

LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

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MARKETING WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ON TIKTOK:

An Exploratory Study Using Computational Methods

BACKGROUND: Persistent knowledge gaps and biases in women's reproductive health lead to underdiagnosis and mistrust in healthcare [1,2,3] In this information vacuum, women report turning to alternative sources for health information and support [4, 5]. As a result, unproven health products may proliferate on social media platforms, making it difficult for women to distinguish between reliable information and "snake oil" solutions [5].

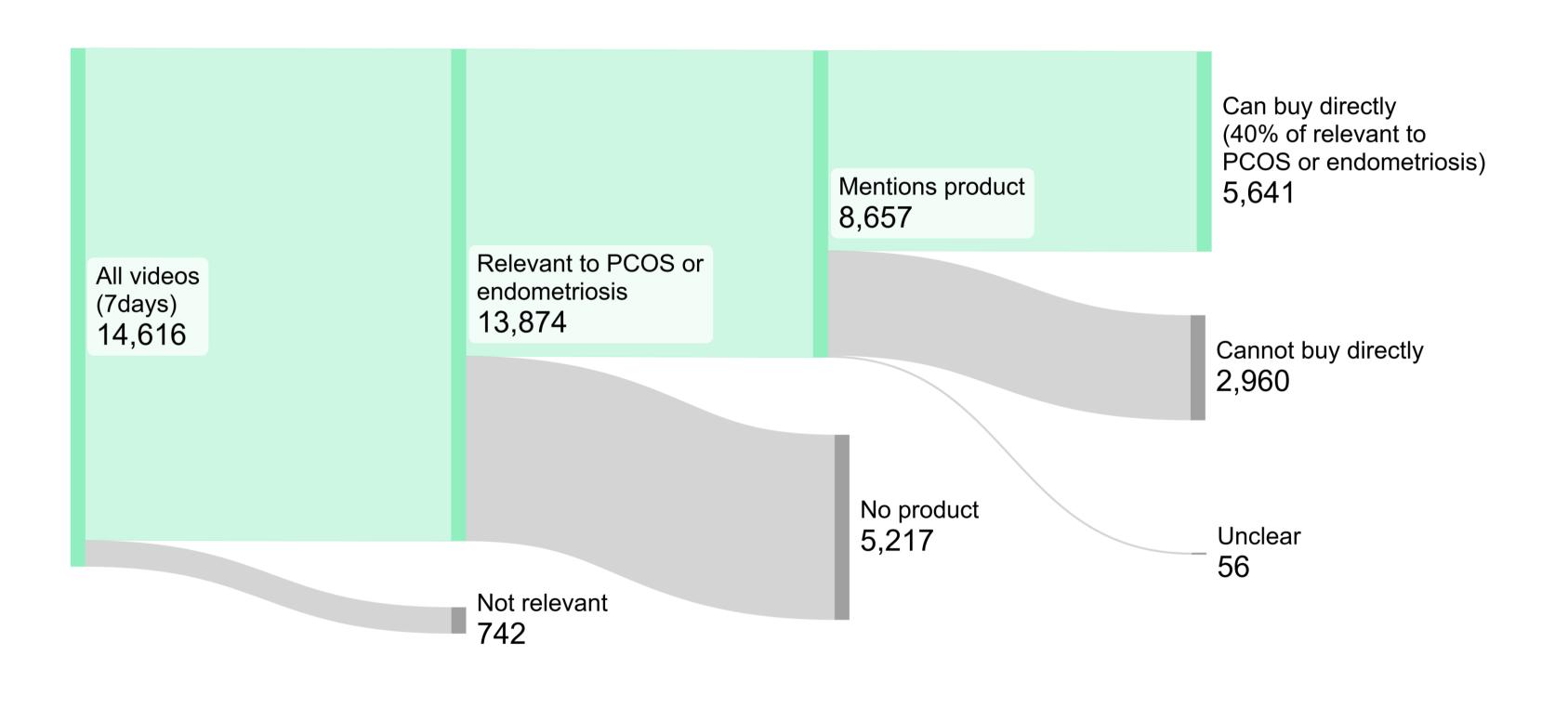
STUDY AIMS

Quantify the prevalence of product promotion and types of products targeting women with polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and endometriosis on TikTok.

