicians or “bust” commonly held medical myths. The presenters give their opinions about the clinical value of the individual study discussed. The opinions reflect the views of the presenters, not those of *AFP* or the AAFP.

Article

Vinson JA, Burnham BR, Nagendran MV. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, linear dose, crossover study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a green coffee bean extract in overweight subjects [retracted in: *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes*. 2014;7:467]. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes*. 2012;5:21-27.

bean extract (350 mg twice daily), high-dose green coffee bean extract (350 mg three times daily), and placebo (350 mg inert capsules three times daily). It was given in differing sequences to which the participants were randomly assigned. Each phase of the sequence was six weeks, followed by a two-week washout (no supplementation taken). Weight, height, and body fat percentage were measured at baseline and at six, eight, 14, 16, and 22 weeks. All participants were counseled about diet and exercise at each visit. Data were analyzed using repeated mea-

Endres, J., Graber, M. A., & Dachs, R. (2015, May 15). If it seems too good to be true... *American Family Physician* 91(10), 729-730. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2015/0515/p729.pdf>

But this article from *American Family Physician* is written by medical doctors with a multitude of relevant credentials. (They're actually critiquing an article about using green coffee beans to lose weight that was debunked.)

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In other projects

Alemannisch |  1 Etymology | 2 History

Coffee

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the beverage. For the seed from which it is made, see [Coffee bean](#). For other uses, see [Coffee \(disambiguation\)](#).


Coffee is a brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the *Coffea* plant. The genus *Coffea* is native to tropical Africa, and Madagascar, the Comoros, Mauritius and Réunion in the Indian Ocean.^[a] The plant was exported from Africa to countries around the world and coffee plants are now cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, India, and Africa. The two most commonly grown are the highly regarded arabica, and the less sophisticated but stronger and more hardy robusta. Once ripe, coffee berries are picked, processed, and dried. Dried coffee seeds (referred to as beans) are roasted to varying degrees, depending on the desired flavor. Roasted beans are ground and brewed with near boiling water to produce coffee as a beverage.

Coffee is slightly acidic and can have a stimulating effect on humans because of its caffeine content. Coffee is one of the most popular drinks in the world.^[b] It can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways (e.g., espresso, French press, cafe latte, etc.). It is usually served hot, although iced coffee is also served. Clinical studies indicate that moderate coffee consumption is benign or mildly beneficial in healthy adults, with continuing research on whether long-term consumption inhibits cognitive decline during aging or lowers the risk of some forms of cancer.^{[c][d]}

The earliest credible evidence of coffee-drinking appears in the middle of the 15th century in the Sufi shrines of Yemen.^[e] It was here in Arabia that coffee seeds were first roasted and brewed in a similar way to how it is now prepared. Coffee seeds were first exported from East Africa to Yemen, as the *coffea arabica* plant is thought to have been indigenous to the former.^[f] Yemeni traders took coffee back to their homeland and began to cultivate the seed. By the 16th century, it had reached Persia, Turkey, and North Africa. From there, it spread to Europe and the rest of the world.

Coffee is a major export commodity: it is the top agricultural export for numerous countries and is among the world's largest legal agricultural exports.^{[g][h]} It is one of the most valuable commodities exported by developing countries. Green (unroasted) coffee is one of the most traded agricultural

Coffee



A cup of black coffee. Black means that the coffee is served without milk or cream.

Type	Hot or cold (usually hot)
Country of origin	Yemen (drink), Ethiopia (plant) ^[1]
Introduced	Approx. 15th century
Color	Dark brown, beige, light brown, black

Coffee. (2004-). *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved March 22, 2017 from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee>

Whenever I use Wikipedia, I look at the article History (and the Talk page, which is on the left).

