

Five Projects Using Social Media as an Early Warning System for the Opioid Epidemic

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Why Track the Opioid Epidemic?

- The opioid epidemic persists in the United States, with over 70,000 deaths annually since 2020 [1-2]
- Rapidly changing dynamics of non-medical opioid use, and variation across geographies and demographics, require reliable and timely information to monitor and address the crisis

Why Social Media?

- Academic and government surveys are standard practice for tracking opioid usage patterns
- Survey reliability is limited by reliance on self-reporting of stigmatized behavior [3]
- Surveys and overdose death tallies can take months to years to complete, making real-time monitoring of quickly evolving trends difficult
- Social media platforms include billions of user-generated posts that offer a less-filtered window into the relationship between individuals and their use of drugs, accessible in near real-time
- Previous work has established social media as a viable source to track opioid use and opioid-related mortality [4-6]

Project 1: Opioid Discussion on Reddit Correlates with Overdose Death Rates

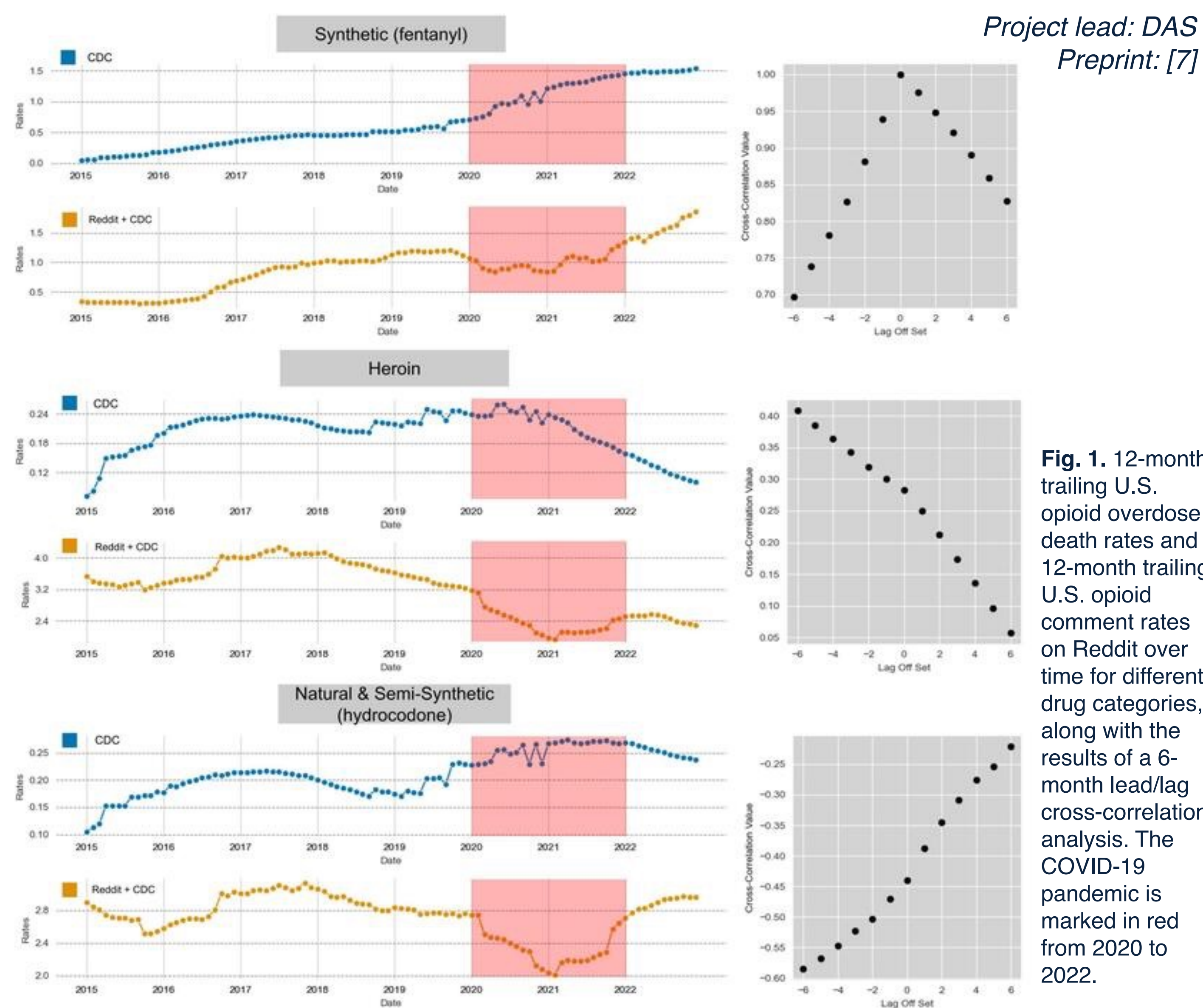


Fig. 1. 12-month trailing U.S. opioid overdose death rates and 12-month trailing U.S. opioid comment rates on Reddit over time for different drug categories, along with the results of a 6-month lead/lag cross-correlation analysis. The COVID-19 pandemic is marked in red from 2020 to 2022.

Project 2: Reddit Topic Modeling Informs Digital Ethnography



Fig. 2. Topic modeling of Reddit posts, followed by annotation by opioid use experts, identified opioid discussion contexts falling under three themes (in green): active use/addiction, treatment/early recovery, and long-term recovery. The word clouds are constellations of semantically-related words (Latent Dirichlet Allocation topics) from Reddit text data.

