

“A Descriptive Study to Assess the Use of Health Apps Among Youth from Selected Areas of Pune City.”

Ray Suresh^{1a*}, Ms. Anshita Arora^{2b}, Ms. Anila Jins^{3b}, Mr. Ashish Phadtare^{4b}

Ph.D. Nursing, Vice Principal, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Nursing, Pune.

B.Sc. Nursing Students, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College of Nursing, Pune.

**Corresponding Author*

Abstract

Introduction: The use of health apps or health applications is quickly becoming the new standard in the healthcare sector. Rapid technological development in the field of mobile health has opened up numerous avenues for remote care delivery and expedited care. Such apps on devices handle user provided or user-owned health related data. Anybody who is concerned about their well-being can utilize them to manage, enhance, or preserve own health.

Purpose of the study: to figure out how often youth utilize the health apps for their health benefits.

Material and Methods: The study conducted was non- experimental with Quantitative research approach. The population for the current study were the youngsters of age 18yrs – 25yrs. The data was collected from total of 200 samples using a self – structured questionnaire by non – probability sampling method. The informed consent was filled by the participants prior to filling the tool. The questionnaire consists of two sections mainly demographic section and main tool.

Result: The result shows that about 77% of the samples use the health applications for tracking, improving and maintaining their health. Among which 27.5 % uses fitness apps and 17.5% uses monitoring apps.

Conclusion: It was assumed that youth may be using the health app for improvement and management of their health and as per the findings that is 77% youth uses health app and they get benefited from using the same. The impact of the findings will spread more health awareness regarding usage of health apps and produces important health data for studies and public health campaign.

Key words: assess, health apps, well-being, youth, usage

Introduction

Health apps, also known as healthcare or medical applications, are software programs designed to assist health status of the people. Mobile applications have are gaining attention as a tool for enhancing children condition and wellness as smartphones and tablets become more widely available.^[1] These apps are categorized into two groups as stated , wholesome Health & health Management apps and telecare apps. alternatively there is another class of app focusing women health .^[2] A study results ,specifies that at the time of COVID-19 epidemic, more Indian users used health and wellness applications. 40% of the repliers said they used fitness apps mostly during the outbreak, contrast to 21% of them who had just started using it.^[3] The Global Lookout of the World Health Organization illustrates wireless technology as a community health intervention that is facilitated by mobile technologies, including smartphones . Personal digital assistants and patient monitoring devices together with additional gadgets. Apps for tracking symptoms and providing COVID-19 information have been developed in response to the widespread.^[4] In Maharashtra, a population-based online survey was used to conduct a cross-sectional study on smartphone users who were at least 18 years old.the results depicts; 60% of respondents, in the majority, use the internet for about 4 hours per day. Just 28% of the survey participants were aware of GOI's m-

health applications. When compared to other apps, Arogya Setu, Cowin, UMANG, and ABHA showed the highest levels of awareness and usage.^[5] Hence, the usage of health apps among youth is being enhancing reflecting a growing trend towards digital health engagement in young adults.

Need of the Study

Understanding how young people utilize health apps is essential due to their unique health needs and behaviors. Research in this area is crucial to assess the effectiveness and influence of these apps on healthcare quality and outcomes. Health apps empower users to manage, preserve, and improve their health, highlighting the increasing integration of technology in healthcare. The primary focus is on comprehending how individuals engage with these apps to support initiatives aimed at enhancing digital medical literacy. This understanding helps users make informed decisions about their health. Young people's use of health apps is particularly significant because their specific health demands and behaviors can profoundly impact their long-term well-being.

Previous studies have identified key factors influencing young people's adoption and use of health apps. These include the perceived usefulness of the apps, social influences, individual health goals, and the availability of features such as personalized feedback and social support. By investigating these aspects, researchers can gain insights into the motivations and preferences driving young people's engagement with health apps. For instance, understanding the perceived usefulness of these apps helps tailor app functionalities to better meet users' needs. Social influences highlight the importance of peer recommendations and social support networks in promoting app usage among young individuals.

Moreover, recognizing individual health objectives underscores the diversity of health goals among young users, emphasizing the need for customizable features within health apps. Features like personalized feedback and social support contribute significantly to user engagement and long-term adherence to health app usage. In summary, studying how young people utilize health apps is essential for improving healthcare delivery and outcomes. This research provides valuable insights into designing effective digital health interventions that cater to the diverse health needs and preferences of young individuals, ultimately empowering them to take charge of their health and well-being.

Scholar View: According to us the main goal of our study is to figure out how often young people utilize the medical apps for their health benefits and which of the app is highly used by them. With the help of these apps, users can control, preserve, and enhance their health.

Research Methodology

The objectives of the study were to assess the use of medical apps among youth and to associate the findings with selected demographic variables. The study design was non experimental descriptive research. Ethical Consideration: The title of the research work was approved from IRRC, BV[DU] College of Nursing, Pune. Total 200 youth [age 18-25 years] was selected for data collection. A non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from the samples. Tool was constructed to identify the demographic variables and 6 self-structured questionnaires. For reliability of the tool, 10% (20 samples) of the total population (200 samples) was taken. Test-retest method was used. Cohen's kappa, r was found out to be $r=1$. Hence tool is reliable. For Pilot study, 20 samples were taken, it encountered no such issues, and the research was sufficiently practicable to move forward with the primary data gathering.

