



## THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON NURSING PRACTICE AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Rubayyi Jeza Alsulami<sup>1\*</sup>, Ahmad Thwab Al Nefaiei<sup>2</sup>, Nawaf Awadhallah Aljuaid<sup>3</sup>, Khamis Ayed Hamed Al Rubaie<sup>4</sup>, Zaid Zowaid A Alsawat<sup>5</sup>, Sami Hadi Jamil<sup>6</sup>, Aqeelh Mohammmed Albaharna<sup>7</sup>, Aqeela Abdulrahman Aloqaili<sup>8</sup>, Samah Hajie Alrizq<sup>9</sup>, Fawaz Mohammed Alghamdi<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Nursing Department, Al Kamel Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup>Chronic Diseases Sharia Primary Care Center, Al-Qurayyat Health Center, Ministry of Health, Taif, Saudi Arabia

<sup>3</sup>Shuqsan Primary Healthcare, Taif Health Cluster, Taif, Saudi Arabia

<sup>4</sup>Nursing Department, King Faisal Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia

<sup>5</sup>Nursing Department, King Fahad Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

<sup>6</sup>Nursing Department, Ministry of Health, Jazan, Saudi Arabia

<sup>7</sup>Primary Healthcare Center, Ministry of Health, Dammam, Saudi Arabia

<sup>8</sup>Uhad Primary Healthcare, DMC, Ministry of Health, Dammam, Saudi Arabia

<sup>9</sup>Ohuod Primary Healthcare, Ministry of Health, Dammam, Saudi Arabia

<sup>10</sup>Nursing Department, Ministry of Health, Taif, Saudi Arabia

**\*Corresponding Author:** Rubayyi Jeza Alsulami

<sup>\*</sup>Nursing Department, Al Kamel Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, email: alsulami.rabea@gmail.com

### Abstract

Social media has profoundly influenced the nursing profession, offering unprecedented opportunities for professional development, continuous learning, and public health advocacy. Platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn facilitate the sharing of medical knowledge and best practices among healthcare professionals, enhancing the quality of patient care and enabling nurses to stay at the forefront of medical advancements. These digital tools also provide valuable networks for peer support, helping to alleviate feelings of professional isolation and reduce burnout by connecting nurses with their colleagues globally. However, the integration of social media in nursing also presents significant challenges, particularly in maintaining professionalism and patient privacy. The ease of information sharing can lead to breaches of confidentiality and the blurring of personal and professional boundaries, requiring vigilant management and adherence to ethical standards. Legal implications concerning privacy and professional conduct further complicate social media use, necessitating ongoing education and clear policies to guide nurses in their online activities. Moreover, social media serves as a powerful platform for public health communication and advocacy, enabling nurses to spread health awareness and engage in health policy discussions. During public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, social media proved invaluable for disseminating timely and critical information to the public. Nonetheless, the risk of misinformation remains a persistent threat, emphasizing the need for healthcare professionals to promote and disseminate accurate, evidence-based information. Addressing these issues requires a balanced approach that maximizes the benefits of social media while minimizing its risks. By developing comprehensive social media guidelines and providing training on ethical online behavior, healthcare institutions can empower nurses to use social

media effectively and responsibly, ultimately enhancing their professional capabilities and the overall public health.

**Keywords:** Social media, nursing practice, impact, influence, professional development

## **Introduction**

The advent of social media has reshaped numerous aspects of modern life, including the field of nursing. As digital platforms become increasingly integral to communication and education, understanding their impact on nursing practice and professional development is essential. Social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and specialized forums, offer unprecedented opportunities for nurses to engage in continuous learning, professional networking, and public health advocacy (1). These tools not only facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices among healthcare professionals but also enhance engagement with patients and the broader community. However, the use of social media by healthcare professionals is not without challenges. Issues related to confidentiality, professional boundaries, and the accuracy of health information pose significant risks that must be managed effectively (2). Despite these challenges, social media's role in professional development and community outreach continues to expand, influencing how nurses maintain their competencies and contribute to public health. Moreover, social media platforms are instrumental in fostering a sense of community among nursing professionals, especially in regions with significant geographic or professional isolation. Through these digital connections, nurses can experience support and camaraderie, reducing professional isolation and burnout, which are common in high-stress healthcare environments (3). Additionally, social media serves as a critical platform for advocating healthcare policies and practices, providing nurses with a voice to influence health policy and patient care standards at both local and global levels (4). This review paper aims to explore the multifaceted impact of social media on nursing practice and professional development. By examining various roles that social media plays, from education and professional networking to public advocacy and policy influence, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the benefits and challenges associated with these digital tools in the nursing field.

