

**Supplemental Material:**

***COVID Monologues* Research References and Notes for Playwrights**

Each playwright was given a packet of research articles from the systematic review and the following notes for their assigned topic:

1. COVID-19 & Social Media
2. COVID-19 & Young Adults
3. COVID-19 & Older Adults
4. COVID-19 & Healthcare Workers
5. COVID-19 & Racial Disparities
6. COVID-19 & Women's Leadership
7. COVID-19 & Economic Impact/ Food Insecurity
8. COVID-19 & HIV

## 1. COVID-19 & Social Media

We ask you to incorporate findings from one or both of two qualitative/mixed-methods articles identified on this topic: one focusing on the lay perspective of COVID-19 recommendations, the other on physician engagement with social media. The qualitative analysis in both were not based on interviews, but on systematic analysis of social media posts:

1. Wahbeh, A., Nasrallah, T., Al-Ramahi, M., & El-Gayar, O. (2020). Mining physicians' opinions on social media to obtain insights into COVID-19: mixed methods analysis. *JMIR public health and surveillance*, 6(2), e19276.
2. Ölcer, S., Yilmaz-Aslan, Y., & Brzoska, P. (2020). Lay perspectives on social distancing and other official recommendations and regulations in the time of COVID-19: a qualitative study of social media posts.
  - The corresponding author of this study has agreed to be contacted for further data or information. Please let us know if you would like us to can facilitate an introduction.

We've also included one quantitative study and one opinion piece that you may choose to reference:

3. Pennycook, G., McPhetres, J., Zhang, Y., Lu, J. G., & Rand, D. G. (2020). Fighting COVID-19 misinformation on social media: Experimental evidence for a scalable accuracy-nudge intervention. *Psychological science*, 31(7), 770-780.
  - In these experimental studies, the authors demonstrate how participants are far worse at discerning between true and false content when deciding what they would share on social media relative to when they were asked directly about accuracy. Stronger discernment was associated with greater cognitive reflection and science knowledge. In the second study, authors found that a simple accuracy reminder (i.e., judging the accuracy of a non-COVID-19-related headline) nearly tripled the level of truth discernment in participants' subsequent sharing intentions, suggesting that nudging people to think about accuracy is a simple way to improve choices about what to share on social media.
4. Nability-Grover, T., Cheung, C. M., & Thatcher, J. B. (2020). Inside out and outside in: How the COVID-19 pandemic affects self-disclosure on social media. *International Journal of Information Management*, 102188.
  - Opinion piece arguing the pandemic may have made individuals more aware of what they disclose on social media.
  - There is no direct data, but a conceptual framework to examine "outside-in" and "inside-out" self-disclosure on social media, and an agenda for further research outlined
  - This piece was also provided to the playwright exploring young adults and mental health

Authors from the following broad study, which explores factors related to COVID-19 behavior among young people, including misinformation, have also agreed to provide additional data to any playwright who wishes to incorporate it in their work.

5. Wilson, R. F., Sharma, A. J., Schluechtermann, S., Currie, D. W., Mangan, J., Kaplan, B., ... & Euhardy, N. (2020). Factors Influencing Risk for COVID-19 Exposure Among Young Adults Aged 18–23 Years—Winnebago County, Wisconsin, March–July 2020. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 69(41), 149

## 2. COVID-19 & Young Adults

We ask you to incorporate findings from one or both of two qualitative/mixed-methods articles we identified on young adults (mental health, social experience). Please let us know if you would like us to connect you with the corresponding authors for additional data.

1. Pahayahay, A., & Khalili-Mahani, N. (2020). What Media Helps, What Media Hurts: A Mixed Methods Survey Study of Coping with COVID-19 Using the Media Repertoire Framework and the Appraisal Theory of Stress. *Journal of medical Internet research*, 22(8), e20186.
2. Son, C., Hegde, S., Smith, A., Wang, X., & Sasangohar, F. (2020). Effects of COVID-19 on college students' mental health in the United States: Interview survey study. *Journal of medical internet research*, 22(9), e21279.

