

Supplemental Digital Content 3		
Study Results		
N. reference	Authors and Year	Results
3	Spiegelstra et al., 2016	85.7% of eligible patients agreed to participate in the study, confirming its acceptability. The study found that 78.9% read SMS in the study period, while 18.4% read them most of the time. In addition, 92.2% of patients said they were satisfied. 97.4% recommended it for remembering to take oral antineoplastic treatments, and 100% recommended it to oncologists as a form of remote monitoring. Regarding adherence, growth levels were observed in both the experimental group and in the control group, with only one statistically significant datum relative to four weeks of study (GS GC 59.6% vs 88.5%, p 0.01). Patients who received the intervention reported higher levels of self-efficacy, especially in the area of social support (p 0.04).
32	Pereira-Salgado et al., 2017	<p>Nurses and patients say they find the app acceptable and helpful in promoting both adherence and proper patient empowerment regarding the management of treatment, as well as in the taking of informed decisions. Patients also considered the app very easy to use (user-friendly), and also useful in the management of symptoms due to the possibility of interacting with trained nursing staff prepared and they recommend its use from the outset of treatment or from the time of diagnosis. The two nurses included in the study stated that this app would be useful to all cancer patients that are treated with oral antineoplastic medication, and not only to those with CML.</p> <p>A small percentage of patients had difficulty receiving and / or responding to SMS because unused to having a smartphone with them constantly, or due to lack of internet coverage. As regards adherence, it was found that during the study the level fell below 90% in only 3 patients (33.3%).</p>
33	Wu et al., 2018	<p>Patients have stated that DOSECAST is acceptable both for ease of use, and in terms of perceived usefulness. The study regarding the feasibility of the intervention, found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 95.7% of participants used DOSECAST at least once during the study ○ 90% of patients responded to the first reminder ○ 58% of patients said they had taken medication immediately after the reminder 76-100% of the time, 20% reported they had done so 51-75% of the time while 9% said they had ignored it; ¼ of the time the reminder was postponed.

		The app in the platform was found useful to patients to remind them to take medication (74%) and to increase their sense of independence in the management of their treatment plan (70%). 61% of patients also showed interest in its use outside of the study, and 87% recommended it for use by all other cancer patients treated with oral medications.
34	Passardi et al., 2017	No results available.
35	Agboola et al., 2014	No results available.
36	Fishbein et al., 2017	<p>The partial results are related to the construction of the app, modified according to how much was reported by the different stakeholders interviewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Patients and family members</i>: Recommend including in app an option to connect to patients with the same cancer type as a form of social support ○ <i>Healthcare representatives</i>: Suggest including an accurate definition of symptoms in such a way as to facilitate recognition and ensure that the patient is able to understand the severity and urgency ○ <i>Oncologists</i>: Advise weekly sending of the symptoms reported by the patient in order to get a clear picture of his/her state of health ○ <i>Practice administrator</i>: Suggest including contacts and information that the patient can use in case of loss of a dose. <p>No data is yet available on adherence and usefulness of the app in self-management of treatment.</p>
37	Spoelstra et al., 2015	The study found that acceptability, as shown by the number of patients who consented to participate in the study, was 57%. Regarding satisfaction, it showed that for 75.7% of the sample, the intervention was helpful in remembering to take the medication. In addition, 91.9% suggested its use by family / friends and 83.8% by oncologists for remote monitoring, while 86.5% recommended it for use in patients treated with oral antineoplastic drugs. The average number of symptoms reported in the two groups was the only data associated with a statistically significant difference (GC 3.86 vs GS 5.23; p 0.05). Regarding adherence there were no significant differences between groups.