# **Excluded studies and reason (N = 72)**

# **#Including reports not retrieved(n=2)**

| No. | Author/year | Title | Reason(s) for exclusion |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | K.Wang, 2023 | Chemotherapy-related symptoms and exercise adherence in older patients with myeloid neoplasms | Wrong Population: Tumor chemotherapy patients |
| 2 | J. S. de Bruin,2018 | Assessing the feasibility of a mobile health-supported clinical decision support system for nutritional triage in oncology outpatients using Arden Syntax | Wrong Population: oncology outpatients |
| 3 | G. Constantinescu,2021 | Adherence to Home-Based Swallowing Therapy Using a Mobile System in Head and Neck Cancer Survivors | Not RCT |
| 4 | C. S. Gray, E,2021 | Assessing the Implementation and Effectiveness of the Electronic Patient-Reported Outcome Tool for Older Adults with Complex Care Needs: Mixed Methods Study | Wrong Population: Older Adults with Complex Care Needs |
| 5 | I. Y. Chung,2019 | An Assessment of Physical Activity Data Collected via a Smartphone App and a Smart Band in Breast Cancer Survivors: Observational Study | Wrong study design: Observational Study, not RCT |
| 6 | E. O. Rojas,2019 | Automated Mobile Phone Messaging Utilizing a Cognitive Behavioral Intervention: A Pilot Investigation | Only use Automated Mobile Phone Message, not APP |
| 7 |  | Cognitive Rehabilitation in Brain Tumor Patients After Neurosurgery | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 8 |  | Comparing Decision on Aesthetics After Breast Cancer Locoregional Treatment | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 9 | M. R. Fu,2023 | Data on the effects of The-Optimal-Lymph-Flow program on lymphedema symptoms in breast cancer survivors | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 10 |  | Delivering a very early nutrition intervention for patients with upper gastrointestinal and lung cancers at home using technology: a pilot randomised trial | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 11 | M. K. A. 2023 | Developing & integrating a mobile application tool into a survivorship clinic for esophageal cancer patients | Not RCT |
| 12 | Z. Ma，2022 | Development of a Prognostic App (iCanPredict) to Predict Survival for Chinese Women With Breast Cancer: Retrospective Study | Wrong outcome: The Brier scores at 1, 5, and 10 years after diagnosis |
| 13 | R. Banerjee | Digital life coaching for myeloma patients undergoing transplantation | The pilot study is ongoing |
| 14 |  | Digital Lifestyle Management for Weight Loss Control After Thyroidectomy in Thyroid Cancer Patients | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 15 | 1 Josefine Wolff,2022 | DIGITAL HEALTH-RELATED APP SUPPORT OF PATIENTS WITH GYNAECOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES: RESULTS OF A PILOT STUDY | Wrong Population：Patients receiving either postoperative care or routine outpatient chemotherapy |
| 16 |  | Establishment of a geriatric assessment based multidisciplinary team app hospitalized older patients with advanced solid cancer: a multicenter randomized clinical trial | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 17 | A. Carré,2021 | [E-consult®, an e-health application to improve breast cancer surgery patient's information] | Not RCT |
| 18 |  | The Effect of a Mobile Application on Patient Outcomes in Colorectal Cancer Patients | Study is ongoing |
| 19 | A. Trojan,2021 | The Effect of Collaborative Reviews of Electronic Patient-Reported Outcomes on the Congruence of Patient- and Clinician-Reported Toxicity in Cancer Patients Receiving Systemic Therapy: Prospective, Multicenter, Observational Clinical Trial | Not RCT |
| 20 |  | The Effect of Digital Technology-Supported Education on Patients Undergoing Breast Reconstruction After Mastectomy: A Randomized Controlled Study | Study is ongoing |
| 21 |  | Effect of Telemonitoring on Functionality, Quality of Life and Risk of Lymphedema in Breast Cancer Survivors | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 22 |  | The effect of using supportive-educative self-care program with the approach of telenursing on hope and body image in women with breast cancer undergoing mastectomy | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 23 | S. W. Kim,2023 | EFFECTIVENESS of A DIGITAL THERAPEUTICS-BASED PERSONALIZED REHABILITATION in PATIENTS with COLORECTAL CANCER after SURGERY for 1 YEAR | Abstracts for MASCC/JASCC/ISOO Annual Meeting 2023 |
| 24 | M. Ester,2023 | Effectiveness of a Self-Monitoring App in Supporting Physical Activity Maintenance Among Rural Canadians With Cancer After an Exercise Oncology Program: Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial | Wrong outcome: Self-Report MVPA Minutes |
