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An Examination of Construction of Health Misinformation about COV-2 (Coronavirus) on Face-book

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Abstract

Corona outbreak constitutes a major public health issue all over the world. The flow of information from the WHO (World Health Organization) has proven that over more than 4300 ensured cases have had acknowledged in 28 states.

Therefore, the social media is becoming a more popular medium for data sharing source in the media study, But the social media platform has no limitations regarding the spread of unsolicited and unauthorized information about the health crises. Access to the internet and social media caused increasing confusion and great hype and fear about morbidity and mortality pattern of the Cov-2 wave.

The main purpose of present study is what is the most common misinformation, the perception of misinformation and the implementation of misinformation concerning Cov-2 (Coronavirus) on the Pakistani newspaper's official pages of face book.

According to previous study, the scholar used the content analysis on misinformation about COVID-19 on social media. The present study will conclude through content analysis that, the flood of conspiracy theories about health care on social media can be potentially strict inference on health if provide logical scientific guidelines.

Keywords: Health news; Cov-2(Coronavirus); Social media; Pakistan

Introduction

Subjective of face-book pages

Face-book pages are Independent variable in my study. The purpose of present study is to examine the Face-book pages for sharing health related news [1]. This examination presumes that media didn't give sufficient wellbeing cautioning messages on COVID-19 preceding its spread to the nation [2]. The purpose of Selecting face-book pages is the availability of data regarding CoV2 (Corona Virus) health misinformation because face-book provides free hand platform to users for posting the information.

Misinformation on face-book

Although, the fake material, unconfirmed news about serious issues, this kind of all post helps to change the meaning of social media [3]. Access to internet and face-book caused increasing confusion and great hype and fear about morbidity and mortality pattern of disease [2].

Official face-book pages

I have selected well known news channel's official face-book pages for present research. These face-book pages are "Hum News" and "Duniya News [3]. The selected posts were most liked and repost and hundreds of comments by the users in Pakistan. We have interoperated the data analysis for most reoccurring categories and themes on the selected sample of posts which has dialogical discussion of post.

COV-2 and face-book

Part of this is a spread of the flood of information on Face-book about COVID with no evidence to support the claims. Misinformation on Face-book has created mistrust in the time of COVID-19. Instead of taking precautions, people have started disbelieving on the treatment of COV-2 in Pakistan [3]. While, it is difficult to provide platform to people for trustworthy information, that has an ability of awareness about health information and response in the decent way of behaviours on Face-book.

Started misinformation on face-book

It is difficult to understand the difference between misinformation and awareness about public health news during pandemic and people constructs their own perceptions about circulating news [4]. The analysis designed to measure the quantity and construction of social media news about Cov-19 [5]. This study is to identify the different themes of Corona news and topics related corona virus that are generated by the users [5].

The particular distress is the probable spread of the COVID-19 through a lot of fake news and unproven reports about the disease to the people known as myths and misinformation on face-book [6]. The research will uncover the most well-known subjects with respect to Coronavirus falsehood are about fix and fear inspired notions.

It is difficult to provide platform to people for trustworthy information that has ability of awareness about health information and response in the decent way of behaviours. It is very important thing that awareness be shared without any fake means and false images

Conspiracy theories and fake news

This kind of conspiracies are excited in COVID-19 wave-I but somehow is moving again in wave-II like, herbal treatment and Coronavirus treatment in drinking hot water. Whereas, media initially focused mainly

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on creating awareness about increasing number of cases and mortality figures creating mental health issues worldwide.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not just caused critical difficulties for health frameworks everywhere on the globe yet additionally filled the flood of various gossipy titbits, scams, and falsehood, with respect to the aetiology, results, anticipation, and cure of the illness [7].

There are some conspiracies theories have confined relating the expansion of Cov-2 medicine or Vaccine. A conspiracy theory hypothesized that a vaccine had now been made-up and the cov-2 is a try to promote vaccine sale. The another conspiracy theory developed and circulating in face-book pages that purpose of spreading virus is a scheme of population control.

People attraction towards false news

Media initially focused mainly on creating awareness about increasing number of cases and mortality figures creating mental health issues worldwide. Access to internet and social media caused increasing confusion and great hype and fear about morbidity and mortality pattern of the disease. Fear of self-infection, large number of deaths, peer pressure, lack of personal protective equipment took its toll on mental health care providers in Pakistan [7].

