

Social Media 101 – What Food Companies Need to Know

Dr. Ben Chapman NC State University September 23, 2016









Ben Chapman @benjaminchapman

.@RareEarthFarms can't find the info on your website - where do you folks process/pack your meat? Is it in your own facility?

4/29/16 7:19 PM

O RETWEETS

0 LIKES





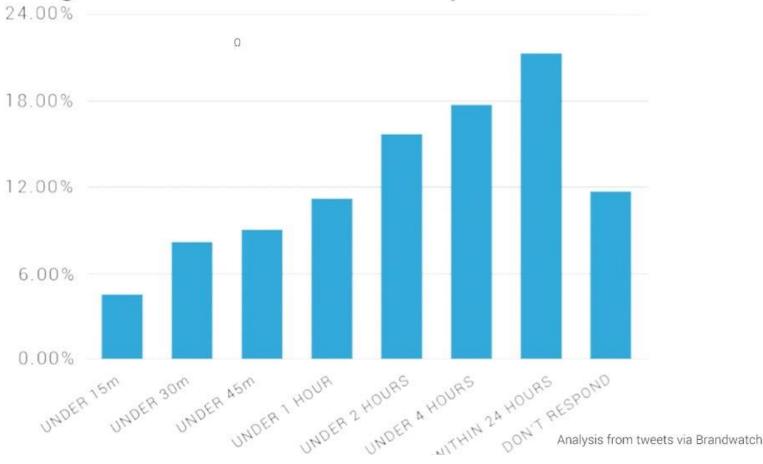








How Long Does it Take Brands to Respond to Tweeters?



Food carries risk





Reynolds BJ. when the facts are just not enough: Credibly communicating about risk is riskier when emotions run high and time is short. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 2011; 254:



Underlying research, publications and needs assessment

Potential of social media as a tool to combat foodborne illnes

Review paper for social media approaches (Chapman et al., 2014)

Survey of a sample of influential online moms (n=109) (Raymond et al, 2016)

Systematic review of social media and infectious disease communications (Overbey et al., 2016)

Media analysis of posts related to school outbreaks (Overbey et al. 2016)



Potential of social media as a tool to combat foodborne illness

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social media: health risk: food safety; risk communication; foodborne

The use of social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, has been increasing substantially in recent years and has affected the way that people access information online. Social media rely on high levels of interaction and user-generated context shared through established and evolving social networks. Health information providers must know how to successfully participate through social media in order to meet the needs of these online audiences. This article reviews the current research on the use of social media for public health communication and suggests potential frameworks for developing social media strategies. The extension to food safety risk communication is explored, considering the potential of social media as a tool to combat foodborne illness.

INTRODUCTION

Nine tweets by local newspapers in Northern Germany on 20th May 2011 signaled on social media the start of a tragic outbreak caused by Escherichia coli O104:H4 that resulted in more then 4 000 illnesses and 50 deaths in 16. countries. 12 In the following six weeks, more than 450,000 tweets related to the outbreak were tracked, produced by 54,381 distinct users.2

In 2012, Beef Products, Inc. (BPI) reeled from public perception issues related to lean finely texturized beef, which commonly became known as 'pink slime'. Despite coverage in the New York Times in 2009 and on ABC TV in 2011, public outcry over the product did not force buyers of the product (largely retail and food service) companies and the US Department of Agriculture's school nutrition program) to respond until online populations, largely young mothers, began sharing concerns through social media networks,3-5 Over 67,000 Facebook postings, retweets and Instagram posts of just one article created a collective online movement resulting in policy changes, lawsuits and the closure of beef plants.5-7

The popularity of social media presents an opportunity for disseminating food safety and health risk information broadly. Social media are primarily mobile and web-based applications that allow users to interact in various ways, such as sharing photos and video, and instant

messaging. Millions of people now participate in social media, such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Pinterest and Twitter, As of September 2013, an estimated 86% of adult Americans aged 18 years and older used the Internet: of the adult Americans online, 73% report that they used a social networking site of some kind.⁸ This is similar to the number of users in other developed countries?

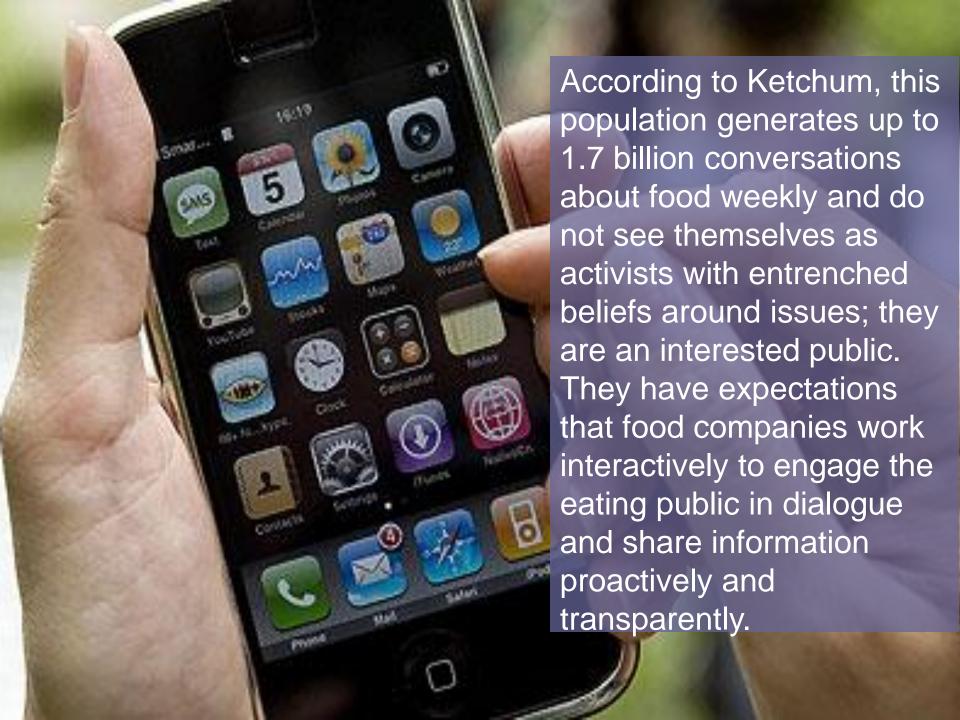
Social media influences how individuals obtain information, and the amount of time spent on social media applications is rising at a rate three times faster than the increase of time spent on the Internet overall. 10-12 in addition, the increasing use of smart phones and other mobile devices anables easy access to online resources, including social media.¹³