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, + = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary (newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 09:51, 14 March 2017 Dan100 (talk | contribs) . . (140,565 bytes) (-532) . . (←Brewing) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit)
- (cur | prev) 04:25, 14 March 2017 Redakie (talk | contribs) m . . (141,097 bytes) (-3) . . (←See also)
- (cur | prev) 23:22, 8 March 2017 Zefr (talk | contribs) . . (141,100 bytes) (-600) . . (Reverted 1 edit by Gloriousglib (talk): Primary source. (TW))
- (cur | prev) 22:08, 8 March 2017 Gloriousglib (talk | contribs) . . (141,700 bytes) (+600) . . (←Risks: Genotype myocardial infraction study) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) 06:18, 6 March 2017 Bender the Bot (talk | contribs) m . . (141,100 bytes) (+1) . . (←Commodity market: HTTP→HTTPS, per BRFA 8 using AWB)
- (cur | prev) 19:16, 2 March 2017 Zefr (talk | contribs) . . (141,099 bytes) (-865) . . (Reverted good faith edits by AEGraves (talk): A preliminary study; not WP:MEDRS. (TW))
- (cur | prev) 18:57, 2 March 2017 AEGraves (talk | contribs) . . (141,964 bytes) (+865) . . (added sentence and citation to article) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) 10:08, 21 February 2017 Bender the Bot (talk | contribs) m . . (141,099 bytes) (+3) . . (HTTP→HTTPS for The New York Times. using AWB)
- (cur | prev) 00:16, 21 February 2017 Denniscabrams (talk | contribs) . . (141,096 bytes) (-1) . . (←Etymology)
- (cur | prev) 15:33, 8 February 2017 Nitpicking polish (talk | contribs) m . . (141,097 bytes) (-122) . . (Replace dead URL. Other minor reference fixes.)
- (cur | prev) 00:35, 28 January 2017 Neurorebel (talk | contribs) . . (141,219 bytes) (+58) . . (←External links)
- (cur | prev) 00:26, 28 January 2017 Neurorebel (talk | contribs) . . (141,161 bytes) (0) . . (←External links)
- (cur | prev) 00:25, 28 January 2017 Neurorebel (talk | contribs) . . (141,161 bytes) (+7) . . (←External links)
- (cur | prev) 00:03, 28 January 2017 Neurorebel (talk | contribs) . . (141,154 bytes) (-32) . . (←External links)
- (cur | prev) 05:44, 23 January 2017 Farolif (talk | contribs) . . (141,186 bytes) (+540) . . (←Production: link to WP articles on coffee production by country)
- (cur | prev) 03:41, 23 January 2017 TylerDurden823 (talk | contribs) m . . (140,646 bytes) (+3) . . (←Cancer)
- (cur | prev) 03:40, 23 January 2017 TylerDurden823 (talk | contribs) m . . (140,643 bytes) (+4) . . (WL MI)
- (cur | prev) 03:07, 23 January 2017 Farolif (talk | contribs) . . (140,639 bytes) (+114) . . (←Production: 2014 update)
- (cur | prev) 05:38, 15 January 2017 Justin15w (talk | contribs) m . . (140,525 bytes) (-280) . . (Filled in 0 bare reference(s) with ref fill ())
- (cur | prev) 17:59, 13 January 2017 Rjwilmsi (talk | contribs) . . (140,805 bytes) (-27) . . (←top: fix DOI)
- (cur | prev) 21:16, 3 January 2017 Textorus (talk | contribs) m . . (140,832 bytes) (+9) . . (←Folklore and culture: clarify)

Coffee: Revision History. (2004-). Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Coffee&action=history

- (cur | prev) 03:42, 18 December 2016 OnBeyondZebraX (talk | contribs) . . (140,871 bytes) (+436) . . (←Etymology: add derivative expression)
- (cur | prev) 05:37, 18 December 2016 OnBeyondZebraX (talk | contribs) . . (140,436 bytes) (+106) . . (←Instant coffee: addpic)

Here's the History page for the Coffee article. I scrolled down a bit to look at the authors of the article. One is named Tyler Durden. Anyone know offhand who Tyler Durden is? (Character from the novel and movie Fight Club!)

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

User page | Talk | Read | Edit | View history | Search Wikipedia

User:TylerDurden8823

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This user is busy in real life and might not be able to respond to messages in a timely fashion

Contents [hide]

- 1 Editing resources
- 2 Projects
- 3 Pages to Create
- 4 Barnstars

Editing resources [edit]

- Editing markup
- Editing cheatsheet
- Images
- Manual of style

Projects [edit]

1. Acne vulgaris
2. Alcohol use disorder
3. Asthma
4. Atrial fibrillation
5. Amphetamine use disorder
6. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
7. Benzodiazepine use disorder

26,000+ This user has made more than 26,000 contributions to Wikipedia.

User:TylerDurden8823. (2012-). Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:TylerDurden8823

On his user page, TylerDurden8823 indicates that he's a physician. (In the book/movie, Tyler Durden was not a physician.) I'm not sure how much I trust "Tyler Durden" the "physician"!

Purpose

Purpose: WHY was this information shared?

