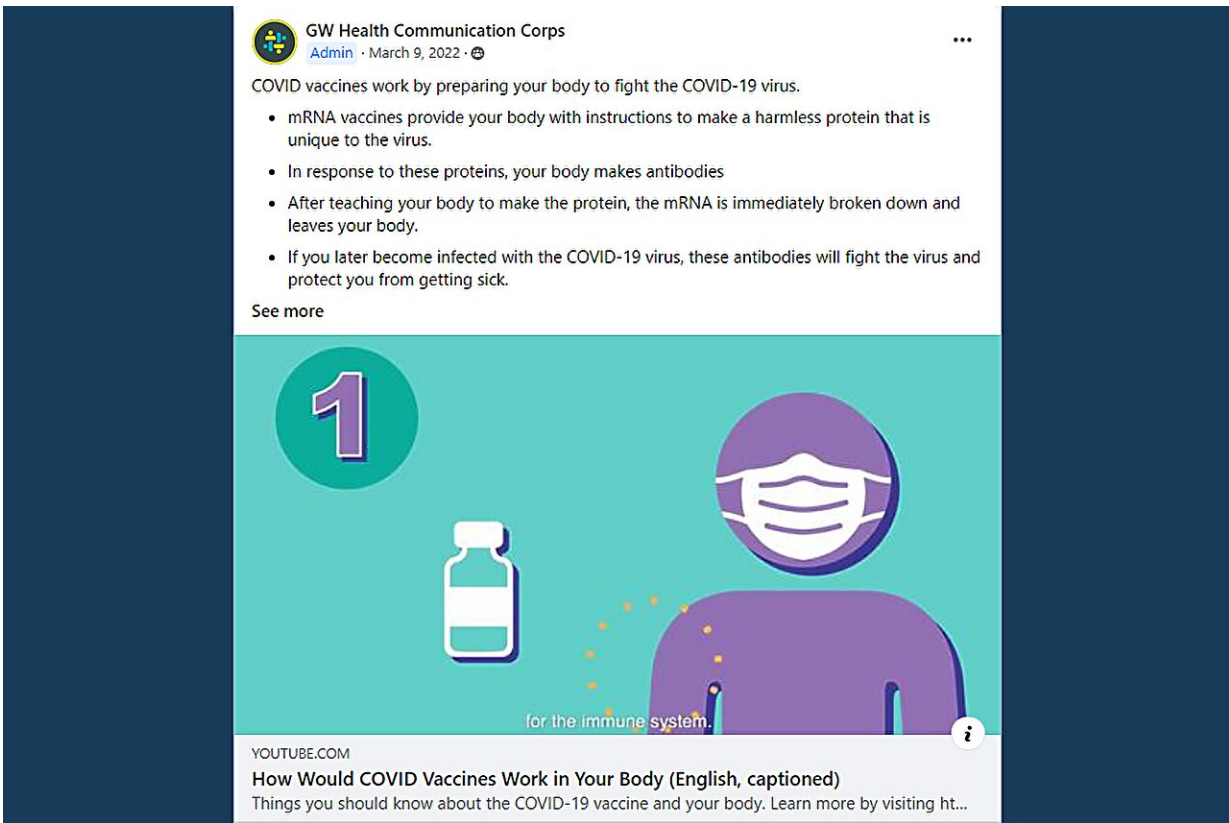


Want to change attitudes on vaccination? Try a little empathy

August 3 2023



The image is a screenshot of a social media post from 'GW Health Communication Corps', dated March 9, 2022. The post explains how COVID vaccines work by preparing the body to fight the virus. It includes a bulleted list of three points: mRNA vaccines provide instructions to make a harmless protein; the body makes antibodies in response; and mRNA is broken down after teaching the body. Below the text is a video thumbnail showing a vaccine bottle and a person wearing a mask, with the text 'for the immune system.' and a large number '1' in a circle. The video title is 'How Would COVID Vaccines Work in Your Body (English, captioned)' and it includes a link to learn more.

GW Health Communication Corps
Admin · March 9, 2022 · 🌐

COVID vaccines work by preparing your body to fight the COVID-19 virus.

- mRNA vaccines provide your body with instructions to make a harmless protein that is unique to the virus.
- In response to these proteins, your body makes antibodies
- After teaching your body to make the protein, the mRNA is immediately broken down and leaves your body.
- If you later become infected with the COVID-19 virus, these antibodies will fight the virus and protect you from getting sick.

See more

1

for the immune system.

YOUTUBE.COM
How Would COVID Vaccines Work in Your Body (English, captioned)
Things you should know about the COVID-19 vaccine and your body. Learn more by visiting ht...

Credit: George Washington University

Amid ongoing public scrutiny of major social media platforms for their handling of COVID-19 misinformation, a study conducted by researchers at George Washington University reveals an alternative

approach, showcasing how social media platforms can be effectively harnessed to foster constructive information sharing and counter the destructive spread of misinformation.

Led jointly by David A. Broniatowski, associate professor of engineering management and systems engineering in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, and Lorien Abrams, professor of prevention and [community health](#) at the Milken Institute School of Public Health, the research tested a novel approach to changing anti-vaccination attitudes via [social media](#): sharing empathetic messages on Facebook.

Using private Facebook groups, researchers found that by providing empathetic messages to correct vaccine misinformation in a way that builds respect and trust, study participants could change their intentions to get vaccinated against COVID-19.

In their study, researchers created two separate private Facebook groups and recruited people who were unvaccinated to join an assigned group for four weeks. None of the study participants were made aware of the other Facebook group's existence. Twice a day, study moderators posted vaccination or COVID-19-related news articles to the intervention Facebook group.

Intervention group participants were able to respond in the comments section to the posted news articles and moderators would respond to questions and comments raised. Replies from the moderators were designed to convey empathy for their questions and concerns, while also correcting misinformation and restating the safety and effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine.

The article, "Empathic Engagement with the COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitant in Private Facebook Groups: A Randomized Trial," was

published in *Health Education & Behavior* on July 30, 2023.

In the [control group](#), moderators did not engage with the participants' comments or questions directly and only shared a referral to Facebook's COVID-19 vaccine information center.

Following up with 403 study participants six weeks after enrollment, researchers found differences in the attitudes and intentions between those who received empathetic encouragement compared to those given referrals. The group that received the empathic messages showed an increase in their intentions to vaccinate, as well as their attitudes on the importance of encouraging others to get vaccinated, the need for COVID-19 vaccination and their general vaccine confidence and the responsibility to vaccinate.

"In this study, conducted two years into the pandemic when COVID-19 vaccine views were well entrenched, we demonstrated that an empathetic approach to health education can change minds about vaccinations," Abroms said.

Broniatowski said the findings carry "immense significance as they demonstrate that the intervention fostered a social norm supportive of vaccination."

"This suggests that social media could serve as a powerful tool to promote vaccination offline, with respondents in our group possibly acting as ambassadors to their own communities," he said. "However, additional studies should be done to show whether social media can help increase the number of people who actually go ahead and get the protective [vaccine](#)."

More information: Lorien C. Abroms et al, Empathic Engagement With the COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitant in Private Facebook Groups: A

Randomized Trial, *Health Education & Behavior* (2023). [DOI: 10.1177/10901981231188313](https://doi.org/10.1177/10901981231188313)

Provided by George Washington University

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