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*Review*

# A Neoteric Approach toward Social Media in Public Health Informatics: A Narrative Review of Current Trends and Future Directions

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**Abstract:** Social media has become more popular in the last few years. It has been used in public health development and healthcare settings to promote healthier lifestyles. Given its important role in today's culture, it is necessary to understand its current trends and future directions in public health. This review aims to describe and summarize how public health professionals have been using social media to improve population outcomes. This review highlights the substantial influence of social media in advancing public health objectives. The key themes explored encompass the utilization of social media to advance health initiatives, monitor diseases, track behaviors, and interact with communities. Additionally, it discusses potential future directions on how social media can be used to improve population health. The findings show how social media has been used as a tool for research, implementing health campaigns, and health promotion. Social media integration with artificial intelligence (AI) and Generative Pre-Trained Transformers (GPTs) can impact and offer an innovative approach to tackle the problems and difficulties in health informatics. The research shows how social media will keep growing and evolving and, if used effectively, has the potential to help close public health gaps across different cultures and improve population health.

**Keywords:** social media; public health; health informatics; virtual reality; artificial intelligence; generative pre-trained transformers; metaverse

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## 1. Introduction

Social media is defined as "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)" [1]. Since its start, social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.) has been used to share important information relevant to the public's interest, encourage consumerism, and exchange ideas and opinions throughout many communities [2]. Given people's high use of social media, public health and healthcare professionals must use this easy and accessible strategy to improve population health. A study published in 2018 reported that the proportion of US adults who used at least one social media platform rose from 5% in 2005 to 61% in 2008. By 2020, there were roughly 1.2 billion monthly active users of Facebook and Instagram [3].

In addition, for more than ten years, social media has been widely used in public health development, helping patients and healthcare providers to encourage healthier lifestyles and coping mechanisms [4,5]. Social media has often been used in public health for different purposes, including subject recruitment, communication with research subjects, social and behavior observation, data collection, and dissemination of research findings [5]. As a result, studies on alcohol consumption, diabetes, cancer, HIV, and obesity have been promoted on social media [5]. Nowadays, Facebook shares health-sponsored messages with around

2.4 million users [2]. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic boosted the Twitter platform to share public health information [6]. While the use of social media keeps increasing around the world, its use in public health is not well understood by health professionals. There is a need for a lot of work on evaluating the best way to use it as a platform to promote health interventions (Figure 1). It has been explained how the public health's core activities and strategies can be intercalated with social media to build a robust framework for public health informatics. Therefore, this narrative review intends to describe and summarize the current uses of social media in public health. Furthermore, it will examine the potential future directions on how social media can benefit population health. Social media is widely used worldwide, and public health professionals should figure out the best ways to use it as a platform to promote health interventions [2]. The aims of this study are to:

- Provide an initial literature search to find the intersectionality of social media with public health informatics in current practice.
- Generate a knowledge base for future research to build a convergence of social media technologies within public health and public health informatics.

