Chapter 4

THE ROLE OF YOUTUBE™ IN CLINICAL DENTISTRY

Hüseyin ŞİMŞEK1

An Overview of YouTube™

YouTube™ is an online video-sharing website founded in 2005. YouTube™ is visited by more than 2 billion users who have logged into their accounts every month. Also, over one billion hours of video are watched every day, and videos are viewed billions of times. In other words, the number of users of YouTube™ is almost one-third that of the Internet. At this rate, 82% of internet users will be on YouTube™ in 2022. Mobile devices account for more than 70% of YouTube™ viewing time. YouTube™ has offered local versions of the product in more than 100 countries. YouTube™ can be used in a total of 80 different languages. YouTube™ is used as social media when videos are shared, and comments and other forms of interaction occur on the site. As such, YouTube™ can be used for teachings, such as a video with both audio and visual elements, and social media [1]. These figures have led YouTube™ to become a gold mine for all video industries, especially digital marketers. With the rapid growth of YouTube's audience and followers, a new section devoted to "education" has opened, which has ensured that "YouTube" is a highly practical teaching tool, with over half the YouTube™ views coming from mobile devices that are not limited to location or time, as opposed to books, lectures, and tutorials. YouTube™ has been applied to pre-school teaching up to the graduate level and beyond. Data on YouTube™

D.D.S. and Ph.D., is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Ordu University, Turkey.

academic institutes, and health professionals, misleading and less useful videos are regularly uploaded by individual users. Because YouTubers are more attracted to people, they upload videos with poor information quality rather than educational videos. YouTube™ videos about dentistry are not ranked by the quality of the information they contain, and handy videos are ranked late on the view list. Therefore, patients who search for YouTube™ for information about dentistry may have difficulties finding useful videos and determining which videos are reliable and worth watching. Healthcare professionals, academic institutions, and professional organizations should be responsible for improving YouTube's dentistry-related content by uploading useful and preferably peer-reviewed videos and directing patients to reliable sources of information.

Patients in need of dental treatment will inevitably increase the frequency of using YouTube[™] as a source of information. Dentists must adapt to the rapidly changing technology and consider strategies for dealing with the variable quality of information posted on YouTube[™].

REFERENCES

- 1. Youtube.com. Statistics YouTube. 2020. Available from: http://www.youtube.com/yt/press/statistics.html.
- 2. Support.google.com. Demographics report YouTube help. 2018. Available from: https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/1715072?hl=en-GB.
- 3. Knösel M, Jung K and Bleckmann A. YouTube, dentistry, and dental education. Journal of dental education. 2011; 75: 1558-1568.
- 4. Hegarty E, Campbell C, Grammatopoulos E, DiBiase AT, Sherriff M, Cobourne MT. YouTube™ as an information resource for orthognathic surgery. Journal of orthodontics. 2017;44(2):90-96.
- WHO (World Health Organization) channel on Youtube. Available online: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC07-dOwgza1IguKA86jqxNA (accessed on 10 August 2020).
- 6. Li TY, Gao X, Wong K, Tse CSK and Chan YY. Learning clinical procedures through internet digital objects: experience of undergraduate students across clinical faculties. JMIR medical education. 2015; 1: e1.

Social Media in Dentistry

- ICT Facts and Figures (2015) The world in 2015. Available at:http://www. itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/facts/default.aspx accessed on July 2020.
- 8. Hassona Y, Taimeh D, Marahleh A and Scully C. YouTube as a source of information on mouth (oral) cancer. Oral diseases 2016; 22: 202-208.
- 9. Nason K, Donnelly A and Duncan H. YouTube as a patient-information source for root canal treatment. International endodontic journal. 2016; 49: 1194-1200.
- 10. Simsek H, Buyuk SK, Cetinkaya E, Tural M and Koseoglu MS. "How I whiten my teeth": YouTube™ as a patient information resource for teeth whitening. BMC Oral Health. 2020; 20: 1-6.
- 11. Gao X, Hamzah S, Yiu CKY, McGrath C and King NM. Dental fear and anxiety in children and adolescents: qualitative study using YouTube. Journal of Medical Internet Research. 2013; 15: e29.
- 12. Lena Y and Dindaroğlu F. Lingual orthodontic treatment: A YouTube™ video analysis. The Angle Orthodontist. 2018; 88: 208-214.
- 13. Southam-Gerow MA and Kendall PC. Emotion regulation and understanding: Implications for child psychopathology and therapy. Clinical psychology review. 2002; 22: 189-222.
- 14. Stouthard M and Hoogstraten J. Ratings of fears associated with twelve dental situations. Journal of dental research. 1987; 66: 1175-1178.
- 15. Eysenbach G. Infodemiology and infoveillance: framework for an emerging set of public health informatics methods to analyze search, communication and publication behavior on the Internet. Journal of medical Internet research. 2009; 11: e11.
- 16. ElKarmi R, Hassona Y, Taimeh D and Scully C. YouTube as a source for parents' education on early childhood caries. International journal of paediatric dentistry. 2017; 27: 437-443.
- 17. Updyke J. Use of the sippy cup. Pediatric dentistry 2002; 24: 97.
- 18. Keelan J, Pavri-Garcia V, Tomlinson G and Wilson K. YouTube as a source of information on immunization: a content analysis. Jama. 2007; 298: 2482-2484.
- 19. Steinberg PL, Wason S, Stern JM, Deters L, Kowal B and Seigne J. YouTube as source of prostate cancer information. Urology. 2010; 75: 619-622.
- Alkhatib MN, Holt R and Bedi R. Prevalence of self-assessed tooth discolouration in the United Kingdom. Journal of Dentistry. 2004; 32: 561-566. ekleyelim.