

*Das größte Risiko auf Erden laufen die Menschen,
die nie das kleinste Risiko eingehen wollen.*

Bertrand Russel

Entscheiden unter Ungewissheit

Gerd Gigerenzer

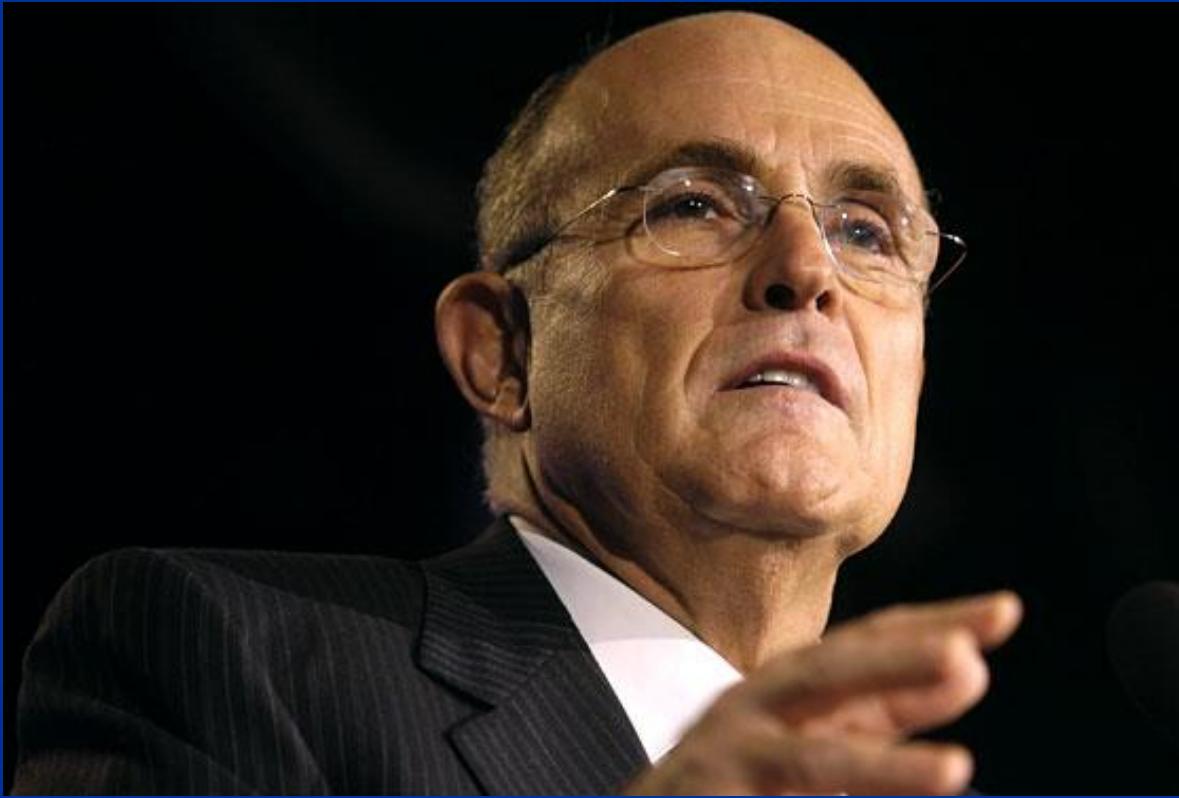
Risikokommunikation

Irreführend oder transparent?

Überlebensraten

Relative Risiken

*Bedingte
Wahrscheinlichkeiten*

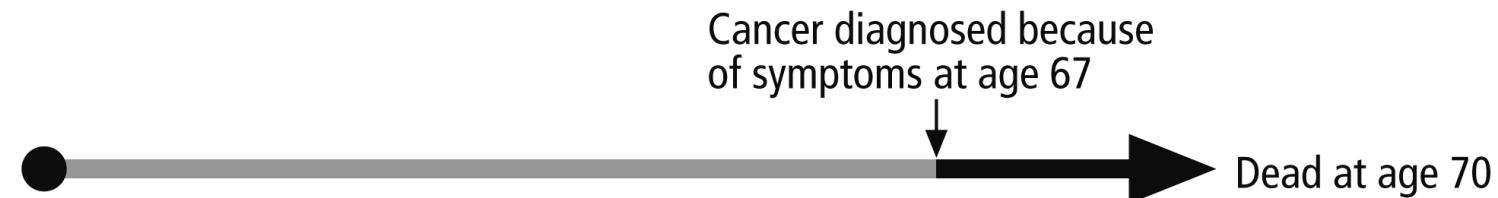


"I had prostate cancer, five, six years ago. My chances of surviving prostate cancer and thank God I was cured of it, in the United States, 82 percent. My chances of surviving prostate cancer in England, only 44 percent under socialized medicine."