| 25 |  | Effectiveness of an App Intervention to Reduce Postsurgical Symptom Distress in Patients With Vulvar Neoplasia | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 26 |  | The Effectiveness of APP Intervention on Home Self-care Ability and Quality of Life of Patients With Intestinal Stoma | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 27 |  | The effectiveness of app-based mindfulness program to reduce stigma for breast cancer survivors: a multicenter randomized controlled trial | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 28 | Q. F.2021 | Effects of a Self-Management Program for Patients with Colorectal Cancer and a Colostomy: A Nonrandomized Clinical Trial | Not RCT |
| 29 | K. Kim,2019 | Effects of Mobile Navigation Program in Colorectal Cancer Patients based on Uncertainty Theory | Not English |
| 30 | C. Wennerberg,2023 | Effects of Web-Based and Mobile Self-Care Support in Addition to Standard Care in Patients After Radical Prostatectomy: Randomized Controlled Trial | Wrong outcome: Surinary continence or sexual function |
| 31 | S. D. van der Linden,2021 | eHealth cognitive rehabilitation for brain tumor patients: results of a randomized controlled trial | Wrong outcome: change in performance-based outcomes. |
| 32 | C. M. den Bakker, 2019 | Electronic health program to empower patients in returning to normal activities after colorectal surgical procedures: Mixed-methods process evaluation alongside a randomized controlled trial | Data collection method: semistructured interviews |
| 33 | H. Hwang,2016 | Electronic wound monitoring after ambulatory breast cancer surgery: Improving patient care and satisfaction using a smart phone app | Wrong outcome: unscheduled visits to the emergency department, patient satisfaction, and cost to the health care system |
| 34 | L. Whitehead,2020 | Evaluation of a remote symptom assessment and management (SAM) system for people receiving adjuvant chemotherapy for breast or colorectal cancer: Mixed methods study | Not RCT |
| 35 | A. M. Moraitis,2023 | Feasibility and acceptability of an mHealth, home-based exercise intervention in colorectal cancer survivors: A pilot randomized controlled trial | Not APP based intervention: monitored utilizing the Polar1A370 fitness tracking device and Polar1H10 Heart Rate (HR) sensor |
| 36 | J. Y. Lim,2023 | Feasibility and usability of a personalized mHealth app for self-management in the first year following breast cancer surgery | Wrong outcome: retention rate and degree of satisfaction |
| 37 | E. Tsangaris, 2023 | Feasibility of implementing patient-reported outcome measures into routine breast cancer care delivery using a novel collection and reporting platform | Not RCT |
| 38 | S. D.2018 | Feasibility of the evidence-based cognitive telerehabilitation program Remind for patients with primary brain tumors | Not RCT |
| 39 |  | Feasibility study of an Individualized mHealth Nutrition intervention for Postoperative Gastric Cancer Patients——A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 40 | J. A. Mendoza, 2017 | A Fitbit and Facebook mHealth intervention for promoting physical activity among adolescent and young adult childhood cancer survivors: a pilot study | Not APP based intervention: wearable PA-tracking device (Fitbit Flex) |
| 41 |  | A Home-Based Prehabilitation Exercise Intervention for Improving Physical Function in Patients Receiving Chemotherapy Before Radical Cystectomy, Get Moving Trial | Wrong Population：Patients Receiving Chemotherapy Before Radical Cystectomy |
| 42 |  | Home-Based Telemonitoring Program for Functional Recovery and Symptoms in Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, or Gynecologic Cancer Patients Undergoing Abdominal Surgery | Results Submitted - Not Posted on ClinicalTrials.gov  Unfinished literature |
| 43 | M. Y. Jung,2023 | The Impact of a Mobile Support Group on Distress and Physical Activity in Breast Cancer Survivors: Randomized, Parallel-Group, Open-Label, Controlled Trial | Wrong outcome: the rate of moderate to severe distress (DT score ≥5) at a time frame of 24 weeks |
| 44 | F. D. Birkhäuser,2020 | Intensified and Standardized Digital Communication with Cystectomy Patients as a Potentially Simple and Effective Modality for Early Detection of Postoperative Complications: Results from a Pilot Study | Not RCT |
| 45 | S. Y. Fang,2021 | Long-Term Effectiveness of a Decision Support App (Pink Journey) for Women Considering Breast Reconstruction Surgery: Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial | Wrong outcome: decision-making quality and psychological morbidity |
| 46 |  | A multicentre, assessor-blinded, randomized controlled trial to investigate the effectiveness of a blended intervention, focused on personal feedback and coaching regarding physical activity and protein intake, after discharge in patients who have undergone elective gastro-intestinal or lung cancer surgery | Reports not retrieved |
| 47 |  | A multimodal cancer rehabilitation programme for women treated for female reproductive cancers: a pilot study | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 48 |  | Novel mHealth app to deliver geriatric assessment-driven interventions for older adults with cancer: Pilot feasibility and usability study | Wrong outcome: satisfaction scores |