The screenshot shows the Mayo Clinic website interface. At the top left is the Mayo Clinic logo. To its right is a search bar labeled "Search Mayo Clinic". Further right are links for "Request an Appointment", "Find a Doctor", "Find a Job", and "Give Now". On the far right, there is a "Log in to Patient Account" link and a language dropdown menu set to "English". Below these are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Pinterest.

The main navigation menu includes: PATIENT CARE & HEALTH INFO, DEPARTMENTS & CENTERS, RESEARCH, EDUCATION, FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, PRODUCTS & SERVICES, and GIVING TO MAYO CLINIC.

A prominent blue banner reads "Appointments at Mayo Clinic" with the text "Mayo Clinic offers appointments in Arizona, Florida and Minnesota and at Mayo Clinic Health System locations." and a "Request Appointment" button.

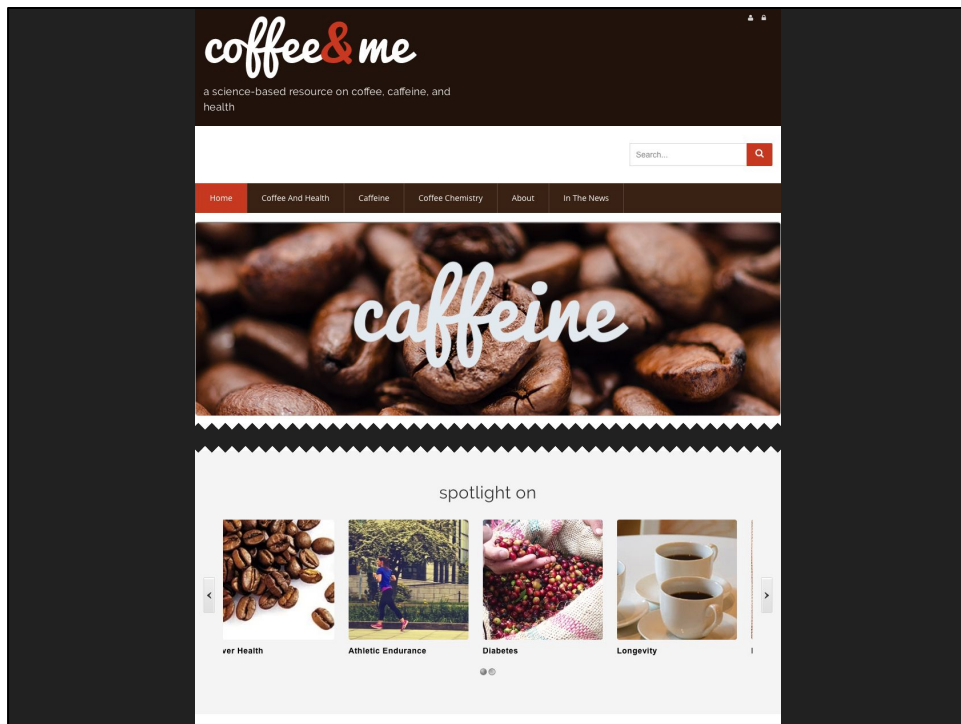
The article section is titled "Healthy Lifestyle" and "Nutrition and healthy eating". The article title is "Does coffee offer health benefits?" by Donald Hensrud, M.D. The text states: "Coffee has been around for a long time and blamed for many ills — from stunting your growth to causing heart disease — but newer research shows that it may actually have health benefits. Recent studies have generally found no connection between coffee and an increased risk of heart disease or cancer. In fact, some studies have found an association between coffee".

A sidebar on the left titled "The Mayo Clinic Diet" asks "What is your weight-loss goal?" and lists three options: "5-10 lbs", "11-25 lbs", and "25+ lbs", each with a right-pointing arrow.