Rudy Giuliani, New Hampshire radio advertisement, October 2007

Lead Time Bias

Without screening



5-year survival = 0%

With screening



5-year survival = 100%

Overdiagnosis

Without screening

1,000 people
with progressive
prostate cancer

5 years later

$$5 \text{ year survival} = \frac{440}{1,000} = 44\%$$

440 alive
560 dead

With screening

2,000 people with
nonprogressive cancer

1,000 people
with progressive
prostate cancer

5 years later

$$5 \text{ year survival} = \frac{2,440}{3,000} = 81\%$$

2,000 alive

440 alive
560 dead

Verstehen Ärzte 5-Jahre-Überlebensraten?

Teilnehmer: 65 deutsche Ärzte (Internisten) 2009

Fragen:

1. Beurteilen Sie das Krebs-Screening als nützlich?

Mortalitätsraten: 5%

Überlebensraten: 79%

2. Lead-time-bias?

2 von 65 Ärzten

3. Overdiagnosis?

0 von 65 Ärzten

Do U.S. Physicians Understand 5-Year Survival Rates?

412 primary-care physicians (national sample)

Survival rates: **83%** judged mortality benefit as large
Mortality rates: **28%** judged mortality benefit as large

Which proves that a cancer screening test “saves lives”?

1. Screen-detected cancers have better 5-year survival. **76%**
2. More cancers are detected in screened populations. **47%**
3. Mortality rates are lower among screened persons. **81%**

Wie man Patienten hinters Licht führt

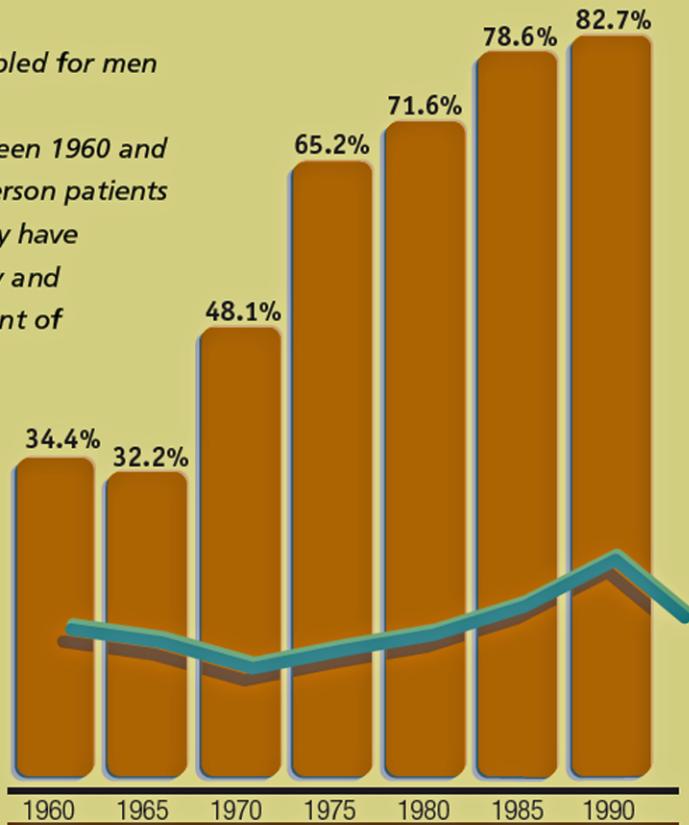
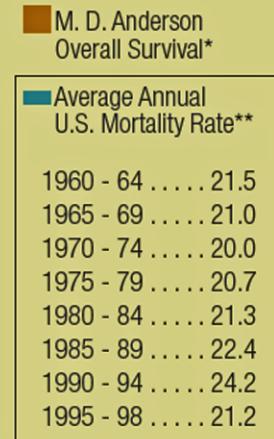
Eines der angesehensten Krebszentren in den USA: M. D. Anderson

PROSTATE CANCER

Over four decades, the overall survival rate has more than doubled for men with prostate cancer treated at M. D. Anderson.

As national mortality rates for prostate cancer fluctuated between 1960 and 1990, five-year survival rates for prostate cancer among M. D. Anderson patients continued to improve. More effective radiation therapy and surgery have contributed to the overall increase in longevity, with chemotherapy and hormone treatments now playing an increasing role in the treatment of prostate cancer.

What makes these survival statistics even more remarkable is that the M. D. Anderson patient population includes more advanced patients. If the cancer center's case mix was more like that seen nationally, its survival rates would likely be even higher.



* Medical Informatics, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center

** National Center for Health Statistics public use tapes provided to the National Cancer Institute.
The rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.

Wie man Ärzte und Frauen in die Irre führt

Die größte "Pink Ribbon" Brustkrebsorganisation in den USA: Susan G. Komen

A woman with dark hair and bangs, wearing a light-colored button-down shirt, is shown from the chest up. She is positioned next to a large, stylized pink arrow pointing downwards. Inside the arrow, the text "What's key to surviving breast cancer?" is written above the word "You". Below the arrow, the text "GET SCREENED NOW" is displayed. The background of the ad is black.

