

# Abstract

# On the look for quality mobile apps promoting healthy diets

LI2022-0394

Alejandro Déniz García, Garlene Zamora Zamorano, Cristina Ruano Rodriguez, Anna M. Wägner Fahlin

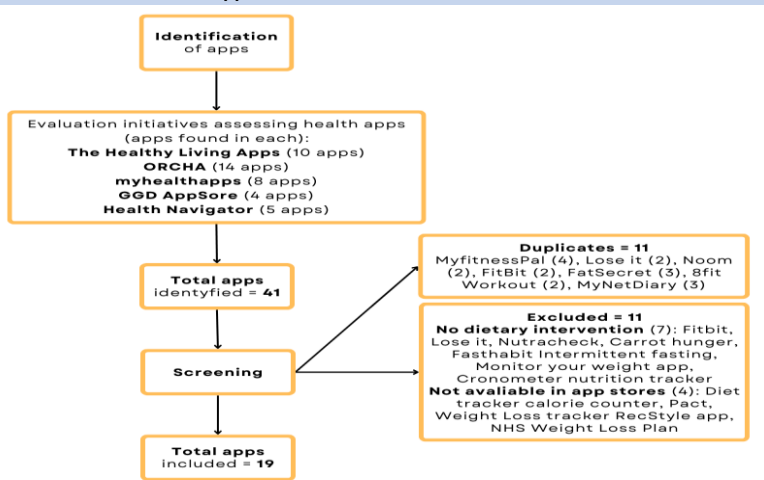
## Objectives

- eHealth and health apps are rapidly growing in popularity, but quality evaluation procedures are scarce.
- 1 – To identify mobile apps focusing on promotion of healthy, evidence-based dietary patterns (“diet apps”) aimed for adults.
- 2 – To evaluate their quality using QUEST (quality evaluation scoring tool)

## Results

- A total of 19 diet apps were identified of which 6 were evaluated at least by two of the national or international initiatives. None undergone a defined formal evaluation of the scientific content of the apps except for the ORCHA initiative.
- Image 1 shows the app identification and inclusion flowchart. Image 2 describes their QUEST scores (total). Table 1 shows the results of the inter-observer analysis.

IMAGE 1: App identification and inclusion flowchart.



## Materials & methods

- Between August and December 2021 we searched for diet apps in 14 national and international evaluation initiatives. Only 5 included nutrition apps: The Healthy Living Apps, myhealthapps, ORCHA, GGD AppStores and Health Navigator.
- 3 researchers installed and reviewed the apps (each app by 2 researchers). Then they applied QUEST. We used weighted kappa (for each individual item in QUEST) and inter-class correlation coefficient (for the total score) as measures of inter-reviewer concordance. We used R-software: Rstudio version 1.3.10565 with the vcd library.



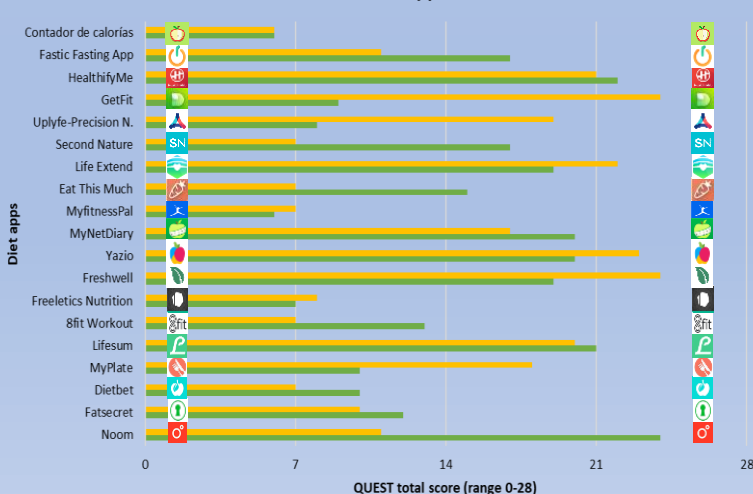
← Quality Evaluation Scoring Tool (QUEST)

TABLE 1: results of the inter-observer analysis.

QUEST items	Reviewers 1, 2 N= 8 apps	Reviewers 1, 3 N = 7 apps	Reviewers 2, 3 N = 4 apps
TOTAL, ICC (range 0-28)	0.5 CI 95% -0.29 – 0.88	0.67 CI 95% 0.20 – 0.93	0.66 CI 95% 0.11 – 0.97
TOTAL, Kappa (range 0-28)	0.28 CI 95% -0.12 – 0.67	0.2 CI 95% -0.26 – 0.23	0.38 CI 95% -0.13 – 0.89
AUTH, Kappa (range 0, 1 or 2)	0.27 CI 95% -0.27 – 0.82	0.46 CI 95% 0.01-0.91	0.75 CI 95% 0.36 – 1
ATTRIB, K (range 0, 3, 6 or 9)	0.15 CI 95% -0.34 – 0.65	0.27 CI 95% -0.28 – 0.82	0.5 CI 95% -0.21 – 1
STUDY T, kappa (range 0, 1 or 2)	0.25 CI 95% -0.22 – 0.72	0.29 CI 95% -0.37 – 0.94	0.33 CI 95% -0.22 – 0.89
CONF I, kappa (range 0, 3 or 6)	0.52 CI 95% 0.05 – 0.99	0.42 CI 95% -0.13 – 0.97	1 CI 95% 1-1
CURR, kappa (range 0, 1 or 2)	0.57 CI 95% 0.04 - 1	Insufficient sample	0.33 CI 95% -0.22 – 0.89
COMP, kappa (range 0 or 1)	Insufficient sample	0.09 CI 95% -0.62 – 0.8	1 CI 95% 1 – 1
TONE, kappa (range 0, 3 or 6)	-0.09 CI 95% -0.27 – 0.09	-0.11 CI 95% -0.31 – 0.11	0 CI 95% 0 – 0

TOTAL: total score. ICC: intra-class correlation coefficient. CI 95%: 95% confidence interval.  
 AUTH: authorship. ATTRIB: attribution. STUDY T: study type. CONF I: conflict of interest.  
 CURR: currency. COMP: complementarity. TONE: tone.

Image 2: Quality evaluation scoring tool (QUEST). Total scores for each diet app and reviewer.



## Discussion

- Dietary-advice health apps market is heterogeneous and there are no standardized evaluation procedures.
- Even after selecting diet apps previously reviewed by national or international evaluation initiatives, there was mostly no formal scientific evaluation of their content. Most initiatives include similar concepts as evaluation criterion: functionality, usability, ease of use, engagement, aesthetics, privacy, data protection and effectiveness at achieving behavioural change.
- QUEST yielded low concordance among reviewing researchers. Although this is probably influenced by small sample size, they reported difficulties evaluating the apps due to hard to find information (specially regarding authorship, attribution and study type).
- We consider that a specific tool for evaluation of health and nutritional information in apps needs to be developed.