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| **S.NO** | **AUTHOR**  **NAME** | **TOPIC** | **YEAR** | **EXISTING**  **SYSTEM** |
| 1. | * [Ricki Ng](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ricki-Ng) * [Stephen R Carter](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stephen-Carter-5) * [Sarira El-Den](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sarira-El-Den) | [Mobile applications on medication adherence](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335002485_The_impact_of_mobile_applications_on_medication_adherence_a_systematic_review) | 2019 | Apple and Android launched their Application or “App” stores. Since then, there has been a growing interest in using mobile apps for improving medication adherence. However, research on the efficacy of apps, in terms of improved medication adherence and clinical outcome and/or patient-related outcome measures (PROMs) is scarce. The objective of this research was to systematically review the impact of apps on consumers’ medication adherence and to determine the effect on clinical outcome and/or PROM(s) |
| 2. | * [Abdullah Altaleb](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Abdullah-Altaleb-2) * [Andrew Gravell](https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Andrew-Gravell-10852687) | [Effort estimation across mobile app platforms using Agile processes](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326972010_Effort_estimation_across_mobile_app_platforms_using_Agile_processes_a_systematic_literature_review) | 2018 | Software effort and size estimation are essential when it comes to project managers being able to manage and plan a project so as to prevent it from failing. The planning and development of mobile applications differs from other traditional software applications due to the characteristics of the mobile environment, high autonomy requirements, market competition, and many other constraints. Therefore, this paper presents the results of a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) concerning effort and size estimation models in mobile application development; this is followed by a summary of estimation techniques used across mobile apps |
| 3. | * [Jason E. Payne](https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Jason-E-Payne-2146040411) | [Defining Adherence to Dietary Self-Monitoring Using a Mobile App](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327001604_Defining_Adherence_to_Dietary_Self-Monitoring_Using_a_Mobile_App_A_Narrative_Review) | 2018 | Understanding how adherence to dietary self-monitoring with apps has been defined is a first step toward examining the relationship between adherence and weight loss. The purpose of this review was to explore how adherence to dietary self-monitoring has been defined in the empirical literature that addresses weight loss app use by overweight and obese adults. The integrative review method and the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses guided this review. Scientific databases (n=5) were searched, which yielded 29 studies |
| 4. | * Sumira Riaz, [Catherine Sykes](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Catherine-Sykes-7) | [smartphone health applications effective in modifying obesity and smoking behaviours](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277573480_Are_smartphone_health_applications_effective_in_modifying_obesity_and_smoking_behaviours_A_systematic_review) | 2015 | Technological interventions specifically, mobile health application have risen dramatically. Individuals prefer to seek support from a mobile health application, which can serve to be effective in delivering health promotion initiatives and interventions. Therefore, we aimed to assess the available mobile “apps” for smoking and obesity by conducting a systematic review of current mobile “app” controlled interventions. |
| 5. | Robinson E, Higgs S, Daley AJ, Jolly Kate 1, Lycett Deborah, et al | Development and feasibility testing of a smart phone based attentive eating intervention | 2013 | The development and feasibility testing of a smartphone based attentive eating intervention is reported. Informed by models of behavioral change, a smartphone application was developed. Feasibility was tested in twelve overweight and obese volunteers, sampled from university staff. Participants used the application during a four week trial and semi-structured interviews were conducted to assess acceptability and to identify barriers to usage. We also recorded adherence by downloading application usage data from participants' phones at the end of the trial. |