



## Desinformación y vacunas en redes: Comportamiento de los bulos en Twitter [

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text (article)

Analítica

**Introduction:** Anti-vaccine hoaxes are a highly dangerous type of health misinformation, given their direct effects on society. Although there is relevant research on typology of hoaxes, denialist discourses on networks or about the popularity of vaccines, this study provides a complementary and new vision, focused on the anti-vaccine discourse of COVID-19 on Twitter from the perspective of the behavior of the accounts that spread disinformation. **Methodology:** Using the FacTeR-Check method, with five phases and a first sample of a hundred hoaxes (December 2020 and September 2021), 220,246 tweets were downloaded, filtered to work with AI and natural language inference techniques (NLI) on a second sample of more than 36,000 tweets (N=36,292). **Results:** The results offer predominance of some types of disinformation production, as well as the effectiveness of creating false original content to gather followers or the identification of a period (2013-2020) of more domination of users who support hoaxes, compared to those who deny it. **Discussion:** The article shows how the typology of the accounts can be a predictive factor about the behavior of users who spread disinformation. **Conclusions:** Similar behavioral patterns of anti-vaccine discourse on Twitter are offered, which can help manage future similar phenomena. Given the significant size of the sample and the techniques used, it can be concluded that this work establishes a solid foundation for other comparative studies on disinformation and health in social networks

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