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Curated links and references for identifying outdated or unsupported scientific claims.

Use this page when a headline, blog, or video makes a “science-y” claim that feels too neat, too absolute, or too good to be true.


## Science & Evidence-Based Fact-Checking

**SciCheck (FactCheck.org)** — Science & health claim fact-checks with sources you can read.  IFCN-Verified

 <https://www.factcheck.org/scicheck/> ↗

**Science Feedback / Climate Feedback** — Expert scientists review popular media articles on science topics and rate their accuracy, with clear citations.  IFCN-Verified

 <https://sciencefeedback.co/> ↗

**Cochrane Library** — Gold-standard evidence reviews that summarize what the best studies show (many have plain-language summaries).  <https://www.cochranelibrary.com/> ↗



# Science & Critical Thinking



**NIH Office of Dietary Supplements — Fact Sheets** — What the research actually says about vitamins and supplements, in plain English.

 <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/list-all/> ↗


**Retraction Watch** — Tracks retracted and corrected studies so you can spot when viral claims rely on withdrawn evidence.

 <https://retractionwatch.com/> ↗

## **Scientific Literacy & Critical Thinking Skills**

**National Academies (U.S.)** — Nonpartisan consensus reports and accessible explainers on science topics across medicine, engineering, and public policy.

 <https://www.nationalacademies.org/> ↗

**NIH News in Health** — Monthly health news from the National Institutes of Health, written for the public and grounded in current research.  <https://newsinhealth.nih.gov/> ↗

**Sense About Science** — Practical guides that help the public interpret claims and understand what counts as good evidence.

 <https://senseaboutscience.org/> ↗



# Science & Critical Thinking



**NASA Climate** — Up-to-date data dashboards and explainers for climate indicators, with methods and sources shown.

 <https://climate.nasa.gov/> ↗

**PubMed** — Search the biomedical literature; check study size, recency, and limitations before trusting a single headline.

 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/> ↗



## Sam's Tips

**Check the date.** Old studies and outdated guidance often get recycled as “new.” Fresh, high-quality evidence matters.

**Prefer summaries over single studies.** Systematic reviews (e.g., Cochrane) beat one small study or a blog post every time.

**Look for the data, not just the claim.** If a source won't show methods, sample size, or links to studies, treat it as unproven.

**Extraordinary claims need extraordinary evidence.** Big promises require strong, converging proof from multiple independent sources.

**Be cautious with miracle language.** “Cure,” “detox,” “secret,” or “they don't want you to know” are classic red flags.