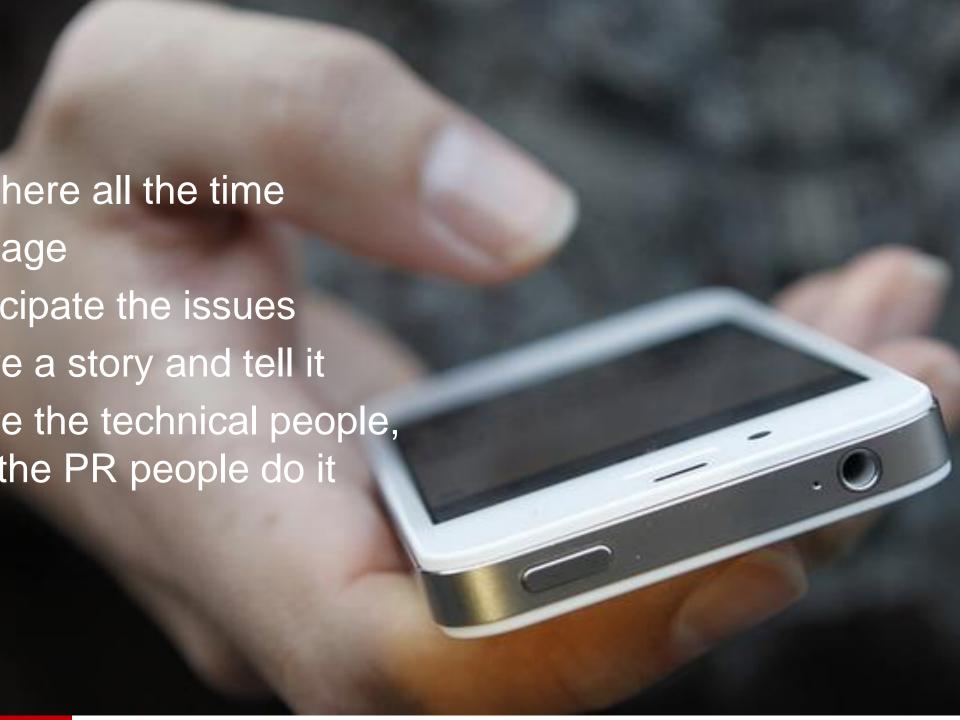
Health information providers cannot ignore the changing behavior of information seekers. In 2012, 72% of Internet users said that they looked online for health information.¹⁴ In an earlier survey, 29% of Internet users reported that they look online for information about food safety or recalls.15 To help meet the needs of these online audiences, information providers must 'go where the people are'17 and provide messages tailored to the environment of social media.

This article reviews the current research on the use of social media for public health communication and explores its potential for addressing food safety risks.

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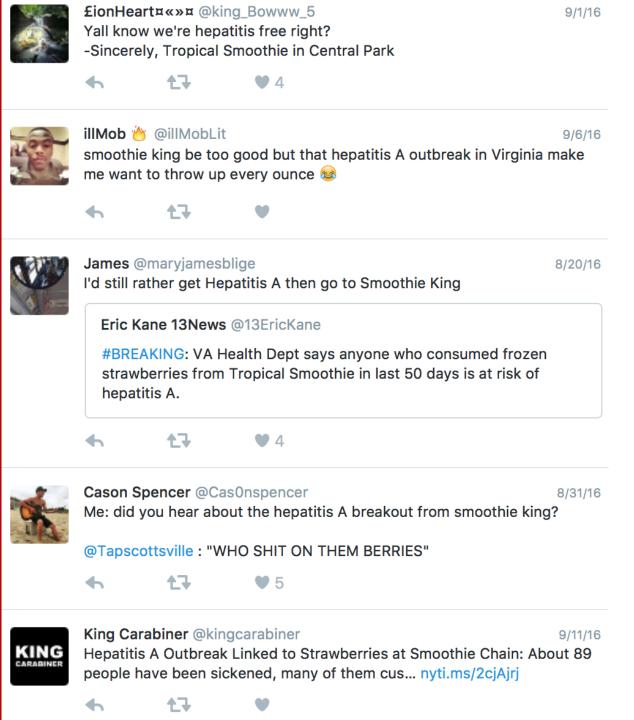