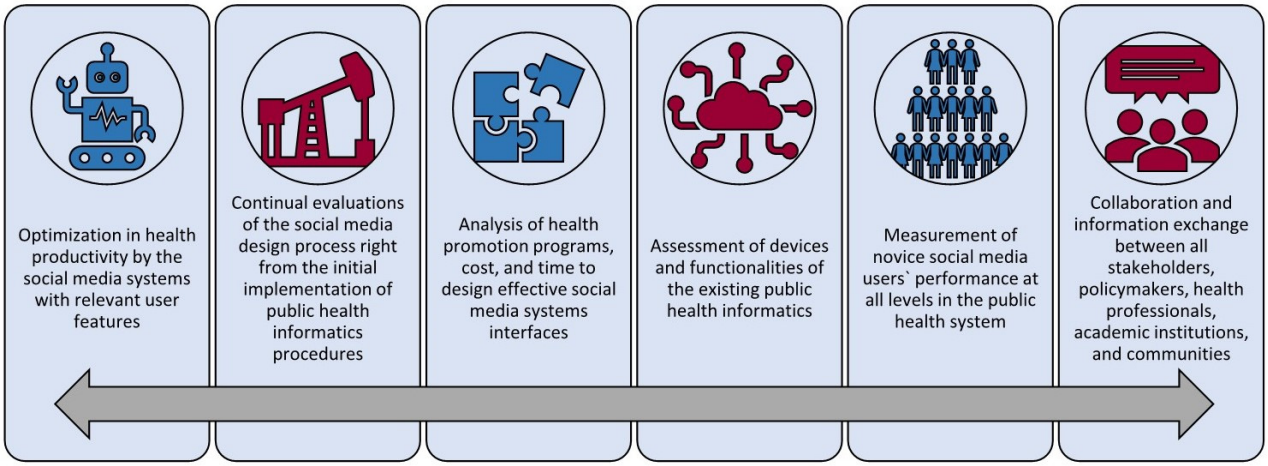


**Figure 1.** Social media in public health informatics.

The presented study will describe the literature search undertaken and the findings from the past five years in the developments that have been made in the public health informatics. Especially, the utilization of social media to accumulate, disseminate, and permeate public health at different levels can bring a change in individuals' health through a wider lens. Our study will also present a narrative of the current trends and future directions of social media as the intertwining of public health, its practice and approach, in public health informatics. From this study, we give recommendations for a systematic review and meta-analysis to build future research, and also the incorporation of efficacy or multicenter studies to demonstrate the use of public health informatics as an emerging trend.

## 2. Methods

The purpose of this narrative review is to provide a concise and generative overview of current and future social media technologies in public health informatics, with a specific emphasis on the aspects of trends and modalities in use. We synthesize our narrative review from the current and targeted literature, looking forward five years with an inception year of 2018. A focused literature search was undertaken in academic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and IEEE Xplore, while articles were also hand-searched within Google Scholar. We applied a combination of keywords and phrases for the search, including "social media technologies", "public health informatics", "health informatics", "social media trends", "innovations in social media", "social media in healthcare", "metaverse in health", "digital health", "digital health literacy", "emerging social media technologies", "social media trends in public health informatics", and similar terms. Inclusion criteria

were employed for the combinations of keywords and phrases and all types of studies and articles published in the English language, an example being the literature search and its search strings by using the Google trends map and generating its summary for the presented facts and figures. As this narrative review has generated and synthesized the knowledge from a broad literature search, so systematic literature search and screening criteria with the primary objectives and predefined protocol for a systematic review or meta-analysis were excluded.

## 3. Current Trends

### *3.1. The Growing Use of Social Media in Public Health*

Social media, if used correctly, is a promising tool to improve population health because it is low-cost, reaches a large volume of people, and could influence their behavior to improve their lifestyles [7]. In recent years, social media has played an important role in health as a health communication tool, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic [8,9]. According to Sharma 2023, some of the uses of social media in public health are related to using social media in health research, using social media in public health campaigns, and messaging for health promotion interventions, and the use of social media in disease surveillance [10]. For example, previous research has found that around 80% of patients with cancer use social media to contact peers and to increase their bond with family members [11]. Also, State Health Departments in the US have used Facebook as a tool to communicate information related to healthy living, communicable diseases, vaccines and immunizations, tobacco use, and infant and child health [9].

Social media networks can be used to empower patients to learn more about their health conditions, increase the reach of health professionals' counseling, and promote equity in different healthcare settings [7]. Furthermore, evidence has shown that social media interventions can be efficient and effective in low-income communities, rural areas, and minority groups [12]. We cannot deny that the use of social media is a growing trend that will continue evolving in the future years. Table 1 shows some current trends in the use of social media and public health.

**Table 1.** Current trends in the use of social media and public health.

| Types | Current Trends | Innovation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Social Media | Health messaging, health literacy, and health education [13]. | Twitter, YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, Snapchat, Reddit, Instagram, WhatsApp, and blogs. |
| Public health research | Networking with colleagues and knowledge users, distributing public health research, broadening readership, and exponentially increasing reach [10]. | LinkedIn, using social media to share research about chronic diseases, vaccination, and behavioral health. |
| Crowdsourcing | Surgical skills, developing systems for out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation, developing sexual health messages, and annotating medical data to train machine learning algorithms [14]. | Engaging youth in developing HIV services, designing a patient-centered mammography report, and enhancing cancer research. |
| Artificial intelligence in public health | Health education projects, literature searches, machine learning technologies, diagnostics, and surveillance [15]. | LIT maps, collaborative research, open-source clinical trials, and automatically detecting tuberculosis from chest X-rays. |