We've also included quantitative studies and one opinion piece that you may choose to reference:

3. Shanahan, L., Steinhoff, A., Bechtiger, L., Murray, A. L., Nivette, A., Hepp, U., ... & Eisner, M. (2020). Emotional distress in young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence of risk and resilience from a longitudinal cohort study. *Psychological medicine*, 1-10.
  - Pre-COVID-19 emotional distress was the strongest predictor of during-pandemic emotional distress, followed by during-pandemic economic and psychosocial stressors (e.g. lifestyle and economic disruptions) and hopelessness
  - Most health risks to self or loved ones due to COVID-19 were not uniquely associated with emotional distress in final models.
  - Coping strategies associated with reduced distress included keeping a daily routine, physical activity, and positive reappraisal/reframing
4. Cunningham, J. W., Vaduganathan, M., Claggett, B. L., Jering, K. S., Bhatt, A. S., Rosenthal, N., & Solomon, S. D. (2020). Clinical outcomes in young US adults hospitalized with COVID-19. *JAMA Internal Medicine*.
  - In-hospital mortality rate for young adults lower than that reported for older adults with COVID-19, but approximately double that of young adults with acute myocardial infarction.
  - Morbid obesity, hypertension, and diabetes were common and associated with greater risks of adverse events. Young adults with more than 1 of these conditions faced risks comparable with those observed in middle-aged adults without them.
  - More than half of these patients requiring hospitalization were Black or Hispanic

Authors from the following broad study, which explores factors related to COVID-19 behavior among young people, including social experiences, have also agreed to provide additional data to any playwright who wishes to incorporate it in their work.

5. Wilson, R. F., Sharma, A. J., Schluechtermann, S., Currie, D. W., Mangan, J., Kaplan, B., ... & Euhardy, N. (2020). Factors Influencing Risk for COVID-19 Exposure Among Young Adults Aged 18–23 Years—Winnebago County, Wisconsin, March–July 2020. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 69(41), 149

This piece on LGBTQ youth may also be referenced. We have also provided it to the playwright assigned to the topic "HIV/LGBTQ"

6. Fish, J. N., McInroy, L. B., Pacey, M. S., Williams, N. D., Henderson, S., Levine, D. S., & Edsall, R. N. (2020). "I'm Kinda Stuck at Home With Unsupportive Parents Right Now": LGBTQ Youths'

Experiences With COVID-19 and the Importance of Online Support. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 67(3), 450-452.

### 3. COVID-19 & Older Adults

We ask you to incorporate findings from one or more of these qualitative studies:

1. Sasangohar, F., Dhala, A., Zheng, F., Ahmadi, N., Kash, B., & Masud, F. (2020). Use of telecritical care for family visitation to ICU during the COVID-19 pandemic: an interview study and sentiment analysis. *BMJ Quality & Safety*.
  - The corresponding author of this study has agreed to be contacted for further data or information. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.
2. Hyland, K. A., & Jim, H. S. (2020). Behavioral and psychosocial responses of people receiving treatment for advanced lung cancer during the COVID-19 pandemic: A qualitative analysis. *Psycho-oncology*.
3. Hamm, M. E., Brown, P. J., Karp, J. F., Lenard, E., Cameron, F., Dawdani, A., ... & Reynolds, C. F. (2020). Experiences of American older adults with pre-existing depression during the beginnings of the COVID-19 pandemic: a multicity, mixed-methods study. *The American journal of geriatric psychiatry*, 28(9), 924-932.