| 49 | P. I. Chow,2020 | A novel mobile phone app intervention with phone coaching to reduce symptoms of depression in survivors of women’s cancer: Pre-post pilot study | Wrong outcome: descriptive statistics of psychosocial outcomes |
| 50 | F. Liu,2021 | A Novel Remote Follow-Up Tool Based on an Instant Messaging/Social Media App for the Management of Patients With Low Anterior Resection Syndrome: Pilot Prospective Self-Control Study | Not RCT |
| 51 | M. Olivia,2023 | An online educational and supportive care application for rectal cancer survivors with low anterior resection syndrome: A mixed methods pilot study | Not RCT |
| 52 | P. S. Goode,2022 | Perioperative Mobile Telehealth Program for Post-Prostatectomy Incontinence: a Randomized Clinical Trial | Wrong outcome: ICIQ scores |
| 53 | A. Kubo, 2024 | Pilot pragmatic randomized trial of mHealth mindfulness-based intervention for advanced cancer patients and their informal caregivers | Wrong Population：Non-surgical intervention cancer patients |
| 54 | Kelvin Allenson,2021 | Pilot trial of remote monitoring to prevent malnutrition after hepato-pancreato-biliary surgery | Lack of outcome indicator values |
| 55 |  | Postoperative Prognosis Management Service Based mHealth for Gastric Cancer Patients | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 56 | W. Yang,2023 | Quality evaluation of health information about breast cancer treatment found on WeChat public accounts | Wrong outcome:grades for DISCERN scores of articles |
| 57 |  | Smartphone-based Remote Symptom Monitoring to Improve Postoperative Rehabilitation Exercise Adherence After Video-assisted Thoracic Surgery (VATS) for Lung Cancer | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 58 | I. Graetz, | Use of a web-based app to improve postoperative outcomes for patients receiving gynecological oncology care: A randomized controlled feasibility trial | Wrong outcome: Usage frequency; mental health score; physical health score |
| 59 | J. M.2019 | Wearable-Based Mobile Health App in Gastric Cancer Patients for Postoperative Physical Activity Monitoring: Focus Group Study | Wrong outcome: length of hospital stay |
| 60 | L. Faria, 2019 | Digital application developed for evaluation of functional results following assisted robotic radical prostatectomy | PROGRAM BOOK |
| 61 | I.-Y. Chung,2023 | Distress Reduction and Physical Activity Enhancement by Mobile Support Group in Breast Cancer Survivors: a randomized controlled study | No Study Results Posted on Clinical Trials |
| 62 | Y. Hao,2023 | Feasibility study on individualized management of postoperative patients with differentiated thyroid cancer based on internet and programming technology | Wrong outcome: The total score of Symptom Checklist 90 of the study group and satisfaction with the treatment. |
| 63 | Y. Kim，2023 | DIGITAL INTERVENTION USING MOBILE DEVICE ON LIFESTYLE AFTER SURGERY IN PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER: SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES OF A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL | Reports not retrieved |
| 64 | R. Stubbins,2018 | A behavior-modification, clinical-grade mobile application to improve breast cancer survivors' accountability and health outcomes | Not RCT |
| 65 | J. N. Stinson,2015 | Construct validity and reliability of a real-time multidimensional smartphone app to assess pain in children and adolescents with cancer | Not RCT |
| 66 | C. Cheng,2020 | Development and Feasibility of a Mobile Health-Supported Comprehensive Intervention Model (CIMmH) for Improving the Quality of Life of Patients With Esophageal Cancer After Esophagectomy: Prospective, Single-Arm, Nonrandomized Pilot Study | Not RCT |
| 67 | Sarah-Jane F. Stewart,2023 | Development of the HT&Me intervention to support women with breast cancer to adhere to adjuvant endocrine therapy and improve quality of life | Ongoing trials |
| 68 | Leandro F. Faria,2020 | Digital application developed to evaluate functional results following robot-assisted radical prostatectomy: app for prostate cancer | Wrong outcome: Survey response rates |
| 69 | Manuel Ester,2023 | Effectiveness of a Self-Monitoring App in Supporting Physical Activity Maintenance Among Rural Canadians With Cancer After an Exercise Oncology Program: Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial | Wrong population: Not cancer patients after surgery |
| 70 | Inah Kim,2023 | Effectiveness of personalized treatment stage-adjusted digital therapeutics in colorectal cancer: a randomized controlled trial | Ongoing trials |
| 71 | Lisa van den Berg,2022 | Feasibility and performance of smartphone-based daily micro-surveys among patients recovering from cancer surgery | Not RCT |
| 72 | A. Kubo, 2019 | A Randomized Controlled Trial of mHealth Mindfulness Intervention for Cancer Patients and Informal Cancer Caregivers: A Feasibility Study Within an Integrated Health Care Delivery System | Wrong population: Not cancer patients after surgery |