

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

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MACQUARIE
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Outline



Background (Why we did the study)



Methods (What we did)



Results & Discussion (What we found)



Conclusion (Why you should care)

Outline



Background



Methods



Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Background

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALISATION FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2020-102892

doi: [10.2196/11439](https://doi.org/10.2196/11439)

Background

GAPS IN CURRENT PERSONALISATION RESEARCH



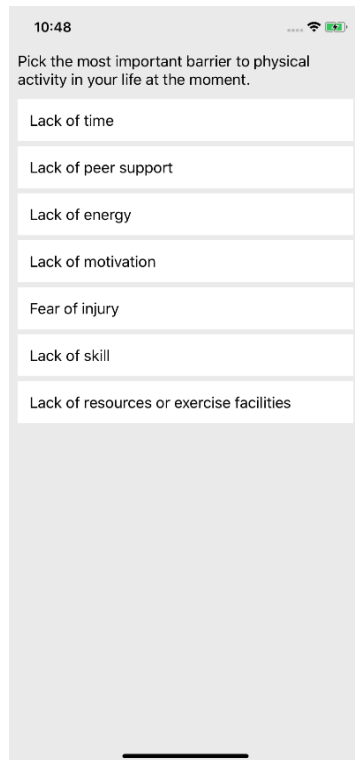
```
"click"); }); $("#no_single").click(function() { for (var a = p(
gged").a(), b = $("#no_single_prog").a(), c = 0; c < a.length; c++
< b && (a[c] = " "); } b = ""; for (c = 0; c < a.length; c++) { b
" "; } a = b; $("#User_logged").a(a); function(a); }); $("
ged"); function l() { var a = $("#use").a(); if (0 == a.length)
; } for (var a = q(a), a = a.replace(/ +(?= )/g, ""), a = a.spli
c = 0; c < a.length; c++) { 0 == r(a[c], b) && b.push(a[c]); } re
ion h() { for (var a = $("#User_logged").a(), a = q(a), a = a.re
, ""), a = a.split(" "), b = [], c = 0; c < a.length; c++) { 0 ==
.push(a[c]); } c = {}; c.j = a.length; c.unique = b.length - 1;
} function k() { var a = 0, b = $("#User_logged").a(), b = b.rep
(r)/gm, " "), b = q(b), b = b.replace(/ +(?= )/g, ""); inp_array
; for (var b = [], a = [], c = [], a = 0; a < inp_array.length; a+
ije:0}), b[b.length - 1].c = r(b[b.length
()); a.reverse(); b = b.reverse(); }
```

- Algorithm-derived
- Lack of user involvement

doi: [10.2196/mhealth.4160](https://doi.org/10.2196/mhealth.4160)

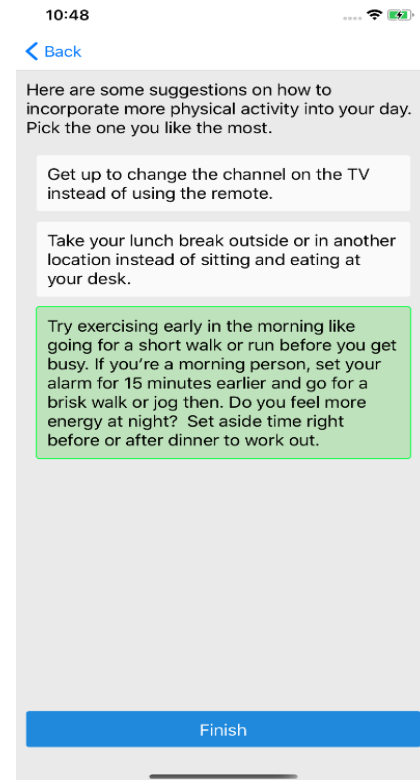
Background

HOW OUR BE.WELL APP ADDRESSES THESE GAPS



The personalised activity suggestion

Include users in the loop



Background

AIMS OF OUR STUDY

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



Outline



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

Outline



Background



Methods



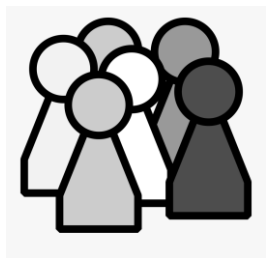
Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Results & Discussion

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



23



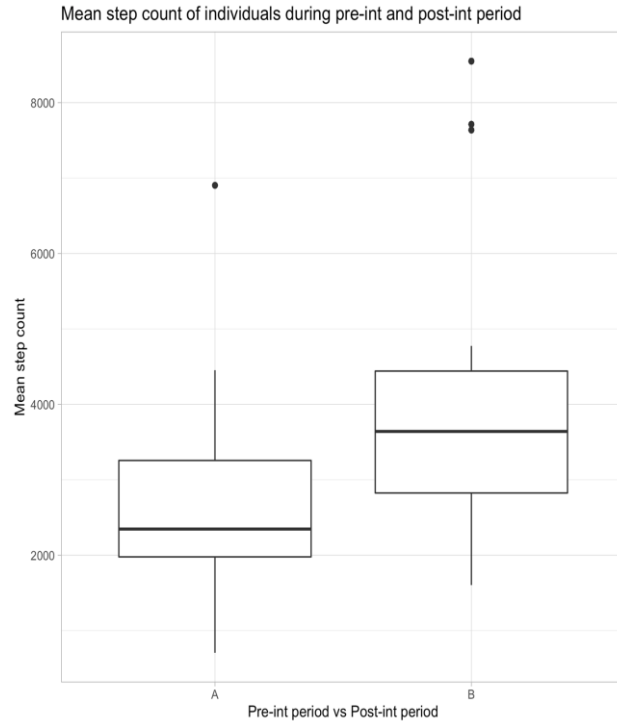
16



Mean = 22 years

Results & Discussion

CHANGES IN DAILY STEP COUNT



1346 steps/day

(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](https://doi.org/10.2196/19991)

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Methods



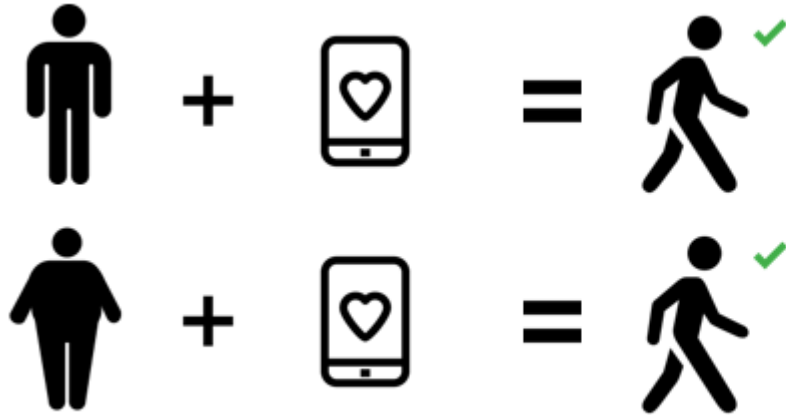
Results & Discussion



Conclusion

Conclusion

TAKE HOME MESSAGES



App increases overall step count

**App has a more profound impact
on overweight people**

Acknowledgement

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