Project 3: Topic Modeling Reveals Differential Trends in Public Discourse

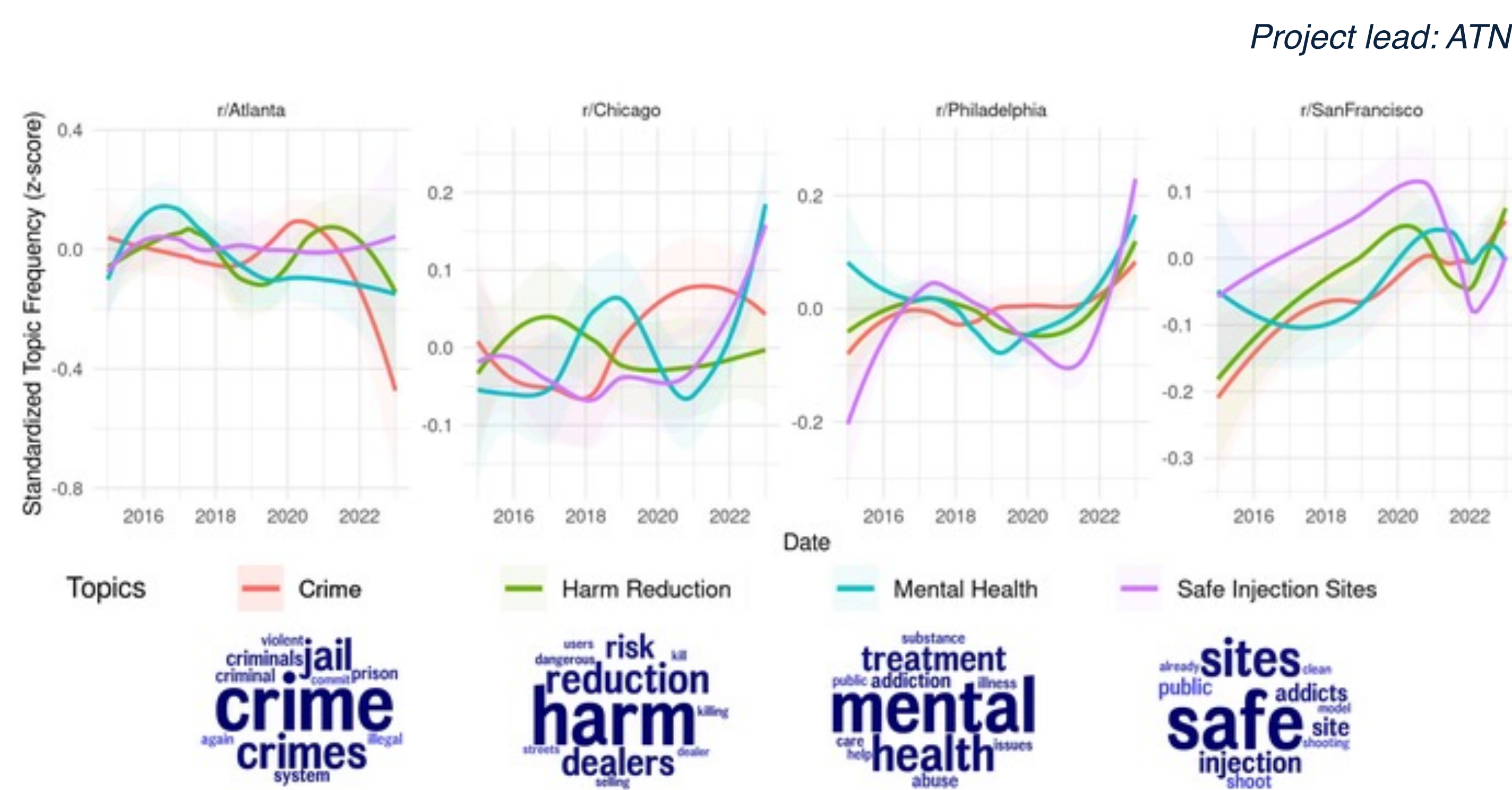


Fig. 3. Frequency of topics over time detected in opioid-related discussions on regional subreddits.