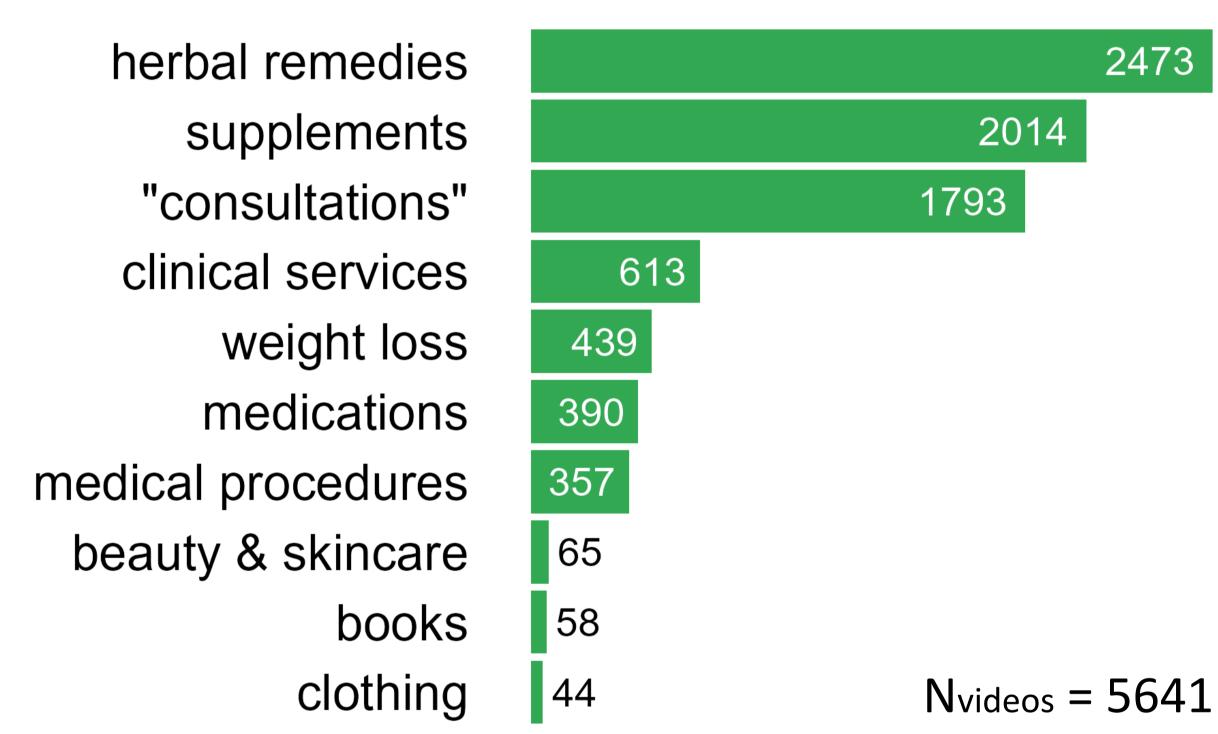
In the future, quantify the prevalence of "snake oil" products.

RESULTS

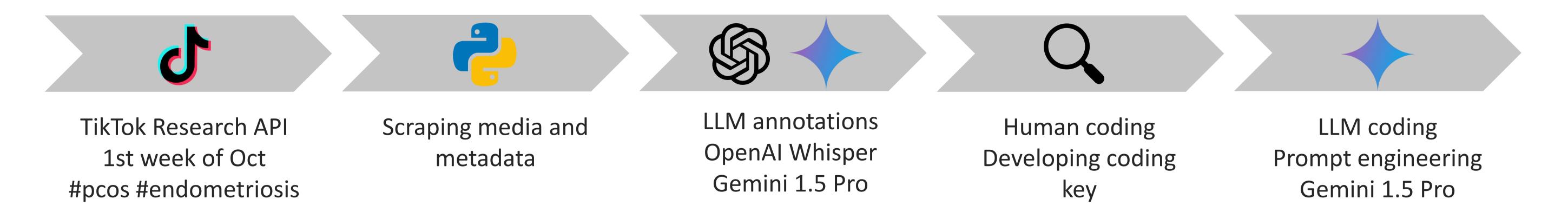
HOW MANY VIDEOS SELL PRODUCTS?



WHAT ARE THEY SELLING?



METHODOLOGY



IMPLICATIONS

40% percent of relevant TikTok videos nudge users towards direct purchase of health-related products, potentially exploiting an information gap around these conditions. Preliminary (qualitative) explorations suggest that many of the promoted products make unrealistic, exaggerated claims. This highlights the **need for stricter content oversight.**

REFERENCES

- [1] WHO. (2023a, March 24). Endometriosis. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/endometriosis
- [2] WHO. (2023b, June 28). *Polycystic ovary syndrome*. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/polycystic-ovary-syndrome
- [3] Dusenbery, M. (2017). Doing harm: The truth about how bad medicine and lazy science leave women dismissed, misdiagnosed, and sick. HarperOne.

 [4] Lindgren, S., & Richardson, L. (2023). Endometriosis pain and epistemic community: Mapping discourses in online discussions among sufferers. Social Science & Medicine, 326, 115889. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.115889