

Connectivity to computers and the Internet among patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders: a cross-sectional study

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Purpose: Information and communication technologies have been developed for a variety of health care applications and user groups in the field of health care. This study examined the connectivity to computers and the Internet among patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs).

Patients and methods: A cross-sectional survey design was used to study 311 adults with SSDs from the inpatient units of two psychiatric hospitals in Finland. The data collection lasted for 20 months and was done through patients' medical records and a self-reported, structured questionnaire. Data analysis included descriptive statistics.

Results: In total, 297 patients were included in this study (response rate =96%). More than half of them (n=156; 55%) had a computer and less than half of them (n=127; 44%) had the Internet at home. Of those who generally had access to computers and the Internet, more than one-fourth (n=85; 29%) used computers daily, and >30% (n=96; 33%) never accessed the Internet. In total, approximately one-fourth of them (n=134; 25%) learned to use computers, and less than one-third of them (n=143; 31%) were known to use the Internet by themselves. Older people (aged 45–65 years) and those with less years of education (primary school) tended not to use the computers and the Internet at all ($P<0.001$), and younger people and those with higher education were associated with more active use.

Conclusion: Patients had quite good access to use computers and the Internet, and they mainly used the Internet to seek information. Social, occupational, and psychological functioning (which were evaluated with Global Assessment of Functioning) were not associated with access to and frequency of computer and the Internet use. The results support the use of computers and the Internet as part of clinical work in mental health care.

Keywords: digital divide, technology, mental illness, psychosis, survey

Introduction

Globally, the growth of the Internet use between 2000 and 2016 has been dramatic at ~918%, and it is constantly increasing. As of November 2016, Internet global penetration was 50%, being the highest in North America, at 89%, and the lowest in Africa, at 29%. In Europe, the Internet penetration is the second highest globally at 74%.¹ Internet use accompanied with a variety of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has the potential to improve information management, access to public services, and cost containment^{2,3} and also to improve services⁴ in mental health. In general, ICTs relate to technologies that facilitate the transfer of information and various types of electronically mediated communication.⁵

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Consequently, the Internet use is also increasing fast among health care consumers.⁶ Health-related Internet use is not limited to public Web sites and information seeking, but also complements treatment through online self-help support programs and monitoring systems.⁷ Technology-assisted self-assessment methods have been developed to improve the quality and use of clinical information such as patients' symptoms.⁸ ICTs have also been used to offer patients and their families educational interventions,⁹ and they have been widely used on various cognitive rehabilitation programs.^{9,10} Because of anonymity and easy access, the Internet became an important source of information for those with chronic or stigmatizing conditions^{11–13} such as schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs).

Although the penetration of ICTs among the general public is high in Europe, some parts of the population are still not using the technologies.¹⁴ Many Europeans still derive too little benefit from ICTs, and millions are at a risk of being left behind; there remains a gap between ICT users and non-ICT users. Several reasons have been mentioned for this “digital divide,” from missing infrastructure to missing ICT use to a lack of computer literacy or skills to enter into the information society.¹⁵ On the other hand, ICT engagement can also be seen as a dynamic continuum of use, rather than a simple divide between the users and non-users. Bradbrook and Fisher¹⁶ introduced the “5 Cs” framework to explain digital inclusion: connectivity (access), capability (skills and employability), content (quality- or community-focused content), confidence (self-efficacy or motivation), and continuity (continuous and ongoing usage).