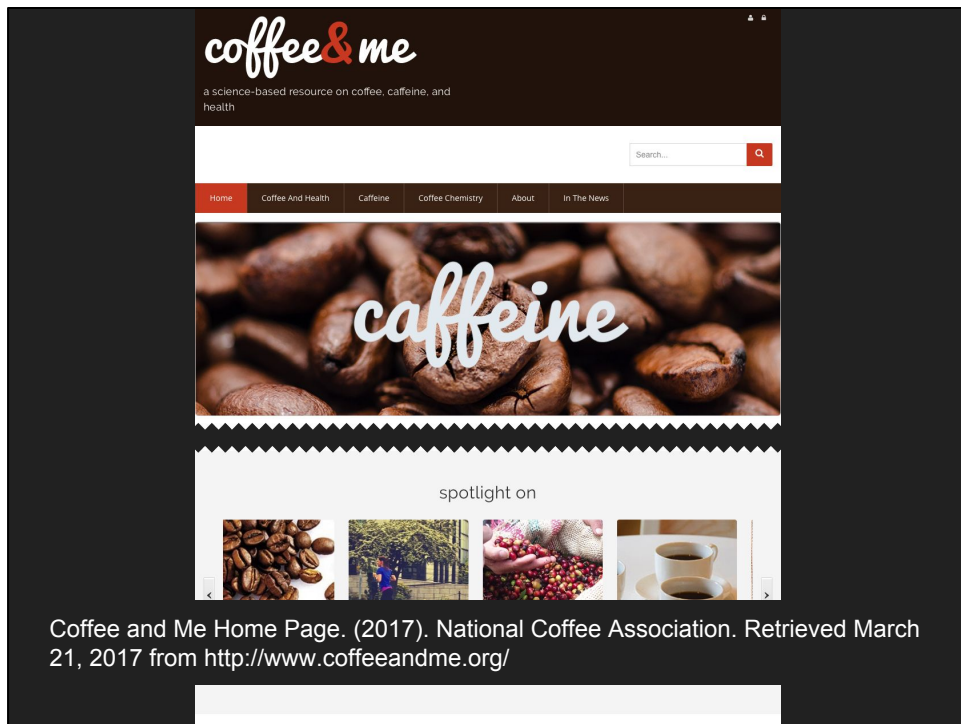
An advertisement placeholder is visible on the right side of the article.

A dark grey text box at the bottom of the article contains the following citation: "Hensrud, D. (2017, March 4). Nutrition and healthy eating: Does coffee offer health benefits? *Mayo Clinic*. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/expert-answers/coffee-and-health/faq-20058339>

This is a page from the Mayo Clinic's website - the Mayo Clinic is a real and respected hospital and research facility in Rochester, MN. I can see clearly on this who wrote the article, and I can click on his name and see what his qualifications are. This is here to educate.



Then I found Coffee & Me, a .org website, which has beautiful pictures and talks about liver health, athletic endurance, effects on diabetes, and how it can help me live longer! Sounds great!



Coffee and Me Home Page. (2017). National Coffee Association. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <http://www.coffeeandme.org/>

And then I discover it's a publication of the National Coffee Association, which is really trying to sell me more coffee.

Remember: Domain Knowledge is Important!

How much do you already know about a topic?

Don't assume that because a source is generally reputable that they don't make mistakes.

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WikiLeaks Files Describe C.I.A. Tools to Break Into Phones

By SCOTT SHANE, MARK MAZZETTI and MATTHEW ROSENBERG 10:53 AM ET

Documents that appear to be from the C.I.A. describe software designed to hack smartphones, computers and internet-connected TVs.

They indicate that the

THE 45TH PRESIDENT



The Opinion Pages

EDITORIAL: Smothering Speech at Middlebury
All ideas need testing in open debate, or they become mere prejudices.

ON CAMPUS: Students on the Protests
Protesters "were changing the terms of the discussion," and other views.

A Lesson Trump and the E.P.A. Should Heed

By WILLIAM D. HUNTER-SHAUN

As Reagan learned, the public will not tolerate threats to their health or the environment.

Editorial: Muslim Ban Lile
Editorial: President Trump's Blinkered Fiscal Vision
Brooks: What Romantic Regime Are You In?
Leonhardt: A Public-Health

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Here's the website of the New York Times, which is generally reputable.

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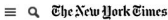
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Students on the Protests
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A Lesson Trump and the E.P.A. Should Heed
 By WILLIAM D. HUNTER
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Editorial: President Trump's Blinkered Fiscal Vision
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Corrections

Corrections: Tuesday, March 7, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Tuesday, March 7, 2017.

No Corrections: Monday, March 6, 2017
 No corrections appeared in print on Monday, March 6, 2017.

Corrections: March 5, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Sunday, March 5, 2017.

Corrections: March 4, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Saturday, March 4, 2017.

Editors' Note: March 3, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Friday, March 3, 2017.

Corrections: March 2, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Thursday, March 2, 2017.

Corrections: March 1, 2017
 Corrections appearing in print on Wednesday, March 1, 2017.

The Times welcomes complaints about errors that warrant correction. Messages on news coverage can be e-mailed to nytnews@nytimes.com or left toll-free at 1-844-NYT-NEWS (1-844-698-6397). Comments on editorials may be e-mailed to letters@nytimes.com or faxed to (212) 556-3622.