What's key
to surviving
breast cancer?

You

GET SCREENED NOW

LESS TALK. MORE ACTION.

Early detection saves lives. **The 5-year survival rate for breast cancer when caught early is 98%. When it's not? 23%.**

Visit komen.org/getscreened or scan this code with a QR reader app on your smart phone to start making a difference.

Follow us on Facebook | Follow us on Twitter

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Wie man Ärzte und Frauen in die Irre führt

Die größte "Pink Ribbon" Brustkrebsorganisation in den USA: Susan G. Komen

A magazine advertisement for Susan G. Komen. The top half features a woman's face on the right and a large pink downward-pointing arrow on the left containing the text "What's key to surviving breast cancer? You". Below the arrow is the text "GET SCREENED NOW". The bottom half contains a QR code, the slogan "LESS TALK. MORE ACTION.", and the Susan G. Komen logo. A red oval highlights the text: "Early detection saves lives. The 5-year survival rate for breast cancer when caught early is 98%. When it's not? 23%." Below this, smaller text reads: "Visit komen.org/getscreened or scan this code with a QR reader app on your smart phone to start making a difference."

What's key to surviving breast cancer?
You

GET SCREENED NOW

LESS TALK. MORE ACTION.

Early detection saves lives. **The 5-year survival rate for breast cancer when caught early is 98%. When it's not? 23%.**

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SUSAN G. KOMEN

WHO POSITION PAPER ON MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING



World Health
Organization

“In resource-poor settings, a majority of women with breast cancer are diagnosed at an advanced stage of disease; their five-year survival rates are low, ranging from 10-40%. In settings where the early detection and basic treatment are available and accessible, the five-year survival rate for early localized breast cancer exceeds 80%.”

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Microsoft's Big Data Analytics Saves Lives from Pancreatic Cancer. Does It?

Retrospective study of 6.4 million users of Bing:

Statistical classifiers “can identify 5% to 15% of cases, while preserving extremely low false-positive rates (0.00001 to 0.0001)” and that “this screening can increase 5-year survival.” (Paparrizos et al 2016)

“The study suggests that early screening can increase the five-year survival rate of pancreatic patients to 5 to 7 percent, from just 3 percent.” (NYT, June 7, 2016)

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Misleading statistics:

- 5-year survival rates!
- Do “extremely low false-positive rates” mean that users who get the bad news are rarely falsely alarmed?
 - No. Consider 100,000 users, 10 with undetected pancreas cancer. 1 cancer is detected, 9 are missed. Given a false positive rate of 1/10,000: 10 false alarms.

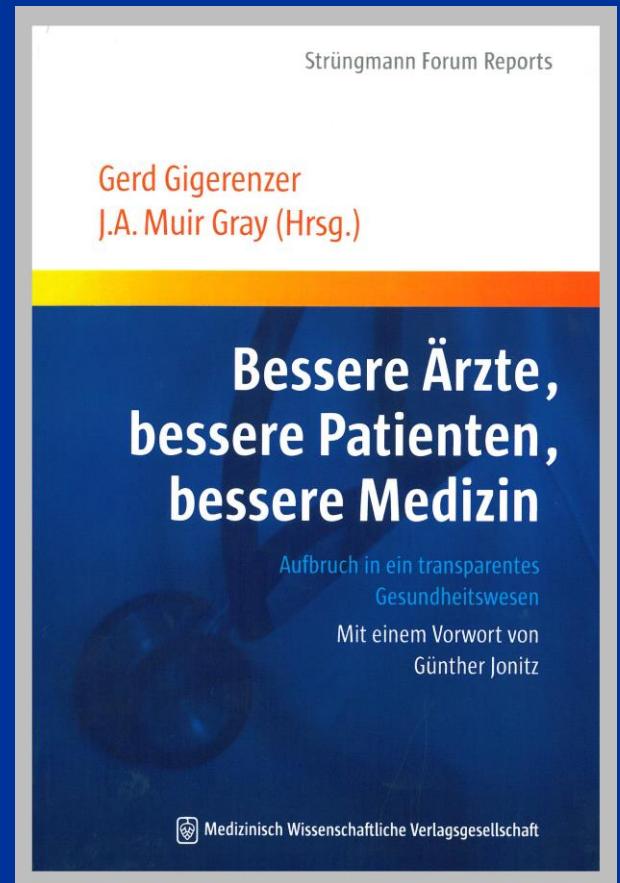
Medizin zwischen Daten und Intuition

Sachverständigenrat für Verbraucherfragen:
Digitale Welt und Gesundheit. Januar 2016

Sachverständigenrat für Verbraucherfragen:
Digitale Souveränität. Juli 2017

Helbing et al. 2015. *Digitale Demokratie statt Datendiktatur*. www.spektrum.de.

unstatistik.de



Risikokommunikation

Irreführend oder transparent?