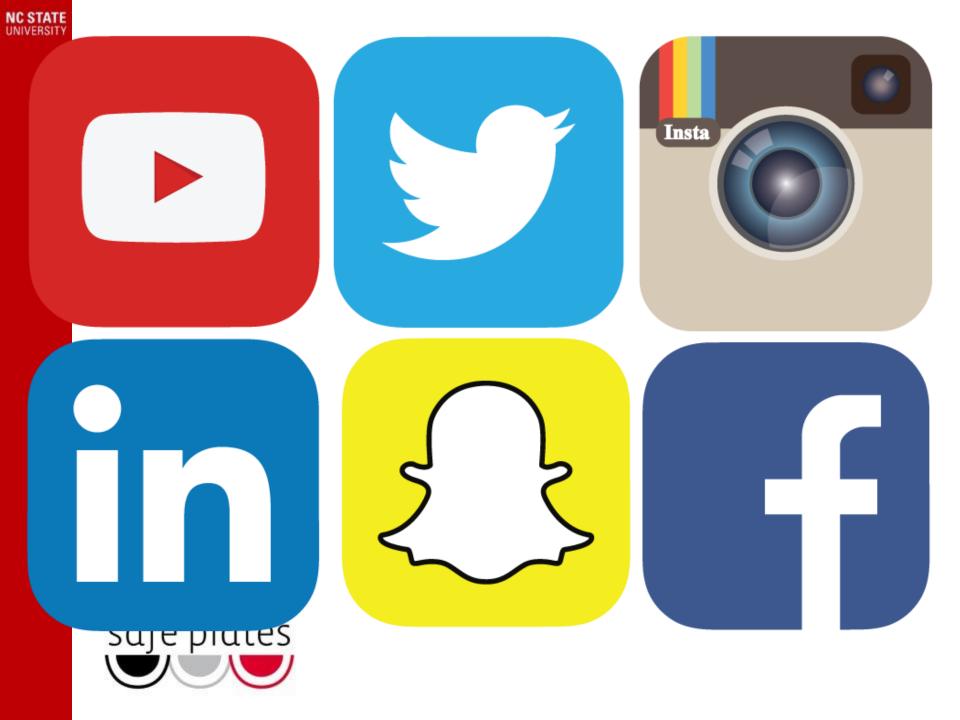










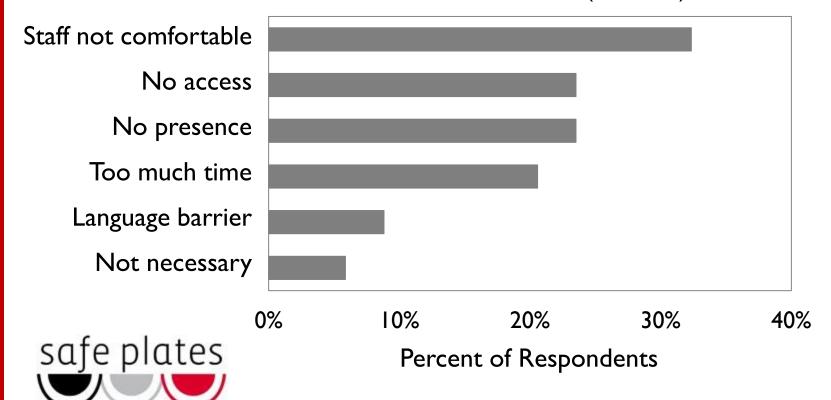


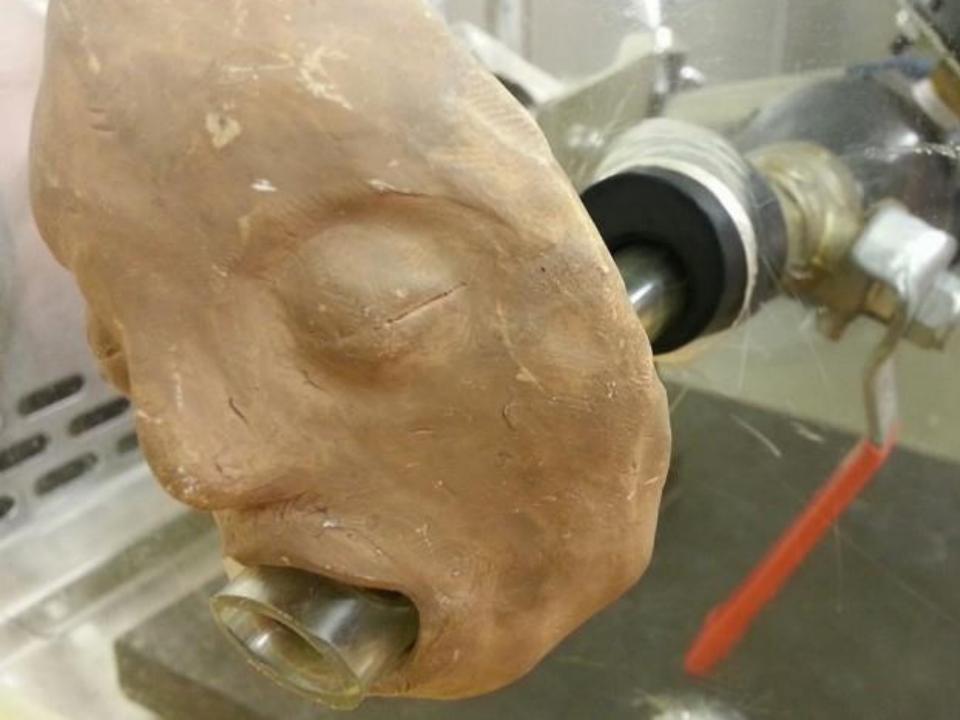


Social Media Use

40% said their department used social media to provide health information (N = 94)