It is common to observe discussion of fun, fear, misrepresentation of serious issues and blame game along with misinformation on social media. The previous study argues that the social media has no restrictions about the factual information during pandemic and flood of misinformation can be distrusting the public from actual issues [8].

Thus, the level of trust of health news on face-book pages toward public is necessary to bond with health information crisis during pandemic. The conspiracy theories about Cov-2 and misinformation can escort to suspect with health news reports and face-book pages that can smash public seeking behaviour about pandemic. Present study concluded that, the flood of conspiracy theories about health care on face-book can be potentially strict inference on health if provide logical scientific guidelines through social media platform.

Relationship between independent and dependent variable

The social media is becoming more popular medium for data sharing source in the media study [8]. While, the positive use of social media is to inform people in society is still a big question for the whole world [9]. Although, the fake material, unconfirmed news about serious issues, these kind of all post helps to change the meaning of social media [8]. No doubt, social media sites have performed associate degree crucial perform in spreading records and cognizance more or less flavouring failures and health care crises. However, the social media platform has no boundaries regarding unfold of uninvited and unauthorized records approximately the health crises [10].

A study of Camron, et al. (2015) on social media like face book, twitter and you-tube promote the policies and spread awareness of current issues in society that makes people to knowledgeable about environment. There is an election related news are very complex to measure the predicted results but the electoral pole on face-book is very helpful to predict the future results [11]. An article shed the light on another side that the media focused mainly on creating awareness about mental health issues worldwide.

But it is very important thing that awareness be shared without any fake means and false images [12]. Certain media directs in their reports on this pandemic have utilized headlines, for example, Chinese virus

pandemonium, innately tying COVID-19 to race [12]. The capacity of people to recognize among truth and false reduces. It has brought about certain individuals settling on life-finishing choices dependent on their presentation to fake news [13].

Throughout the most recent decade, social media has assumed an essential function in spreading latest news and information about general health [14] while, some countries has impactful behaviour towards control on circulated misinformation where they work with social media organizations to removed fake news and political ads and misinformation about the critical situations [12].

Although, India has worth control on social media sites, due to this matter the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology stated the report on social media companies that to immobilize and remove the fake material about COVID-19 from face-book, Twitter, share-chat and what's-app while, another side the author contribute his study on China has played his impressive role to control the rumours and fake news circulation on social media. The news services like "Wiebo" and "wechat" as main trustworthy news platform for Chinese are used to give authentic news during COVID-19 crisis period [15].

Ahinkorah (2020) an article on the COVID-19 pandemic has not just caused critical difficulties for health frameworks everywhere on the globe yet additionally filled the flood of various gossipy titbits, scams, and falsehood, with respect to the aetiology, results, anticipation, and cure of the illness. Motta et al (2020) shed the light on fake news which has been doing adjusts behind the pandemic, particularly in the right-inclining US media. Thus, the research gap describes the conspiracy theories and stigma about COVID-19 which was circulated on US media.

According to Rodrigues (2020) In June 2017, the first cyber-security Law and many regulations was introduced in China for social media services like information share in groups, reposting and live coverage services have worked with legal and authentic grounds for power of social media rumours which through the trustworthy news has been shared on China's social networks. Xinhuanet.com (2019) while in Pakistan social media is giving false information about COVID-2 (Coronavirus) like vaccine is ready to cure the virus and didn't use enough strategies to control misinformation on social networks.

According to previous study, the scholar conducted the content analysis and designed comparative study on misinformation about COVID-19 to used different social media platforms like whatsapp, youtube, face-book, twitter and other social networks. Therefore, the selecting face-book for the present study is the availability of data regarding cov2 (corona virus) health misinformation because face-book provide free hand platform to users for posting the information. This study designed critical discourse study on strategies to use control on misinformation circulation about COVID-19 wave-2 on face-book in Pakistan.

Research Methodology

Critical discourse analysis for analysing appraisal appearing in BBC's corona virus report

According to the researcher, critical discourse analysis can focus on different levels of concepts of a particular event: it can include a more immediate contextual context, a broader context of the institutional approach to fake news on youtube, but the discourse analysis most of the time has been used in previous researches for the examining of health news on social media.

The core data for the study came from "11" BBC News that were posted on YouTube. The researcher had previously watched the news report in

order to classify the videos that needed to be investigated. Previously, the researcher had gathered 21 recordings from January 2020. As a result, the researcher chose 11 movies that dealt with corona-virus as the study's subject. According to the results, the researcher found a number of sources from outside the speaker to support the argument of the speaker. The sources can provide reliable support for the argument, which is known as evidential support [16].

