

















Concept	Control % correct* (N=273)	Intervention % correct* (N=288)	Adjusted difference† (95% CI)	Difference in the number of parents per 100 who answered both questions correctly		Odds ratio (95% CI)
CLAIMS				← Favours control	Favours → intervention	
Treatments may be harmful	27.8% (N=76)	57.6% (N=166)	31.3% (22.3% to 39.8%)		 31 more parents per 100	3.76 (2.61 to 5.42)
Personal experiences or anecdotes (stories) are an unreliable basis for assessing the effects of most treatments	40.3% (N=110)	62.5% (N=180)	22.3% (14.0% to 29.8%)		 22 more parents per 100	2.48 (1.76 to 3.48)
A treatment outcome may be associated with a treatment, but not caused by the treatment [§]	27.5% (N=75)	49.3% (N=142)	23.5% (14.5% to 32.4%)		 24 more parents per 100	2.74 (1.91 to 3.93)
Widely used treatments or treatments that have been used for a long time are not necessarily beneficial or safe	27.5% (N=75)	41.3% (N=142)	14.0% (5.7% to 22.8%)		 14 more parents per 100	1.87 (1.31 to 2.67)
<i>New, brand-named, or more expensive treatments may not be better than available alternatives</i>	47.3% (N=129)	48.6% (N=140)	2.2% (-6.1% to 10.4%)		 2 more parents per 100	1.09 (0.78 to 1.52)
Opinions of experts or authorities do not alone provide a reliable basis for deciding on the benefits and harms of treatments	35.2% (N=96)	46.9% (N=135)	12.7% (4.3% to 21.2%)		 13 more parents per 100	1.69 (1.20 to 2.38)
<i>Conflicting interests may result in misleading claims about the effects of treatments</i>	42.9% (N=117)	38.5% (N=111)	-4.2% (-12.2% to 4.1%)		 4 less parents per 100	0.84 (0.59 to 1.18)
COMPARISON						
Evaluating the effects of treatments requires appropriate comparisons	9.5% (N=26)	43.8% (N=126)	34.7% (23.6% to 46.5%)		 35 more parents per 100	7.55 (4.71 to 12.10)
Apart from the treatments being compared, the comparison groups need to be similar (i.e. 'like needs to be compared with like')	28.6% (N=78)	42.7% N=123	15.1% (6.5% to 24.0%)		 15 more parents per 100	1.94 (1.35 to 2.77)
<i>If possible, people should not know which of the treatments being compared they are receiving</i>	30.4% (N=83)	33.7% (N=97)	3.6% (-4.0% to 12.2%)		 4 more parents per 100	1.18 (0.82 to 1.70)
<i>Small studies in which few outcome events occur are usually not informative and the results may be misleading</i>	38.5% (N=105)	50.7% (N=146)	12.8% (4.2% to 21.2%)		 13 more parents per 100	1.68 (1.19 to 2.37)
The results of single comparisons of treatments can be misleading	30.4% (N=83)	42.7% (N=123)	12.9% (4.5% to 21.6%)		 13 more parents per 100	1.75 (1.23 to 2.48)
CHOICES						
Treatments usually have beneficial and harmful effects	35.5% (N=97)	51.0% (N=147)	15.4% (6.9% to 23.8%)		 15 more parents per 100	1.88 (1.34 to 2.65)

Grey italic type Key concept *not* included in learning resources

 95% confidence interval
 95% confidence interval for key concept *not* included in learning resources

 Point estimate