**Table 1.** *Cont.*

| Types | Current Trends | Innovation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Surveillance | Statistics, data monitoring, epidemiological information, and open-AI chatbots [16]. | COVID-19 dashboards, and electronic health records. |
| Monitoring | Giving surveys, using QR codes, Apps, and gadgets [10]. | Apps to monitor blood sugar, step count, and sleep patterns. |
| Policy | Shaping public opinion and influencing policymakers, patient safety, public health safety, and HIPAA law [17]. | Public health informatics, protected health information. |

### *3.2. Social Media: Its Role in Public Health Research and in Training Public Health Professionals*

Social media can be used to post new publications and research, conduct research, and in academic promotion and networking [18]. Despite skepticism, evidence has shown that the promotion of research articles on social media increases their reach by having more views, downloads, and citations [18,19]. Social media has started to influence how researchers present and disseminate their research [18], like the use of visuals and graphs and the adoption of visual abstracts to enhance the appeal and dissemination of health research [10,19]. Findings from a scoping review identified Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram as the most popular platforms used for health research [20]. The most popular research studies published on social media are related to communicable diseases (33%), followed by chronic diseases (20%), lifestyles (16%), and mental health, especially depression (8%) [20]. The study focused primarily on two subgroups, i.e., adolescents and women. [20,21].

Public health and healthcare fields have been using social media to teach students, and this trend will likely become more popular over time [10]. Role of social media has been evaluated in training healthcare professionals in eastern Saudi Arabia. The results showed that more than 50% of participants participated in training sessions conducted via social media [22]. Another concept evaluated was pharmacy students' attitudes about social media as a teaching and learning tool. The results showed that more than 90% of students agreed that social media was more effective when learning about public health compared to a class oral presentation [23]. Additionally, a systematic review described how social media was used to overcome some learning challenges presented during the COVID-19 pandemic [24]. Another study described how social media was used to train nephrology interns [25]. Social media will keep expanding and changing as a tool for teaching and training, and it will help close the gaps across cultural contexts [10].

### *3.3. Social Media, Crowdsourcing, and Artificial Intelligence in Public Health*

Crowdsourcing has been used in different settings. For example, in elaborating educational tools, developing navigation apps like Waze, and testing health promotion materials [26]. However, the adoption of social media to collect data for crowdsourcing has been a growing field, but has not been very popular among public health programs [27]. Wang and colleagues (2020) conducted a systematic review to summarize the crowdsourcing in public health settings. The results showed that crowdsourcing has been used to evaluate surgical skills, promote HIV tests, and in artificial intelligence related to the annotation of medical data [14]. In 2019, an online platform called "Crowdbreaks" was created to automatize data collection from Twitter by filtering and crowdsourcing algorithms to help assess trends in health behavior like vaccination or potential disease outbreaks [28]. A previous study used Facebook and Twitter to engage people in designing and creating slogans and artwork to raise awareness and educational messages about cardiac arrest. Unfortunately, the reach and effectiveness of these efforts to improve population health are uncertain [29].

Artificial intelligence (AI) is an evolving tool that has been utilized in medicine and healthcare in the past years [30]. AI uses several methods like computer vision, natural language processing, and machine learning for pattern recognition, prediction, and data analysis. For these reasons, researchers have suggested that AI has the potential to improve public health [30]. A study conducted in the United Kingdom in 2021 explored how AI enables social media analysis on Facebook and Twitter for use in contact-tracing apps [31]. A relevant systematic review summarized how the use of AI algorithms applied to social media gained popularity during the COVID-19 pandemic [32]. All these efforts show that crowdsourcing and pairing AI with social media is a growing study field that can be used to improve public health and healthcare fields.

### *3.4. Other Social Media Uses in Public Health*

One emerging social media use is disease surveillance [33]. Active surveillance can be used to improve the quality of the information collected and help develop disease-specific interventions [10]. Some less commonly explored uses of social media for public health are the use of these platforms to address social inequities across the world. However, movements like "Black Lives Matter" and "Me Too" have gained importance through social media [10]. Social media is not going anywhere. On the contrary, it is here to stay, and health professionals have the potential to use it ethically to improve population health.

## 4. Future Directions

### *4.1. Future Paradigms and Applications*

Social media and informatics in public health have created a new paradigm for public health practitioners and the audience. Information systems and communication platforms have an inevitable, pivotal role in alleviating risks and closing knowledge gaps in vulnerable populations [34]. Public health informatics use with the integration of social media has several applications in the field of health. Applications have arisen, such as promoting advancements in health research and practice, mobilizing social efforts, and enabling offline health services and events.