We have also included related quantitative research and scientific commentary that you may choose to incorporate in your work:

4. Monahan, C., Macdonald, J., Lytle, A., Apriceno, M., & Levy, S. R. (2020). COVID-19 and ageism: How positive and negative responses impact older adults and society. *American Psychologist*.
  - Commentary on the intersection of ageism on and COVID-19, including positive and negative societal responses toward older Americans
5. Seifert, A., Cotten, S. R., & Xie, B. (2020). A double burden of exclusion? Digital and social exclusion of older adults in times of COVID-19. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*.
  - Commentary on social isolation and digital divide
6. Krendl, A. C., & Perry, B. L. (2020). The impact of sheltering in place during the COVID-19 pandemic on older adults' social and mental well-being. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*.
  - Older adults reported higher depression and greater loneliness following the onset of the pandemic. Loneliness positively predicted depression. Perceived relationship strength, but not social engagement, moderated this relationship such that loneliness only predicted depression for individuals who became closer to their networks during the pandemic. For those who felt less close, depression was higher irrespective of loneliness.
7. Lam, K., Lu, A. D., Shi, Y., & Covinsky, K. E. (2020). Assessing telemedicine unreadiness among older adults in the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic. *JAMA internal medicine*, 180(10), 1389-1391.
  - Survey revealing older adults, particularly those in other vulnerable groups, face challenges in transitioning to telemedicine

#### 4. COVID-19 & Healthcare Workers

This topic has perhaps the most extensive qualitative literature on COVID-19 already available. We recommend you begin by looking at the first article, a broader assessment of the experiences of healthcare workers. The following three touch on more specific experiences, but could also be incorporated. We simply ask that you aim to communicate one or more main findings from one or more of these studies. Please let us know if you would like us to connect you with the corresponding authors of one or more of these for discussion or additional data.

1. Hennein, R., & Lowe, S. (2020). A hybrid inductive-abductive analysis of health workers' experiences and wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. *Plos one*, 15(10), e0240646.
2. Brammer, C., Donohue, S., Elwell, T., Fishbein, E., Horne, D., Lloyd-Krejci, B., ... & Winterbauer, E. (2020, September). Qualitative review of early experiences of off-site COVID-19 testing centers and associated considerations. In *Healthcare* (Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 100449). Elsevier.
3. Palinkas, L. A., Whiteside, L., Nehra, D., Engstrom, A., Taylor, M., Moloney, K., & Zatzick, D. F. (2020). Rapid ethnographic assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic April 2020 'surge' and its impact on service delivery in an Acute Care Medical Emergency Department and Trauma Center. *BMJ open*, 10(10), e041772.
4. Iheduru-Anderson, K. (2020). Reflections on the lived experience of working with limited personal protective equipment during the COVID-19 crisis. *Nursing inquiry*, e12382.

We've also included quantitative studies and opinion pieces that you may choose to reference:

5. Greenberg, N., Docherty, M., Gnanapragasam, S., & Wessely, S. (2020). Managing mental health challenges faced by healthcare workers during covid-19 pandemic. *bmj*, 368.
  - Highly cited commentary on mental health in healthcare workers
6. Shechter, A., Diaz, F., Moise, N., Anstey, D. E., Ye, S., Agarwal, S., ... & Claassen, J. (2020). Psychological distress, coping behaviors, and preferences for support among New York healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *General hospital psychiatry*, 66, 1-8.
  - Positive screens for psychological symptoms: 57% for acute stress, 48% for depressive, and 33% for anxiety symptoms.
  - Sixty-one percent of participants reported increased sense of meaning/purpose since the COVID-19 outbreak.
7. Cox, C. L. (2020). 'Healthcare Heroes': problems with media focus on heroism from healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of medical ethics*, 46(8), 510-513.
  - Commentary raising issue with heroic characterization of healthcare workers, arguing it takes attention off of the importance of personal responsibility for COVID-19 mitigation

Authors from the following broad study, which explores factors related to COVID-19 behavior among young people, including social experiences, have also agreed to provide additional data to any playwright who wishes to incorporate it in their work.

8. Wilson, R. F., Sharma, A. J., Schluechtermann, S., Currie, D. W., Mangan, J., Kaplan, B., ... & Euhardy, N. (2020). Factors Influencing Risk for COVID-19 Exposure Among Young Adults Aged 18–23 Years—Winnebago County, Wisconsin, March–July 2020. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 69(41), 149

## 5. COVID-19 & Racial Disparities

We ask you to incorporate findings from this qualitative study:

1. Ordaz-Johnson, O. H., Croff, R. L., Robinson, L. D., Shea, S. A., & Bowles, N. P. (2020). More Than a Statistic: a Qualitative Study of COVID-19 Treatment and Prevention Optimization for Black Americans. *Journal of general internal medicine*, 1-3.
  - The corresponding author of this study has agreed to be contacted for further data or information. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.