However, computer and the Internet skills are a new type of skills needed to perform the day-to-day activities.¹⁷ Clear differences in the levels of the Internet skills have been found with regard to sex, occupation, education, and location. Based on these factors, people with more advanced skills and being frequent Internet users can be characterized as men, service workers, highly educated, and living in metropolitan areas.¹⁸ Moreover, women who were under 65, completed college graduation, had more online experience, and had broadband access were most likely to seek online health information,¹⁹ and those using the Internet are a great deal better informed on health issues.²⁰ Details on expertise, comfort using the Internet, and the location of access were less well reported.²¹

Trustworthy and illness-related information on severe mental health problems such as SSDs available on the Internet should still be developed, as it has been shown that schizophrenia-related online information tends to be of low quality.²² Schrank et al²³ found that patients diagnosed with long-term schizophrenia use the Internet in a similar way

as the general public uses. The authors also found that the Internet is a source of illness-related information for patients. The Internet-related problems included stimulus overflow, inability to deal with the abundance of information, difficulties with concentration, lack of energy, paranoid ideas, symptom provocation, and the need to distance themselves from the illness-related topics.²³ The Internet can also be seen as a form of peer support for individuals with psychiatric disabilities, although a recent systematic review and meta-analysis found little evidence on the effects of peer support for people with severe mental illness.^{24,25} In addition, the evidence base of the effects of ICT-based prompting on treatment compliance for people with serious mental illness is still inconclusive, and further studies are warranted.²⁶

Especially during the last decade, ICTs have been developed for a variety of health care applications, applicable to many diagnoses.²⁷ However, ICT applications tended to focus on physical health, and little was known about ICT applications in the field of mental health.²⁸ Recently, more studies have been conducted on ICT use and applications among people with mental illness,^{29–31} even though there is a gap in the literature on the use of ICT from this population before 2010.²⁸ Therefore, evidence on the potential growth of ICT use by this population is missing. Filling this gap might provide more insights into the progress and development of access and ICT use by individuals with SSDs. Thus, providing evidence on the potential growth of ICT use and access among people with SSDs could support the opportunities to minimize the risk of e-exclusion and compensate patients' poorer possibilities to consult with physicians or other health professionals because of low income.^{32,33}

The present study aimed at examining, first, the prevalence and frequency of computer and the Internet use among patients with SSDs and, second, the patient characteristics associated with computer and the Internet use and the frequency of use. Being aware of the opportunities to use ICTs as a part of recovery, it might be possible to make plans for better integration of the patients with SSDs into the information society. As this study aimed at contributing to digital inclusion, the first component of Bradbrook and Fisher's framework,¹⁶ connectivity, is explored. In this study, connectivity refers to the connection between people with SSDs and computers and the Internet use (access, frequency of use, place of computer use, learning method, and purpose of using the computer). This study aimed at shedding light into ICT use among people with SSDs for a period when not so much of information on the topic was reported for this population, and it is important that as SSDs are chronic

conditions with poor long-term outcomes,³⁴ people with SSDs tend to be marginalized and to avoid treatment, which adds to the overall economic, personal, and societal burden of the illness. This study might assist future mental health interventions and efforts that seek to use computers and the Internet to reach and engage underserved populations, such as those with SSDs. In clinical mental health works, professionals and those working in close collaboration with patients have higher awareness about patients' ICT needs and what support and ICT-related training they need.

Patients and methods

Design

The present study was designed based on a cross-sectional and registered survey (ISRCTN74919979). The data originally came from a large-scale national research project (Mieli.Net, Academy of Finland 207384) where a computer-based self-management system for patients with SSDs was developed and tested^{35–38} from a variety of perspectives.

This study was carried out in nine 24-h inpatient units in two psychiatric hospitals in southern Finland. Included were patients who 1) were aged 18–65 years; 2) were diagnosed with SSDs (F20–29; ICD-10);³⁹ 3) had the ability to speak and write Finnish; and 4) were willing to participate and provide written informed consent. Excluded were those who 1) were aged <18 years or >65 years; 2) were not having a primary diagnosis of SSDs (F20–29); 3) were unable to understand, speak, and/or read Finnish; and 4) were unwilling to participate.

