

Assessing the Educational Quality of YouTube and TikTok Content on Intrathecal Pumps

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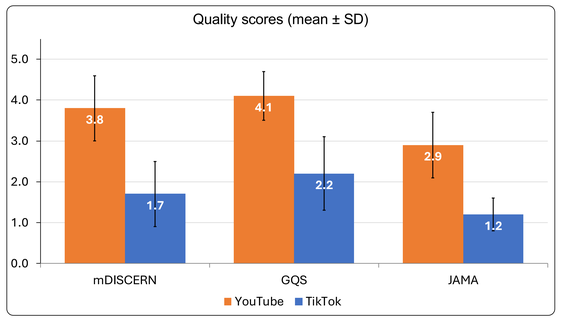
Introduction

Patients increasingly learn about intrathecal pain pumps on social media. Yet, these videos remains largely uncharacterized for quality of content.

Methods

1. Searched "Intrathecal Pain Pump"; extracted the top 70 videos on YouTube and on TikTok
2. Recorded platform, duration, views, likes, and comments
3. Coded creator (professional vs. not, gender), animation, subtitles, educational vs. anecdotal
4. Two researchers independently scored quality and reliability using mDISCERN, GQS, JAMA benchmark
5.Compared platforms with t-tests and chi-square ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Results and Conclusion



YouTube scored higher on all three tools ($p < 0.0001$)

YouTube has a higher quality of intrathecal pump videos, as measured by the assessment tools, but still falls short of ideal benchmarks. TikTok stories carry personal emotional value but tend to lack vital clinical detail.

Professional content alone doesn't guarantee effective learning, and viral reach doesn't guarantee accuracy.

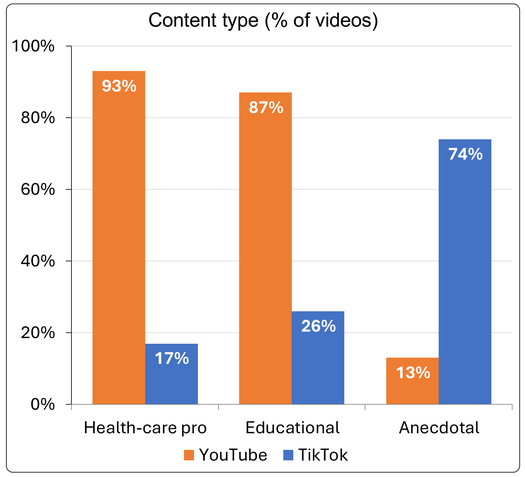
Patients deserve content that is both credible and engaging.



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93% of YouTube videos came from healthcare pros (MD/DO/CRNA/RN/etc.) vs. 17% on TikTok and was more educational in nature ($p < 0.0001$)

	YouTube	TikTok	p-value
Length (in min)	267	73	<0.0001
Views	7,781	27,302	0.13
Likes	59	1,271	0.09
Comments	12.2	48.4	0.03
Followers	23,612	208,697	0.27

Presenters: men in 79% of YouTube videos; women in 83% of TikTok videos ($p < 0.0001$)
Subtitles: 93% YouTube vs. 26% TikTok ($p < 0.0001$)
Animation: 37% YouTube vs. 9% TikTok ($p < 0.0001$)

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