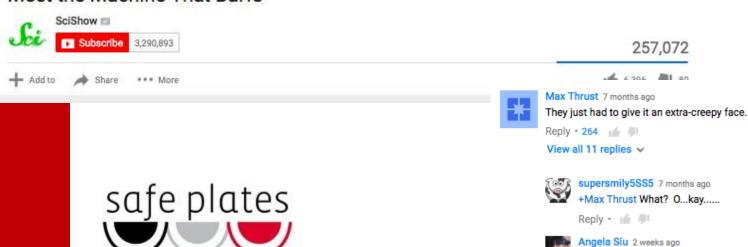
Barriers to Social Media Use (N = 34)







Meet the Machine That Barfs



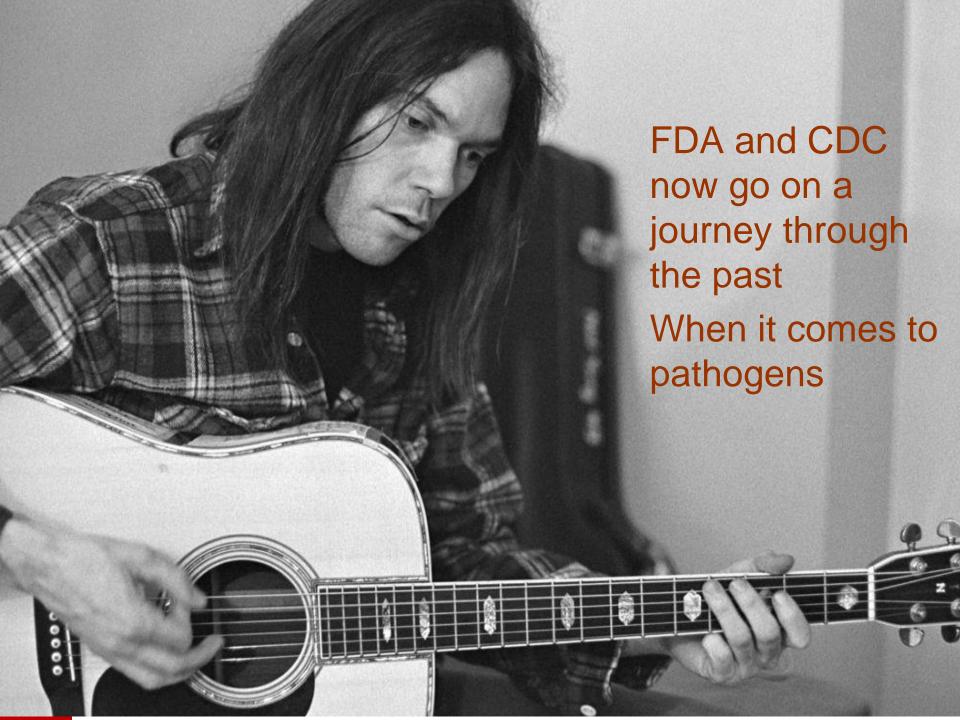
+Max Thrust What? O...kay.....

+Max Thrust Well they're scientists, not artists. Thankfully

Reply • 🌃 🚚

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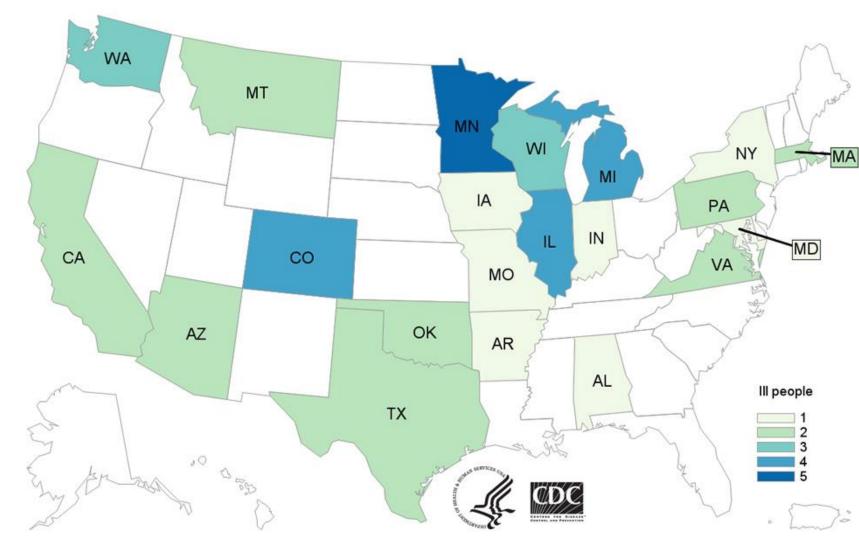
Angela Siu 2 weeks ago





