

Corrigenda and Addenda

Correction: Mobile App Intervention of a Randomized Controlled Trial for Patients With Obesity and Those Who Are Overweight in General Practice: User Engagement Analysis Quantitative Study

Vera Helen Buss^{1*}, PhD; Margo Barr^{1*}, PhD; Sharon M Parker^{1*}, MPH; Alamgir Kabir^{1*}, PhD; Annie Y S Lau^{2*}, PhD; Siaw-Teng Liaw^{3*}, PhD; Nigel Stocks^{4*}, MD; Mark F Harris^{1*}, MD

¹Centre for Primary Health Care and Equity, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

²Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

³School of Population Health, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

⁴Adelaide Medical School, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

* all authors contributed equally

Corresponding Author:

Margo Barr, PhD

Centre for Primary Health Care and Equity

University of New South Wales

AGSM Building

High Street, Kensington Campus

Sydney, 2052

Australia

Phone: 61 290656041

Email: Margo.barr@unsw.edu.au

Related Article:

Correction of: <https://mhealth.jmir.org/2024/1/e45942>

(*JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2024;12:e58507) doi: [10.2196/58507](https://doi.org/10.2196/58507)

In “Mobile App Intervention of a Randomized Controlled Trial for Patients With Obesity and Those Who Are Overweight in General Practice: User Engagement Analysis Quantitative Study” (*JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2024;12:e45942), the authors noted two errors. The following corrections have been made:

Under “Methods”, the third paragraph of the “Outcome Measures” subsection has been changed from:

Specifically, the Health Literacy Questionnaire domain 8 questions were the following [11]: please indicate how difficult or easy the following tasks are for you now: (1) find information about health problems; (2) find health information from several different places; (3) get information about health so you are up to date with the best information; (4) get health information in words you understand; and (5) get health information by yourself. There is a 5-point response option scale for each question (cannot do or always difficult, usually difficult, sometimes difficult, usually easy or always easy). The scores are reported as averages for the domain (with a range between 1 and 5) with high scores representing higher health literacy.

And now reads as follows:

The Health Literacy Questionnaire domain 8 questions were used [11]:(1) find information about health problems; (2) find health information from several ... ; (3) get information about health so you...; (4) get health information in words you...; and (5) get health information by yourself. There is a 5-point response option scale for each question (cannot do or always difficult, usually difficult, sometimes difficult, usually easy or always easy). The scores are reported as averages for the domain (with a range between 1 and 5) with high scores representing higher health literacy.

Additionally, in Table 1 the definition of the “Health literacy” row has been changed from:

Health literacy, specifically the self-reported ability to find good quality health information, according to domain 8 of the Health Literacy Questionnaire [9], at baseline and 6-month follow-up.

To reference a different source, this now appears as:

Health literacy, specifically the self-reported ability to find good quality health information, according to domain 8 of the Health Literacy Questionnaire [11], at baseline and 6-month follow-up.

The correction will appear in the online version of the paper on the JMIR Publications website on April 2, 2024, together with the publication of this correction notice. Because this was made after submission to PubMed, PubMed Central, and other full-text repositories, the corrected article has also been resubmitted to those repositories.

This is a non-peer-reviewed article. Submitted 18.03.24; accepted 22.03.24; published 02.04.24.

Please cite as:

Buss VH, Barr M, Parker SM, Kabir A, Lau AYS, Liaw ST, Stocks N, Harris MF

Correction: Mobile App Intervention of a Randomized Controlled Trial for Patients With Obesity and Those Who Are Overweight in General Practice: User Engagement Analysis Quantitative Study

JMIR Mhealth Uhealth 2024;12:e58507

URL: <https://mhealth.jmir.org/2024/1/e58507>

doi: [10.2196/58507](https://doi.org/10.2196/58507)

PMID:

©Vera Helen Buss, Margo Barr, Sharon M Parker, Alamgir Kabir, Annie Y S Lau, Siaw-Teng Liaw, Nigel Stocks, Mark F Harris. Originally published in JMIR mHealth and uHealth (<https://mhealth.jmir.org>), 02.04.2024. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR mHealth and uHealth, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <https://mhealth.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.