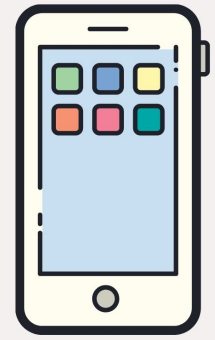


mHealth interventions to improve cancer screening and early detection: A scoping review of reviews



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INTRODUCTION

Cancer screening provision in resource-constrained settings tends to be opportunistic and uptake tends to be low leading to delayed presentation, treatment and poor survival.



OBJECTIVE

To identify, review, map and summarise findings from systematic, scoping, narrative and rapid reviews on the use of mobile health (mHealth) technologies to improve uptake of cancer screening.

METHODOLOGY

Databases searched

- Ovid MEDLINE
- PsychInfo
- EMBASE

Search terms

- mHealth
- Early detection of cancer

Date

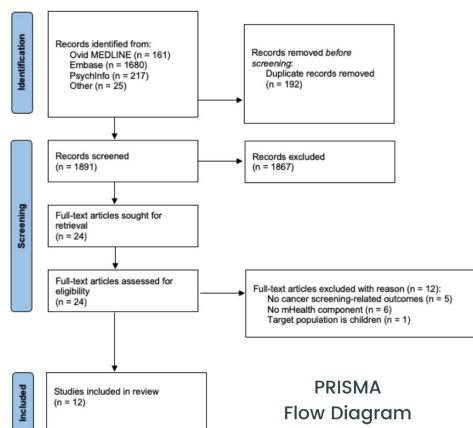
- Up to 17 May 2021



Inclusion criteria

- Any reviews
- Published in English
- Included interventions related to cancer screening conducted on mobile devices
- Described the effectiveness and/or implementation
- Included adults ≥ 18 years old from the general population

RESULTS



- Most interventions are for **breast and cervical** cancers
- mHealth interventions are **effective** in increasing cancer screening uptake & improving knowledge/awareness/intention to screen
- Most commonly used mHealth = **text messages & phone calls**
- Interventions that included **more than one mode of communication** are more effective, e.g.
 - Educational texts + transportation eVouchers
- mHealth interventions are **well-accepted**

CONCLUSION

mHealth interventions have the potential to increase cancer screening uptake and other cancer screening-related outcomes, such as knowledge about screening and intention to screen. Combining more than one mode of communication may have a better impact on cancer screening uptake.