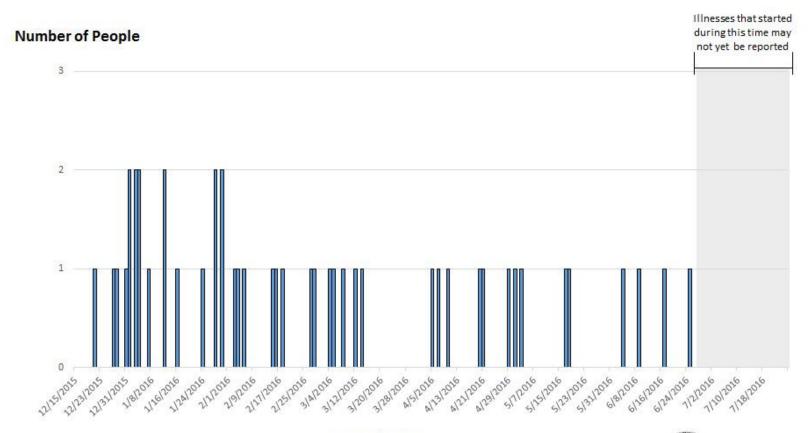


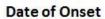


















The Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) Process

WGS is a laboratory procedure that determines the order of bases in the genome of an organism in one process. WGS provides a very precise DNA fingerprint that can help link cases to one another allowing an outbreak to be detected and solved sooner.

Bacterial Culture



1. DNA Extraction

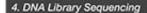
Scientists take bacterial cells from an agar plate and treat them with chemicals that break them open, releasing the DNA. The DNA is then purified.



3 Scientists make many copies of each DNA fragment using a process called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The pool of fragments generated in a PCR machine is called a "DNA library."



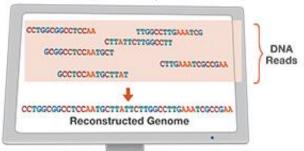




The DNA library is loaded onto a sequencer. The combination of nucleotides (A, T, C, and G) making up each individual fragment of DNA is determined, and each result is called a "DNA read."