Instruments

The data were collected, first, from the patients' records and, second, from a pen-and-pencil structured questionnaire, which was developed based on the related literature. First, demographic data including age and educational qualifications were collected from the patients' records by the nurses on the research wards. In addition, information on the social, occupational, and psychological functioning was evaluated using the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) at the time of admission,⁴⁰ and the diagnostic data were provided by the physicians based on the patients' medical records.

Second, data concerning computer and the Internet use were collected by a self-rating structured questionnaire that was developed for this study and that consisted of 10 items (five for computer use and five for the Internet use): 1) the availability of computer at home (yes/no); 2) access to the Internet from home (yes/no); 3) the frequency of computer use (daily/weekly/monthly/less than monthly/not at all); 4) the frequency

of the Internet use (daily/weekly/monthly/less than monthly/not at all); 5) the place of computer use (home/library/school/workplace/Internet café/other); 6) the place of the Internet use (home/library/school/work/Internet café/other); 7) how the patients have learned to use the computers (self-taught/friend-taught/ICT courses/professional education/working life/basic education/other); 8) how the patients have learned to use the Internet (self-taught/friend-taught/ICT courses/professional education/working life/basic education/other); 9) the purpose of computer use (typing/gaming/economic calculations/presentations/graphic presentations/filing/other); and 10) the purpose of the Internet use (seeking information/studying/online chatting/shopping/gaming/peer support/other).

Data collection

Research assistants distributed the questionnaire to the eligible patients during the patients' hospital stay from March 2005 to October 2006 (20 months). Of the 2,793 patients admitted to the inpatient units, 829 met the inclusion criteria, of which, 518 (62%) refused to participate in this study. Of the patients excluded, 56% were female, and the average age was 40.2 years (standard deviation [SD] =12.2).³⁸ Finally, 311 (38%) patients were eligible and willing to participate in the present study and received the questionnaire, and 297 of them returned it (response rate =96%). The high response rate was explained by the availability of a full-time research assistant present while the patients filled the questionnaire.

Data analysis

The data were first analyzed by using descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, and standard deviations) after recategorization of some variables as follows: age was categorized into three groups: 1) 18–24 years, 2) 25–44 years, and 3) 45–65 years. These categories were chosen because at the time of data collection the patients aged over 45 years have had only limited possibilities to computer and the Internet experiences, for example, during their basic education; the patients in the age-group of 25–44 have had some basic education related to computer and the Internet; and the patients in the age-group of 18–24 have had already quite good ICT education. GAF was recategorized into two groups: 1) scores =1–48 describing impaired functioning and 2) scores ≥49 describing moderate or good functioning.

Then, the categorical data were analyzed by using nonparametric inferential statistics. The differences in the study variables were examined by using cross-tabulations and χ^2 statistics. Assumptions such as categorical variables, sufficient expected counts in cells, and the minimum of

20% of the theoretical cell frequencies having less than five observations and independent samples/measurements were observed; χ^2 statistics were also used to examine the associations between the background variables (age, basic education, professional education, and GAF) with the study variables. *P*-values reported in the present study were from whole cross table, and pairwise comparisons were not done, but the results were interpreted using frequencies and percentages between groups. The IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Version 22.0 (IBM Corporation, Somers, NY, USA) for Windows was used to analyze the data.

Ethical issues

The present study was carried out according to the basic principles of research ethics.^{41,42} The study procedure was evaluated by the Local Ethics Committee of the Pirkanmaa Hospital District (ETLR01181), and permission to conduct the study was obtained from the directors of the organizations. The participants were provided with written and oral information about the study from the treating nurse and the research assistant. Assurances of anonymity, confidentiality, and patients' right to withdraw from the study at any time were given. The patients were ensured that participation or refusal would not affect their care. A code number for each completed questionnaire was assigned to ensure anonymity. Written informed consent was obtained from all of the study participants.

