

Masoud Pourrahmat,^{1,2} Enav Z. Zusman,^{1,3} Mary A. De Vera^{1,3}

¹Arthritis Research Canada, Richmond, ²Faculty of Medicine, ³Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

OBJECTIVES

- To identify smartphone apps targeted to patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), classify their functions, assess their quality using a reliable and objective scale, and to explore themes related to consumer perspectives through qualitative content analysis of user reviews

METHODS

- Android and iPhone apps were searched on the Google Play Store and the App Store, respectively in January 2018 using "lupus" or "SLE" as search terms
- Apps were included if they were: (1) smartphone-based; (2) compatible with the Android or iOS operating systems; (3) in the English language; (4) targeted to people with SLE; and (5) available for download in either of the two app stores. Apps were excluded if they were: (1) targeting a condition other than SLE; (2) including only treatment algorithms; or (3) for health care providers
- App name, platform (Android, iPhone), developer, current version, cost, and user star ratings and comments were extracted
- The Mobile App Rating Scale (MARS) was used to classify and rate the apps
- A qualitative content analysis of user reviews was performed using an inductive approach

RESULTS (identification and classification)

App identification and screening

- Search results yielded 315 apps; 32 apps met inclusion criteria (**Figure 1**)
- Theoretical background or strategies behind apps in both platforms was mainly to provide information or education regarding SLE (**Figure 2**)
- No apps provided information from reliable (i.e., cited, evidence-based) sources

Android apps (n = 19)

- 16 were free, and the remaining cost 2.93 – 5.65 CAD
- The user star ratings of the apps ranged from 1.5 – 5.0 stars (out of 5.0) and the number of user ratings ranged from 1 – 288

iPhone apps (n = 13)

- 10 were free, and the remaining cost 2.79 – 6.99 CAD
- No user ratings or comments were available

Figure 1: Modified PRISMA flow diagram

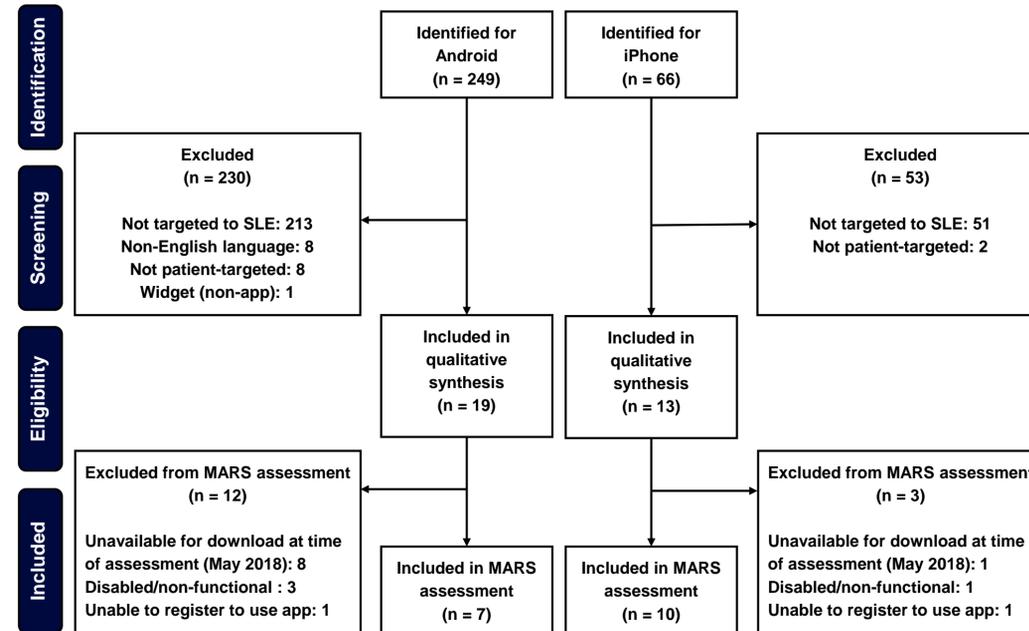
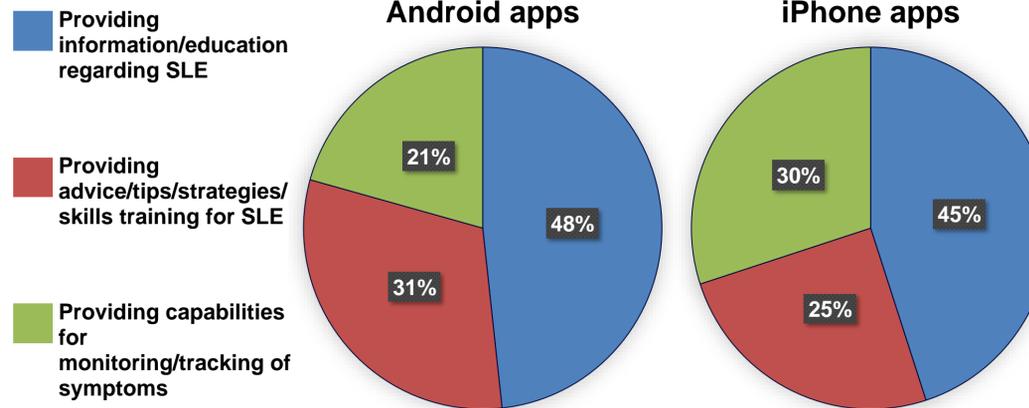


Figure 2: Theoretical background or strategies behind apps



RESULTS (quality assessment and content analysis)

App rating scale using MARS

- Android apps: mean overall rating ranged from 2.3 – 3.9 (out of 5.0)
- iPhone apps: mean overall rating ranged from 2.8 – 3.9 (out of 5.0)

Content analysis of user comments

- 184 unique user comments were coded (all from Android apps)

Theme 1: Seeking the ability to track disease-related items (e.g., symptoms, medication, appointments)

- "It would also be helpful to be able to track severity/ duration of symptoms."
- "If u have many symptoms every day and want to keep track of severity/ fluctuations, then this is not the app for u."
- "I was expecting more on the app such as a tracker for meds, appointments, severity of flares etc."

Theme 2: Sense of community with others who have SLE

- "It's great to have a support group at my finger tips."
- "It's nice to know you aren't alone with this disease."
- "It's a great place to talk to others who know exactly what your going through. You don't have to fight the battle on your own..)"

CONCLUSIONS

- The intention of most apps was to provide information/education regarding SLE; however, no apps provided references to reliable sources
- There was a paucity of apps providing tracking functionalities, and a major theme identified from content analysis of user reviews was seeking more and better tracking functionalities for symptoms, medication, and appointments
- A sense of community was also identified from user provided comments, highlighting the positive role mHealth may play in providing social support
- Overall, the findings of this review suggest that there is a lack of high-quality apps targeted to people with SLE, and that a major unmet need is the ability to track disease-related items

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- We thank Ms. Jennifer Leese for her consultations regarding the content analysis
- Funding for presentation of this poster was provided by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Travel Awards, and the Arthritis Research Canada/Lilly Early Rheumatology Researcher Scholarship