A personalised mobile app for physical activity: A quasi-experimental study

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Background (Why we did the study)



Methods (What we did)



Results & Discussion (What we found)



Conclusion (Why you should care)



Background



Methods



Results & Discussion



Conclusion

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALISATION FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY





doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2020-102892

doi: 10.2196/11439

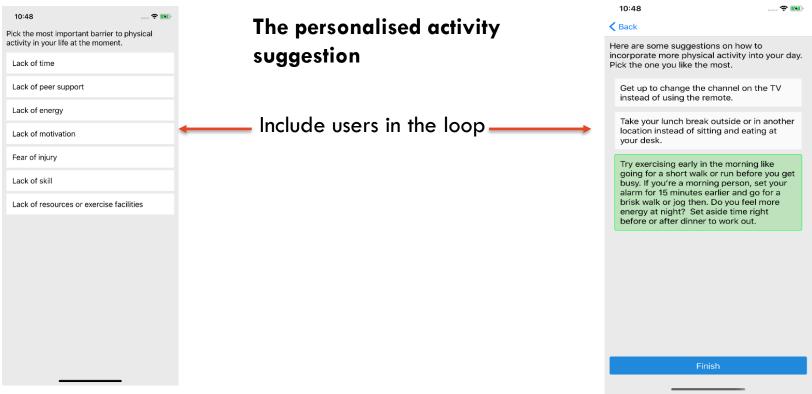
GAPS IN CURRENT PERSONALISATION RESEARCH

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- Algorithm-derived
- Lack of user involvement

doi: 10.2196/mhealth.4160

HOW OUR BE.WELL APP ADDRESSES THESE GAPS



AIMS OF OUR STUDY

Test the impact of the be.well app on physical activity (i.e. daily step count)





Background



Methods



Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Methods

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS



Methods: Pre-post, one-arm experiment for 2 months



Sampling: University students in Sydney, aged 18 to 30 years



Data collection: Daily step count for 1-month baseline, and 2-month study period



Analysis: Pairwise comparison, subgroup analysis



Background



Methods



Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Results & Discussion SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



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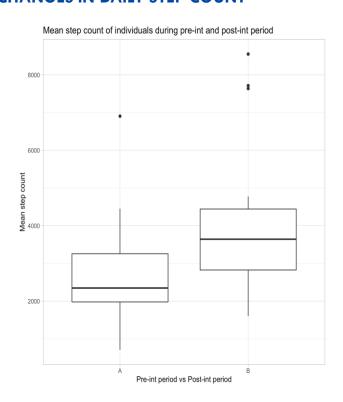


16



Mean = 22 years

Results & Discussion CHANGES IN DAILY STEP COUNT





(p-value < 0.001, 95% CI 630 to 2018)

doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.0899

Results & Discussion SUBGROUP ANALYSIS



We know that on average, people increased their step count.

BUT... did certain groups benefit from the app more than others?

Results & Discussion SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

Group	Median step increase	P-value (95% CI)
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25)	1323	0.02 (313, 2409)
Normal BMI (BMI range 18.5 – 24.99)	1648	0.375 (-290, 5136)

Overweight people increased their step count significantly, while normal BMI group did not.

doi: 10.2196/19991



Background



Methods



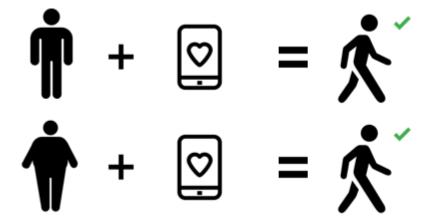
Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Conclusion

TAKE HOME MESSAGES



App increases overall step count

App has a more profound impact on overweight people

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