Überlebensraten

Relative Risiken

Mortalitätsraten

*Bedingte
Wahrscheinlichkeiten*

19 NOVEMBER 1995

THE SUNDAY TIMES magazine



KISS OF DEATH

Is the Pill doomed?



If you haven't had
a mammogram,
you need more
than your breasts
examined.

A mammogram is a safe, low-dose X-ray that can detect breast cancer before there's a lump. In other words, it could save your life and your breast.

If you're a woman over 35, be sure to schedule a mammogram. Unless you're still not convinced of its importance.

In which case, you may need more than your breasts examined.

Find the time.
Have a mammogram.



Give yourself the chance of a lifetime.

FAKten BOX

Brustkrebs-Früherkennung durch Mammographie über 10 Jahre

je 1.000 Frauen 50+

	OHNE Screening	MIT Screening
--	-------------------	------------------

Nutzen?

Brustkrebssterblichkeit	5	4
Krebssterblichkeit	21	21

Schaden?

Falsch-Positive/Biopsie	--	100
Unnötige Behandlung	--	5

Gøtzsche & Jørgensen (2013). *Cochrane Database Systematic Review*
Woloshin & Schwarz (2009). *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*



How BREAST CANCER PAMPHLETS MISLEAD WOMEN

“Breast screening has been shown to reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer by around 35%.”

The Welsh NHS leaflet *Breast Screening*

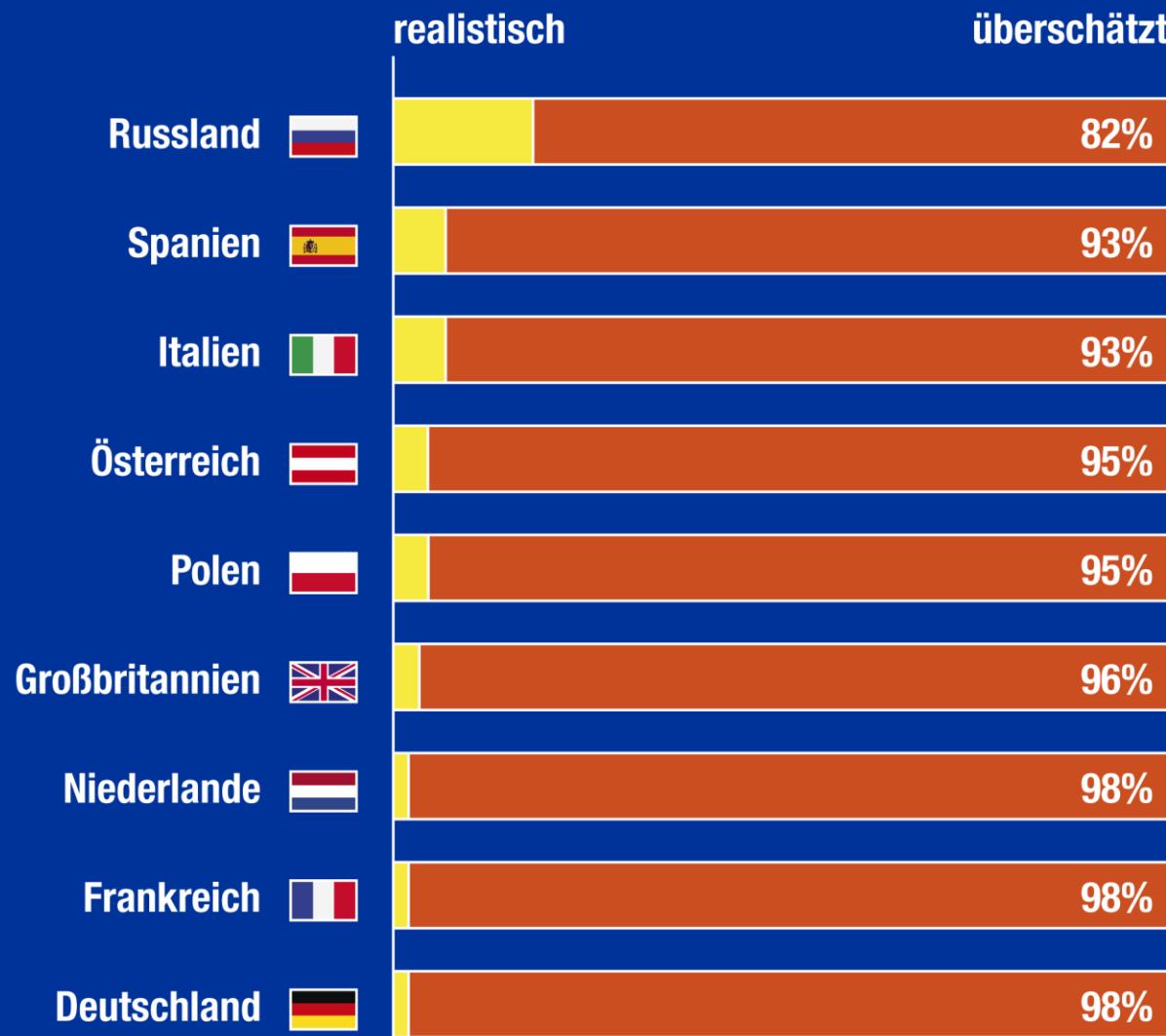
“Screening mammograms . . . reduce the chance of dying from breast cancer by approximately 33%.”