Results

Characteristics of the participants

Of the 297 participants, half of them ($n=146$; 49%) were aged 25–44 years, more than one-third of them ($n=103$; 34%) were aged 45–65 years, and less than one-fifth of them ($n=48$; 16%) were aged 18–24 years. In total, 59% of them ($n=174$) were male; 68% ($n=190$) of the respondents had primary school education as their basic education, one-third of the respondents had no vocational training ($n=96$; 34%), less than one-fifth ($n=46$; 16%) had taken short vocational courses, more than one-third ($n=109$; 39%) had secondary level vocational education, and only every tenth ($n=29$; 10%) had university education. GAF scores (mean =47.0, median =45, SD =16.7, min =12, max =97) indicated that the patients in our study had low or moderately low functioning.

Computer and the Internet use among patients with SSDs

Of the 286 respondents, more than half of them ($n=156$; 55%) had computer, and less than half of them ($n=127$; 44%) had the Internet access at home. More than one-fourth ($n=85$;

29%) used a computer daily, whereas almost one-fourth ($n=70$; 24%) used the Internet. A bit less than one-fourth ($n=71$; 24%) did not use a computer at all, and one-third of them ($n=96$; 33%) did not use the Internet. The patients were able to choose several options for place to use computer and the Internet, learning method, and purposes for computer and the Internet use. Home was the most common place for computer ($f=172$; 26%) or the Internet use ($f=142$; 25%), and public library was the second most common place (computer use: $f=130$, 19%; Internet use: $f=109$, 20%). About one-fourth taught themselves how to use the computer ($f=134$; 25%), and less than one-third taught themselves how to use the Internet (self-taught; $f=143$; 31%), and less than one-fifth of them learned with help from friends (friend-taught) (computer use: $f=92$, 17%; Internet use: $f=86$, 18%). The patients used computers mostly for typing ($f=185$; 24%) and gaming ($f=153$; 20%), whereas they used the Internet mostly for information seeking ($f=198$; 31%) and study purpose ($f=105$; 17%; Table 1).

Table 1 Computer and Internet use among patients with SSDs

	Computer use (n=286)	Internet access (n=291)
At home		
Yes	156 (54.5)	127 (43.6)
No	130 (45.5)	164 (56.4)
Frequency of use		
Daily	85 (28.8)	70 (24.0)
Weekly	68 (23.1)	65 (22.3)
Monthly	26 (8.8)	27 (9.2)
Less than monthly	45 (15.3)	34 (11.6)
Not at all	71 (24.1)	96 (32.9)
Place of use		
Other	83 (12.4)	67 (12.0)
Internet café	45 (6.7)	48 (8.6)
Work	115 (17.1)	86 (15.4)
School	127 (18.9)	106 (19.0)
Library	130 (19.3)	109 (19.5)
Home	172 (25.6)	142 (25.4)
Learning method		
Self-taught	134 (25.1)	143 (31.0)
Friend-taught	92 (17.3)	86 (18.7)
ICT courses	81 (15.2)	46 (10.0)
Professional education	76 (14.3)	59 (12.8)
Working life	74 (13.9)	18 (3.9)
Basic education	54 (10.1)	38 (8.2)
Other	22 (4.1)	71 (15.4)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

	Computer (f=760)	-
Purposes		
Typing	185 (24.3)	-
Gaming	153 (20.1)	-
Economic calculations	98 (12.9)	-
Presentations	89 (11.7)	-
Graphic presentations	83 (10.9)	-
Filing	78 (10.3)	-
Other	74 (9.7)	-
	-	Internet (f=633)
Purposes		
Seeking information	-	198 (31.3)
Studying	-	105 (16.6)
Online chatting	-	90 (14.2)
Shopping	-	80 (12.6)
Gaming	-	76 (12.0)
Peer support	-	32 (5.1)
Other	-	52 (8.2)

Note: The values are provided as n; number of respondents (%) and f; number of responses when patients were able to choose several options (%).

Abbreviations: SSDs, schizophrenia spectrum disorders; ICT, information and communication technology.