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Life on Colonnade Row: The Hidden History Behind the Columns 12:15 PM ET

A Conversation With: Why We Can't Look Away From Our Screens 1:47 PM ET

'The Daily': Travel Ban Do-Over 10:40 AM ET

Op-Ed Contributor: A Lesson Trump and the E.P.A. Should Heed 11:16 AM ET

Rangers 1, Lightning 0, OT: Rangers Beat Lightning on Mika Zibanejad's Overtime Goal 11:48 AM ET

Robert Osborne, Turner Classic Movies Host, Dies at 84 12:11 PM ET

Nancy Willard, Prolific Children's Book Author, Dies at 80 12:19 PM ET

Stephen Adly Guirgis to Return to the Stage at Dorset Theater Festival 12:41 PM ET

They are very transparent about the corrections that needed to be made for each day, and tell you what articles were corrected!

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Corrections

PRINT COMMENTS SHARE 

Am Fam Physician. 2015 May 15;91(10):676a.

Incorrect statistics. The article "Dog and Cat Bites" (August 15, 2014, p. 239) contained multiple errors in the first two sentences of the text and in the first sentence of the abstract (page 239). Dog bites account for 1% of injury-related emergency department visits in the United States, not 1% of all emergency department visits. Inpatient costs related to dog bites are estimated to be \$53.9 million, but this figure does not include the cost of emergency department visits, as implied in the article. There are approximately 4.5 million persons bitten by dogs in the United States each year, not 4.7 million emergency department visits as stated in the article. The first sentence of the abstract should have read "Dog bites account for 1% of all injury-related emergency department visits in the United States and more than \$50 million in inpatient costs per year." The first two sentences of the article should have read "Dog bites account for 1% of all injury-related emergency department visits in the United States and an estimated \$53.9 million in inpatient costs per year. Of the approximately 4.5 million persons who are bitten by dogs each year, approximately 316,000 are treated in the emergency department, and 9,500 are hospitalized." The online version of this article has been corrected.

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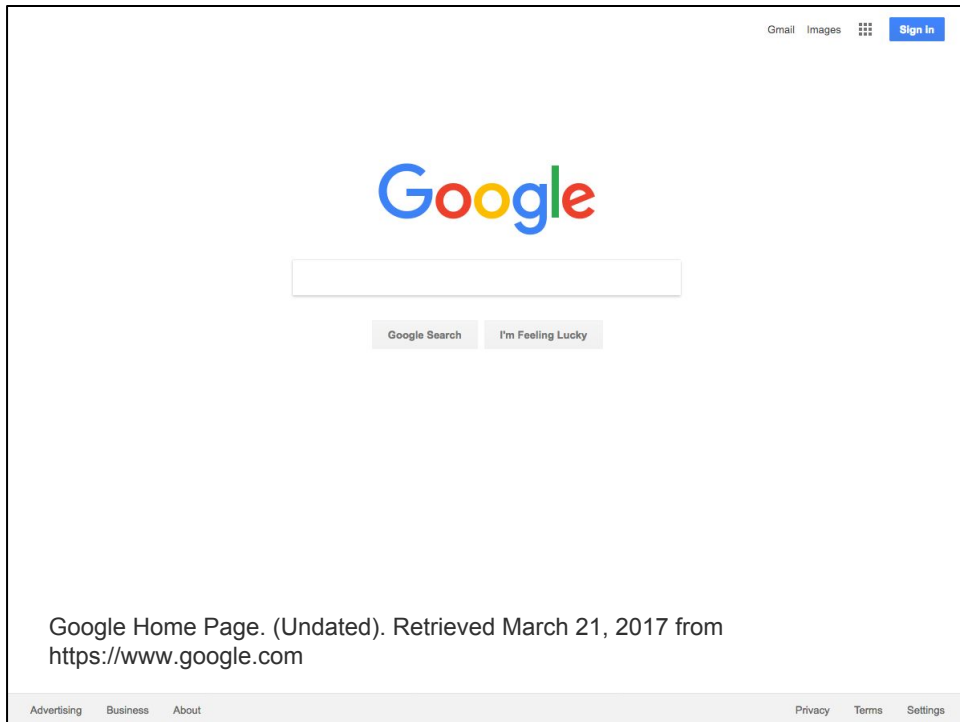
Corrections. (2015, May 15). American Family Physician 91(10), 676a. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2015/0515/p676a.html>

[View the full table of contents >>](#)

Even scholarly articles have corrections on occasion. In 2015, American Family Physician listed a correction to an article about dog and cat bites.

p.s.
about knowing
where to look...