Previous studies on the data processing of fake news indicated that people are more vulnerable to facts which confirm their prior viewpoint and which are pleasant to hear. This analysis takes large amount of time and did not uncover the deeply attitude and perception of given data.

Cross sectional survey for analysing relationship among health protective behaviour, social media and conspiracy belief

Cross-sectional online study addresses several of the most credible concerns and predictors based on previous research and therefore provide healthcare practitioners, policy-makers and other researchers with valuable information. Every time the study included a thorough evaluation of the issues and predictions related to the corona-virus.

The survey method was used as a strategy for researching false news in health news in this study. UK adults between 16 and 75 years old were used to sample the material. Stratified, random samples, using census and mid-year estimates from the Office of National Statistics, were selected, with quotas used to attain national representativeness in terms of sexual age, region, employment condition, socioeconomic grade, and education Questionnaires have been finalised online.

Therefore, the conspiracy belief and commitment to all health-protection behaviour were strongly negative, i.e. $p < 0.001$, 95% of CI (0.39–0.66). The relation between conspiracy belief and participation in individual health-protection behaviour has also been significantly negative [16].

This study show the strong relationship between different conspiracies believes and connected all heath protective behaviours on social media through survey method but the limitation of this study is the researcher only relayed on self-selecting sample and stratified random sampling for study.

Role of machine learning method in COVID-19 prediction, discrimination and investigation

The study of Machine Learning Ensemble methods has several textual features that can be utilised to discriminate between false and authentic information. In this study the role of applied and algorithms in the study and management of COVID-19 for different purposes is identified. A study review published in 2020 and covered by COVID-19, machine learning, supervised learning and unattended learning, in science direct, Springer, Hindawi, and MDPI.

Thus, the researcher selected 16,306, only 14 of which were studies. In COVID-19 research, prediction and discrimination our findings demonstrate that machine learning can play a significant role. Finally, the machine learning programmes and plans for the evaluation and trial of the COVID-19 cases can be involved [10].

The testing accuracy of supervised learning was 92.9 percent, which was higher than that of other unsupervised learning algorithms, while the machine learning method is a time consuming method and inefficient due to uploading unwanted data.

BERT Model used to analyzed the relationship between coronavirus and 5G conspiracy

A BERT Model is intended to identify disinformation and debunking or rather a genre of media related to research journalism. This study aims to further explain why increasing media recipients are now expressing their confidence in disinformation or different conspiracy theories.

This article presents the approach developed for Fake-News: the corona-virus and 5G conspiracies in the Media Challenge by a team called Media Verification. We build an approach to two stage classifications based on multi-phase classification network. Our BERT method improves performance compared to a single classification model because of the imbalanced and relatively small dataset COVID-19 develops into an info-demic.

The COVID-19 Conspiracy theories and especially around 5G disinformation have damaging effects on society already. Our approach focuses on group classification to overcome the relatively small training dataset and to predict Coronavirus and 5G compliance tweets more accurately. In short, a classification at the first level is used to detect conspiracy and non-conspiracy with majority voting in nine classifications. In order to detect 5G conspiracy tweets over other complications, a second classification is then used Fake-News: Coronavirus and 5G conspiracy are produced with fairly accurate results.

In future, experiments are to ensure better performance, further learning models, variants of BERT or other models will be used. We propose to additionally test data enhancement options to solve the restriction of insufficient training samples to develop more samples from minority classes and to construct more robust classifications [4].

Fake News' task: Coronavirus and 5G conspiracy results very correctly from the given process. In future studies to obtain higher performance, deeper learning models, versions of BERT or other models will be used. In addition, we want to experiment with data enhancement methodologies in order to reduce samples of small groups and to produce more robust classifications to address the limitation of insufficient training samples.

Content Analysis of misinformation, perception and implementation of misinformation about COVID-19

This study describes the data with the help of content analysis. This analysis is appropriate for this study because, the area of research is examining social media contents on health information through writers, media associations, columnists' associations, state establishments. This research considered content analysis is a constructive approach for COVID-19 study because the researcher sought to conclude the media content related COVID-19 that when first report about china was reported in news.

The purpose of qualitative content analysis of particular distress is the probable spread of the COVID-19 through a lot of fake news and unproven reports about the disease to the people known as myths and misinformation. This study mainly focuses on top to bottom meetings (on the web) and utilizes topical examination to investigate the different degrees of impacts that sway on the reporting and capacity of Pakistani writers to manage the difficulties of infodemic and disinfodemic in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic.