There is an ongoing examination of different techniques that may offer cost-effective alternatives for assisting individuals in enhancing and controlling their health habits, accounting for the design, implementation, and evaluation of behavioral interventions. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) has emphasized the incorporation of such connected health technologies for cancer care and research [35]. The utilization of the internet, social media platforms, and mobile communications can be harnessed as a means to provide and facilitate the availability and accessibility of health information. Social media's role in public health can innovatively facilitate or interrupt the processes of collecting, storing, utilizing, and spreading information in the field of healthcare informatics. The operationalization of public health informatics in the social media domain encompasses the fundamental systems and architecture, including data and transmission standards, transfer protocols, and data management protocols (Table 2). The adoption of this interdisciplinary practice depends on the pervasiveness of social media use and public health professionals' competitiveness seems futuristic and innovative.

### *4.2. Social Media and Healthcare Research*

The mixed-method approach can be used to evaluate and assess efficiency and effectiveness. Social media users can assess the suitability of a specific health information system component for a technological task [36]. Questionnaires can be easily distributed, and their analysis is established according to standard protocols and procedures. The utilization of mixed-method research can become a well-established practice in the evaluation and assessment of social media healthcare research and web-based real-time data from social media infomedic experiences via the top-level domain (TLD) [37].

### *4.3. Social Media and Public Health Surveillance*

The utilization of social media for infomediology data for surveillance generates an information stream for disease surveillance, i.e., "infoveillance". Public health practitioners can avail the dissemination of information on behavior change as a crucial intervention during an outbreak. Additionally, monitoring the effectiveness of information dissemination during a pandemic is another possible application [38]. Concurrent use of social media trends with the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) holds immense capacity to revolutionize healthcare on a global scale. However, with the ongoing progress of AI technology, it is crucial to prioritize the integration of low- and middle-income countries [39]. Responsible global utilization of AI involves implementing a process that is safe, fair, transparent, dependable, and advantageous while maintaining a high level of responsibility and accountability. To fully capitalize on the potential of AI, it is crucial to closely monitor and address the safety, ethical, equity, and reliability aspects of deploying AI. This will enable researchers, scientists, and policymakers to fully harness the immense resilience, creativity, and dedication of AI for a long-lasting positive impact.

### *4.4. Social Media and Health Literacy*

When it comes to healthcare, medical education, and research, social media uses Web 2.0 technologies. It is pertinent to understand that this facilitates cooperation and allows for the distribution of research. There are ongoing concerns over the accuracy and prevalence of disinformation on these platforms, despite its use by healthcare professionals to enhance public health literacy. In 2023, platforms like Facebook (Meta Platforms, Inc., Menlo Park, CA, USA), YouTube (Google LLC, Mountain View, CA, USA), Instagram (Meta Platforms, Inc.), TikTok (ByteDance Ltd., Beijing, China), and Twitter (X Corp., Carson City, NV, USA) are increasingly fundamental to healthcare research because they provide contact with patients, training for healthcare providers, data management, and the exchange of information [40].

### *4.5. Social Media and Health Promotion*

Many evaluation approaches that have been designed for health promotion programs may use social media platforms to monitor outcomes and analyze progress [41]. Despite the fact that social media campaigns may significantly alter health behavior and coordinate health promotion initiatives, the evaluation of such health promotion campaigns and behavioral interventions remains complex owing to the influence of individual social media platforms on health promotion initiatives. This approach either becomes less significant or serves as a supplementary aspect with other elements [42]. Another factor related to health promotion is the increasing trend in seeking information for perceived benefits on social media or health-information-seeking behaviors (Figure 2). Health behavior is an interaction of the personal, interpersonal, and environmental factors, and is an important driver in describing the practices adopted by an individual or a group of individuals or communities. Social media, when utilized as an important construct in behavioral modifications, helps inform knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs about health practices and adoption for a healthy change in behavior. The field of health information is very diverse and the quantity of information accessible on social media is infinite [43]. An individual must obtain the optimal knowledge with minimal time and privacy by thoroughly examining all the accessible data and information on social media.