Association between patient characteristics and computer and the Internet use

The patients aged 18–24 years had significantly more opportunities to use both computers (n=35, 76%, versus n=11, 24%) and the Internet (n=30, 65%, versus n=16, 35%) at home compared with patients in the older age-groups ($P<0.001$). In addition, those with higher education (basic and/or vocational education) were significantly more prevalent in using computer and the Internet at home, and those

with university education were significantly more prevalent in using a computer at home (n=20; 69%) compared with those with a lower level of education (n=51, 57%; $P=0.039$). Age and level of education played a crucial role in computer and the Internet use as statistically significant differences were found. On the other hand, patients' functioning (evaluated with GAF) did not seem to affect computer ($P=0.260$) or the Internet ($P=0.091$) use (Table 2).

The patients in the age-group of 25–44 years used both computers (n=52, 35%, versus n=20, 20%) and the Internet (n=43, 30%, versus n=15, 15%) more often on a daily basis ($P<0.001$) than the patients in the older-age category. The patients with lower basic education (primary school education) had never used computers (not at all; n=60, 33%, versus n=8, 8%) or the Internet (n=79, 43%, versus n=13, 14%), which was found to be statistically significant when compared with groups with higher education levels ($P<0.001$; Table 3).

GAF scores showed no statistically significant associations with access to computer ($P=0.260$) and the Internet ($P=0.091$) use and the frequency of computer ($P=0.312$) and the Internet ($P=0.136$) use. The associations between GAF scores and 1) place for computer and the Internet use, 2) learning methods for computer and the Internet use, and 3) purpose for computer and the Internet use were also explored. Only one statistically significant association was found: the patients with low functioning scores were less likely to use computer at work (n=112, 47% versus 53%; $P=0.033$).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to examine, first, the prevalence and frequency of computer and the Internet use among

Table 2 Access to computers and the Internet from home

	Patients (n)	Opportunity to use computer at home, n (%)		P-value	Patients (n)	Opportunity to use Internet at home, n (%)		P-value
		Yes	No			Yes	No	
Age				<0.001				<0.001
18–24 years	46	35 (76.1)	11 (23.9)		46	30 (65.2)	16 (34.8)	
25–44 years	143	84 (58.7)	59 (41.3)		145	64 (44.1)	81 (55.9)	
45–65 years	97	37 (38.1)	60 (61.9)		100	33 (33.0)	67 (67.0)	
Basic education				<0.001				<0.001
Primary school	175	78 (44.6)	97 (55.4)		182	59 (32.4)	123 (67.6)	
Secondary school graduate	95	68 (71.5)	27 (28.5)		93	60 (64.5)	33 (35.5)	
Professional education				0.039				0.208
No vocational education	90	51 (56.7)	39 (43.3)		91	41 (45.1)	50 (54.9)	
Short courses	44	16 (36.4)	28 (63.6)		45	13 (28.9)	32 (71.1)	
Secondary level vocational education	106	57 (53.8)	49 (46.2)		109	49 (45.0)	60 (55.0)	
University education	29	20 (69.0)	9 (31.0)		28	14 (50.0)	14 (50.0)	
Global Assessment of Functioning*				0.260				0.091
Scores 1–48	153	79 (51.6)	74 (48.4)		153	60 (39.2)	93 (60.8)	
Scores 49–100	125	73 (58.4)	52 (41.6)		130	64 (49.2)	66 (50.8)	

Note: *1= minimum functioning, 100= maximum functioning.

