ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR CODERS

Item	Coding guidance
1	Goal is to judge whether the news story is making inappropriate inferences about the meeting research. Examples of over-interpretation: - Using causal language, when reporting on observational research (e.g. "doing x will/may lower your risk, causes). Describing observational research with "associated" or "link" is NOT over-interpreted. - Generalizing the results of a animal study to humans - Generalizing from a special population studied (e.g. people with heart disease) to the entire population)? Note: only code 1b for TV transcripts
2	If sample size is given, write in the "n"
3.	Only circle one answer from 3a-3e
4	Inferred would be when you can guess the funding was from a drug company or manufacturer but it is a guess rather than explicit statement
5.	This is about explicit statements of conflict of interest – answer "explicit" only if the statement makes it is very clear to the reader that the author(s) have a vested financial (or other) interest in the results of the study. this is something beyond study funding.
6.	relative terms include ratio measures (e.g. relative risk, odds ratio) or relative changes (e.g. 37% decrease in tumor size) without any sense of the magnitude of what is being changed
7.	Certain study designs, do not include any intervention (e.g. surveys), answer - N/A. However, consider intervention in broad terms, when reading about other types of studies. For example in the case of a study about risk factors, and the impact on patient outcomes, does the article report any side effects from changing these risk factors.
8.	this is about disagreement about the fundamental finding - someone who just states a limitation but does not dispute the overall finding is not considered a "disagreer"
9	Only circle one answer from 9a to 9f. Inferred is when an educated reader can guess the study design, Yes is when the study design is clear to all (they don't need to be explicity named as a case control)
11	Limitations about the study design are specific flaws pointed about how this study was planned, done or analyzed
12	Limitations about the interepretation of the results are specific warnings or statements about what these results mean to people (e.g. this is an experimental therapy that still needs to be tested)
13.	This is specifically about whether the nature of the meeting report is noted as unpublished, not undergone full peer review or that these are the interim results of this particular study (NOT that the study was pilot work)
14	This is about whether there is ANY sensational language in the story - it is not an overall judgment about the balance of the story.