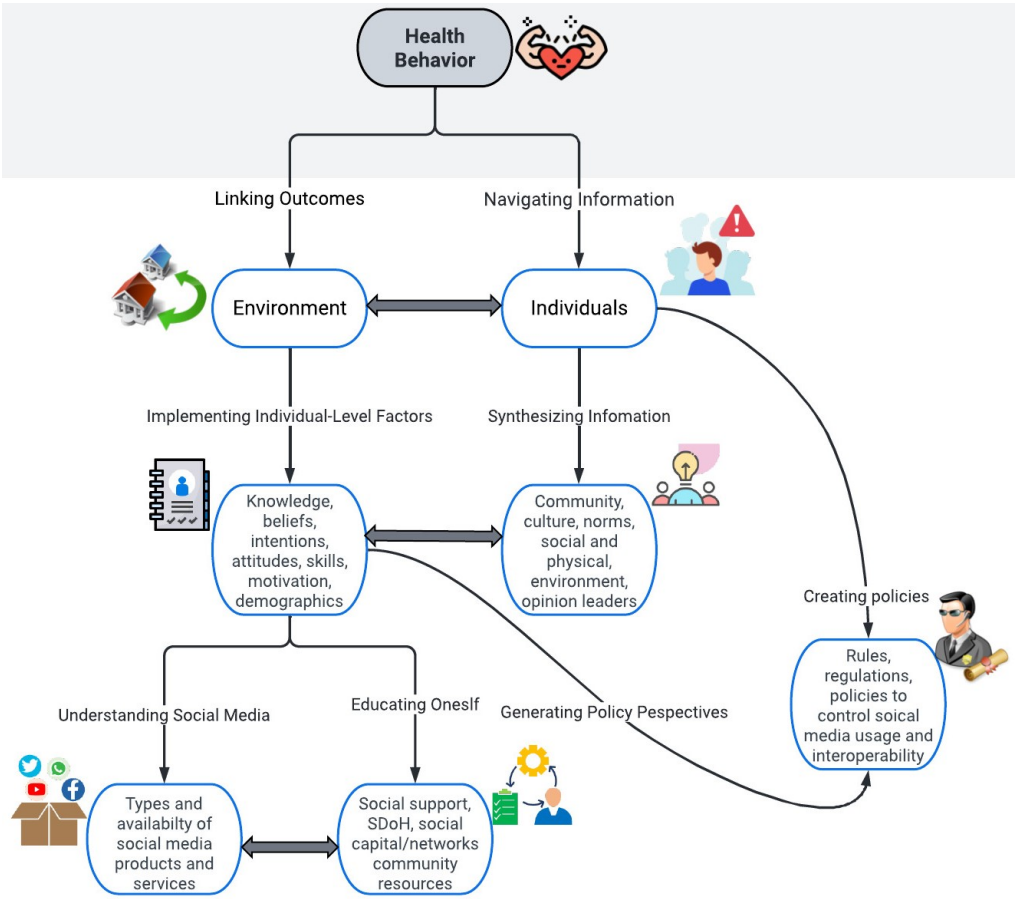


**Figure 2.** Social media in health promotion behavior.

### *4.6. Social Media, AI, GPT, and Metaverse Models for Public Health Informatics*

Artificial intelligence (AI) and Generative Pre-Trained Transformers (GPTs) integrated into social media can exert a significant impact and provide a novel approach to addressing the issues and challenges in health informatics. A wide range of healthcare and public health sectors are adopting AI and GPT integration, i.e., (1) bioinformatics; (2) medical diagnosis; (3) medical imaging; (4) medical informatics; (5) medical education; (6) public health; and (7) medical robotics [44]. A novel way could be providing healthcare information via social media that can be personalized using AI-ML-GPT is to improve patient engagement and education. This may help patients make decisions and enhance treatment. Google and Amazon are creating AI systems that "learn" and empathize with patients [45,46]. These innovations might improve patient participation, individualized assistance, and care experiences. Another novel informatics technology in the infantile stage is the "metaverse", which can mix social media together with public health information. While the metaverse may be commonly associated with games and entertainment, its underlying technologies have practical applications in the field of healthcare. The metaverse induces an experience of social media which can be incorporated into current health technologies for therapy in the context of connected communities, clinical contexts, and measurement-based care through the active involvement of people [47]. These experiences include extended reality (augmented reality, virtual reality, and mixed reality, abbreviated as AR, VR, and MR, respectively, and together known as XR) [48]. Innovations in healthcare service, delivery, and digital therapies can be made possible by technological advancements in metaverse virtual world experiences.