Project 4: A Variety of Diverse Social Platforms Have Opioid-Related Content

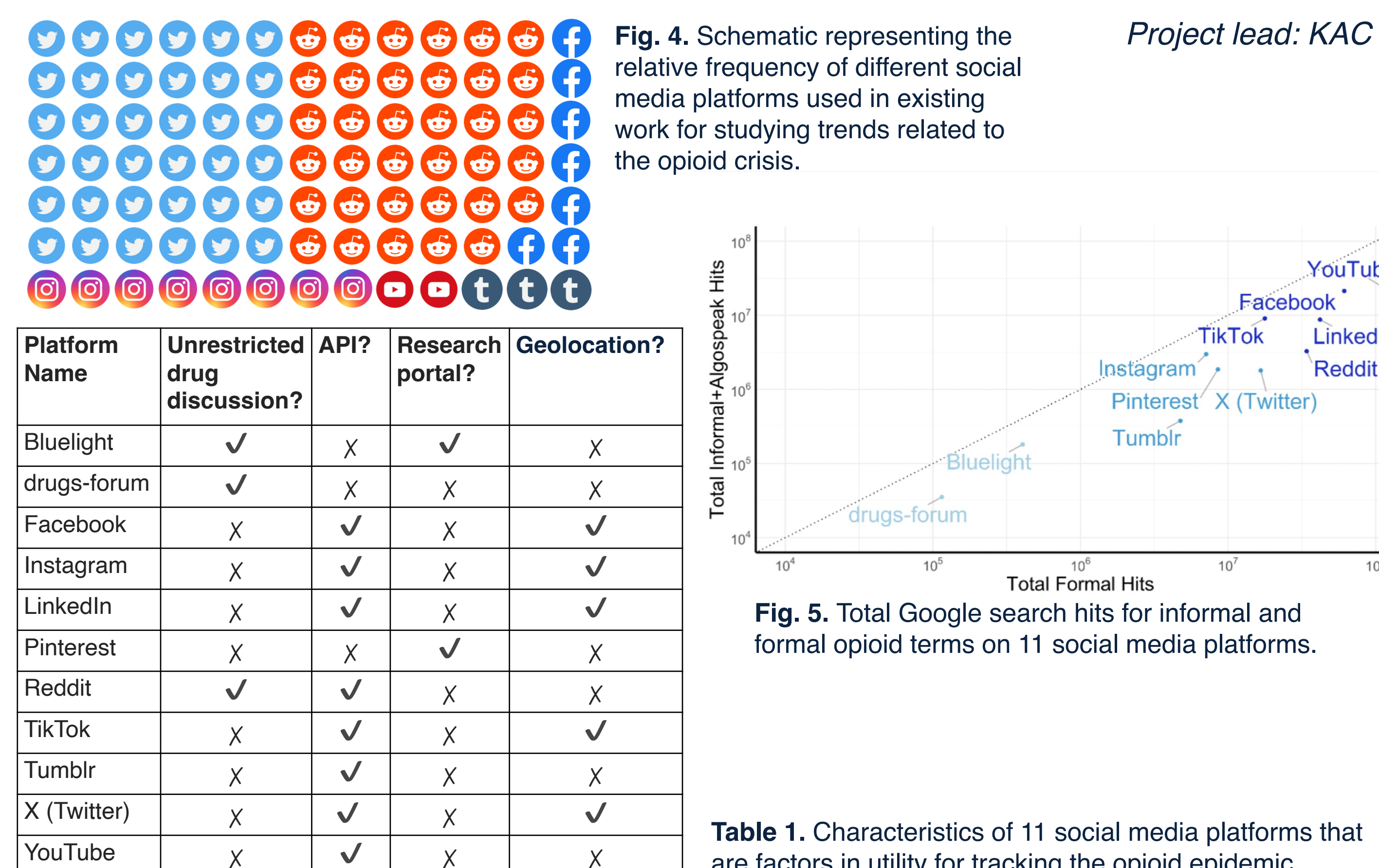


Fig. 4. Schematic representing the relative frequency of different social media platforms used in existing work for studying trends related to the opioid crisis.

