

comparison to others according to a new study.

Dr. Natalie Berry, a psychology researcher at the University of Manchester says venting our anger on Twitter, Facebook or Instagram is also linked to subsequent increases in [paranoia](#), and reductions in self-esteem and [mood](#).

The researcher, however, found no difference between how [social media](#) affects people with and without psychosis.

The Medical Research Council-funded study, the first to examine how specific behaviours on social media impact on mental well-being, also reported increases in paranoia after viewing profiles of 'non-friends' on social media.

It is published in the journal *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*.

The study also found that general social media use was associated with later reductions in mood, as shown by higher scores for phrases such as "I feel down" and "I feel lonely" and lower scores for phrases such as "I feel satisfied" and "I feel cheerful."

However, using social media is not all bad, says the researcher: direct communication such as retweeting or liking posts has no impact on mood, self-esteem or paranoia

And posting about daily activities was associated with subsequent improvements in mood and self-esteem

For the study, 44 people were assessed, receiving 6 alerts a day for 6 days: a total of 1084 assessments. Almost half of the sample experienced psychosis.

The texts asked them to complete questions on what they did on social media as well as their mood, self-esteem, paranoia, and feelings about themselves in comparison with other people.

Dr. Berry said: "This study pinpoints the specific behaviours that might determine whether or not social media use leads to a positive or negative outcome and shows that social media can be helpful but it can also be damaging depending on what you use it for.

"There seems to be no difference on how Social Media impacts on people with psychosis compared to people without psychosis. However, participants with psychosis showed lower scores for mood and self-esteem and higher scores for paranoia at the beginning of the study.

"Therefore, relative reductions in mood and [self-esteem](#) and increases in paranoia after different social media behaviours may be particularly problematic for this group of people."

She added: "This means there may be implications on how we use technology to support mental health.

"One way to address the potential negative impact of social media use is for mental health professionals to be routinely asking about how their clients use social media in a clinical context

"And social [media](#) platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram could be used to reach out to people who are affected by content with a page on how users can get support."

More information: N. Berry et al. Social media and its relationship with mood, self-esteem and paranoia in psychosis, *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* (2018). [DOI: 10.1111/acps.12953](https://doi.org/10.1111/acps.12953)

Provided by University of Manchester

Citation: Research exposes pitfalls of opening up on social media (2018, September 12) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-09-exposes-pitfalls-social-media.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.