**Table 2.** Future directions in the use of social media and public health.

| Types | Future Directions | Innovation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| User services | Health-related service quality, precision health. | Enhanced user experience (UX) of social media [35]. |
| Disease surveillance | Infomediology data, Web 2.0 technologies. | Web-based (real-time) data for disease forecasting, outbreaks, and epidemics. Top-level domain (TLD) ".health"—for screening and filtering of diseases and health information providers [36]. |
| Public health research | Public health needs assessment for community engagement, data leveraging for social determinants of health (SDoH). | Real-world experience (RWE), predictive modeling from social media sites, social media health information exchange, health literacy exchange [39]. |
| Population health | Social and behavioral health integration. | Systematic social media campaigns, bioartificial human behaviors [41]. |
| Artificial intelligence in public health | User tags and sentence predictions for social media posts. | Personal health libraries with comparable profile [46]. |
| Metaverse | Social media with the metaverse will assist in curating experiences that are more immersive, engaging, and realistic. | AR, VR, and MR, together known as XR, in mental health, mixed-reality headsets, virtual hologram [47,48]. |

### *4.7. Collaborative and Learning Platforms for Public Health Informatics—Natural Language Processing (NLP)*

Public health research within the context of natural language processing (NLP) involves the application of methods such as tokenization, sentiment analysis, and topic modeling [49]. Contagious diseases such as influenza and dengue have been the primary subjects of numerous studies on health using natural language processing (NLP) techniques on social media platforms, with a concomitant growing body of research conducted between 2016 and 2018 on the topics of mental health and substance use, including the consumption of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and opioids [50]. Natural language processing (NLP) plays a crucial role in extracting valuable information from social media platforms. It achieves this by analyzing user-generated content to identify moods, patterns, and topics synthesized and generated as part of the experiential disease state. By implementing such standardized documentation and health research techniques throughout, NLP enhances the accessibility and comprehensiveness of descriptions of NLP datasets and models available at collaborative platforms like Hugging Face [51], Kaggle [52], GitHub [53], and many others. This also assists researchers and developers in critically evaluating their work. Though such a collaboration would be the preliminary venture to integrate the dimensions of social media, public health, and health informatics; yet a consolidated data sharing approach on NLP on all documented social connections of an individual or a group can be recognized as a sociolinguistic observation.

### *4.8. Public Health Prediction and Modeling through Data Repositories*

The emergence of prediction models in health informatics has also introduced novel approaches for the development of techniques in public health informatics. The volume of multi-modal data in clinical, biomedical, and public health fields has been continuously increasing, particularly since the community adopted deep learning. This approach enables the development, validation, and improvement of huge models to achieve significant

advancements in health-related domains [54]. The models can be generated on interdisciplinary platforms and collaboration via Hugging Face, Kaggle, etc., to turn research into a shareable asset for public health. A few examples include the StanfordAIMI/stanford-deidentifier-base model, which has been created for biomedical documentation and the de-identification process with satisfactory accuracy [55]; the Hugging Face for Health (hf4h) model for clinical language, datasets, and responsible open scientific frameworks for evidence-based learning [56]; UW-PHI-VAX, a repository for research studies managed by the University of Washington Population Health Initiative [57]; PSYCOP-COMMON, a shared research project on prediction of disease from electronic health records at Aarhus University [58]; the SARS-CoV-2 full genome prediction model on the approximation of environmental and time changes affecting the SARS-CoV-2 genome [59]; and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a dataset of public health surveys of 400 thousand people from 2011 to 2015 on preventive health practices and population risks [60].

## 5. Discussion

In recent years, there has been a notable transformation in public health informatics due to the emergence of social media platforms, which have become influential tools for disseminating health information and engaging with communities. This review offered an initial salient synthesis of current patterns and future possibilities in utilizing social media for public health informatics. This review highlighted the substantial influence that social media can have on advancing public health objectives, drawing on an extensive examination of the existing literature and empirical evidence.

### *5.1. Social Media and Public Health Resources*

Current social media trends and future directions serve as an interface for the intelligent human control of public health informatics infrastructure. To foster healthy social media integration in public health venues, it is crucial to prioritize public health resources towards enhancing healthcare systems and optimizing healthcare organizations. Public health resources can be enhanced through mining of social media platform posts and the dataset can be used for various applications, use-cases related to the analysis of interests, views, opinions, perspectives, attitudes, and feedback toward online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic [61]. This potential application of data mining can present a large, open-access dataset of online learning conversations to undertake different public health resource analyses and content duplication. Public health resources can utilize bot detection models using data selection. Bot detection models used in the COVID-19 pandemic helped synthesize account metadata and account digital fingerprints. This work successfully detected bots with different behaviors. Social fingerprint-based methods work for coordinated bots [62]. Although bots and humans may appear similar in their expression, a closer analysis of the content and sentiment reveals some differences, particularly when expressing sentiments, opinions, and engagements in dialogues discussing controversial issues.