A sample of 50 posts and a huge number of remarks on Corona was drawn from online media organizing locales. The investigation uncovers that the most well-known subjects with respect to Coronavirus falsehood are about fix and fear inspired notions. The members have demonstrated a blended reaction towards the deception. The investigation has closed the serious outcomes of deception concerning the infection.

The outcomes show that making a connection between writers, media associations, columnists' associations, state establishments and the

scholarly world to battle the spread of bogus cases, bringing about an improved capacity of Pakistani columnists to manage infodemic and disinfodemic [12].

This study shows how to consider new and imaginative approaches to prevent disinformation, which has destroyed life and continues to do so if we do not act. Therefore, the analysis has done through different social media platform (Whats-app, face-book, Instagram and you-tube). So, the large number of data is difficult to analysis and has greater chance of increased error.

Present Study

Content analysis: As the result, the human study to examine the differences between real and fake is help to create meaningful results through different research methodologies. The qualitative content analysis designed for this research to measure the quantity and construction of social media news.

Veracity of work has done by many researchers and they did research with Content analysis via thematic approach that are similar work to our analysis is presented in this study [17].

Approaches

The approaches in this research followed the procedure of analysis is given below:

(i)   Data collection

(ii)   Qualitative Content Analysis

(iii)   Thematic Approach

Categories and themes are designed for the purpose of qualitative content analysis on posts and thousands of comments on social media. Themes are designed which are based on the thematic approach. The selected categories are (rumours, stigma, conspiracy theories, and health awareness messages, fake news) [13]. Though, the dialogical study supposed to identify the research gap through the selected themes.

Data collection

The data collection is a difficult process. The info set collected, should be credible and accurately treated for the sake of reliability of the ultimate results. Posts of selected face-book pages are a primary source of data collection for analysis. Include research articles are secondary source of data collection.

Sample

Thus, the population of present study is the one twenty face-book fake news posts about COVID-19 wave-II that posts were posted on "Express news" and "Dunya News". Therefore, the sample of this study is the selected posts for content analysis. The selected data is containing three languages English, Urdu and Ro1man text. We have selected data through selecting different "key words" and phrases; " COVID-19", "Cov2", "Coronavirus fake", "Coronavirus campaigns", "Corona treatment". The selected post about COVID-19 is gathered through purposes sampling from social media. The purpose of selecting social media for the research is the availability of data regarding cov2 (corona virus) health information because social media provide free hand platform to users for posting the information.

Unit of analysis

Therefore, the selected post on health information about Cov-2(Corona virus) is viewed as the unit of analysis in this research [14]. Moreover, it is difficult to understand the difference between misinformation and awareness about public health news during pandemic and people constructs their own perceptions about circulating news [15].

Time frame

The timeframe is selected from January 2021 to 20th June 2021. Firstly, end of wave-II of COVID-19 is selected for the analysis because this time period is about searching the treatments of corona virus and vaccines are also developed for the patients. Moreover the vaccines are introduced in many countries and social media is alert on the health information so the many rumours and misinformation about the health information are circulated on social media.

Instrument of Data Collection

Categories: This analysis is conducted under the selected main categories i.e. main topic, categories of news, thematic themes and comparison

Main topic: The study includes main topics, relevant to misinformation. The topics are chosen which are the most common in perspective of misinformation about health, as determined by previous researches. A few new topic categories are also added according to relevancy to present research [16]. The main topics are further classified as; rumours, stigma, conspiracy theories, and health awareness messages, fake news and others [17] (Table 1).

Main Topics	
Rumors	Includes issues related to a form of a statement whose veracity is not readily or ever recognized.
Stigma	Includes the issues of covid-19 disease is tried to show that covid-19 is a fake virus.
Conspiracy Theories	Includes issues related to face-book posts have said about mistrust on covid-19 present and unverified vaccine side effect.
Fake News	Includes issues related to fake news in which people made posts about Cov-2 Coronavirus vaccine that they are selling the medicine and people shout buy from them
Health Awareness Messages	Includes issue of various home remedies to avoid Coronavirus and even started drinking such things.
Fear & Worry	Includes post in which high number of deaths, positive ratio of covid-19 patients and vaccine is not working.
Others	Includes topics that are not part of above mentioned categories.

Table 1: The study includes main topics, relevant to misinformation

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Categories of news: The topic is analyzed under three categories;   Altruism, Information sharing and Socialization [8] (Table 2).

