INPLASY

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Prevalence of smartphone addiction among Chinese university and college students in one-child and multichild families

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

*R*eview question / Objective To systematically examine the prevalence of smartphone addiction among Chinese university and college students in one-child and multichild families.

Condition being studied 10.1 smartphone addition. 10.2 Chinese university and college students. Preliminary evidence showed that smartphone addition is common in Chinese university and college students and is associated with several negative outcomes. Therefore, this systematic review will examine the prevalence of smartphone addition is common in Chinese university students.

METHODS

Search strategy Search terms: TS=(smartphone OR mobile OR phone OR nomophobia) AND TS=(addict* OR use OR dependen* OR overuse OR abuse OR disorder OR excessive OR effects OR habits OR misuse OR pathological OR problem* OR compulsive OR heavy) AND TS=(university students OR college students OR undergraduate students OR adolescents OR young adults) AND TS=(China OR Chinese) AND TS=(Prevalence prevalence OR epidemic OR epidemiological).

Participant or population Chinese university and college students.

Intervention Not applicable.

Comparator In comparable control study, comparator can be other subgroups.

Study designs to be included Cross-sectional study, case-control study, or cohort study (only baseline data of cohort studies will be included).

Eligibility criteria Inclusion criteria will be made based on the PICOS principle as follows:
(1)Participants (P): patients were Chinese university and college students
(2)Intervention (I): not applicable
(3)Comparison (C): not applicable
(4)Outcomes (O): the pool prevalence of smartphone addition should be measured by any standard scales such as SAS-SV, MPATS, MPAI
(5)Study design (S): cross-sectional or comparative studies.

Exclusion criteria:
(1)special populations with depressive symptoms such as prisoners and children and adolescents.
(2)students diagnosed with sever mental or physical disorders.

Information sources Both English (PubMed, Web of Science, and PsycINFO) and Chinese (Wan Fang and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure) databases were systematically and independently searched.

Main outcome(s) Prevalence of smartphone addition.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis For comparative studies, quality will be assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS).
For one-arm epidemiological studies, a study quality assessment scale with 8 items with be used.

Strategy of data synthesis The prevalence of smartphone addition will be pooled using R program based on random-effects model. Heterogeneity between studies will be calculated. The two-tailed significant level will be set at $p<0.05$.

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analysis will be conducted based on categorical moderating variables with available data. Meta-regression analysis will be conducted based on continuous moderating variables with available data.

Sensitivity analysis Sensitivity analyses will be performed to identify outlying studies by excluding studies one by one.

Language restriction Only English and Chinese.

Country(ies) involved The study is being carriedout in China.

Contributions of each author
Author 1 - Huiying Fan - Author 1 screened of search results, extracted data, and will analyze the data and draft the manuscript.
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