We have also included related quantitative research and scientific commentary that you may choose to incorporate in your work:

2. Kakani P, Chandra A, Mullainathan S, Obermeyer Z. Allocation of COVID-19 Relief Funding to Disproportionately Black Counties. *JAMA*.
  - Authors measured how CARES Act relief funding was allocated to US counties, against the health and financial needs of the county
  - Many counties received similar funding per resident, however some received the same funding, despite the fact that disproportionately Black counties had higher COVID-19 burden
  - While on the surface it may look like funding was distributed fairly, the burden in disproportionately Black communities was so much higher, the funding they received was less able to meet the need
  - Findings suggest the relief funding allocation may have a “disparate impact” on Black populations
3. Pirtle WN. Racial capitalism: A fundamental cause of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic inequities in the United States. *Health Education & Behavior*. 2020 Aug.
  - Racial capitalism can explain the overrepresentation of Black death reported in Detroit
  - Racial capitalism influences multiple disease outcomes: Blacks are more likely to have high rates of diabetes, asthma and other comorbidities that amplify COVID-19’s wear on the body
  - Racial capitalism constructs racial segregation: Not only do communities of color have less access to healthcare, pain reported by Black patients is deemed less severe by doctors than pain reported by white patients. Quoted in the article: *“it’s well-documented, that their pain is undertreated or their complaints are minimized. So, my concern is that, when these patients present to emergency departments and hospitals in their areas with COVID-19 symptoms, that their symptoms may be downplayed or they may not be taken seriously. And we do already have the data to support that trend continuing to happen.”*
  - Racial capitalism restricts access to flexible resources that buffer negative disease outcomes: Low-paying jobs are less likely to have paid leave, health benefits, or flexible working conditions that high-income people enjoy that could limit their exposure to infection
  - History shows pandemics exacerbate race and class inequities. No intervention intended to mitigate inequalities Black communities is likely to counter the effects of larger, societal issues

4. Sneed RS, Key K, Bailey S, Johnson-Lawrence V. Social and psychological consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in African-American communities: Lessons from Michigan. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2020 Jul;12(5):446.
  - 33% of Blacks are very concerned they will get COVID-19 and require hospitalization, compared with only 18% of Whites
  - Blacks are 2x more likely than whites to know someone who has died or been hospitalized with COVID -19
  - Pandemic is unfolding over other trauma, such as the Flint Water Crisis
  - Social media sites have become online obituary sections as community members mourn the deaths of their friends and family members. Community members no longer ask, “Will someone I know die of the virus?” Instead the question has now become, “Who will die next of the virus?” Residents are not just experiencing one loss—they are experiencing multiple losses within a brief period, resulting in grief overload. This type of cumulative grief is known to increase risk of pain-numbing avoidance behaviors (e.g., substance use, disordered eating) and prolonged grief disorders.
  
5. Yancy CW. COVID-19 and African Americans. *JAMA*. 2020;323(19):1891–1892.
  - Viewpoint article on history of health disparities and what it means means for African Americans facing COVID-19
  
6. O’Conor R, Opsasnick L, Benavente JY, Russell AM, Wismer G, Eifler M, Marino D, Curtis LM, Arvanitis M, Lindquist L, Persell SD, Bailey SC, Wolf MS. Knowledge and Behaviors of Adults with Underlying Health Conditions During the Onset of the COVID-19 U.S. Outbreak: The Chicago COVID-19 Comorbidities Survey. *J Community Health*. 2020 Dec;45(6):1149-1157.
  - Individuals with low health literacy, living below the poverty level, and who identified as Black or Latino, and completed the interview before the third day (March 17, 2020) were less likely to identify maintaining social distance as a preventive strategy to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection. Additionally, Latino individuals were more likely to report washing or disinfecting objects as a strategy to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection.
  - Black participants reported lower rates of social distancing. This finding must be considered in light of the longstanding history of racial and economic oppression in the U.S. that has produced circumstances that make it more difficult for Black residents to practice social distancing. As a result, a significant number of Black individuals must continue to leave their homes because they work in positions that cannot be done remotely, do not offer paid sick leave, and provide low wages that often results in financial insecurity. Due to low pay, many rely on public transportation, or live in multigenerational and shared residences