5. DNA Sequence Analysis



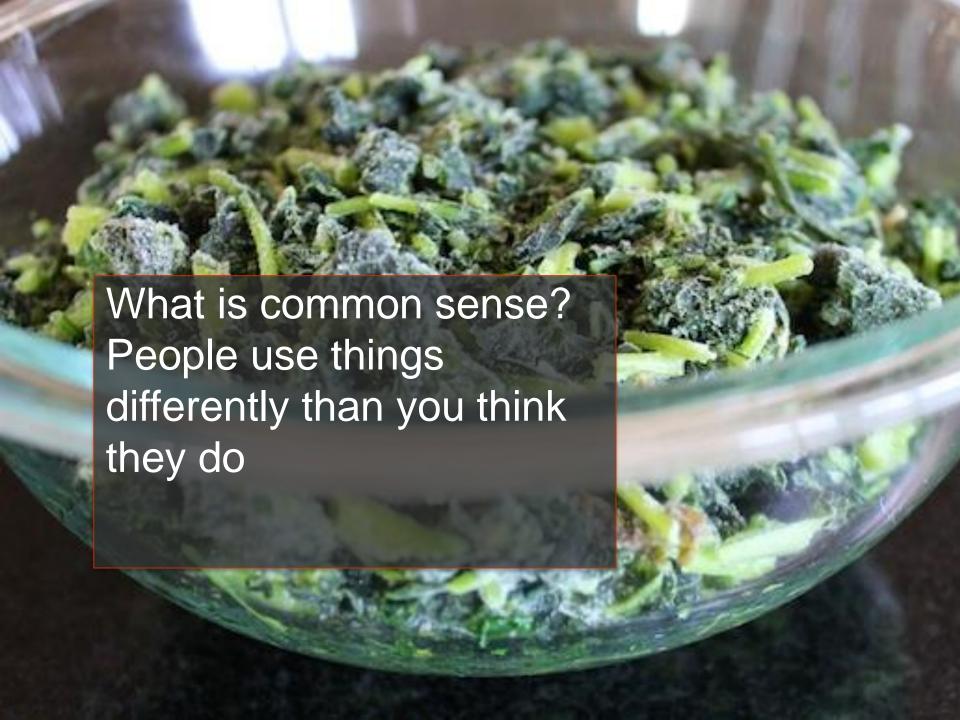


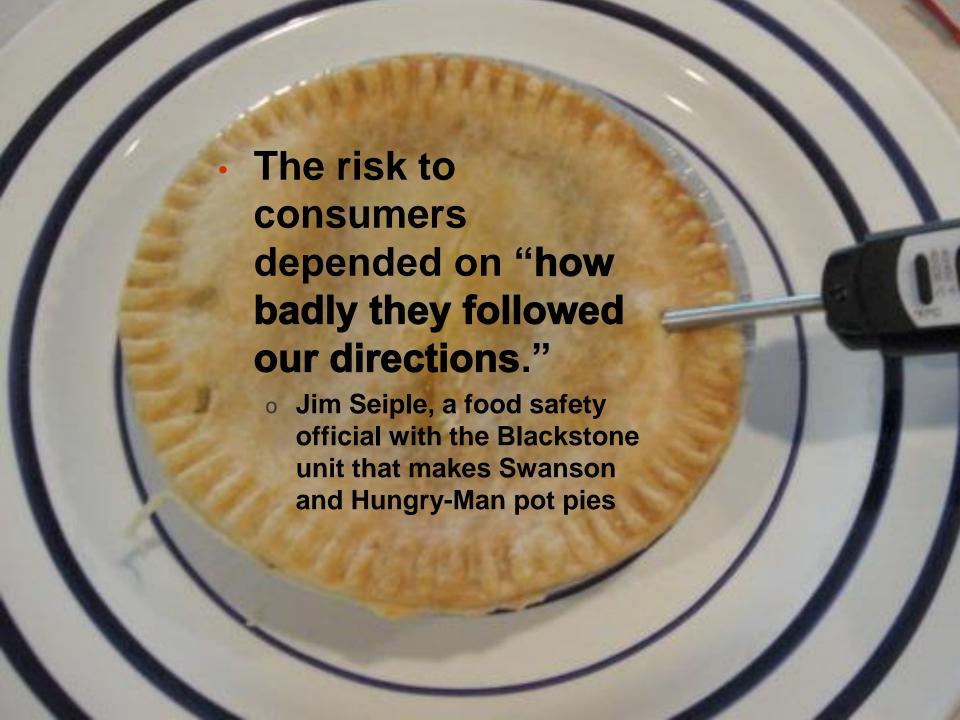
The sequencer produces millions of DNA reads and specialized computer programs are used to put them together in the correct order like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. When completed, the genome sequence containing millions of nucleotides (in one or a few large pieces) is ready for further analysis.



2. DNA Shearing

DNA is cut into short fragments of known length, either by using enzymes "molecular scissors" or mechanical disruption.











Is a consumer advisory for handling cantaloupes prudent?

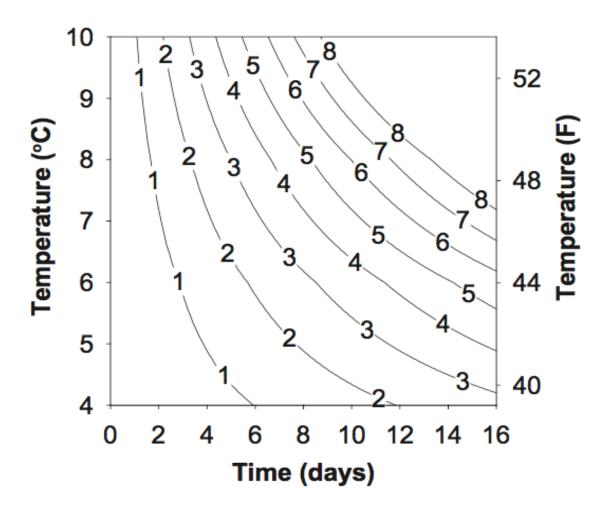
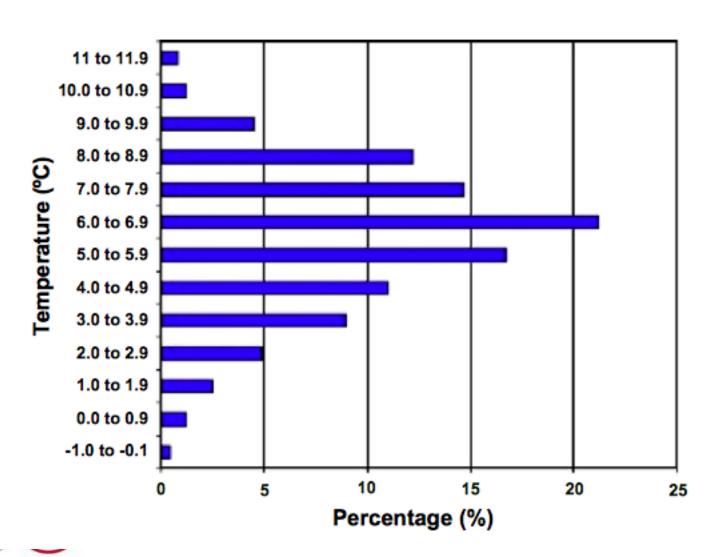


Fig. 3. Effect of storage time (x-axis) and temperature (y-axis) on the predicted log CFU/g increase of L. monocytogenes populations (contour lines) on cut melons.



Kosa, 2007: 11% of all respondents had a thermometer





California cantaloupes:

http://www.californiacantaloupes.com/our-fruit/storing-and-preparing

University scientists recommend that melons should be washed under running tap water before cutting. If desired, a scrub brush can be used on the melon rind. Melons, like all fresh produce, must be strictly separated from all potential contact with food items such as raw chicken, meat, seafood and eggs. Food preparers should thoroughly wash their hands, utensils, countertops and cutting boards. Do not store cut cantaloupe at room temperature for any length of time. Sliced melon should be stored in the refrigerator until it is ready to be eaten.



Store cantaloupes in the refrigerator but do not freeze.



Cut cantaloupes only when you are ready to eat



Cut cantaloupes should be wrapped tightly in plastic wrap and put back in the refrigerator immediately





Kathy Clark, AUTHOR @93NightWriter
Guess either they had the wrong root cause / badly devised countermeasures. Bottom line sad day for fans.

16h

16h

18h

chron.com/business/artic...



