Study: Twitter shared news of first Ebola case 3 days before officials

Washington, DC, June 1, 2015 – Tweets regarding the Ebola outbreak in West Africa last summer reached more than 60 million people in the three days prior to official outbreak announcements, according to a study published in the June issue of the *American Journal of Infection Control*, the official publication of the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC).

Researchers from the Columbia University School of Nursing in New York analyzed over 42,000 Ebola-related tweets posted to the social networking site Twitter, from July 24 – August 1, 2014, the week in which Nigeria reported the first case of Ebola, Sierra Leone declared a national state of emergency and the first American was diagnosed with Ebola.

Twitter was a resource for those to share news of Ebola cases prior to official announcements from the Nigerian Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. During the three days prior to an official announcement from the Nigerian Ministry of Health nearly 1,500 tweets were disseminated regarding Ebola.

“Twitter adoption in African countries like Nigeria has been exponentially increasing and it’s clear that Twitter is a useful resource for spreading breaking health news in these West African countries,” said the study authors. “The results of this analysis indicate how Twitter can be used to support early warning systems in outbreak surveillance efforts in settings where surveillance systems are not optimal.”

Content analysis of the tweets revealed that the main topics of concern in the tweets were Ebola risk factors, prevention education and health information, spread and location of Ebola, and compassion for countries in Africa.

ABOUT AJIC: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INFECTION CONTROL

*AJIC: American Journal of Infection Control* ([www.ajicjournal.org](http://www.ajicjournal.org)) covers key topics and issues in infection control and epidemiology. Infection preventionists, including physicians, nurses, and epidemiologists, rely on *AJIC* for peer-reviewed articles covering clinical topics as well as original research. As the official publication of APIC, *AJIC* is the foremost resource on infection control, epidemiology, infectious diseases, quality management, occupational health, and disease prevention. *AJIC* also publishes infection control guidelines from APIC and the CDC. Published by *Elsevier*, *AJIC* is included in MEDLINE and CINAHL.

ABOUT APIC

APIC’s mission is to create a safer world through prevention of infection. The association’s more than 15,000 members direct infection prevention programs that save lives and improve the bottom line for hospitals and other healthcare facilities. APIC advances its mission through patient safety, implementation science, competencies and certification, advocacy, and data standardization. Visit APIC online at [www.apic.org](http://www.apic.org). Follow APIC on Twitter: [http://twitter.com/apic](http://twitter.com/apic)
and Facebook: www.facebook.com/APICInfectionPreventionandYou. For information on what patients and families can do, visit APIC’s Infection Prevention and You website at www.apic.org/infectionpreventionandyou.

NOTES FOR EDITORS
“What can we learn about the Ebola outbreak from tweets?” by Michelle Odlum and Sunmoo Yoon appears in the American Journal of Infection Control, Volume 43, Issue 6 (June 2015).

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