## 6. COVID-19 & Women's Leadership

We ask you to base your monologue on findings from this mixed-methods study:

1. Sergent, K., & Stajkovic, A. D. (2020). Women's leadership is associated with fewer deaths during the COVID-19 crisis: Quantitative and qualitative analyses of United States governors. *Journal of Applied Psychology*.
  - We highly recommend a discussion with the authors, who have agreed to be contacted for additional data and assistance interpreting findings. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.

We have also provided related quantitative research and scientific commentary that you may choose to incorporate in your work:

2. Coscieme, L., Fioramonti, L., Mortensen, L. F., Pickett, K. E., Kubiszewski, I., Lovins, H., ... & De Vogli, R. (2020). Women in power: female leadership and public health outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic. *medRxiv*.
  - This quantitative analysis compared 35 countries led by women vs. men on COVID-19 outcomes, demonstrating that countries governed by female leaders experienced much fewer COVID-19 deaths per capita and were more effective and rapid at flattening the epidemic's curve, with lower peaks in daily deaths.
  - For these differences, they argue: most women-led governments were more prompt at introducing restrictive measures in the initial phase of the epidemic, prioritizing public health over economic concerns, and more successful at eliciting collaboration from the population. Secondly, most countries led by women are also those with a stronger focus on social equality, human needs and generosity. These societies are more receptive to political agendas that place social and environmental wellbeing at the core of national policymaking
  - The work is not yet peer-reviewed, but will likely be by the time
3. Meagher, K., Singh, N. S., & Patel, P. (2020). The role of gender inclusive leadership during the COVID-19 pandemic to support vulnerable populations in conflict settings. *BMJ Global Health*, 5(9), e003760.
  - Pandemics disproportionately affect women in conflict settings
  - The authors argue the importance of proactively cultivating female leadership in these settings to ensure the needs of women are fully addressed
4. Gabster, B. P., van Daalen, K., Dhatt, R., & Barry, M. (2020). Challenges for the female academic during the COVID-19 pandemic. *The Lancet*, 395(10242), 1968-1970.
  - An analysis of research studies showing a decline in women's authorship during the COVID-19 pandemic, indicating COVID-19 adversely affected productivity of women scientists
  - Potential long-term effects for women's advancement in science fields, where they already face disadvantages compared to their male colleagues

## 7. COVID-19 & Economic Impact/ Food Insecurity

We ask you to incorporate findings from this qualitative study:

1. Haynes-Maslow, L., Hardison-Moody, A., Patton-Lopez, M., Prewitt, T. E., Byker Shanks, C., Andress, L., ... & Jilcott Pitts, S. (2020). Examining rural food-insecure families' perceptions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(17), 6390.
  - We highly recommend a discussion with the authors, who have agreed to be contacted for additional data and assistance interpreting findings. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.

We have also provided related quantitative research and scientific commentary that you may choose to incorporate in your work:

2. Leddy, A. M., Weiser, S. D., Palar, K., & Seligman, H. (2020). A conceptual model for understanding the rapid COVID-19-related increase in food insecurity and its impact on health and healthcare. *The American journal of clinical nutrition*, nqaa226. Advance online publication.
  - Figure 1 provides a conceptual model to understand food insecurity and COVID structurally and through a socioecological framework
  - Really great resource to understand structural issues in public health and how these issues affect individuals, households, and communities' health and well-being
3. Nagata, J. M., Seligman, H. K., & Weiser, S. D. (2020). Perspective: The Convergence of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Food Insecurity in the United States. *Advances in nutrition (Bethesda, Md.)*, nmaa126. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1093/advances/nmaa126>
  - A great commentary on how food insecurity may lead to COVID and how COVID may lead to food insecurity
  - Discusses the existing disparities in those who face food insecurity during the pandemic
  - Provides clear list of actionable steps that healthcare systems and healthcare providers can take to address food insecurity

