Literature survey

DOMAIN: Cloud Application Development
TOPIC: Plasma Donor Application
TEAM ID:PNT2022TMID13526

1-Free Blood Donation Mobile Application

Abstract

Blood donation (BD) is a noble act and mobile applications (apps) can help increase awareness about it. This paper analyzes and assesses the characteristics of free apps for BD as regards features and functionality. A search in Google Play, Apple Apps store, Blackberry App World and Windows Mobile App store was carried out to select 169 free BD apps from the 188 apps identified. The results presented in this paper show that the majority of the apps selected have been developed for the Android operating system. Moreover, most of the apps selected are available to help users search for donors. Few of the apps could not be installed and/or accessed. Of those that could be installed: half of them do not require any kind of authentication; a few of them are available in more than one language; half of them have a geographical restriction; around 60 % of them do not notify the user of BD events and requests; one, which is available for Android and iOS, can connect with a laboratory; around 45 % of them allow users to share information via social networks, and the majority of them do not provide BD recommendations

Author: Sofia Ouhbi · Jose Luis Fern ´ andez-Alem ´ an´ · Ambrosio Toval · Ali Idri · Jose Rivera Pozo

LINK:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274699048_Applying_ISOIEC_25010_on_Mobile_Personal_Health_Records

2 . **How to identify, assess and utilise mobile medical applications in clinical practice**

Abstract

There are thousands of medical applications for mobile devices targeting use by healthcare professionals. However, several factors related to the structure of the existing market for medical applications create significant barriers preventing practitioners from effectively identifying mobile medical applications for individual professional use.
Resources available on the Internet regarding mobile medical applications, guidelines and published research on mobile medical applications. Searching and identifying mobile medical applications requires clinicians to utilise multiple references to determine what application is best for their individual practice methods. This can be done with a cursory exploration of mobile application stores and then moving onto other available resources published in the literature or through Internet resources (e.g. blogs, medical websites, social media). Clinicians must also take steps to ensure that an identified mobile application can be integrated into practice after carefully reviewing it themselves.
Author: T D Aungst, K A Clauson, S Misra, T L Lewis, I Husain

LINK: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24460614/

3. Features of Mobile Diabetes Applications: Review of the Literature and Analysis of Current Applications Compared Against Evidence-Based Guidelines

Absract:

Interest in mobile health (mHealth) applications for self-management of diabetes is growing. In July 2009, we found 60 diabetes applications on iTunes for iPhone; by February 2011 the number had increased by more than 400% to 260. Other mobile platforms reflect a similar trend. Despite the growth, research on both the design and the use of diabetes mHealth applications is scarce. Furthermore, the potential influence of social media on diabetes mHealth applications is largely unexplored.
Author: Taridzo Chomutare, Luis Fernandez-Luque, Eirik Årsand, and Gunnar Hartvigsen

LINK: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3222161/