

ICT-Enabled Self-Management of Chronic Diseases and Conditions Minitrack

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This minitrack focuses on the work related to patients with chronic disease who engage in self-managed health through information and communication technologies (ICT), such as mobile technologies and machine learning. Chronic diseases are those that last for more than three months [4] and generally cannot be prevented by vaccines or cured by medication [1]. Self-management refers to a care management approach in which patients actively take responsibility for treating their chronic diseases [2]. It is a self-regulating, dynamic, continuous, interactive process [3].

The scope of the mini-track gives opportunities for researchers to highlight their work that focus on the technology-enabled self-management of chronic diseases and conditions. It encourages researchers to take a variety of approaches answering research questions related to the design, development, and use of ICTs on patient-centered care.

The best paper in this minitrack will be reviewed for fast track publication in the journal of Information Technology and People at the discretion of minitrack chairs.

The two papers of this minitrack fall under the new and ongoing area of research of the use of mobile health technologies and applications for self-health management.

The first paper, “Diagnosing Patients and Recommending mHealth Technology? Exploring Physicians' Intention to Influence Patients' Use of Self-Health Management Technology”, utilizes the UTAUT model to determine how do IT influencers' interactions with other IT users and technology affect IT influencers' behavioral intention, and what are the effects of facilitating conditions for IT influencers to strengthen their social influence on others. The study was conducted at Chinese university hospitals where physicians, as IT influencers, and older patients, as primary IT users, work together to manage chronic diabetes using mobile-based, diabetes self-management technology.

The study highlights the important role of IT influencers in assessing primary IT users' readiness to use health IT for self-health management. It suggests that organizational support resources for

both IT influencers and primary IT users enhance their ability to evaluate technology and users positively. Also, it suggests that IT influencers' assessment of the users and the technology concurrently affect their willingness to support the focal individuals' technology use.

The second paper, “Professional and Peer Social Support-Oriented mHealth App: A Platform for Adolescents with Depressive Symptomatology”, discuss how incorporating professional and peer social support in the design and development of mHealth applications can alleviate depressive symptomatology and improve psychological well-being in adolescents.

The paper presents an extension framework for mHealth apps. The implementation of this framework was illustrated by building a mobile health application for providing professional and peer social support to adolescents with depressive symptomatology. This is part of a larger project that aims to explore the role of mHealth apps for mental health in adolescents.

References

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