INDEX

Acculturation, 243
Affective involvement, 186, 191
Age, 212
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 94
American Sign Language (ASL) accessible health websites, 72 accessible websites, 72 health library website, 72 health videos, 72, 74 video content, 72 videos, 77
AMOS graphics program, 215 Analysis of variance (ANOVA), 214, 218
ASL. See American Sign Language (ASL)
Baby boomer generation, 210 Background characteristics, 162–163 Bivariate analysis, 163-166, 169 Bivariate associations, 216
China, 243 Chinese immigrant population, 245 Chinese language Quitline, 255 Chinese male immigrants, 243, 247, 258, 260 Chinese women, 243
Data analysis, 163, 250
Deaf adults, health-related information
  ASL, 74–75
  analytic strategy, 77
  cultural and linguistic translation, 75–76
  study procedures, 76–77
Experience section, 75
making decisions, 74
outcome
  finding and trusting, 81
  internet, first source, 79–80
  social media, 81–86
  sociodemographic characteristics, 77–79
study purpose, 73–74
Deaf Experience, videos, 75
Demographic covariates, 212
Demographic variables, 50, 162–163, 191
Depression, 95
Dichotomous variable, 53
Digital divide, 155
Digital information, 47
Digital online channels, 49, 53, 57, 62–63
DISCERN instrument, 48
Drinking, 290
Educational level, 212
Efficacy messages, 254–256
eHealth, 1, 155, 156, 158, 169, 171
eHealth activities, 77
eHealth technologies, 48
Electronic medical records (EMRs), 2, 94, 103, 157
Emotional stability, 179, 185, 193
Empowerment approach, 210
EMRs. See Electronic medical records (EMRs)
EPPM. See Extended parallel process model (EPPM)
Events, 289
Experiential credibility, 48
Extended parallel process model (EPPM), 245–247, 257, 259
Facebook, 87
Face-to-face meetings, 274
Face-to-face peer-support groups, 181
First digital divide, 155
Focus group study design, 247
Goodness-of-fit indices, 227
Google, 15
Health 2.0, 48
Health benefits, 168
Healthcare services use, 162
Health communication, 231
Health credibility evaluations, 22
Health information, source, 74
Health information channels, 49, 53, 57, 62
Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS), 44, 49, 52, 60, 72, 74
iterations of, 52–53, 64
Health information online, 289
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 98
Health knowledge, 231
Health websites, 74
Hierarchical linear analyses, 168
HINTS. See Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS)
HINTS-ASL, 75, 88
HINTS-ASL translation team, 75
HIPPA. See Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Ideal online cancer support community, 196–197
Income, 212
Individualism, 258
Information seeking process, 15, 17, 18, 23, 30, 35
Internet, 1, 15, 47, 50, 71, 74, 207, 211, 235
Internet activities dimensions, 156–159
Internet use, 155, 156, 158, 160, 168, 169, 211, 231
benefits, 162
dimensions of, 168
frequency of, 160
perceived health outcomes of, 162
and potential health benefits, 163–167
Interpersonal sources, 49, 53, 57, 62
Intervention tools
moderator, 278–279
privacy issues, 277–278
useful information, 279
Intervention tools, 277–279
Interview script development, 271
Interviews procedure, 272–273
Knowledge gap hypothesis, 156
Knowledge Networks (KN), 210–211
Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB)
young adults, 265–282
smoking cessation, 268–271
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT)
individuals, 266
groups and, 291
specific issues, 291
Less savvy approaches, 23
Linear regression analyses, 228
Managing patient care, 106–110
Marital status, 212
Mass media, 49, 53, 57, 62, 63
Master Settlement Agreement, 267
Mediation models, 215
Message development, 248–249
Message presentation, 248–249
Message ratings and reactions, 250–251
mHealth interventions, 243, 244, 257
MMS. See Multimedia messaging service (MMS)
Mobile-based smoking cessation interventions, 243–245
Moderator, 278–279
Mood Adjective Check List, 191
Multimedia messaging service (MMS), 244, 245, 247, 260
Multivariable Logistic Regression Models, 82–85
Multivariate analyses, 166–167
National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, 95
National Institutes of Health (NIH), 71
Negative emotions, 182, 185
NFI. See Normed fit index (NFI)
Nicotine replacement therapy, 268
NIH. See National Institutes of Health (NIH)
Normed fit index (NFI), 215
Offline sources, 47
OLS. See Ordinary least squares (OLS)
Online content evaluation, 161
Online credibility assessment, 13–15
Online credibility information
assessment online, 13–15
limitations and directions for
search, 35
methods
coding and analysis, 20–23
data, 20
sample descriptive, 18–20
study procedure, 17–18
role of search engine, 23–24
search results vs. Sites, 16–17, 29–30
strategies
SERP Evaluation, 30–32
website evaluations, 32–34
strategies for SERP
brand credibility, 24–25
name of site, 25–27
prior site experience, 27
search rank, 27
strategies for websites
appearance, 28
author credibility, 29
brand credibility, 28
user-generated content, 28
Online health information seeking, 212–213, 216, 231
limitations and research, 232–234
Online involvement, 186–187, 190–191
Online participation, 188
Online support communities, 179
context, 180–182
patients participation, 182–184
study limitations and
recommendations, 197–198
Online survey, 211
Openness to experience, 185–186, 188
defined, 179
Ordinary least squares (OLS), 191, 192
Pagers, 103
Participant characteristics, 163, 272
Patient empowerment, 231
Patients’ psychological adjustment, 179
Pearson Correlation Coefficients, 219, 220
Perceived communicational
competence, 213, 214
Perceived personal susceptibility, 259
Perceived severity, 253–254
Perceived susceptibility, 252–253
Perception of empowerment, 229
Personal cell phones, 103
Personality, role, 194–196
Personality traits, 179, 180, 188
as moderators, 184–187
Positive health perception indicators
path decompositions, 225, 226
regression models, 223, 224
Positive health perceptions, 213–214
Positive psychology, 182
Privacy issues, 277–278
Psychological adjustment, 190
Public health implications, 282
Qualitative analysis, 273
Qualitative analysis, EPPM, 251–254
Quit smoking, 292
Race/ethnicity, 212
Recruitment, 271–272
Recruitment of participants, 247–248
Regression analyses, 166, 218, 229
Remote monitoring, patients, 2
Research objectives, 271
Response efficacy, 255–257
Root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA), 215