13 18





Roderick M. Brown @brownboyart
Why is there always a recall on Chocolate Chip Cookie Dough Ice
Cream??? #BlueBellRecall



17





Lester Duhé @LesterDuhe

Today's Minute with @star_lightw: @LoyolaWolfPack hires golf coach,
protests in #Charlotte, Horror Film Fest, #BlueBellRecall & more! WATCH:

The Loyola Maroon @Loyola_Maroon

In today's Maroon Minute, @star_lightw talks about the protests in Charlotte, @Loyola_NOLA's new golf coach & more! loyolamaroon.com/686/news/686/ pic.twitter.com/8FQGZKRzZf



1





Autumn Lakeland @AutumnLakeland Listeria in your ice cream? #ThursdayThoughts #GOVEGAN wfaa.com/news/health/li...



1→ 1





BLUE BELL

SUPPLIER: NO LISTERIA IN PRODUCT BEFORE GOING TO BLUE BELL











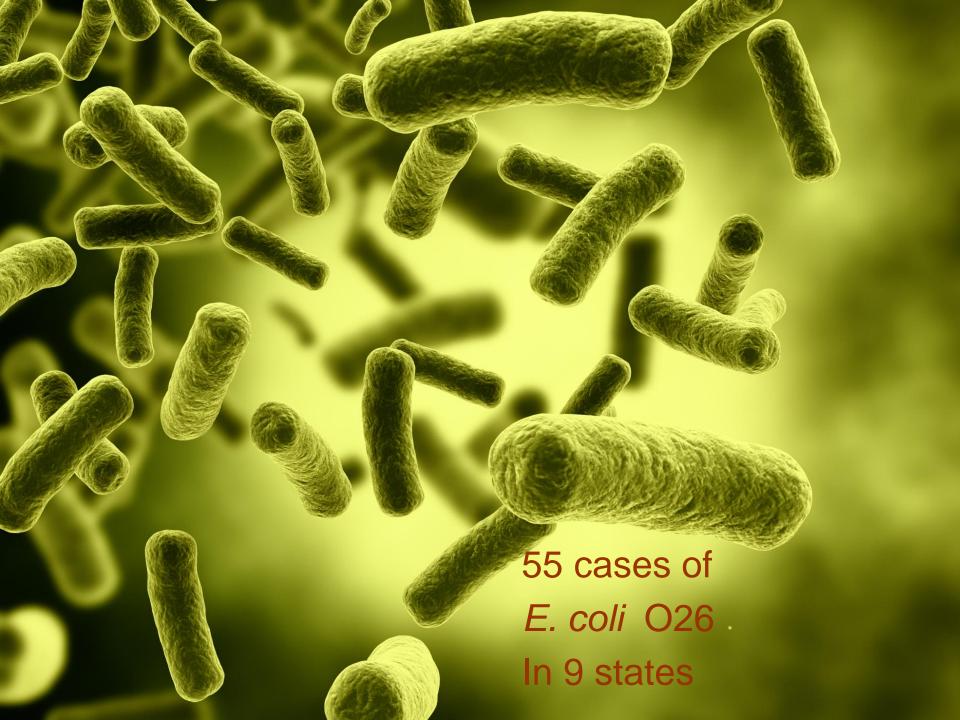




NOROVIRUS: YOU DON'T WANT IT.

234 illnesses linked to CA chipotle







NOROVIRUS: YOU DON'T WANT IT.

360 illnesses linked to Boston chipotle



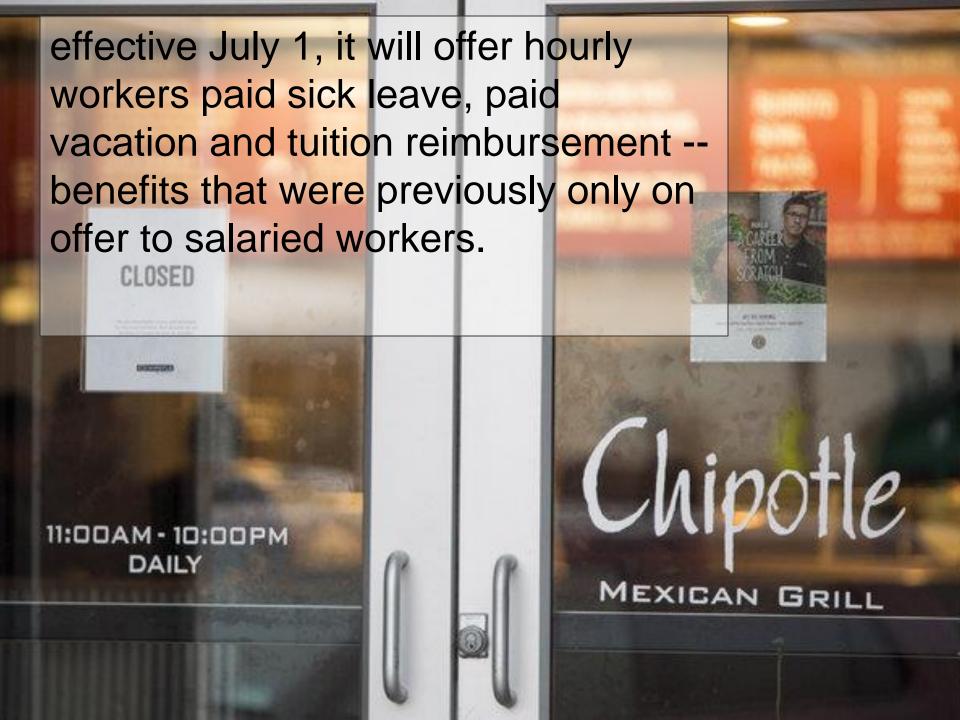
ANALYSIS: Chipotle is a victim of corporate sabotage... biotech industry food terrorists are planting e.coli in retaliation for restaurant's anti-GMO menu

