

GET IT Glossary with interactive resources

The main objective of this tool is to help people **understand** unfamiliar concepts and terms when they are assessing claims about treatments.

Term	What was changed	Term	Synonyms	Suggested plain language term	See also	Other meanings - ambiguity	Definition (130 character limit)	Temporary Alternative Definition (130 chars)	Technical definition (Porta 2008)	Explanation	Links
RH 16/04/2014	new term, synonym added	Case series		case series			Description of several cases of a given disease, usually covering the course of the disease and the response to treatment.				
RH 16/04/2014	new term, synonym added	Causation	causal relationship				Relationship between two variables where a change in one variable is a direct cause of a change in the other				
		certainty of the evidence	quality of the evidence; confidence in the effect estimate; strength of the evidence	certainty of the evidence	high certainty, moderate certainty, low certainty, very low certainty		The certainty of the evidence is an assessment of how good an indication a systematic review provides of the likely effect of a treatment, i.e. the likelihood that the effect will be substantially different from what the studies found (different enough that it might affect a decision).	Certainty (of the evidence) is how confident researchers are that we know the size of benefit (or harm) that can be expected from a particular treatment or healthcare procedure.		Judgements about the certainty of the evidence are based on factors that reduce the certainty (risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision and publication bias) and factors that increase the certainty.	Chanc
JM 2.1.14; ST 18/2/2014	added term; Added definition.	cessation	stopping treatment	Stopping treatment			Stopping treatment earlier than expected, often because of side effects.				
AO 9/12/2013; DB 12/12/13; RH 13/12/2013	added this row for technical definition (see CHANCE PLAY OF); DB added link to TTI tag.	chance	probability, likelihood						1. Frequency PROBABILITY. 2. Accident, unanticipated, unplanned, serendipitous (e.g., a chance finding during DATA DREDGING). See also FORTUITOUS. 3. In ordinary use, the possibility that an event will happen (e.g., "There is a chance that she will survive"). Prospect, probability, likelihood. An opportunity.		http://w
ST 18/2/2014	Added alternative definition.	Chance, play of		chance			In the context of tests of treatments, chance is the occurrence of differences between comparison groups that are not due to treatment effects or bias. The play of chance (random error) can lead to incorrect conclusions about treatment effects if too few outcomes occur in studies.	Chance is when there are differences between groups that are not due to treatment effects or bias. If the groups are too small, these random differences can be made making mistake whether a treat or not.		The play of chance (random error) can lead to incorrect conclusions about treatment effects if too few outcomes occur in studies. This problem can be reduced by increasing sample sizes.	
JM 26.02.14		clinical effectiveness	clinical significance	clinical importance	clinical significance (or clinically important)	statistical significance	A conclusion that an intervention has an effect of practical meaning to patients and health care providers; even though an intervention is found to have a	Clinically impor that the treatin a change that noticeable mes patients and he			

GET IT glossary aims to: facilitate informed choices about treatments by:

- providing plain language explanations of concepts and terms that people might need to understand if they wish to assess claims about treatments
- promoting consistent use of plain language

Be useful to people who:

- don't have a research background, particularly those wanting to make an informed choice about a treatment
- communicate research evidence to the general public
- teach others about how to assess claims made about treatments

"Treatments" include any intervention (an action or initiative) intended to improve health. These could be treatments that aim to prevent a health problem, actively treat a current problem, or help recovery from an illness or injury, as well as public health treatments, such as ensuring safe drinking water, and things that affect whole health systems, such as how care for the elderly is organised.

The first phase of the glossary was to compile a set of terms building on existing glossaries, the screening of various documents concerned with testing and providing information about treatments, and peer review. The figure above shows an early version of the glossary spreadsheet.

What makes GET IT different from other glossaries?

- Plain language** definitions and explanations
- Collaboration:** developed by three international projects with over 20 partner organizations. Others can use GET IT to adapt definitions and explanations for specific targeted audiences, including translations into different languages.
- Short definitions** (approximately 130 characters) that can be quickly accessed and read as scroll overs, **longer explanations** with examples and **technical definitions**
- Links to **additional resources**, such as illustrative examples, videos and interactive applications
- Open access:** definitions and explanations can be accessed from other websites, the glossary can be embedded in other websites, and others can use its content to create their own tailored glossaries and applications

Term: Inclusion

Short definition:

When someone meets the ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA and is enrolled in a study

Long definition:

To be included in a study, potential participants must meet specified criteria for inclusion (for example, having the condition of interest) and exclusion (for example, not having a reason to withhold the treatment of interest). Potential participants are enrolled or included in a study after it has been determined that they meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria (ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA) and, if relevant, consent to participate. In FAIR TESTS OF TREATMENT, formal enrolment should occur before participants are allocated to an intervention to help ensure ALLOCATION CONCEALMENT and avoid ALLOCATION BIAS. Studies do not always clearly report eligibility

The screenshot shows the GET IT interface with a search for 'Inclusion'. It displays a 'Setting: Spain' and 'Perspective: Government'. Below this is a 'Values' section with a slider for 'certainty or variability about how much people v'. The slider is currently set to 'Probably no in uncertainty or v'. There are also buttons for 'JUDGEMENTS', 'RESET', and 'DETAILED JUDGEMENTS'.

Above: Websites using the glossary will be able to provide their own formatting for seamless integration.



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For more information about GETIT please see <http://www.decide-collaboration.eu/WP5/Contributors>

Are you interested in using the glossary or translating it to your language? Contact: Jenny.moberg@nokc.no