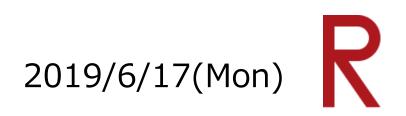
# The development of the mobile version of the gambling craving coping application

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### **Today's topics**

- Internet & online intervention for addiction
- Our research (research scheme)
- Challenges for the future in gambling treatment

#### Internet and online intervention for addiction

#### In Giroux et al. (2017) review



Online and Mobile Interventions for Problem Gambling, Alcohol, and Drugs: A Systematic Review

Isabelle Giroux<sup>1\*</sup>, Annie Goulet<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan Mercier<sup>1</sup>, Christian Jacques<sup>1</sup> and Stéphane Bouchard<sup>2</sup>

- 18 of about 4,000 studies were included inclusion criteria: published between 1991 to 2015 used a research design
- The most of studies included in this review were intervention for alcohol and substance abuse
- The majority of theoretical models were based on cognitivebehavioral approaches

#### In van der Maas et al. (2019) review

Internet-Based Interventions for Problem Gambling: Scoping Review

**JMIR Mental Health** 

JMIR Publications 20 Advancing Digital Health Research YEARS

Mark van der Maas<sup>1</sup>, PhD; Jing Shi<sup>1,2</sup>, MSc, OT Reg (MB); Tara Elton-Marshall<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>, PhD; David C Hodgins<sup>6</sup>, PhD; Sherald Sanchez<sup>1</sup>, BA; Daniela SS Lobo<sup>7,8</sup>, MD, PhD, FRCPC; Sylvia Hagopian<sup>9</sup>, BA; Nigel E Turner<sup>1,3</sup>, PhD

- 27 of about 610 studies were included inclusion criteria: published between 2007 to 2017
- The common form of intervention types was one-on-one online counseling and websites.
- Cognitive behavioral therapy was commonly used by telephone, e-mail contact.

#### Internet and online intervention for gambling

#### For the effectiveness

 In 3 RCT, the internet based intervention found significant improvement over non-treatment
 control

<b>U</b>			I-MFSvsWL*TIME	-0.70	0.12	<.001	-0.93	-0.46
			I-CBTvsWL*TIME	-1.10	0.13	<.001	-1.35	-0.85
			I-CBTvsI-MFS*TIME	-0.40	0.13	.003	-0.67	-0.14
J Gambl Stud (2017) 33:993–1010 DOI 10.1007/s10899-016-9666-y	CrossMark	Gambling amount						
ORIGINAL PAPER			I-MFSvsWL*TIME	-81.09	38.05	.034	-156.14	-6.04
Internet-Based Delivery of C	ognitive Behaviour Therapy		I-CBTvsWL*TIME	-84.05	38.05	.028	-159.09	-9.01
Compared to Monitoring, Fo for Problem Gambling: A R			I-CBTvsI-MFS*TIME	-2.96	38.17	.938	-78.23	72.31
0		Gambling frequence	Gambling frequency					
Leanne M. Casey <sup>1</sup> · Tian P. S. Oei <sup>2,3,4</sup> Katherine Horrigan <sup>5</sup> · Jamin Day <sup>6</sup> · M	Namrata Raylu <sup>2</sup> · chael Ireland <sup>6</sup> ·		I-MFSvsWL*TIME	-0.46	0.06	<.001	-0.59	-0.34
Bonnie A. Clough <sup>6</sup>			I-CBTvsWL*TIME	-0.51	0.07	<.001	-0.64	-0.38
	ilable at ScienceDirect		I-CBTvsI-MFS*TIME	-0.05	0.07	.490	-0.19	0.09
Computers in Human Behavior journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/comphumbeb								
L. Selec		-	Non Frequent Gamblers Control Intervention			Frequent G Control	amblers Intervention	
journal homepage: www.	ntervention program for high	€ <sup>1</sup>						
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#### Internet and online intervention for gambling

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 Used technology included e-mail (for feedback), text communication (real-time chat and discussion board), internet therapy program and web-based educational resources, and so on.

#### The difficulty of translated version of existing intervention

#### In Japan

• We have huuuuuuge gambling venue (ex. over 10,000 pachinko parlor)

2016 Japan parlor





ba	rlor
	[67 to 82)
	[82 to 115)
	[115 to 149)
	[149 to 194)
	[194 to 245)
	[245 to 559)
	[559 to 934]

#### The difficulty of translated version of existing intervention

#### In Japan

- We can bet on a variety of races held throughout Japan (ex. horse racing, motor boat race) continuous 365 days
- The races' starting time is the same all the time





#### The difficulty of translated version of existing intervention

In Japan

- Gamblers in Japan need to cope with huge triggers in relation to a specific pattern of location and time point
- Need ecological momentary intervention centering on stimulus control
- More than 70% of Japanese have the smartphone

#### ■ Goal

### Development of the mobile application for assistance to cope with gambling craving

 Main Programmer of application: Tatsuhito Hasegawa (Fukui University)

#### Development of the mobile application for assistance to cope with gambling craving

#### 1: pre-registration

Users register specific place and/or time that they used to develop their gambling craving

#### 2: alert function

In approaching registered place or time, they would get the alert notification.