Results

Section 1: Description Of Demographic Traits According to the Frequency and Proportion of Their Individual Traits.

In demographic variables, most of the youth had age 20-21 years 38% and 18-19 years 36.5% and among them 58.5% were males. 47.5% youth had family monthly income above Rs 50,000. In education, 61% youth were pursuing graduation and among them 93.5% were students. Mainly 40.5% youth had self-explored information

regarding health apps. 77% of the users use health apps and in that 27.5% and 17.5% use fitness and monitoring apps. 30.5% and 25.5% of users use the app less than a year and 1-2 years.

Section II (A): Use of Health Apps Among Youth = 154

ITEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
2.1 On which platform do you use the app? A) mobile	154	100%
2.2 How often do you use the app? A) daily B) frequently C) rarely	36 55 63	23.4% 35.7% 40.9%
2.3 Purpose of using the app: A) fitness B) buying medicines C) to track menstrual cycle D) disease related updates E) doctor consultation F) monitor health G) skin improvement	66 36 28 12 6 4 2	42.9% 23.4% 18.2% 7.8% 3.9% 2.6% 1.3%
2.4 Time of use: A) anytime B) during workout C) throughout the day D) after having meals	111 28 13 2	72.1% 18.2% 8.4% 1.3%
2.5 Do you get any benefit from using the app? A) yes B) no	135 19	87.7% 12.3%
Benefit - a) Health fitness b) Helps tracking periods c) Helpful and informative d) Easy ordering of medicines e) Saves money on purchasing medicines f) Fast supply and delivery g) Helps tracking diet plan h) Easy consultation i) Good for continuous monitoring j) Stabilize mind	27 18 16 9 8 6 5 3 3 2	17.5% 11.7% 10.4% 5.8% 5.2% 3.9% 3.2% 1.9% 1.9% 1.3%
2.6 What is your overall experience while using the app? a) Good b) Average	86 59	55.8% 38.3%

c) Bad	9	5.8%
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Table 2: A description of the frequency and proportion of use of health apps among youth.

All the youngsters who were using health apps, had mobile as a platform for those apps. Majority 40.9% of the users uses health app rarely and 42.9% of them uses for fitness also 72.1% uses health app anytime. Mostly 87.7% of the users were getting benefits from using the health app in which 17.5% of them had health fitness benefits. 55.8% of them had good overall experience while using the app.

Section Iii (B): Categorization of Health Apps Used

TREATMENT (20.1%)	MONITORING (22%)	FITNESS (36.4%)	PERIOD APPS (18.2%)	ONLINE EXPERTISE (3.3%)
Tata 1 mg	Asthma tracker	I fitness	Flora	Mediplus
Health kart	Arogya setu	Home fitness	Period tracker	Zeno health
Health	My fitness tracker	Health	My calendar	Medio consult
Amazon	Step pedometer	Apple fitness	Flo app	
Apollo 24/7	Heart rate monitor	Samsung fitness	Sironoa hygiene	
	Protein tracking	Apollo fitness	Pink bird	
	Cardihealth	Yoga for beginners		
	Active health	Google fit		
	Health tracker	Fitpass		
	Honor health	Home workout		
	Samsung health monitor	30days workout		
	Boatcrest	Health connect beta		
	Workout planner	Daily workout		
	Daily health tracker	Gym workout		
	MSN	Muscle blaze		
	Heartfullness	Mark lauren on demand		
	Step set go	Healtify me		
	Pedometer	Health fitness		
	Stress tracker			

Table 3: Categorization of apps based on the purpose of use of health apps

Section III: Statistical analysis of association between demographic characteristics and use of health apps.

Youth health app usage and a few chosen demographic factors are correlated. The frequency of health applications was shown to be significantly correlated with gender. It was noticed that the reason of using the app was significantly correlated with both gender and variable age. It was also identified that education significantly correlated with the entire health app experience.

Discussion

The goals and presumptions of the current study were discussed in relation to the study's findings, which was conducted to assess the use of health apps among youth from selected areas of Pune city. A similar study finding that supports the study's conclusions also supports one of the study's findings. The study's objectives were to evaluate the impact, gauge awareness, and examine the use of health apps. A self-structured questionnaire was

used in the study, and the findings revealed that 61% of participants tracked their health with Fit Bit and healthify me 11. 36 percent of users use the app seldom. 37% of users gave their evaluations higher. The majority of users in the demographic segment were between the ages of 19 and 25. Students made about 62% of users.[6]

Conclusion

The study reveals that the majority of youngsters who used medical applications were between the ages of 18 and 21, primarily male, with half pursuing graduation. 77% of users utilized health apps for fitness and monitoring for less than two years. They employed mobile platforms and discovered that health apps were helpful, particularly for fitness objectives. The frequency, purpose and overall experience of app usage were found to be correlated with gender, age and education. It was assumed that youth people would use health apps to maintain and enhance their health; nevertheless, the results shows that these apps benefit users and enhance their quality of life. According to the statistics, more than 50% of young people use health apps and profit from them. The majority of them use the app rarely but nonetheless. The results will have the effect of raising health awareness regarding the use of health apps and generating significant health data for research and public health campaigns.

Conflict of Interest

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

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