A CONTENT ANALYSIS AND ETHICAL REVIEW OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR DEPRESSION: EXPLORING THE APP MARKETPLACE

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BACKGROUND

- Research investigating publicly available mobile apps for depression have shown a range of concerns from limited research evidence¹, poor treatment fidelity^{2 3}, and issues with privacy and data security^{4 5}
- This study advances this work through a content analysis and ethical review of app store listings of apps for depression
- Whilst past content analyses and app reviews have highlighted some ethical and

METHODS

- We searched the two main app stores (Google Play Store and Apple iOS App Store) using the terms 'Depression' and 'Mental health' during October November 2018
- Inclusion criteria included: Apps targeting depression
- Exclusion criteria included: Apps not marketed for depression, apps not considered to be mHealth (e.g. training apps), quotes/wallpaper apps, and exact duplicates
- Content analysis and ethical review of app store listings was iterative, with new variables extracted as treatment and ethical issues presented. Key categories of data extracted included: App information, developer information, treatment information, app store age ratings, privacy policies, permissions, usage data, and financial information

safety concerns, there has been no focussed ethical review to consider how these issues may present to potential users who seek to find help through the app stores

 This research is part of a larger work in progress aimed at developing an ethical framework for mobile mental health

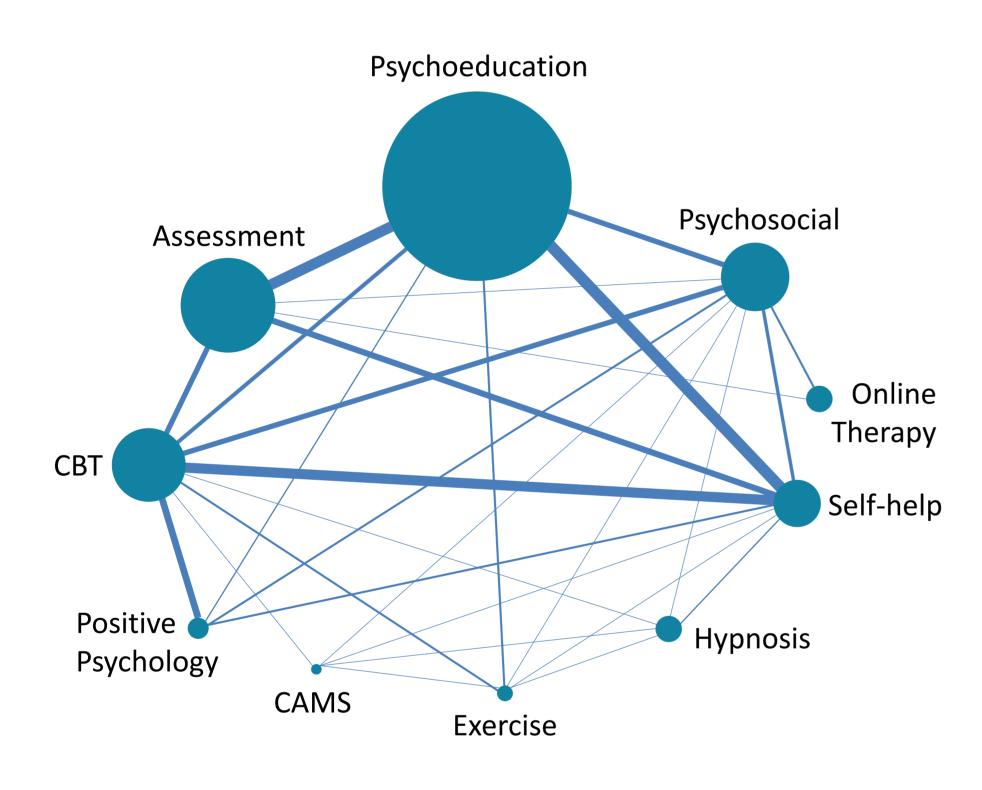
RESULTS

We identified a total of 353 eligible apps for depression

Treatment approach varied across apps

- 24 different treatment approaches were listed
- Most apps (203/353) used a single treatment approach

The network below shows the 10 most used treatment approaches for all apps (n=353), proportionate in size to frequency of use. It also highlights connections between the use of different treatment approaches for apps using multiple approaches (150/353)



BENEFICENCE AND NONMALEFICENCE

Limited use of medical disclaimers

Limited research and evidence of benefits and/or harms

Little integration of real world support

- 12% suggested use with a professional
- 4% incorporated family support

224 (n=259) Android apps were rated PEGI3 (suitable for all ages)

Only 19% of

apps provided

a disclaimer

and safety in

description

regarding use

their app store

Poor guidance on use by minors (vulnerable persons)

89% of apps had no research evidence

Insufficient multidisciplinary development

FIDELITY AND

RESPONSIBILITY

- Despite the importance of multisector collaboration, 272 apps (n=353) appear to be
- developed by single entities
 160 apps were developed by private organisations
- 72 apps by private organisations with healthcare experts

This impacts treatment!

Private organisations with healthcare were most likely to develop CBT-based apps and to provide information re: connections to services

Fig 1. Network of most used treatment approaches

Treatment strategies also varied across apps

- 34 different strategies were listed with the 5 most used being:
 - 1. Monitoring and tracking (108/353)
 - 2. Mindfulness/Meditation (54/353)
 - 3. Emotional awareness (41/353)
 - *3. Relaxation (41/353)*
- 5. Peer support (34/353)

- Potential to increaseaccess to careE• 34% of apps were 'Free'IS
- 58% of app were free but contained ads, in-app purchases or subscriptions

Inequality between app stores

- Apple's App Store had more accurate age ratings
- Google's Play Store listed
- JUSTICE more developer contact

EXPLORING ETHICAL ISSUES OF APPS FOR DEPRESSION

Potential benefit of

• 10% used peer support,

self-help

• 9% of apps were labelled as

allowing users to give and

receive help from others

increasing self-determination

- Lack of transparency
- 9% of apps did not provide any developer contact information
- 94% of apps did not disclose sources of funding/commercial interests
- 26% did not have privacy policies

Inaccuracies/misrepresentations

- 15 apps had inaccuracies in app listing
- 8 apps made unsafe claims
- 2 apps plagiarised another
- app's listing/images

INTEGRITY

Insufficient information provided for informed consent • Privacy policies • Privacy policies

- App permissions
- Research evidence

99% of Android apps did not explain reasons for permissions in app store listing

RESPECT FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

Fig 2. Ethical review of apps for depression framed by the American Psychological Association's (2017)⁶ ethical principles

DISCUSSION

- Despite advances in mobile mental health, commercial mental health apps continue to trail in evidence and practice
- Psychoeducation continues to dominate the approaches, while non-evidence-based approaches and strategies for depression are widely used by developers. There is need for greater research into the efficacy and outcomes of these strategies and combinations of treatment
- There is also great need for increased transparency of information to help users to make informed and safe choices, including information on treatment approaches, research evidence or lack thereof, use with/by minors and vulnerable persons, developer information etc. Many of these issues can be addressed by presenting users with clear and accurate information
- We have organised these issues using the APA's ethical principles with the aim of evolving the application of these principles to develop an ethical framework for mMental Health

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