New Zealand Breast Cancer Foundation

“Screening saves about 1 life from breast cancer for every 200 women who are screened.”

NHS Leaflet for England

Die meisten Frauen überschätzen den Nutzen der Krebsfrüherkennung um den Faktor 10, 100 oder mehr.



STROKE

stroke

LIPITOR cuts the risk by nearly half.

In patients with type 2 diabetes and at least one other risk factor for heart disease, LIPITOR reduced the risk of stroke by 48%.

Im Klartext: Reduktion von 2.8 auf 1.5 pro 100 Patienten

Risikokommunikation

Irreführend oder transparent?

~~Überlebensraten~~

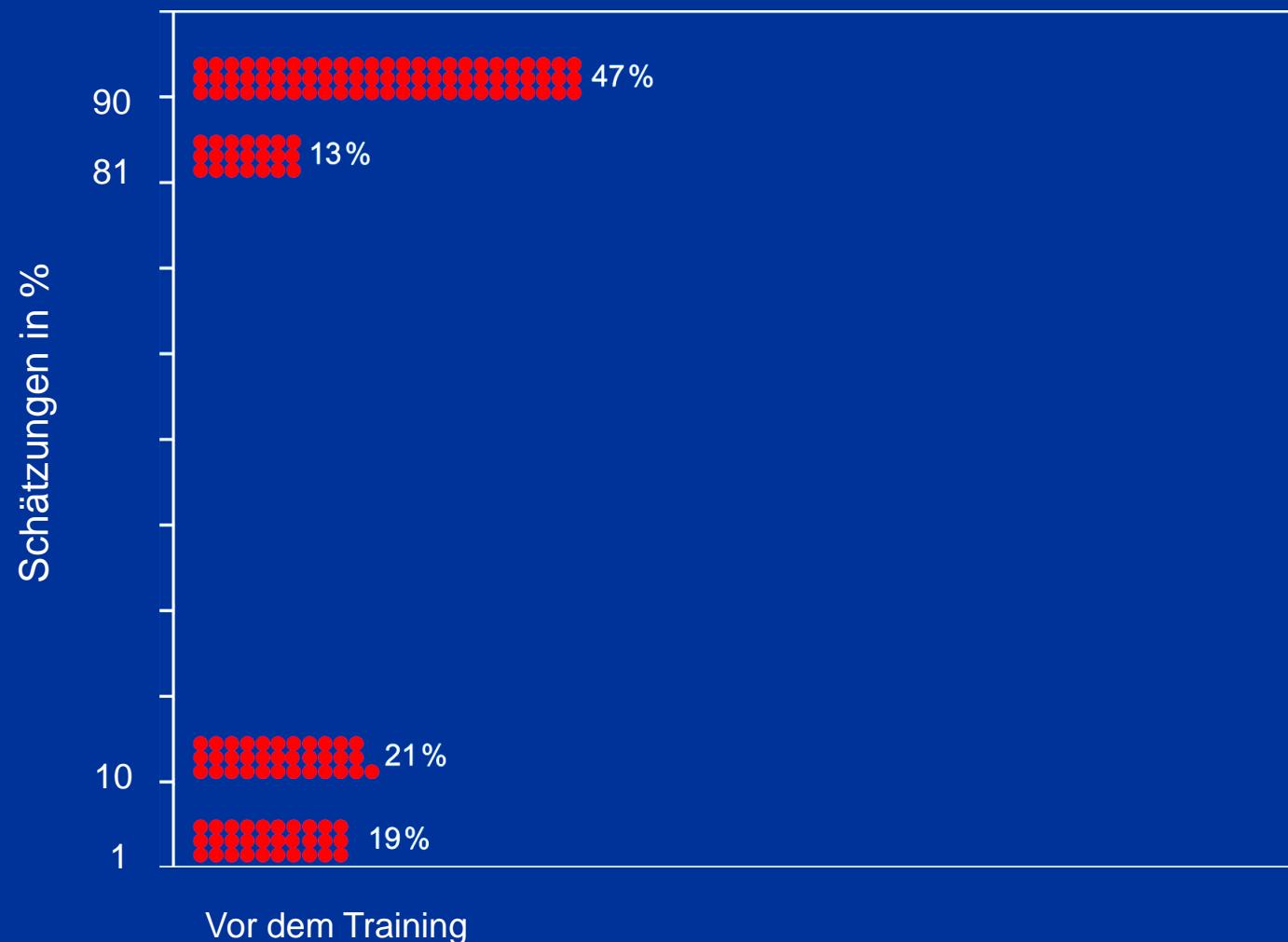
Mortalitätsraten

~~Relative Risiken~~

Absolute Risiken
NNT

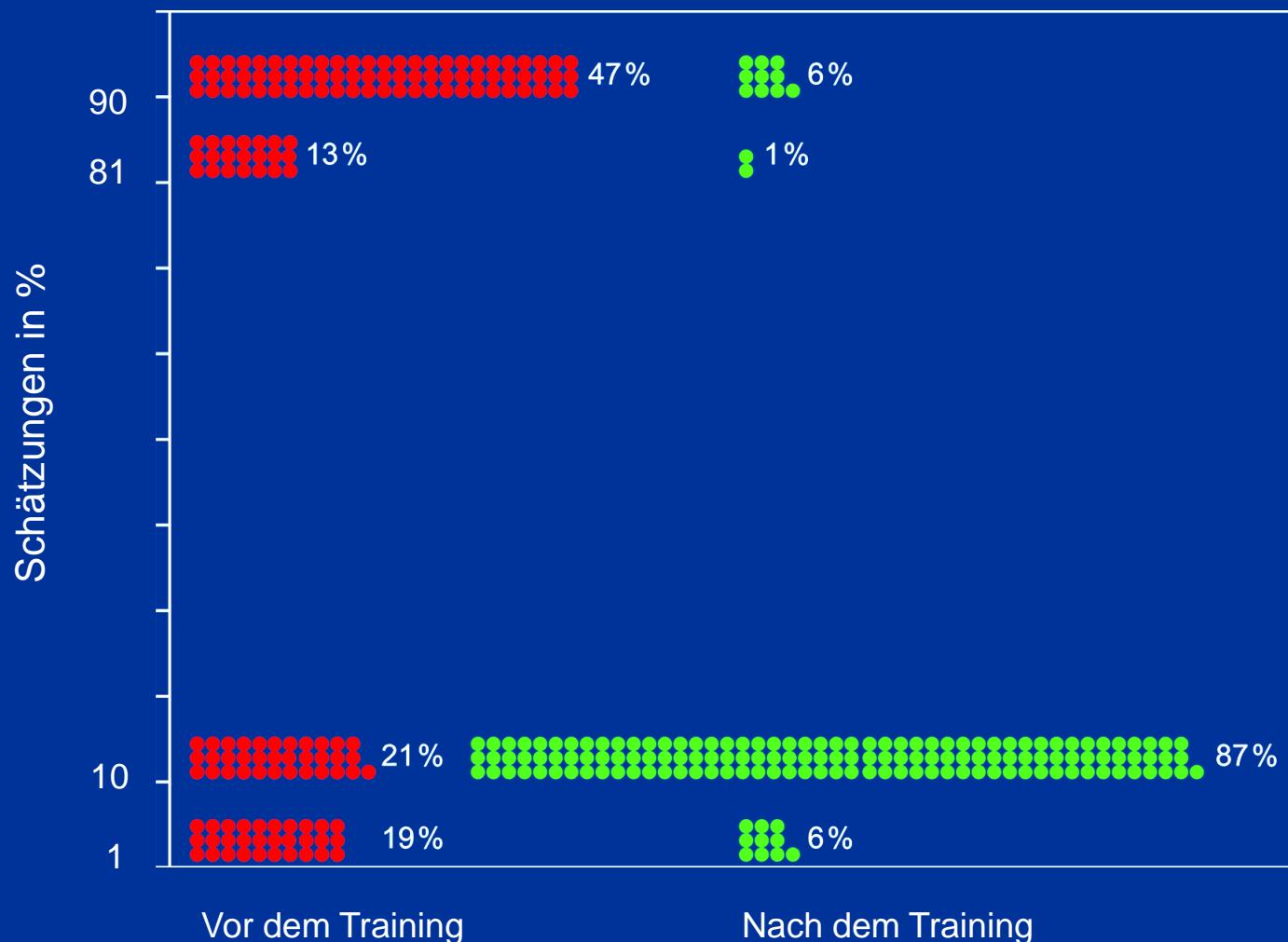
*Bedingte
Wahrscheinlichkeiten*

160 GYNÄKOLOGEN
SCHÄTZEN DIE WAHRSCHEINLICHKEIT VON BRUSTKREBS NACH
EINEM POSITIVEN SCREENING MAMMOGRAMM



VERSTÄNDNIS STATT VERWIRRUNG