Table 3 Frequency (daily–not at all) of computer and Internet use

	Patients (n)				Frequency of computer use, n (%)				Frequency of Internet use, n (%)				P-value	
	(n)	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Not at all	P-value	(n)	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly		Not at all
Age							<0.001							<0.001
18–24 years	46	13 (28.3)	20 (43.5)	7 (15.2)	5 (10.9)	1 (2.2)		46	12 (26.1)	17 (37.0)	10 (21.7)	6 (13.0)	1 (2.2)	
25–44 years	147	52 (35.4)	34 (23.1)	13 (8.8)	25 (17.0)	23 (15.6)		144	43 (29.9)	35 (24.3)	13 (9.0)	20 (13.9)	33 (22.9)	
45–65 years	102	20 (19.6)	14 (13.7)	6 (5.9)	15 (14.7)	47 (46.1)		102	15 (14.7)	13 (12.7)	4 (3.9)	8 (7.8)	62 (60.8)	
Basic education							<0.001							<0.001
Primary school	184	37 (20.1)	38 (20.7)	14 (7.6)	35 (19.0)	60 (32.6)		182	28 (15.4)	33 (18.1)	20 (11.0)	22 (12.1)	79 (43.4)	
Secondary school graduate	95	41 (43.2)	28 (29.5)	9 (9.5)	9 (9.5)	8 (8.4)		94	37 (39.4)	28 (29.8)	5 (5.3)	11 (11.7)	13 (13.8)	
Professional education							<0.001							<0.001
No vocational education	93	24 (25.8)	19 (20.4)	6 (6.5)	18 (19.4)	26 (28.0)		91	20 (22.0)	16 (17.6)	9 (9.9)	15 (16.5)	31 (34.1)	
Short courses	45	6 (13.3)	4 (8.9)	3 (6.7)	11 (24.4)	21 (46.7)		44	5 (11.4)	4 (9.1)	4 (9.1)	4 (9.1)	27 (61.4)	
Secondary level vocational education	119	29 (26.4)	35 (31.8)	14 (12.7)	13 (11.8)	19 (17.3)		110	24 (21.8)	33 (30.0)	14 (12.7)	11 (10.0)	28 (25.5)	
University education	29	16 (55.2)	4 (13.8)	3 (10.3)	2 (6.9)	4 (13.8)		29	13 (44.8)	6 (20.7)	0 (0)	3 (10.3)	7 (24.1)	
Global Assessment of Functioning*							0.312							0.136
Scores 1–48	158	40 (25.3)	33 (20.9)	14 (8.9)	26 (16.5)	45 (28.5)		156	32 (20.5)	31 (19.9)	14 (9.0)	17 (10.9)	62 (39.7)	
Scores 49–100	129	41 (31.8)	33 (25.6)	12 (9.3)	19 (14.7)	24 (18.6)		128	34 (26.6)	32 (25.0)	13 (10.2)	17 (13.3)	32 (25.0)	

Note: *1= minimum functioning, 100= maximum functioning.

patients with SSDs and, second, the associations between patient characteristics and computer and the Internet use. The findings from this study showed that more than half of the participants had a computer, and less than half of them had the Internet access at home. The participants who were aged 18–24 years, secondary school graduates, and more specifically university graduates used computers and the Internet the most. Even though daily use of computer and the Internet was exhibited by those who were 25–44 years old, secondary school graduates, university graduates, and with higher GAF scores, participants' level of functioning (GAF scores) did not appear to significantly affect the access to and frequency of computer and the Internet use.

In this study, the patients with SSDs exhibited ~10% lower home Internet access than the general Finnish population in 2006,⁴³ which was, however, the same as the European average at that time.⁴⁴ This percentage was lower than the Finnish general population, even though not very dissimilar, especially when current similar studies on Finnish adults with SSDs showed that the majority of them used computers and the Internet,⁴⁵ as the general public. The slightly lower Internet use among those with SSDs can be because of the economic difficulties of this population,⁴⁶ lack of basic ICT skills, or apprehension toward computers and the Internet.⁴⁷ Therefore, novel interventions supporting and integrating patients with SSDs into the information society are required.³⁷ Positive treatment results,^{48,49} an increase in patients' knowledge about illness,⁴⁹ and diminished stigma associated, for example, with depression, after using the Internet programs⁵⁰ should be highlighted in order to promote commitment to care.