## **Methods**

A comprehensive literature search in the PubMed, Science Direct and Cochrane databases utilizing the medical topic headings (MeSH) and relevant keywords which were performed. All relevant peer-reviewed articles involving human subjects and those available in the English language were included. Using the reference lists of the previously mentioned studies as a starting point, a manual search for publications was conducted through Google Scholar to avoid missing any potential studies. There were no limitations on date, publication type, or participant age.

## **Discussion**

The impact of social media on nursing practice and professional development is profound and multifaceted, reflecting both its potential benefits and inherent challenges. One of the primary advantages is the enhancement of professional competencies through online learning and networking. Social media platforms provide nurses with access to a vast array of informational resources, including updates on the latest research, clinical practices, and health policy developments. This accessibility to knowledge helps nurses stay informed and competent, thereby improving patient care outcomes (5). Furthermore, platforms like LinkedIn and specialty forums facilitate professional networking, allowing nurses to connect, share experiences, and collaborate across geographical boundaries. Conversely, the challenges associated with social media usage in nursing cannot be overlooked. Maintaining professionalism online is paramount, as the digital footprint left by social media can have lasting implications for a nurse's career. Issues of confidentiality and the potential for blurring personal and professional boundaries pose significant ethical concerns (6). Nurses must navigate these challenges carefully to uphold the standards of their profession and ensure patient privacy and trust. Moreover, social media's role as a tool for advocacy and public health

communication underscores its value beyond individual professional development. Nurses utilize these platforms to disseminate public health messages, advocate for health policy changes, and engage in community outreach. This aspect of social media use demonstrates its capacity to influence public health on a larger scale, contributing to health promotion and disease prevention efforts worldwide.

### ***Enhancing Professional Competencies through Online Learning and Networking***

Implementing and sustaining lifestyle interventions across diverse adult populations presents several significant challenges and barriers. These interventions, crucial for managing chronic diseases and promoting health, often require considerable adaptation to meet the varied needs of different cultural, socioeconomic, and demographic groups. One of the primary challenges is the accessibility of these interventions. For many underprivileged communities, access to resources necessary for maintaining healthy lifestyles, such as nutritious foods and safe exercise environments, is often limited (7). This disparity can result in lower participation rates and diminished effectiveness of health promotion programs.

Another significant barrier is cultural relevance. Lifestyle interventions that do not consider the cultural preferences, traditions, and norms of specific populations are less likely to be effective. For instance, dietary recommendations that do not align with traditional eating habits can be difficult for individuals to adopt and sustain over time (8). Similarly, physical activity programs that do not take into account the cultural attitudes towards exercise may fail to engage certain demographic groups. Tailoring these interventions to reflect cultural sensitivities and preferences is essential for their success and long-term adherence. Furthermore, socioeconomic factors play a crucial role in the sustainability of lifestyle changes. Individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may face multiple barriers, including financial constraints, lack of time due to working multiple jobs, and limited access to health care and educational resources. These factors can significantly hinder the ability of interventions to be sustained over the long term (9). Overcoming these socioeconomic barriers requires comprehensive strategies that include policy changes, community support systems, and targeted education efforts designed to reach and effectively engage these populations. While lifestyle interventions have the potential to significantly improve public health, the challenges and barriers associated with implementing these programs in diverse adult populations must be adequately addressed. Ensuring accessibility, cultural relevance, and the consideration of socioeconomic factors are essential for the success and sustainability of these health initiatives. Only through a deep understanding and strategic approach to these challenges can health professionals hope to achieve lasting health behavior changes across all segments of society.

### ***Challenges of Maintaining Professionalism and Privacy***

The integration of social media into nursing practice introduces significant challenges concerning professionalism and privacy. Nurses and other healthcare professionals must navigate these digital landscapes carefully to maintain ethical standards and protect patient confidentiality, a core component of medical professionalism. The ubiquity of social media means that information can be shared widely and rapidly, often without the stringent checks found in traditional forms of communication (10). This ease of dissemination poses a risk to patient privacy if personal health information is shared improperly or without consent.

Moreover, the boundaries between personal and professional life can blur on social media platforms. Nurses may find it challenging to separate their personal expressions from their professional responsibilities. Posts, comments, or interactions that might be deemed appropriate in a personal context can appear unprofessional if linked with a healthcare professional's public profile, potentially leading to reputational damage and legal issues (11). It is crucial for healthcare organizations to provide clear guidelines and training on the professional use of social media to help nurses navigate these complexities.