Natürliche Häufigkeiten statt bedingte Wahrscheinlichkeiten



Risikokommunikation

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Mortalitätsraten

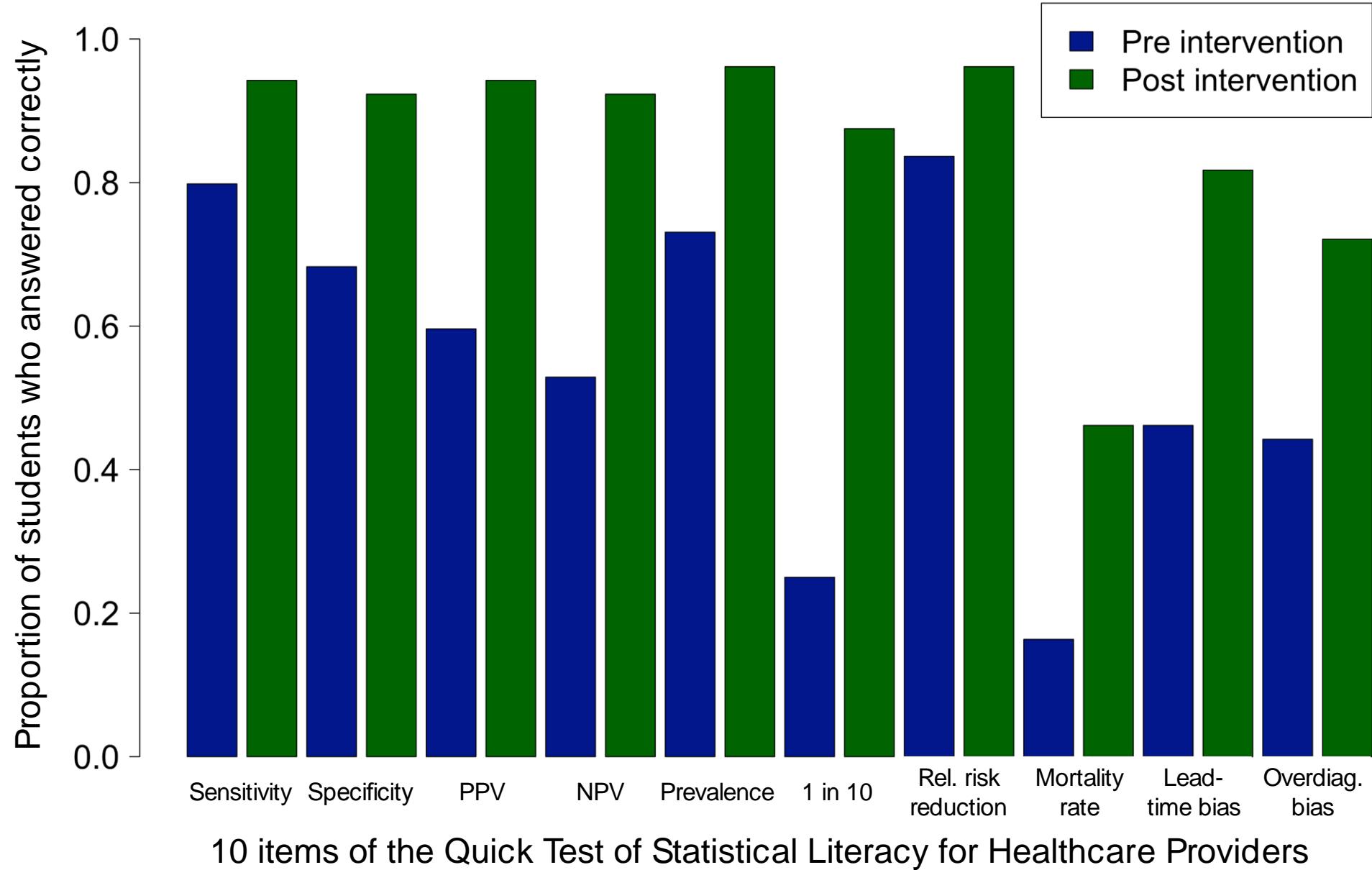
~~Relative Risiken~~

Absolute Risiken
NNT

~~Bedingte
Wahrscheinlichkeiten~~

Natürliche Häufigkeiten

104 final-year medical students at Charité





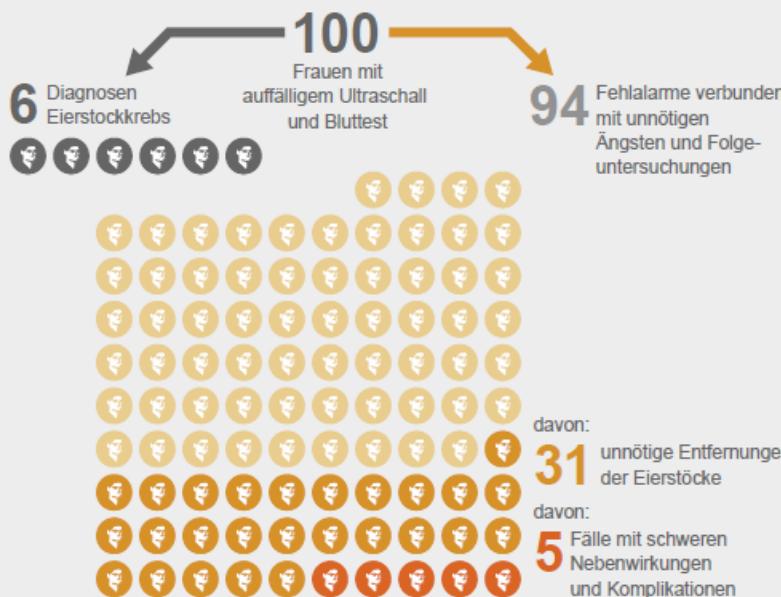
Eierstockkrebs-Früherkennung: Was bringt mir ein jährlicher Ultraschall zur Früherkennung?