Categories of news	
Altruism and misinformation	If the issue is discussed in a way that the news is disseminated on social media platforms in order to promote social cohesiveness by the post maker views.
Misinformation ing for Entertainment	If the issue is discussed in a way the false stories are spread more for instructive purposes than for entertainment. The millions of pieces of information about COVID-19 currently available on social media, people are more likely to share false information if they do not verify properly.
Socialization and misinformation	If the issue is discussed to generally create awareness campaigns on covid-19 treatment and to highlight the forthcoming misinformation problems.

Table 2: Categories of News

Thematic themes: Thematic frames from previous studies were used to conduct the content analysis. The thematic frames formed by Rafi, 2020 misinformation about COVID-19 wave-II research are merged to form the current study's thematic frames. In order to contribute something new to the current study, these were not exactly replicated from previous research (Table 3).

Thematic Frames	
Health protective Misinformation	This thematic frame focuses on the health protective news to provide solution for treatment.
Perception about Misinformation	This thematic frame focuses on the perception, effects of misinformation and provided warnings and appealing news about health on face book.
Implementation of Misinformation	This thematic frame includes issues on implementation of misinformation discussed with scientific background. It also focuses on the perception of misinformation, that is imparted to the people, they can be get concerned and counter to the news in different.

Table 3: Thematic frames from previous studies.

Comparison: Throughout the analysis, comparison would be made between selected face book pages on the basis on misinformation, main topics, categories of news, and thematic frames.

Content analysis

The present study is conducted analysis in tabular form. In all the tables, "posts" refers to the face-book pages selected as unit of analysis of the study

Number of posts

See Tables 4-9

Face-book pages	No. of posts	% of posts
Express News	142	46.90%
Dunya News	161	53.10%

Table 4: Number of posts on pages posted on selected face-book pages

Face-book pages	January	February	March	April	May	June
Express News	32	24	27	20	24	15
Dunya News	28	39	31	24	21	18

Table 5: Distribution of months about Covid-19 misinformation posts on face-book Selected face-book Pages

Main topic of Express News	Posts		Altruism and misinformation	misinformation Sharing for Entertainment	Socialization and misinformation		Distribution	Distribution	Distribution
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rumors	17	12%	9	53%	5	29.40%	3	17.60%
Stigmas	4	2.80%	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%
Conspiracy Theory	11	7.70%	8	72.70%	2	18.20%	1	9.10%
Fake news	42	29.60%	33	78.60%	5	12%	4	9.50%
Health awareness news	21	14.80%	12	57.10%	8	38.10%	1	4.80%

Fear & Worry	45	31.70%	22	48.90%	13	100%	10	22.20%
Others	2	1.40%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Total	142	100%	87	61.30%	36	25.30%	19	13.40%

Table 6: Main topics of Express News

Categories of News face-book pages	Total No. of posts	Altruism and misinformation		misinformation Sharing for Entertainment		Socialization and misinformation	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Express News	142	87	61.30%	36	25.30%	19	13.40%
Dunya News	161	81	50.30%	58	36.00%	22	13.70%

Table 7: Comparison of categories of news about covid-19 misinformation posts on the face-book pages posted on Express News and Dunya News.

Categories news face-book pages	Rumors	Stigma	Conspiracy theories	Fake News	Health awareness News	Fear & worry	Others
Express News	12%	2.80%	7.70%	29.60%	14.80%	31.70%	1.40%
Dunya News	13%	5%	17.40%	28.60%	11.80%	21.10%	3.10%

Table 8: Comparison of main topic of covid-19 misinformation posts on the face-book pages posted on Express News and Dunya News.

Thematic Frames	Express News	Dunya News
Health Misinformation	62 (43.7%)	77 (47.8%)
Perception of misinformation	43 (30.3%)	51 (31.7%)
Implementation of Misinformation	37 (26%)	33 (20.5%)

Table 9: Comparison between selected face-book pages on the bases of thematic frames about covid-19 misinformation posts on pages of Express News and Dunya news.

Results

According to the Table 4 of present study Express News face-book page has posted (46.9%) news about COVID-19 and (53.1%) news posted on Duniya News. The ratio of data is concluded from the selected total number of sample while, the Duniya News has posted greater number of posts about the COVID-19 health news.