So, the title of this panel is "FINDING reliable information..." so I want to talk briefly about finding.



Google is probably the first place most - if not all of us - go to in order to find out more about something.

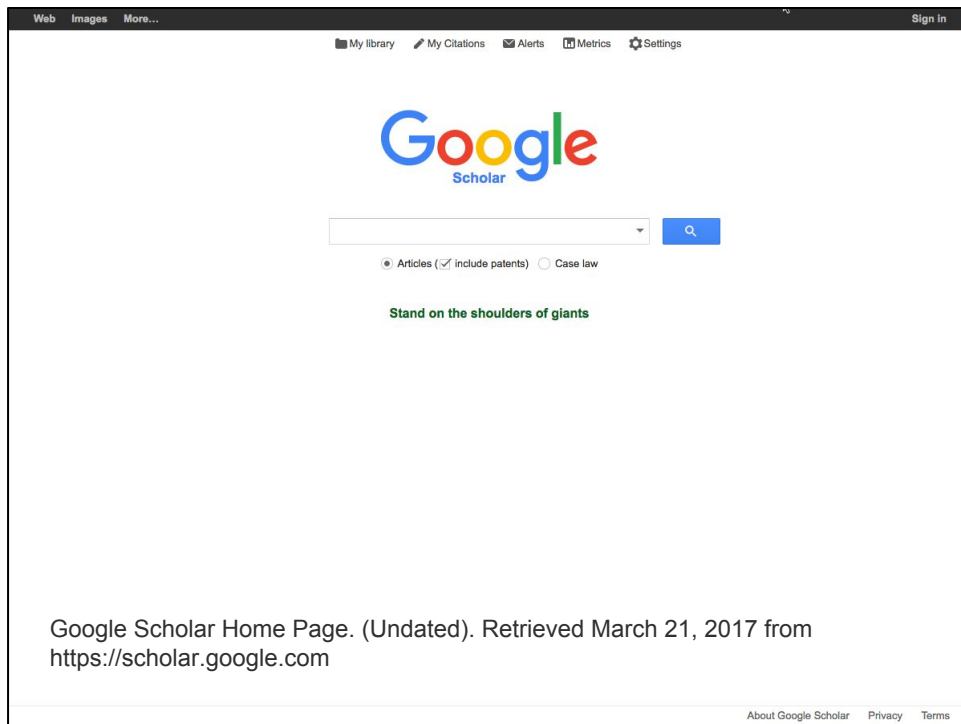


But this recent Engadget article includes an important reminder.

Given how genuinely useful so many of its products are, I sometimes forget that Google is, above all else, an advertising company. The vast majority of Google's money comes from ads, and it has made a business out of finding ways to integrate them into its services. Search, Maps and Gmail are just a few Google services that integrate ads without compromising their utility.

Ingraham, N. (2017, March 17). OK, Google: Don't put ads in the Google Assistant. *Engadget*. Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <https://www.engadget.com/2017/03/17/google-home-ads-bad-precedent/>

Google is an advertising company.



Google Scholar Home Page. (Undated). Retrieved March 21, 2017 from <https://scholar.google.com>

Google Scholar is less ad-y, but keep in mind that not everything in Google Scholar is scholarly, and not everything scholarly is in Google Scholar. For example, when helping a patron find information about beef and nutrition, we found propaganda from the beef industry. Google's algorithms thought it looked scholarly enough for inclusion, so there it was.

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Spring 2017 Search Savvy Seminars
Elevate your research skills with our interactive InfoRhode Tutorials!
27,136 people visited the Robert L. Carothers Library & Learning Commons from Sunday, February 26 to Saturday, March 4. 7,039 people visited the 24 Hour Room.
Makerspace open @ Carothers Library!
Details and Updates on the URI Libraries Search
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The University Libraries, on the other hand, pay for resources that are curated by non-profit and other research organizations - none of whom are basing their futures on delivering ads to you.

If you're a knowledgeable and savvy searcher, you may find good and bad information *everywhere*.

Keep in mind, though...

YOU have the power.

Dig deeper.

Research your authors.

Think.

Think critically.

Evaluate.

Evaluate everything.

Thank you!

Amanda Izenstark
Reference & Instructional Design Librarian
amanda@uri.edu