Failing the challenge: Diabetes apps & long-term daily adoption

Conference or Workshop Item

How to cite:

For guidance on citations see FAQs.

© 2015 The Authors

Version: Version of Record

Link(s) to article on publisher’s website:
http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/poster-attd2015/original/6854b68da4e5a872a7d6ca405d4099e.pdf

Copyright and Moral Rights for the articles on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. For more information on Open Research Online’s data policy on reuse of materials please consult the policies page.

oro.open.ac.uk
Failing the challenge: Diabetes apps & long-term daily adoption

D.Katz, N.S. Dalton, B.A. Price
Centre for Research in Computing, The Open University, UK

“A diabetes app is a constant reminder that you have a life-threatening chronic condition.” - P16

Introduction
Diabetes spending is responsible for more than 10% of worldwide health costs1. Mobile health has emerged as a strategy for supporting healthier lifestyles and relieving over-burdened medical systems. In 2013 only 1.2% of diabetics with a smartphone were estimated to be using a diabetes app.2 We looked at the real-world behavior of people with diabetes who had used these apps, in order to learn more about the effects of these products in their lives. Participants were interviewed about their views and experiences on diabetes and non-diabetes related apps. We found the majority of participants were no longer using apps as part of their daily diabetes self-management, despite a generally positive assessment of these products. The lack of “stickiness” (the tendency to stay and return to a product), suggests that significant barriers to adoption remain to be solved.

Methods
Qualitative and quantitative study data were collected and analyzed. Inclusion criteria: Diabetic or parent of a diabetic minor; personal ownership of a smartphone; previous experience with a diabetes app. Participants were recruited for structured interviews through diabetes related social media, and diabetes related events. Participants: n=27, 26 T1, 1 T2. Age range: 3-61 years, mean 31.3 years (SD ±13.1). Diabetes duration: range 1-54 years, mean 15.67 (SD± 12.26). Gender: 37% female.

Results
While the majority of respondents reported diabetes apps as “very” or “somewhat” helpful this did not translate to daily long-term usage. There were many reasons given, but most seemed reluctant to add workload without significant gains.

Emotional barriers to adoption
Many participants expressed significant negative emotions related to the use of diabetes apps.

Possible negative emotions: Stigma, Blame, Fatigue, Resisting change, Fear of failure.

Discussion & Further Research
What substantial benefits can a diabetes app offer beyond the ability to view logged data and earn virtual badges?
Are there differences for implementation of chronic disease management apps vs. general health apps?
Will reducing workload through automating data input be enough to encourage adoption?
How can an app present undesired data, without discouraging the user?
How do we determine which app approach has the best chance of adoption for a given person or personality type?

Conclusions
This pilot survey suggests that there is still much work to be done to support long-term daily adoption of diabetes apps. While there are numerous technical hurdles to be overcome, such as better device connectivity and automation, understanding the user experience of the consumer will be critical in building apps that people want to use. We need to better understand the needs, goals and feelings of actual users, recognizing that short-term clinical studies are very different from real-world conditions. Chronic disease management presents special challenges, and the stakes are much higher. It is not yet known whether adoption strategies that have proven effective in other areas, such as gaming or social networks, will be equally effective here.

We suspect that systems that can both assist users in real-time decision making while being sensitive to their current emotional state, will have a better chance of being incorporated into daily self-management routines. The American Association of Diabetes Educators Guidelines (AADE7)³, emphasize the need for “healthy coping” as essential to diabetes self-management. We envisage that apps, which creatively implement this evidence-based recommendation are more likely to succeed.

Citations:
3. AADE Guidelines for the Practice of Diabetes Self-Management Education and Training, 2010

Icons by Flaticon.com and Freepik are licensed under CC by 3.0

For more information:
dmitri.katz@my.open.ac.uk