Therefore, the Table 6 represent to posts of COVID-19 news from January 2021 to June 2021. The number of posts shows that the most of posts were posted of face-book pages. As the Table 2 shows that the Express News has mostly posted fear and worry (31.7%). Fake news (29.6%) are the second largest number of posts on Express news, while Rumours was 12%, stigmas posts were posted (2.8%) and (7.7%) posts was represented to conspiracy theories. Thus, the health awareness news about COVID-19 was posted about (14.8%) and the other kind of news about COVID-19 was (1.4%) only. The categories of news about COVID-19 in Express News face-book page was "Altruism and misinformation" (61.3%), "Entertainment and misinformation" (25.3%) and "Socialization and misinformation" (13.4%).

As the Table 7 shows that the Dunya News has mostly posted fake news (28.6%). Fear and worry (21.1%) are the second largest number of posts on Express news, while Rumours was 13%, stigmas posts were posted

(5%) and (17.4%) posts was represented to conspiracy theories. Thus, the health awareness news about COVID-19 was posted about (11.8%) and the other kind of news about COVID-19 was (3.1%). The categories of news about COVID-19 in Dunya News face-book page was "Altruism and misinformation" (50.3%), "Entertainment and misinformation" (36%) and "Socialization and misinformation" (13.7%).

The Table 8 represents the comparison between the categories of news about COVID-19 that, the express news has covered the "Altruism and misinformation" (61.3%), while the Dunya news face-book page has covered "Altruism and misinformation" (50.3%), so the Express news has most of the news of Altruism. Thus, the comparison of Misinformation sharing and Entertainment that the Express News has (25.3%) and Dunya news has 36%, while in this phase the Dunya News has most of news on entertainment and most of "socialization and misinformation" news has Dunya news (13.7%), while, the Express news (13.4%) is approximately near by the Dunya News.

Table 8 shows that the health awareness news has been posted in Express News (14.8%) most of the time and Dunya News (11.8%). Fake news is posted on express News page (29.6%) and Dunya News (28.6%) has approximately close to Express News, while, the conspiracy theories has reported on Dunya news (17.4) and Express News page (7.7%).

According to Table 9 has comparison between thematic frames represents that the "health misinformation" about COVID-19 is the most highlighted frame in this whole Table 9. The Express News page (43.7%) was show that the health misinformation as the Dunya News page (47.8%) and then the perception of misinformation related news was reported on Express news page (30.3%) and Dunya News page (31.7%), while, the implementation of misinformation shows that Express news page (26%) has mostly represented to it than the Dunya News (20.5%).

Discussion of Dependent Variable

Flow of health information during pandemic

AS of 11th of February this year (2020), flow of information from the

WHO (World Health Organization) has proven that over more than forty-three thousand ensured cases have been acknowledge in twenty-eight states. On 30th of January 2020, COVID-19 was declared and verified as sixth open health crisis of world-wide issue by the WHO [4].

After the development of the narrative COVID-19 sickness 2019 (COVID-19), deluding gossipy titbits and fearful notions about the inception flowed the globe combined with manipulation through scare tactics and bigotry, all firmly connected to the new "dis-info-damic" environments of the 21st century set apart by social media (International Society of Travel Medicine, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has not just caused critical difficulties for health frameworks everywhere on the globe. Misinformation has created mistrust in society in the time of COVID-19. Instead of taking precautions, people have started disbelieving and opposing the lockdown in Pakistan [4].

Conclusion

Face-book is playing an essential role in spreading information and awareness about natural disasters and healthcare crises. However, the face-book pages, i.e. Express News and dunya News were analyzed in present study that they have no limitations regarding the spread of misinformation about the health crises. Therefore, the conspiracies are excited in Corona-19 wave-I but somehow is moving again in wave-II and wave-III like, corona treatment and Coronavirus vaccine. Whereas, both face-book news pages initially focused mainly on creating awareness about increasing number of cases and mortality figures creating mental health issues worldwide. While, it is difficult to they provide platform to people for trustworthy information that has ability of awareness about health information and response in the decent way of behaviours.

The issue of fear and worry was the most highlighted issue in the Express News and Conspiracy theories issue was mostly reported in Dunya news according to the selected time period for the presnt research. Moreover, mostly health information provides on Express News time to time through face-book page then the Dunya News but the presence of fake news about health news were approximately close each other through which people baffled about to accept the real or fake news. Whereas, Dunya News page has posted most of conspiracy theories about Cov-2 and misinformation were attended to believe that face-book page smash public seeking behaviour about pandemic. Present study concluded that, the flood of conspiracy theories about health care on face-book can be potentially strict inference on health if provide logical scientific guidelines.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declared no conflict of interest.

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