SAS 9.3, 53
Savvy approaches, 23
Search engine results’ pages (SERP), 11
Search engines, 15, 16, 17, 30, 35, 36
Search process, 23, 33
Search results, by level of savvy, 25
Second digital divide, 155
Self-efficacy, 186, 254–255, 257
Self-esteem, 182
Self-rated health (SRH), 159, 160, 162, 164, 166, 169
Sense of competence, 229
SERP. See Search engine results’ pages (SERP)
Sexual identity, 270
Sexual orientation, 273, 275, 276, 280
Smoking cessation, 268–271
norms for, 269–270
Smoking cessation, 268–271
limitations and research, 281–282
SMS (short-message service) messages, 244, 245
SNSs, 74
Social and/or institutional power, 104
Social cognitive theory, 245
Social consequences, 277
Social inequality, 155
Social media, 74, 269, 288
Social Network Sites (SNSs), 73, 161
Social support, 269, 273, 274–275
Sociodemographic characteristics, 78
Socioeconomic covariates, 212
SPSS 24.0, 77

SRH. See Self-rated health (SRH)
Stratification hypothesis, 155
Structural equation modeling, 214
Study procedures, 249–250
SUDAAN 11.0, 53
Surface credibility, 13
Survey instrument, 187
Survey participants, 159–160

Temporal autonomy, 98
Temporal capital, 95
Text2Quit program messages, 245
Text-message intervention, receptivity, 256, 257
Text to Quit China, 244
Third digital divide, 156, 170, 171
Tobacco control movement, 279
Trust, defining, 46–47
Trust in health information communication landscape, 48–49
defining, 46–48
demographic variables, 50
digital online channels, 49, 53, 57, 62–63
education, 50
government health agencies, 50
Health 2.0, 48
HINTS, 49
information sources, 49–51
Internet, 50
interpersonal sources, 49, 53, 57, 62
iterations of HINTS, 52–53
mass media, 49, 53, 57, 62
physicians, 49, 60, 62
predictors of, 57–60
sociodemographic characteristics, 53
sociodemographic factors, 50–51, 56
sources and channels, 55, 58–59
tracking changes in levels of, 54–56
  trends in levels of, 54
  user-generated content, 48–49
  Twitter, 49

Usage gap, 156
U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File, 211

Variance inflation factor (VIF), 228
Visual language, 71

“Weak-tie” relationships, 182
Web 1.0 consumption, 158

Web 1.0 consumption activities, 160
Web 1.0 health-related activities, 171
Web 1.0 health-related consumption activities, 161
Web 2.0, 46, 48–49, 157, 158, 168
Web 2.0 health-related production activities, 161
Web 2.0 production activities, 161
Websites Evaluation, by level of savvy, 26
WeChat, 256
Work–life balance, 95, 99–102
World Health Organization, 243
YouTube, 49, 74