### *5.2. Social Media and Digital Health*

An innovation of the digital divide in social media needs robust, scientific, and technological advancements to stimulate digital health information services. Global public health and health promotion methods within the intersectionality of social media, health communication, and public health informatics can incorporate techniques for strategic enhancement. Though there are complex relationships between social media and health communication promote public health and well-being worldwide; yet social media health communication requires audience-specific content, multimedia for convenience, and influencers to enhance messages [63]. This fact also uncovers a concerning pattern in health communication for Social Media Health Information (SMHI), for its content and quality on social media platforms [64]. Health information needs to be evaluated for quality, particularly regarding cancers, dental care, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and mental health information.

### *5.3. Digital Twins for Public Health*

Social media has created a space for interaction and entertainment on the one hand, but on the other hand, the adoption of a digital twin in public health practice and healthcare research has engaged individuals in an insightful, data-driven virtual world.

### *5.4. Digital Twins for Public Health Research*

Digital twins are virtual representations of the actual world and have been used in academia and industry to enhance individualized processes and optimize real-world experience. Nevertheless, the notion of social media in digital twins has only lately been amplified in public health and healthcare [65]. Social media use via digital twin technologies could provide evolutionary implications in precision medicine, clinical trials, and public health when used appropriately.

### *5.5. Human Usability of Social Media Tools*

Human factors have a great impact on the design and utilization of health information technology. Increased adoption rates of technology determine the operability and usability by certain groups of people involved in its use, who can use it at a comfortable pace and as part of their routine [66]. Social media tools and techniques are governed by the fundamental usability of human factors connected to the systems interface for the subjective and objective continuity of higher levels of individual safety.

### *5.6. Social Media in Large-Scale Health Treatments*

Social media is being integrated with large-scale health treatments aimed at addressing non-communicable illnesses and is increasingly using AI-enabled technologies such as the metaverse [67]. The prevalence of non-communicable illnesses, such as diabetes, heart disease, strokes, chronic respiratory disease, malignancies, and mental illness, is significantly influenced by the "built environment", which encompasses the artificial surroundings that individuals constantly interact with.

### *5.7. Digital Health Ecosystems*

In digital health ecosystems, the metaverse can provide several modalities through social media for public health systems and public health informatics, e.g., machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), robotic assistance, virtual agents (chatbots), visionary and speech analytics, deep learning, and many more. Public health professionals can employ cutting-edge technology and interdisciplinary partnerships to efficiently leverage social media for the purpose of promoting health equity, fostering community resilience, and tackling emerging public health issues in the digital age.

### *5.8. Limitations*

This narrative review does not follow the predefined protocols for a systematic review or meta-analysis, but it reproduces a thematic qualitative comparison of social media current trends and future directions implicated in public health informatics. Another limitation pertains to the highly dynamic field of social media since social media facilitates the examination of novel occurrences and the formulation of inquiries in the field of public health and public health informatics research, and also summons evidence-based perspectives and practices. Further investigation is required to fully comprehend the methodological capabilities of social media in public health research. Lastly, the incorporation of preset criteria for the literature search may have induced selection bias, and the rapidly changing dynamics in this field could have led to inadequate preference being given to a certain type of social media while omitting the potential advancements of other types.

## 6. Conclusions

The review has explained the pivotal position of social media integration processes for the current and future trends and needs. The highly dynamic field of social media needs to

be a structured process of measures taken to ensure the robustness and strength of public health informatics. Social media systems and projects require large investments, time, and technology demands. Social media user analysis requires evidence-based theoretical and practical values for the stakeholders, consumers, and people to utilize social media in the real world. Continuous monitoring, assessments, and evaluations yield impactful investments in social media-integrated health technology projects. Social media can impart public health awareness to communities, raise benchmarks in public health research, and increase healthcare quality. It can be inferred from the current study that public health needs meaningful analytics within the fields of social media and public health informatics, drawn from the full potential of current and future implications, especially in light of increasing health challenges. The overall trend is definitely on the rise but needs significant and robust research and resources.

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