#### 4 : Coping function

They will select the way of coping to moderate and distract gambling craving.

Ex. Youtube, call-enabled application

#### 3: monitoring function

They would assess gambling craving level .

#### 1 : pre-registration (identifying high-risk situations)



#### **Register location**

Users register their high-risk location

- Locational information: use a google map.
- Set a variety of high-risk locations for gambler
- Plan to set a circle of radious X m as risk areas

#### 1 : pre-registration (identifying high-risk situations)

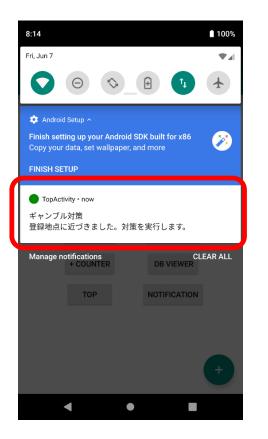


#### Register time points

Users register their high-risk time

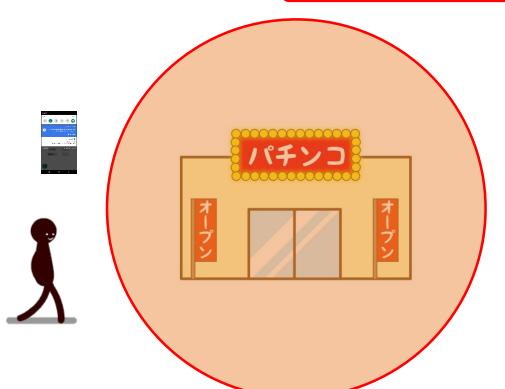
- Use a alarm setting function.
- Set a variety of high-risk time points for gambler

#### 2 : alert function



#### Pop-up notification

When users (gamblers) approached on a high-risk locations and/or time points, he would get a notification.



#### **3** : monitoring function



#### Assessment for craving

When users would get a notification on the high-risk situations, they assess the craving level (0 to 100).

Moreover, they assess the mood (negative = 0 to 100 = positive) by the moment.

## 4 : coping function



#### The choice of coping behavior

After users assess the craving and mood in the moment, pre-registered coping behaviors would be presented for controlling the craving and distraction.

Possible option : Show the partner's and/or significant other's phone number

Show the photo in their gallery

#### Suggestion from the Bouchard et al. (2018)



Using Virtual Reality in the Treatment of Gambling Disorder: The Development of a New Tool for Cognitive Behavior Therapy



#### **Challenges for the future**

GCS subscales	Scrabble™		Real VLT		Virtual reality (VR) At Fortunes		
	Occasional gamblers	Frequent gamblers	Occasional gamblers	Frequent gamblers	Occasional gamblers	Frequent gamblers	
Anticipation of fun	10.47 (6.30)	10.29 (4.17)	7.39 (4.46)	12.68 (5.27)	8.61 (4.25)	12.12 (5.07)	
Desire to gamble	5.92 (3.95)	6.46 (5.36)	3.94 (2.33)	7.18 (5.32)	4.44 (2.42)	7.32 (5.59)	
Relief from negative	4.0 (3.25)	4.54 (4.51)	3.0 (0)	4.46 (4.43)	3.08 (0.5)	4.86 (5.37)	
Measures	Pr	e	Post 2 v	weeks			
	VR-S	Imag-S	VR-S	Imag-S			
CPGI	19.86 (3.84)	20.09 (2.55)	11.21 (9.64)	10.82 (8.32)			
DIG (n. Dx criteria)	7.00 (1.96)	8.00 (0.82)	1.29 (1.20)	1.10 (1.66)			
GRCS-total	81.36 (27.09)	87.18 (24.33)	30.07 (7.62)	26.18 (4.33)			

#### Repeated measures ANOVA

Time <i>F</i> (1,23)	Cond F (1,23)	Interaction F (1,23)
19.62***	0.002	0.02
193.08***	0.91	1.71
131.69***	0.03	0.99

#### We need more collaboration with engineering

The characteristics of gambling venue in Japan

- The introduction of application for coping with gambling craving
- Need to collaboration in gambling treatment