

Table 2. Summary of prevalence and characteristics of health-related Internet use

First author, Year	General Internet use		General health-related Internet use		Within health-related Internet use group	
	Prevalence	Characteristics	Definition	Prevalence	Purpose	Characteristics
Zuckerman, 2014 [30]	73%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87.3% accessed at home • 73% =Daily email users 	Caregivers who obtained health information online	47-78%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information (78%) • Communication (47%) 	<p>Facilitator of information use: Higher parent educational attainment</p> <p>Facilitators of communication with a healthcare provider: Higher parent age, higher parent educational attainment, English household language, and daily email use</p>
DeMartini, 2013 [26]	97%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% accessed at home • 71% accessed using phone • 91%=Email users • 78%=Facebook users • 55%=Daily users 	Caregivers' health-specific uses of digital technology	58%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15%=Daily user and 58%=weekly user • 6%=Specific search for hospital information • 71%=Used online information approved by medical providers • 53%=Used online information for decision makings about their child's health • Preferred contents: Common infections (77%), developmental activities (73%), healthy eating (71%), regular check-up(65%),

						®ional resources (62%)
Dudas, 2013 [27]	76%	Email users are more likely to have a college or greater education, higher income, and private insurance.	Caregivers' access to care over the Internet focusing on email use	11%	Communication (74%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86%=Wanted to email to their doctors • 79%=Agreed that more doctors should offer email communication • 40% wanted to receive lab results via email. • Disparities of race (AA)
Naftel, 2013 [21]	92%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63%= Daily user • 60%=Social media user • Place of access to Internet: Home and smart phone 	e-Caregivers who use the Internet related to their children's health	82%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information (82%) • Education (78%) • Support group (29%) •Communication (35%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among e-caregivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 86%=Helpful in learning about disease - 90%=Interested in doctors' guidance in use of online resources - 58%=Sometimes trusted information - 95%=Accessed social media - 78%=Used educational videos (YouTube) • Disparities of race (AA), low income, and lower education • No association related to geographic location, age of parents, and status of disease.
Nordfeldt, 2013 [24]	96%	• 85% at home	Caregivers who obtained	52%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information • Management of stressful life 	Unspecified Internet sources used for support and information related

			health information and support		event	to type 1 diabetes. The use increases trust and suitability of the disease and finally meet parental emotional needs.
AlSaadi, 2012 [20]	-	-	Caregivers who obtained health information	79%	• Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for internet use were reassurance, clarification, online consulting, and new management schemes. • Facilitator of information use: Higher parent educational attainment
Fagnano, 2012 [19]	73%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% at home • 54%=Email account 	Caregivers who obtained health information online	52% - 62%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90%=Online information was easy to read • 85%=Online information was easy to understand • Facilitator: Adequate health literacy
Saidinejad, 2012 [32]	99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% at home • 70%=Daily users • 96%=Have an email account • 60%=Facebook account 	Caregivers interested in receiving health care-related information via electronic means	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information • Communication • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93%=Interested in electronic communication from the ED • 34%=Interested in electronic communication channel with primary care providers • 77%=Interested in receiving ED newsletter • 66%=Discharge instruction • 73%=Education about

						<p>common illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities of ethnicity (Hispanic)
Walsh, 2012 [29]	–	Mean hours to use Internet per week=26.32 hours	Caregivers using online health information for their child's health care	–	Information	Facilitator: Strong intention to understand child health information
Knapp, 2011 [28]	82%	49%=Daily user	Caregivers knowing how to find health-related information via online for their children	74%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50%=Felt confident in finding high quality information online • Disparities of race (AA) and non-English speaking populations
Gundersen, 2011 [22]	–	–	Caregivers using Internet to help their children	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information • Coping with their emotions • Management of stressful life event • Reestablishment of sense of coherence 	Facilitator: Unmanageable situations beyond parental adjustment
Nogueira, 2009 [23]	98%	Common generic search engines=Google (79%), others (18%),	Caregivers using Internet for health-related	90%	Information	10%=Discussed the web-based information with their physician during onsite clinic visit

		and Yahoo (3%)	informatio n			
Bouche, 2008 [25]	–	–	Caregivers using Internet for health-related informatio n	52%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet is the most commonly used health information source. • No association between health-related Internet use and the number of consultations with primary care providers.
Porter, 2007 [17]	67%	67% =Comfortable using the Internet	Caregivers using Internet for health-related informatio n, support, and healthcare education	44 - 87%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information (87%) • Emotional and social support (55%) • Education (44%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87%=Used a generic search engine • 44%=Used specialized medical websites • 11%=Used websites recommended by family and friends • 52%=Discussed the web-based information with their physician during onsite clinic visit • 58%=Their doctors were interested in the web-based information • Facilitator: Higher levels of education • No age effect on health-related Internet use
Goldman, 2006 [31]	87%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% in a library, Internet café, or other public place • 75%=Email user 	Caregivers using Internet for their children's health conditions	56%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.5%=health-related Internet use before onsite clinic visits • Few remembered the specific websites informal caregivers used.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60%=Daily email user 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of parents used and wanted to receive results electronically. • 95%=Internet was very helpful in understanding their child's illness • 94%=Cannot find online information
Massin, 2006 [18]	62%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74% at home • 33% at work • 4% at school • 3% at cyber cafe 	Caregivers using Internet for health-related information	15% - 35%	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35%=health-related Internet use at the time of diagnosis • Facilitator: Care-recipient's specific treatment need
Blackburn, 2005 [33]	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% at home • 28% access using phone 	Caregivers using Internet related to caring	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information (72%) • Contact with organizations related to health (36%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer time to find the information (86%) - Unsuccessful searches (85%) - Websites were difficult to navigate (79%) - Too slow Internet connection (73%) - Difficult to understand (60%) - Difficult to use software (57%) • Circumstantial barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of time due to demands of care (57%) or due to other commitments (61%)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of internet (22%) - Costs of equipment (15%) - Fear about technology (13%)
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Notes for Abbreviations: ED=Emergent department; AA=African American

