How to Save Lives With Microblogs? Lessons From the Usage of Weibo for Requests for Medical Assistance During COVID-19

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This study analyzed 8K posts regarding COVID-19 patients seeking medical assistance on a Chinese microblogging platform to understand the affordance and limitations of microblogging services for help-seeking during crises.







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and resources.



In this case, some people turn to seek help from social media.

CBS News. Houston Emergency Officials Tell 911 Callers Not to Hang up. 2017 CGTN. Graphics: Does Wuhan have enough hospital beds for coronavirus patients? 2022

In large-scale crises, local emergency services sometimes fail to provide timely and adequate assistance to the affected population due to limited bandwidth





2

Microblogging services provide functions such as posting and hashtags, allowing people to create and spread help requests to a broader audience, and have been widely used in many crises around the world.



Help requests in COVID-19 on Weibo Help requests in Houston Flood [1]

#houstonflood please help my friend 11711 wood shadow Houston TX 77013 she stuck with 5 kids 7:06 AM - 27 Aug 2017

Water rising quick please help ASAP please!! 820 smith street, port Arthur Texas, 77640 11:41 PM - 29 Aug 2017







"My mom was diagnosed on Jan 30. Doctors say she must take oxygen to

2015 Chennai Rain [2] 2011 Queensland Flood [3]

But, is microblogging an effective tool for help-seeking in an emergency?

[1] Kabir, M. Y., & Madria, S. (2019)

[2] Nazer, T. H., Morstatter, F., Dani, H., & Liu, H. (2016)

[3] Bruns, A., Burgess, J., Crawford, K., & Shaw, F. (2012)

Successful cases

3

A case study that examines how COVID patients seeking help on Weibo, the community they gathered (#COVID-19 patient seek help [super-topic]#, or the help-seeking super-topic), and the microblogging functions they used.



Posts must follow a template

4X/月	送患者求助超话 发送 助人信息(若有相关化验单,
请上传图片) 【姓名】 【年龄】 【所在城市】 【所在小区、社区】 【患病时间】 【联系方式】 【其他紧急联系人】 【病情描述】	"Name] [Age] [City] [Address & Community] [Date of Illness Onset] [Contact Number] [Other Emergency Contacts] [Symptom Description]"



A case study that examines how COVID patients seeking help on Weibo, the community they gathered (#COVID-19 patient seek help [super-topic]#, or the help-seeking super-topic), and the microblogging functions they used.





Research Questions

(RQ1) What microblogging functions were used for help-seeking and how effective is it for this purpose?

(RQ2) How did COVID-19 patients use microblogging functions to seek assistance?



Annotated 2K Weibo posts from the help-seeking super-topic and other locations

Collected from wuhancrisis.com; 2 annotators; Cohen kappa: 0.82

Classified 100M **Trained a BERT** Weibo posts classifier related to COVID-19 1=help request; 0=other;

98% acc and F1

Extract 8K help requests

RQ1: Content analysis

Data Collection

From Jan - May, 2020

Extract 8K help requests

Data Analysis

RQ2: Trend analysis, controlled interrupted time series analysis (CITS)



In total, nine microblogging functions were used for help-seeking. Posts to the help-seeking super-topic were easier to identify, gain retweets, and managed by help providers than posts to personal timelines.

Help-seeking super-topic: post on the help-seeking community



"Name] XXX [City] Wuhan

[Symptom Description] My parents had been self-isolated at home since Jan 25, until Feb 1. During the self-isolation, they were experiencing low fever, nausea, and no appetite ... Please help us!!

∠Images of diagnostics

Regular posting: create a post in personal timelines





Microblogging functions for help-seeking have four limitations: 1) search, 2) tracking, 3) ease of use, and 4) privacy protection.

Misuse of the help-seeking super-topic

6		(+
197	20-2-7 17:04 来自 iPhone客户端	
	武汉肺炎患者求救超话	
	姓名	
	年龄	
	住址:	
	病情描述:	
		1.1

Despite following the template, the request was made on personal timeline instead of the help-seeking super-topic







Until the help-seeking super-topic was created and hit the trending list, most requests were made by regular posting, but even after that, people didn't make a significant switch to the super-topic, though it is more effective.





communication between help-seekers and volunteers than regular microblogging functions (e.g., posting).

But a trade-off need be considered: developing new technologies or improving existing ones?

the future

• A centralized managed channel (i.e., super-topic) can support more effective

• Four limitations for existing microblogging services need to be improved in

11

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Thank you!







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