Platform Name	Unrestricted drug discussion?	API?	Research portal?	Geolocation?
Bluelight	✓	X	✓	X
drugs-forum	✓	X	X	X
Facebook	X	✓	X	✓
Instagram	X	✓	X	✓
LinkedIn	X	✓	X	✓
Pinterest	X	X	✓	X
Reddit	✓	✓	X	X
TikTok	X	✓	X	✓
Tumblr	X	✓	X	X
X (Twitter)	X	✓	X	✓
YouTube	X	✓	X	X

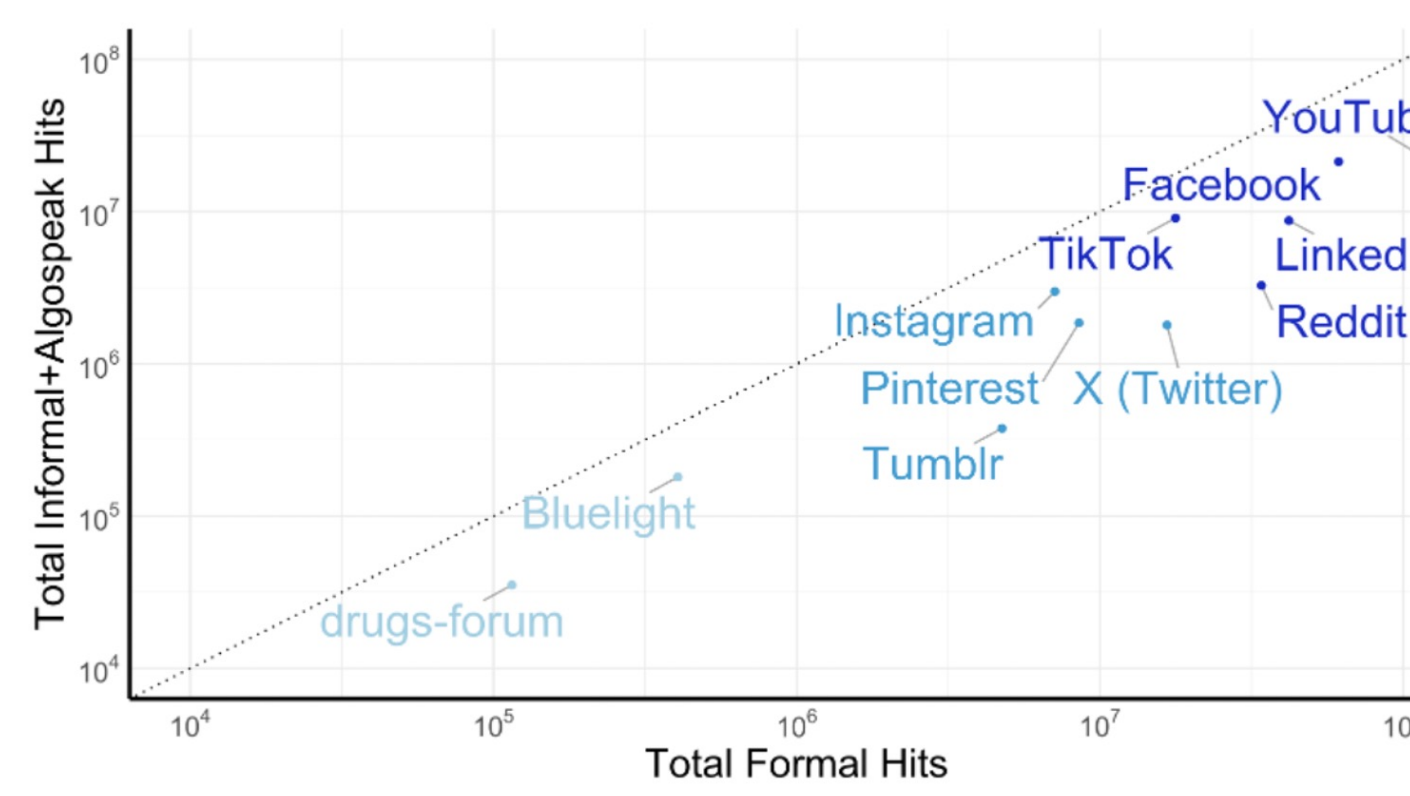


Fig. 5. Total Google search hits for informal and formal opioid terms on 11 social media platforms.