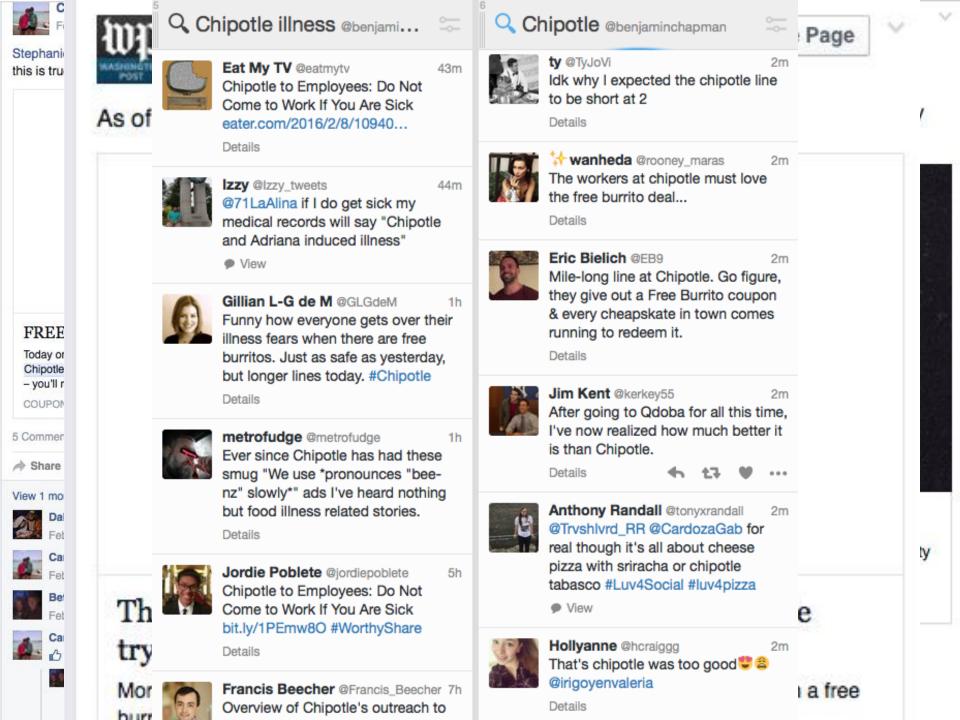


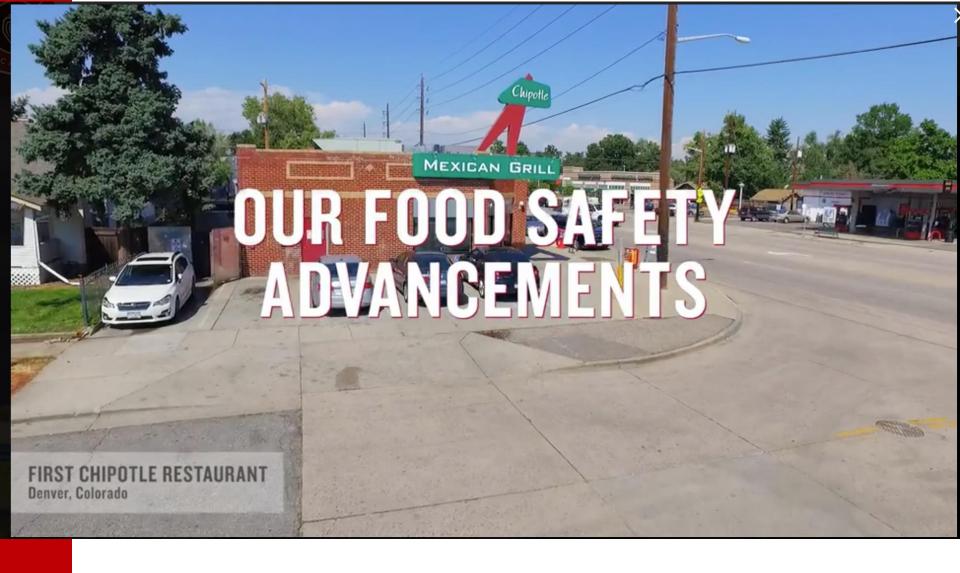
Wednesday, December 23, 2015
by Mike Adams, the Health Ranger
Tags: Chipotle e.coli outbreak, corporate sabotage, biotech bioterrorism

















MENU NUTRITION FOOD WITH INTEGRITY WHAT'S HAPPENING CATERING DELIVERY TALK TO US

Q

LOCATIONS

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Steps to avoid food safety risks before ingredients reach Chipotle.

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2. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Advanced tools that eliminate pathogens while maintaining food quality.

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3. FARMER SUPPORT & TRAINING



4. ENHANCED RESTAURANT PROCEDURES









New information has legs
Old problems arising again is interesting
People see through marketing (at least on social media)

