n	Author/ year	Study purpose	Research Design	Participants	Mobile Phone Technology	Intervention	Main Findings
1	Spoelstra et al. 2016	To examine proof of concept of a text messages intervention and to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the efficacy of text messages with respect to adherence and symptom severity and interference in adult cancer patients prescribed oral anti-cancer agents.	Randomized controlled trial (2:1 allocation ratio), longitudinal (10 weeks).	75 participants newly prescribed oral chemotherapy or oral hormonal therapy with diverse types of cancers. Most common were: breast, prostate, lung, colon, and multiple myeloma. Recruited at two community cancer centres and a large specialty pharmacy in the United States of America.	Text message reminders.	21 days of short message service for adherence, control group received care as usual.	Differences in adherence between the experimental and control group were not statistically significant.  Acceptability: 57% (83 of 145) of eligible participants consented to take part in the study, 88% (37/42 participants) in the experimental group read the text messages most of the time and 90% (38/42 participants) were satisfied with the intervention.  Limitations: Challenges in the use of self-report tools to measure medication adherence as this relies on participants ability to recall medication intake.
2	Greer et al. 2017	To test the effect of a smartphone mobile app to improve adherence and symptom management in patients prescribed oral chemotherapy.	Randomized controlled trial with two groups, longitudinal (12 weeks).	181 patients with diverse cancers prescribed oral chemotherapy. United States of America.	A mobile phone app (designed for the study).	Intervention group: 12 weeks of using mobile app and usual care. Control group: usual care.	Study groups did not differ across outcome measures from baseline to week 12.  Higher adherence scores Medication Event Monitoring System (MEMS) were observed in patients who reported adherence problems at baseline in experimental group compared to control group.  Patients with higher anxiety assigned to the

3	Fishbein	To develop and	Qualitative	32 stakeholders	Mobile	Focus groups	experimental group reported better adherence on the 12 week Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MAAS) compared to standard care. Stakeholders and
	rishbein et al. 2017	evaluate the usability and acceptability of a smartphone app to support adherence to oral chemotherapy and symptom management in patients with cancer.	Quantative	(cancer patients /caregivers, oncology clinicians, cancer practice administrators, representatives of community) 10 patients using oral chemotherapy (app's alfa testing). 5 patients using oral chemotherapy (app's beta testing).  All in the United States of America.	phone app (designed for the study)	stakeholders to inform the design of the app. Individual semistructured interviews with 10 oral chemotherapy users and 8 oncology clinicians (alpha testing of app). Individual semistructured interviews with 5 oral chemotherapy users (beta testing of app).	patients who participated in alfa and beta trials of the app informed the inclusion of the following components in the app: medication reminders, self-reporting of medication adherence and symptoms, an education library including nutritional information, Fitbit integration, social networking resources, and individually tailored symptom management feedback. Usability and acceptability feedback during alfa and beta testing also informed the development of the app.  Limitations: Quantitative usage and acceptability data during the development and preliminary testing phase, was not collected.  The mobile app was only available for iPhone and Android operating systems, with potential to be modified in the

4 Percira- Salgado claiming and pilot-test the cit and 2017 and feasibility and feasibility and feasibility of a mobile health system (REMIND) to increase oral drug adherence and patient symptom self- management among people with chronic mycloid leukaemia (chronic phase).  Percira- Salgado cit and 2017 and feasibility of a mobile health system (REMIND) to increase oral drug adherence and patient symptom self- management among people with chronic mycloid leukaemia (chronic phase).  Perticipants message reminders to take medication, weekly side- effect assessment online with automatically generated self- curre and informed decision making. Most patients with extreminders to take medication, weekly side- effect assessment online with automatically generated self- curre and patients and symptom report. Benefits reported by a patients help in establishing pill- tuking routines and patients developing effective solutions to adherence challenges.  Limitations and recommendations. Failure to receive up to 40% text message reminders was reported by 229 patients who completed the pilot to take medication and patients developing effective solutions to adherence challenges.  Limitations and recommendations. Failure to receive up to 40% text message reminders was reported by 229 patients who completed the pilot to take mental mongraphic patients and patients developing effective solutions to adherence challenges.  Limitations and recommendations. Failure to receive up to 40% text message reminders was reported by 229 patients who completed the pilot to take mental mongraphic patients who are reminders to take medication and the pilot patients and patients developing effective solutions to adherence challenges.  Limitation and recommendations. Failure to receive up to 40% text message reminders was reported by 229 patients who completed the pilot taken and patients and pa		I			I		I	C 4 4 1 1.
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							been reached due to sample size. This study included only patients diagnosed with chronic myeloid leukaemia. Future studies need to pilot this intervention in other cancer diagnosis.
5	Brett et al. 2018	To explore the feasibility of an app to improve adherence in women prescribed adjuvant endocrine therapy following breast cancer.	Qualitative (1 month)	20 women prescribed adjuvant endocrine therapy following breast cancer, recruited through the UK charity Breast Cancer Care and Independent Cancer Patients' Voice in the United Kingdom.	Mobile app (designed for study)	1 month trial of the app.	The app was found easy to download and use.  Participants found the information section useful but expressed their willingness to receive more information on side-effect management.  Links to evidence-based information and adjuvant endocrine therapy were perceived by participants as reassuring.  Participants stated that recording their side effects in the app's diary helped them to manage their symptoms.  Positive feedback was provided about medication reminders.  Perceptions of the usefulness of a chat forum were mixed.

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