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- Types of Sources
 - NYT, Wikipedia, Time,
 - "Aggregators"
 - like Google News: Scientific American, Science News, Science Daily
 - "Professional/Expert sites" **use for our first writing assignment**
 - Primary Literature **Peer Reviewed**
 - Google scholar, Entrez-PUBMED

Meta Analyses Cochrane, USPSTF

Publication Bias, Reproducibility

The MMR vaccine and autism: Sensation, refutation, retraction, and fraud

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Paper was reviewed and Partially cleared
Not retracted till 2010

This article has been [cited by](#) other articles in PMC.

In 1998, Andrew Wakefield and 12 of his colleagues[1] published a case series in the *Lancet*, which suggested that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine may predispose to behavioral regression and pervasive developmental disorder in children. Despite the small sample size ($n=12$), the uncontrolled design, and the speculative nature of the conclusions, the paper received wide publicity, and MMR vaccination rates began to drop because parents were concerned about the risk of autism after vaccination.[2]

GMO Safety Seralini Affair



On November 28, 2013, however, the journal[3] retracted the article due to **strong criticism** from the scientific community about the way the study was conducted. The editor, A. Wallace Hayes, wrote that he retracted the paper because it was “**inconclusive,**” claiming that this was consistent with Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines, although **others disagreed.**

As before, the research claimed that rats fed a diet containing NK603—a seed variety made tolerant to the spraying of glyphosate (Monsanto’s Roundup herbicide)—died earlier than those on a standard diet. The Seralini team reported that 50 percent of males and 70 percent of females died prematurely, compared with only 30 percent and 20 percent in the control group. The number of rats used in the study was too small to draw statistically meaningful conclusions. The study team also selected a breed of rat to use in the experiments in which 80 percent routinely develop cancers, further obscuring the results. Some of the rats fed GM corn outlived the control group, further confusing the picture. The newly-released study, as the first version, did not include any pictures of the control rats. Critical scientists say that is most likely because the type of rat used is tumor prone and would almost certainly show numerous tumors after two years of life; including pictures of control rats with tumors would further undermine Seralini’s claims that the cancer was caused by the corn or glyphosate.

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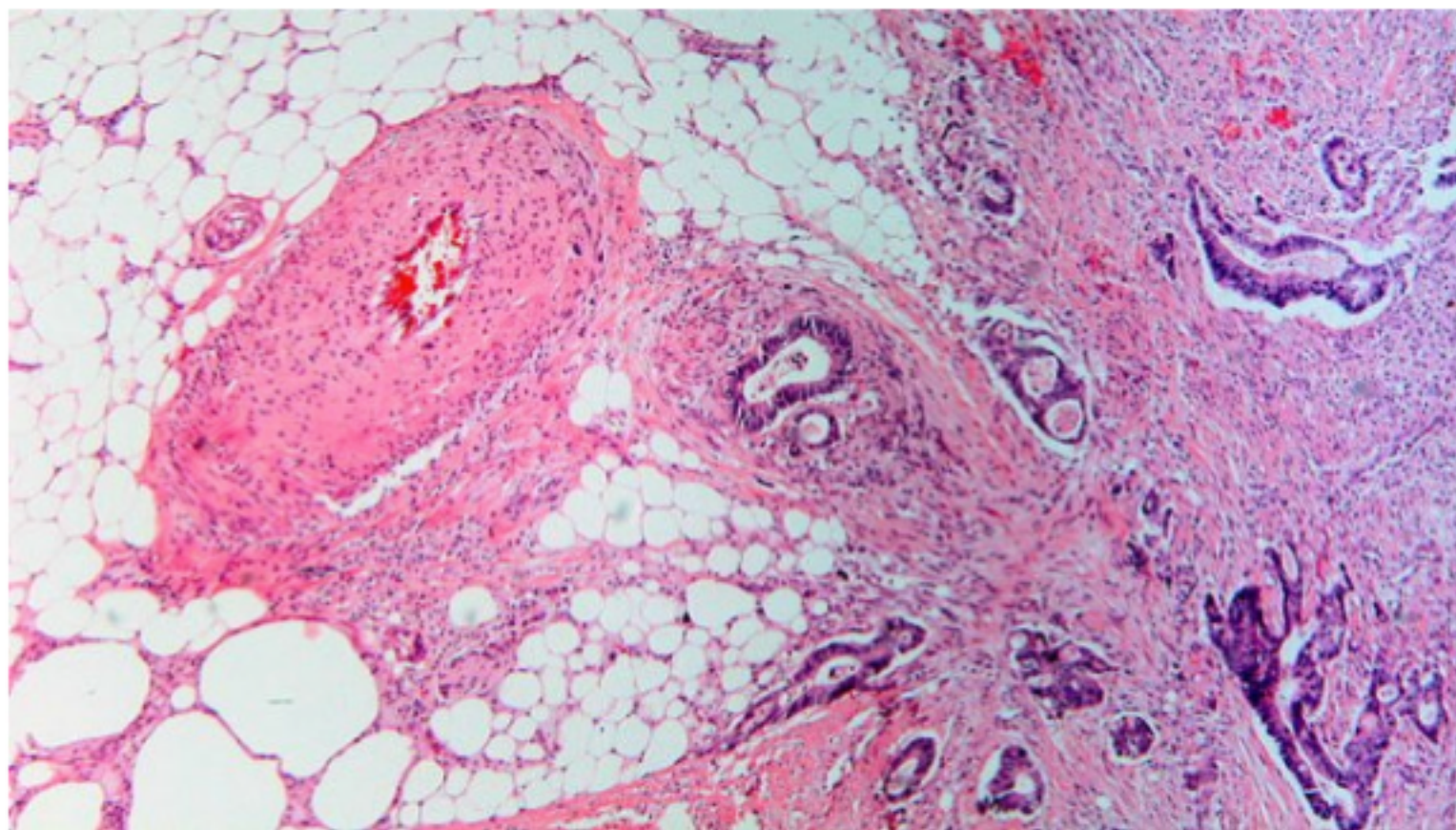
**Another 2-year GMO corn and Roundup study finds
no evidence of increased cancer, again repudiating
Séralini's retracted 2012 study**

[Pablo Steinberg](#) | [Archives of Toxicology](#) | February 14, 2019

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Mar 13, 2018
KERRY GRENS



WIKIMEDIA, PATHO

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