! Kein Nutzen: Jährliche Ultraschalluntersuchungen verringern nicht das Risiko, an Eierstockkrebs zu sterben.

	ohne Früherkennung	mit Früherkennung durch Ultraschall und Bluttest
Untersuchte Frauen	je 1.000	je 1.000
Auffällige Befunde	–	102
Diagnose Eierstockkrebs	5	6
Tod durch Eierstockkrebs	3	3

▼ Erläuterungen und Quellen

! Erheblicher Schaden: Auffällige Ultraschalle sind fast immer Fehlalarme, die auch zusätzliche Bluttests selten aufdecken. Oft folgen unnötige Eierstock-Entfernungen mit weiteren Nebenwirkungen.



▼ Erläuterungen und Quellen

PDF-Download

68.557 Frauen im Alter 55 – 74
Quelle: PLCO-Studie Buys et al 2011

www.aok.de/faktenboxen

**Eierstockkrebs-Früherkennung:****Was bringt mir ein jährlicher Ultraschall zur Früherkennung?**

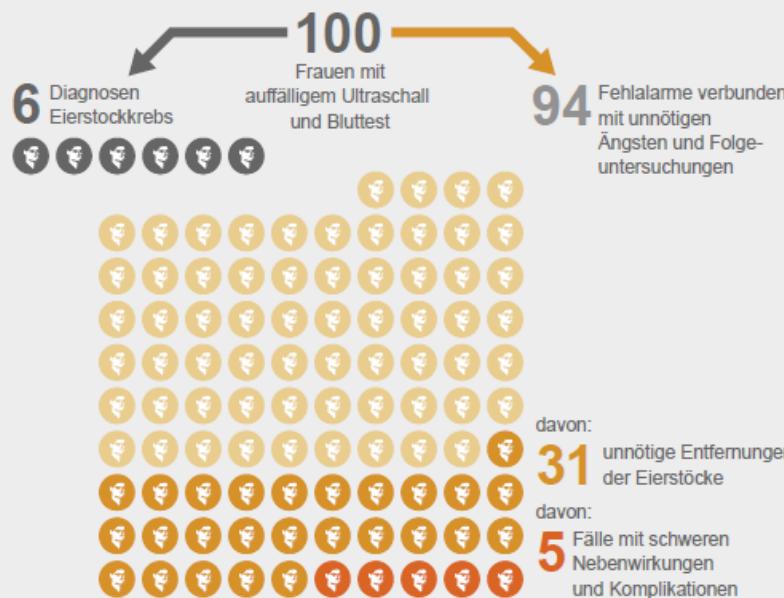
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▼ Erläuterungen und Quellen

PDF-Download

ÜBERBEHANDLUNG

In 2014 empfahlen deutsche Gynäkologen etwa 3 Millionen Frauen einen Ultraschall.

Etwa 2 Millionen wurden durchgeführt. Die Frauen zahlten dafür 75 Millionen Euro (IGeL).

Mehr als 10.000 gesunden Frauen wurden die Eierstöcke entnommen.

Die Krankenkassen zahlten > 100 Millionen Euro für Operationen und Behandlung der negativen Folgen.

Der Weg zum Jahrhundert des Patienten

Transparente Information

- Irreführende Statistiken wurden aus (fast) allen Krebsbroschüren entfernt.
- 2014 Tiroler Gesellschaft für Allgemeine Medizin, erste Faktenboxen.
- 2014 Bertelsmann-Stiftung www.faktencheck-gesundheit.de
- 2015 AOK Faktenboxen www.aok.de/faktenboxen; 2016 Helsana youtube.com

Ausbildung und Fortbildung:

- Mitglieder des Harding-Zentrums für Risikokompetenz haben einige tausend Ärzte in ihrer Fortbildung trainiert.
- Medizinische Fakultäten haben begonnen, Risikokommunikation zu lehren (z.B. Charité).
- „Natürliche Häufigkeiten“ (Gigerenzer & Hoffrage, *Psychological Review* 1995, 1999) werden u. a. von der *Cochrane Collaboration*, der *International Patient Decision Aid Standards Collaboration*, und der *Medicine and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency* empfohlen.

TECHNOLOGIE BRAUCHT RISIKOKOMPETENZ

Problem:

Die Mehrzahl der Ärzte und Patienten versteht die statistische Evidenz nicht.

Ursachen:

- Mangelnde Aus- und Fortbildung.
- Irreführende Berichterstattung.

Lösung:

Risikokompetenz ist zentraler Teil der digitalen Revolution – nicht einfach ein “Soft Skill.”