Table 1. Characteristics of 11 social media platforms that are factors in utility for tracking the opioid epidemic.

Project 5: Large Language Models Aid Identification of Opioid-Related Content

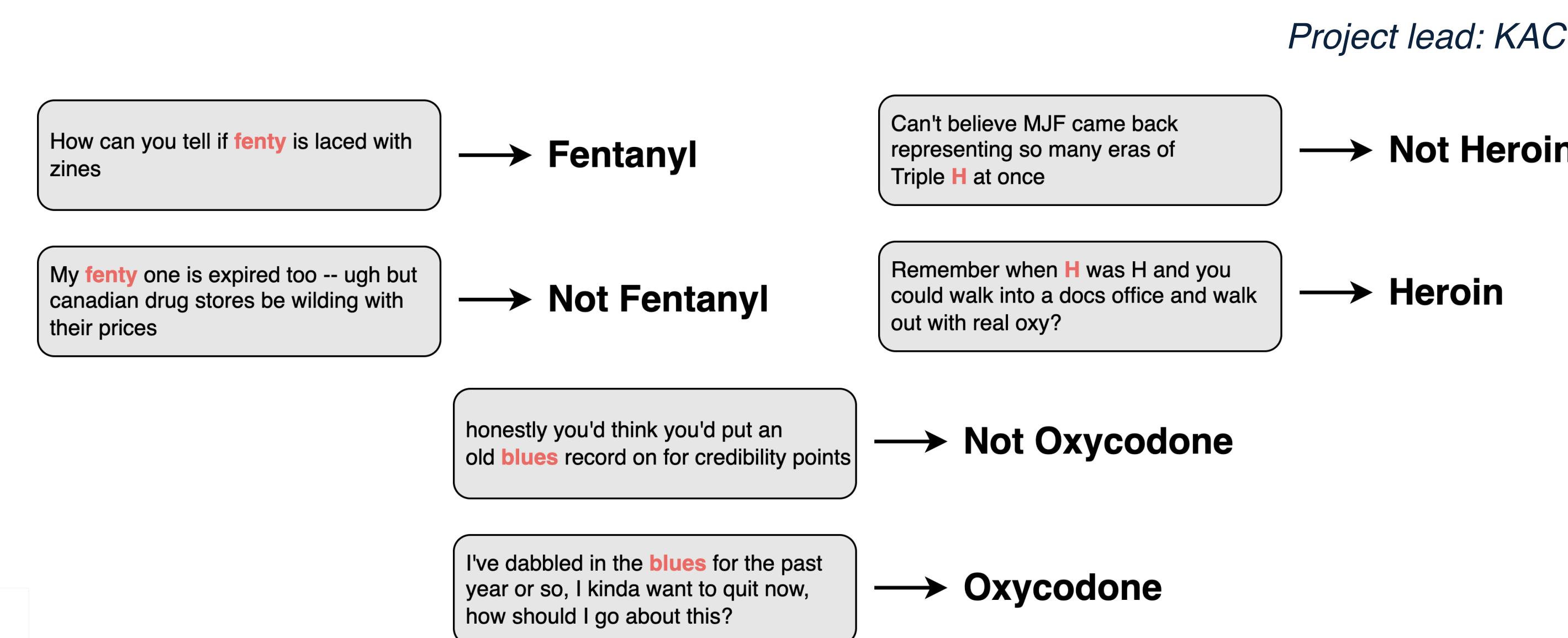


Fig. 6. Three examples of social media posts using ambiguous terms potentially related to opioids. The examples evaluate the use of slang terms "fenty," "H," and "blues" as slang terms for fentanyl, heroin, and oxycodone, respectively.

GPT4 Label	Manual label			
	Yes (is fentanyl)	No (is not fentanyl)	Unclear	TOTAL
Yes (is fentanyl)	30	0	4	34
No (is not fentanyl)	3	414	40	457
ContentRestrictionError	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	33	415	44	492

Table 2. Confusion matrix of GPT4 classification versus human annotation of "fenty" as a slang term for fentanyl in a set of 492 tweets from September 2022. Accuracy = 99.3%, sensitivity = 90.9%, specificity = 100.0%, PPV = 100.0%.

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