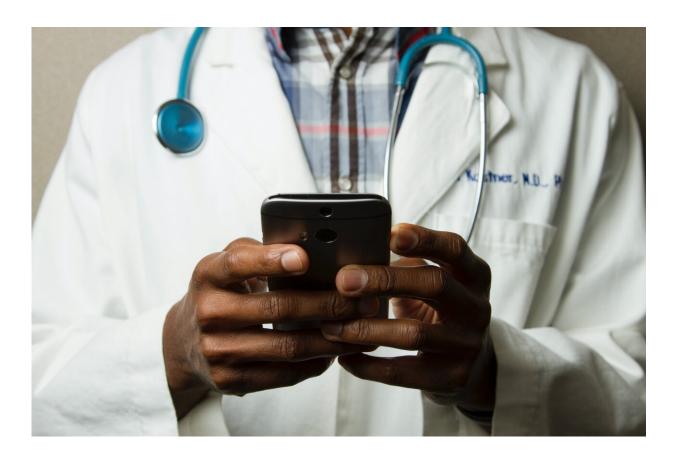


Study: Physicians are widely effective messengers of COVID-19 information

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A new large-scale randomized evaluation has found that messages delivered by physicians increased knowledge about COVID-19 and use of preventative health measures, like mask-wearing and social



distancing, regardless of recipients' race or political beliefs. This research shows that information campaigns delivered by trusted experts can be effective in changing people's health-related beliefs and behaviors.

The evaluation tested the effectiveness of three video messages about COVID-19, recorded by physicians of different ages, genders, and races. One message defined COVID-19 and discussed common symptoms associated with the virus and asymptomatic transmission. A second message reminded the viewer that COVID-19 was actively circulating in the United States. The final message described U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention social distancing guidelines. The study included over 18,000 Black and white adults of modest incomes (the majority below \$60,000) in the United States.

The study was led by an interdisciplinary team of researchers from MIT, Harvard University, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Paris School of Economics, Stanford University, Yale University, McLean Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), and the COVID-19 Messaging Working Group—a diverse group of physicians convened by the Center for Diversity and Inclusion at MGH to study and implement effective messaging to help disadvantaged communities protect themselves against COVID-19.

Study participants were randomly selected to view videos featuring the three COVID-19 messages, or three placebo videos on generic health topics. Participants selected to view the COVID-19 videos were then randomly assigned to view the messages delivered by either a Black or white physician. An additional component of the study sought to tailor the message to Black recipients by adding a fourth video featuring acknowledgements of structural racism and the unequal burden of COVID-19 on Black communities.



The positive impact of watching physicians deliver COVID-19 messages was remarkably similar across racial, socioeconomic, and political lines. Video messages delivered by both Black and white physicians reduced the knowledge gaps about COVID-19.

Researchers measured knowledge gaps by asking participants questions about COVID-19 symptoms and prevention strategies and assigning a score from 0-10 based on the number of incorrect answers. The proportion of participants with no gap in knowledge (score 0) increased from 8.4 percent in the comparison group to 13 percent among participants who watched physician-delivered COVID-19 messages. Scores on an index of information-seeking behaviors increased by 5.6 percent relative to the comparison group, and scores on an index of selfreported COVID prevention behaviors increased by 3.2 percent. Willingness to pay for a mask increased as well. The video featuring discussion of structural racism and disparate racial effects of COVID-19 did not have an additional impact on Black recipients' beliefs or behaviors.

These results suggest that people of all races and political affiliations can be influenced with accurate and clear information conveyed by trusted experts, such as physicians.

Esther Duflo, the Abdul Latif Jameel Professor of Poverty Alleviation and Development Economics at MIT, co-founder and director of MIT's Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, and a senior author of the study, notes, "In the United States, there is a perception that political polarization stands in the way of communicating objective health guidance. While such polarization has influenced behavior patterns related to social distancing and mask-wearing and state responses to the pandemic, our research suggests that physician information campaigns can change minds and behaviors regardless of political affiliation."



The findings also underscore the important role a diverse workforce of physicians can play in delivering effective health information. In a moment when public health guidelines are constantly changing, strategies that encourage individuals to update and revise their beliefs based on accurate health information will be key to ensuring effective pandemic response.

More information: Carlos Torres et al, Effect of Physician-Delivered COVID-19 Public Health Messages and Messages Acknowledging Racial Inequity on Black and White Adults' Knowledge, Beliefs, and Practices Related to COVID-19, *JAMA Network Open* (2021). DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.17115

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