# Article information:

Health Information Seeking Behavior Among College Students | SpringerLink
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10900-018-0526-9>

# Article summary:

1. College students often use the internet for health information seeking behavior (HISB) over other sources.

2. Females are more likely to use the internet for HISB, consult a health or medical professional, and confirm health information with a professional.

3. Non-white students are more likely to often use the internet for HISB, while white students spend less time on the internet and social media.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Health Information Seeking Behavior Among College Students" aims to identify and assess the resources college students use when seeking health information and examine their perceptions and behaviors regarding adoption of online tools. The study found that college students are most likely to use the internet for health information, with females being more likely to consult a health or medical professional and confirm the information they find. Non-white students were also more likely to use the internet for health information.

Overall, the article provides valuable insights into the health information seeking behavior of college students. However, there are some potential biases in the study that should be considered. Firstly, the sample size is relatively small (258 students), which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, all participants were enrolled in a personal health class at a public university in NJ, which may not be representative of all college students.

Furthermore, while the study identifies differences in health information seeking behavior between genders and races, it does not explore potential reasons for these differences. For example, it is possible that females are more likely to consult medical professionals due to societal expectations or cultural norms. Without exploring these factors, it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from these findings.

The article also does not address potential risks associated with relying on online sources for health information. While online resources can be helpful, they can also be unreliable or misleading. It would have been beneficial for the study to explore how students evaluate the credibility of online sources and whether they are aware of potential risks.

In terms of reporting bias, there does not appear to be any overt promotion of specific products or services related to health information seeking behavior. However, there is a lack of exploration into counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this topic.

Overall, while "Health Information Seeking Behavior Among College Students" provides valuable insights into this topic, there are limitations in terms of sample size and potential biases that should be considered when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to explore potential reasons for differences in health information seeking behavior and to address potential risks associated with relying on online sources.

# Topics for further research:

* Evaluating credibility of online health information sources
* Risks associated with relying on online health information
* Gender differences in health-seeking behavior and societal expectations
* Cultural norms and health-seeking behavior among different races
* Alternative perspectives on health information seeking behavior among college students
* Generalizability of findings on health information seeking behavior among college students

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/2c95ca82ac69c400597a2091e3273102>