**BACKGROUND**
Social media tools are playing a greater and significant role in both clinical medicine and public health. Patients use social media to exchange information, advice and support; health care providers use them to distribute information, consult with other providers, and to interact with patients; numerous commercial vendors and professional organizations promote products and viewpoints using these tools; and public health authorities both disseminate and acquire information via social networks.

We focused on asthma, which affects 8% of the US adult population. In earlier work (Leroy, Harber & Revere, 2015) we evaluated asthma-related tweets and found that the majority of tweets contain URLs and many are retweeted. The proportion of tweets containing personal, new content is small. The majority of tweets are sent by organizations, both commercial and noncommercial, and the content are broad facts and statements. Both medication and environmental triggers are common topics.

**STUDY APPROACH**
Search API used to collect tweets containing the keywords “asthma” or “#asthma”.

**RESULTS & CONCLUSION**
Correlated Topic Models (CTM) can also used to find the latent topics in documents. It determines the words and topic probabilities based on frequency of occurrence and also finds correlation between topics.

Conclusion: LDA clustering resulted in more relevant clusters and more consistent quality. Tweets for “asthma” without URL (individuals) contained the most relevant terms. Terms were least relevant for the tweets for “asthma” without URL (personal comments, broad query).

**Implication:** For estimating community members’ opinions & information, relevance is improved by use of LDA clustering of tweets without URL references.