On the other hand, although about half of the respondents had a computer and the Internet at home, they were not very active users. This can be attributed to schizophrenia's symptoms, like attention deficit or delusional interpretations,⁵¹ and motivational deficits,⁵² which lead to even greater exclusion. Computer and the Internet courses intended for people with cognitive difficulties could be offered for those who were going through an SSD rehabilitation process. This training could be conducted, for example, in volunteering mental health services in a peer-led support group. Naturally this should take these people's personal motivation into account, which affects their willingness to be ICT-trained and overall Internet use.⁵²

As in the previous studies,⁵³ in the present study also, patients with younger age and better education used computer and the Internet more actively. Thus, the findings from this present study showed that it is important to pay attention to middle-aged and aged SSD patients. This is especially

important in Finland, where aging population is more common, than in other European countries.⁵⁴ In addition, the development work should focus on those with lower basic and vocational education, since those are the people more likely to be excluded from the digital world.

Peer support is one important element in coping with long-term mental health problems.^{55,56} It seems that the patients in the present study were not sufficiently aware of this, and peer support was rarely mentioned as a purpose for using the Internet. The Internet use is one important method in social support.⁵⁷ As unmoderated Internet-based peer support may increase the level of distress among people with psychiatric disabilities, it is important to develop and study structured and moderated methods for peer support in the Internet.⁵⁸

Public services such as libraries and schools are important places, which ensure that everyone, including people with mental health problems, has Internet access. In order to achieve this close collaboration between mental health and other professionals, it is essential to ensure full participation of people with disabilities.⁵⁹ Further, other professionals' knowledge level and positive attitudes related to mental health problems need to be ensured.

The role of ICT in mental health services and research continues to expand in the future as consumers, caregivers, health professionals, and the general population go online.⁶⁰ However, the special needs of people with disabilities should be taken into account, and those in a need of advanced support (older people and those with lower education) should be systematically trained and familiarized with ICT. In addition, nurses working with these people in mental health care and in other services need to have sufficient ICT competence^{61,62} and have positive attitudes toward ICT.

The present study has certain limitations. First, the data collection was completed a decade ago (2006); thus, the results might seem outdated. However, in 2006, the literature was lacking of studies such as this for the specific population. The present study addressed a gap in the literature related to ICT use among patients with SSDs, and they were a group of patients whose needs must be brought to the fore in society. The ways in which the Internet is used have changed since the data collection period, and one of the most important reasons for this is smart phones. The present study described the situation before the era of smart phones and can, therefore, be used as a reference point for future studies as part of documenting trends in computer and the Internet use among patients with SSDs. Therefore, recommendations emanating from this study would be obsolete, from the point of view of the high-speed development of technology. Second, the

instrument used was developed for this study based on previous literature, which was not an established one. Nonetheless, the number of questions was small, and the questions were kept simple considering the possible cognitive limitations of the participants because of their diagnosis. More specific information on the purpose of information use, as an example, was not asked even though it could have provided us valuable and detailed information. Third, data were self-reported; thus, selective and/or social desirability bias could affect responders' answers. However, the information letter and the oral instructions to the participants made clear to them that their answers would be treated confidentially and would not affect their treatment, and thus, they were reassured they could be as honest as possible.

Conclusion

This study illustrated that similar to the general population, the patients with SSDs with lower education level and older age have less opportunities to use computers and the Internet. As minimizing existing disparities in ICT access is the key to empower patients to use ICTs for supporting their health-related decisions, a clinical work needs to be adjusted to these groups' needs and individual preferences. It is obvious that demographic and individual factors influence ICT engagement. For example, mental health information and interventions targeting younger, educated populations with SSDs may use them online, whereas mental health information and interventions targeting older, lower education populations with SSDs could be successfully implemented offline. Anyhow, health professionals should ensure equal access to information across all ages and educational strata.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

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