Another challenge is the legal landscape surrounding social media use, which can be both vague and ever-changing. Laws and regulations that govern patient privacy and data protection, such as HIPAA in the United States, are applicable to online environments but may not be straightforward to apply

without specific training. The penalties for breaching such regulations can be severe, emphasizing the need for continual education and awareness efforts among nursing staff to keep abreast of current best practices and legal requirements (12). Addressing these challenges requires a proactive approach from healthcare institutions to develop comprehensive policies that outline acceptable behaviors and provide clear consequences for violations. Additionally, ongoing education programs focusing on the ethical implications of social media use in healthcare settings are essential to equip nurses with the necessary skills to use these platforms responsibly. By fostering an environment of accountability and professionalism, healthcare providers can leverage the benefits of social media while safeguarding the privacy and dignity of the patients they serve.

### ***Social Media as a Tool for Advocacy and Public Health Communication***

Social media has emerged as a powerful tool for advocacy and public health communication, allowing nurses and other healthcare professionals to reach broad audiences quickly and effectively. The dynamic nature of these platforms enables the dissemination of health education, promotion of wellness initiatives, and mobilization of community and professional support for health-related causes (13). This aspect of social media is particularly valuable in times of public health emergencies, such as pandemics or natural disasters, where timely and reliable information is critical.

The ability to spread critical health messages rapidly across social networks can dramatically increase public awareness and facilitate timely interventions. For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, social media platforms were used extensively to educate the public on safety protocols, such as handwashing techniques, mask-wearing, and social distancing guidelines. These campaigns were crucial in flattening the curve and reducing transmission rates in the early stages of the pandemic (14). Moreover, social media allows for two-way communication between the public and health authorities, enabling health professionals to gather feedback and address public concerns in real-time. However, the use of social media for public health communication is not without challenges. The spread of misinformation and the difficulty in controlling the narrative can lead to public confusion and mistrust. Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of information shared on social media is paramount. This responsibility falls on healthcare professionals and organizations to provide evidence-based content and actively counteract health-related misinformation (15). Furthermore, social media can be used to advocate for policy changes and resource allocation. By engaging with policymakers and the public through these platforms, nurses can influence health policy decisions that impact community health outcomes. Social media campaigns can highlight issues such as the need for better mental health services, improvements in patient safety, or more equitable healthcare access, rallying public support and advocating for necessary reforms.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, social media holds tremendous potential to influence nursing practice and professional development through enhanced learning, networking, and public health advocacy. However, the challenges of maintaining professionalism, privacy, and the accuracy of information shared must be rigorously managed. By navigating these complexities responsibly, nurses can harness the power of social media to improve healthcare outcomes and foster professional growth.

### **References**

1. Ventola CL. Social media and health care professionals: benefits, risks, and best practices. *Pharm Ther.* 2014;39(7):491-520.
2. Moorhead SA, Hazlett DE, Harrison L, et al. A new dimension of health care: systematic review of the uses, benefits, and limitations of social media for health communication. *J Med Internet Res.* 2013;15(4):e85.
3. Ferguson C. It's time for the nursing profession to leverage social media. *J Adv Nurs.* 2016;72(4):745-747.
4. Chretien KC, Kind T. Social media and clinical care: ethical, professional, and social implications. *Circulation.* 2013;127(13):1413-1421.

5. Pittenger AL. The use of social networking to improve the quality of interprofessional education. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*. 2013 Oct 14;77(8):174.
6. DeCamp M. Physicians, social media, and conflict of interest. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2013;28(2):299-303.
7. Sallis JF, Owen N, Fisher EB. Ecological models of health behavior. In: Glanz K, Rimer BK, Viswanath K, editors. *Health Behavior and Health Education: Theory, Research, and Practice*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass; 2015. p. 465-486.
8. Kawachi I, Berkman L. Social cohesion, social capital, and health. *Social epidemiology*. 2000 Mar 9;174(7):290-319.
9. Pampel FC, Krueger PM, Denney JT. Socioeconomic disparities in health behaviors. *Annu Rev Sociol*. 2010;36:349-370.
10. Greysen SR, Kind T, Chretien KC. Online professionalism and the mirror of social media. *Journal of general internal medicine*. 2010 Nov;25:1227-9.
11. Mostaghimi A, Crotty BH. Professionalism in the digital age. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2011 Apr 19;154(8):560-2.
12. Bosslet GT, Torke AM, Hickman SE, Terry CL, Helft PR. The patient–doctor relationship and online social networks: results of a national survey. *Journal of general internal medicine*. 2011 Oct;26:1168-74..
13. Moorhead SA, Hazlett DE, Harrison L, Carroll JK, Irwin A, Hoving C. A new dimension of health care: systematic review of the uses, benefits, and limitations of social media for health communication. *Journal of medical Internet research*. 2013 Apr 23;15(4):e1933.
14. Merchant RM, Lurie N. Social media and emergency preparedness in response to novel coronavirus. *JAMA*. 2020;323(20):2011-2012.
15. Chou W-YS, Oh A, Klein WMP. Addressing health-related misinformation on social media. *JAMA*. 2018;320(23):2417-2418