Other related qualitative research:

4. Sharma SV, Haidar A, Noyola J, Tien J, Rushing M, et al. (2020) Using a rapid assessment methodology to identify and address immediate needs among low-income households with children during COVID-19. *PLOS ONE* 15(10): e0240009.
  - Qualitative article that provides overview of problems that low-income families face
  - There is not a lot of richness to the data, but can be used to inform the monologue

## 8. COVID-19 & HIV

We ask you to incorporate findings from these two studies:

1. Rhodes, S. D., Mann-Jackson, L., Alonzo, J., Garcia, M., Tanner, A. E., Smart, B. D., ... & Wilkin, A. M. (2020). A rapid qualitative assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on a racially/ethnically diverse sample of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men living with HIV in the US South. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-10.
  - Qualitative study exploring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on a diverse sample of gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men living with HIV in the U.S. south
  - The corresponding author of this study has agreed to be contacted for further data, information and discussion. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.
2. Qiao, S., Li, Z., Weissman, S., Li, X., Olatosi, B., Davis, C., & Mansaray, A. B. (2020). Disparity in HIV Service Interruption in the Outbreak of COVID-19 in South Carolina. *AIDS and behavior*, 1-9.
  - Mixed-methods study on temporary interruption in HIV services in South Carolina, finding service interruption in catchment areas was not correlated with a higher COVID outbreak in that area, but was correlated with higher proportions of patients without insurance in the area (a proxy for lower socioeconomic status).
  - The corresponding author of this study has agreed to be contacted for further data, information and discussion. Please let us know if you would like us to facilitate an introduction.

We have also included related quantitative research and scientific commentary that you may choose to incorporate in your work:

3. Logie, C. H., & Turan, J. M. (2020). How do we balance tensions between COVID-19 public health responses and stigma mitigation? Learning from HIV research. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-4.
  - Commentary discussing the issue of stigma mitigation in global pandemics, drawing lessons from HIV and applying them to COVID-19
4. Marziali, M. E., Card, K. G., McLinden, T., Wang, L., Trigg, J., & Hogg, R. S. (2020). Physical distancing in COVID-19 may exacerbate experiences of social isolation among people living with HIV. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1.
  - People living with HIV were already at higher risk for loneliness, stigma and social isolation. The authors emphasize the importance of maintaining programs that promote social support.
5. Shiau, S., Krause, K. D., Valera, P., Swaminathan, S., & Halkitis, P. N. (2020). The burden of COVID-19 in people living with HIV: a syndemic perspective. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-6.
  - Discusses intersections of health, health access and psychosocial issues that people living with HIV face in the context of COVID-19

**Quantitative studies** have not identified strong evidence of increased risk of COVID-19 infection or adverse outcomes among people infected with HIV. However, there is little data among patients who are not on treatment, and researchers speculate that immunosuppression with uncontrolled HIV infection would lead to worse COVID-19 outcomes.

6. Mirzaei, H., McFarland, W., Karamouzian, M., & Sharifi, H. (2020). COVID-19 among people living with HIV: a systematic review. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-8.
7. Karmen-Tuohy, S., Carlucci, P. M., Zervou, F. N., Zacharioudakis, I. M., Rebick, G., Klein, E., ... & Rahimian, J. (2020). Outcomes among HIV-positive patients hospitalized with COVID-19. *Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999)*

We are also including this qualitative study on **LGBTQ+ youth**, which was also provided to the playwright examining mental health among young adults

8. Fish, J. N., McInroy, L. B., Pacey, M. S., Williams, N. D., Henderson, S., Levine, D. S., & Edsall, R. N. (2020). "I'm Kinda Stuck at Home With Unsupportive Parents Right Now": LGBTQ Youths' Experiences With COVID-19 and the Importance of Online Support. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 67(3), 450-452.