

## Appendix B: Conceptualization of Cyberethics Identified in the Included Documents (n = 37)

| Author(s) (Year)   | Related Cyberethics Concept or Term/Definition   | Application to Conceptual or Theoretical Frameworks/Models  |
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| American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACCP) (2022) [66] | Not reported; reference to cyberbullying and spreading of misinformation as misuse of social media   | Not specified but resource guide is consistent with the principles of professionalism in healthcare and ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice |
| Aplin-Snider et al. (2021) [46]                                  | Not reported; exploration of academic integrity and dishonesty (e.g., willingness to report cheating)  | Not specified but methodology and research questions suggest that it was informed by a constructivist paradigm  |
| Azulay Chertok et al. (2014) [40]                                | Not reported; focus on academic integrity and plagiarism in an online setting  | Not reported  |
| Barlow et al. (2015) [33]  | <i>Unprofessional content</i> : an accessible online depiction of illegal activity, overt intoxication or illicit drug use, or the posting of patient information  | Not reported  |
| Burlington (2020) [41]   | <i>Academic integrity</i> : the act of being honest and completing work without intentionally plagiarizing   | Social Cognitive Theory; Theory of Student Cheating and Plagiarism  |
| Cha (2017) [44]  | <i>Information ethics</i> : guidelines to address various ethical challenges that arise in the information society, from the creation to removal of information on various networks  | Theory of Planned Behavior  |
| Chester et al. (2017) [37]                                       | <i>Patient targeting googling</i> : when a health care professional uses a social media site or search engine to access patient information online   | Not specified but authors suggest health care professionals may use a pragmatic framework, such as the one proposed by Clinton et al. (2010)                                      |
| Clark et al. (2012) [30]   | <i>Cyberbullying and incivility</i> : uncivil behaviors in the online learning environment (e.g., trolling, flaming)   | Not reported  |
| Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE) (2021) [67]    | Not reported; focus on the impact of technology in health care and how nurse residents should be prepared to care for patients in a virtual environment  | Not reported  |
| de Peralta et al. (2019) [55]                                    | Not reported; discussion of the positive and negative impact of social media on dental professionalism   | Reference to the American Medical Association (AMA) principles of medical ethics and social media use   |
| Duke et al. (2017) [31]  | <i>E-professionalism</i> : the internal and external attitudes and behaviors which reflect traditional professionalism paradigms presented via digital media   | Not reported  |
| Eichler (2018) [68]  | Not reported; focus on the presentation of dental students professionally while using social media   | Not specified but the blog post is consistent with the principles of professionalism in healthcare and ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice  |
| Ellis (2016) [27]  | <i>Academic dishonesty</i> : purposely attempting to falsify, fabricate or tamper with data, information, records, or any other material that is relevant to participation in any course, laboratory, or other academic exercise or function<br><i>Academic integrity</i> : undertaking scholarly activity in an open, | Systems Theory; Espoused Theory; Model I and Model II Theory; and Change Theory   |

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|                                | honest, and responsible manner  |  |
| Englund et al. (2012) [38]     | Not reported; focus on unprofessional social media posts (e.g., excessive drinking, affiliation with unacceptable social groups)  | Authors used the American Nurses Association (ANA) Code of Ethics (2001) to guide study and develop survey tool  |
| Gormley et al. (2021) [34]     | <i>Digital professionalism</i> : no definition reported   | Theory of Planned Behavior used to interpret focus group transcripts; British Psychological Society guidance used to analyze inappropriate behavior; Qualified framework analysis used to generate themes  |
| Henry & Molnar (2013) [28]     | Not reported; focus on unprofessional online content (e.g., substance abuse, sexism, racism)  | Not reported   |
| Kamarudin et al. (2022) [35]   | <i>E-professionalism</i> : behaviors and attitudes representing professionalism which are manifested through an online environment  | Not reported   |
| Karveleas et al. (2021) [39]   | <i>E-professionalism</i> : behaviors and attitudes reflecting typical professionalism examples that are represented through social media  | Not specified but authors report connection between e-professionalism and principles such as altruism, integrity, compassion, respect, ethics, and accountability  |
| Keating (2016) [69]            | Not reported; focus on the presentation of medical students in an ethical manner when using social media platforms  | Not specified but guidelines are consistent with the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, and respect for diversity  |
| Kenny & Johnson (2016) [32]    | Not reported  | Not specified but authors reference the United Kingdom General Dental Council (GDC) guidance on social media for guidance in professional online behavior  |
| Kim & Choi (2021) [4]          | <i>Cyberethics</i> : a standardized system used to delineate the morality of behavior in cyberspace with a focus on safeguarding intellectual freedom, expression, and privacy    | Author created framework depicting the internal and external predictors of cyber ethics awareness among nursing students   |
| Knott & Wassif (2018) [57]     | Not reported  | Not specified but authors describe the GDC guidance on social media as it pertains to professionalism and fitness to practice  |
| Lee et al. (2021) [29]         | <i>Digital professionalism</i> /<br><i>e-professionalism</i> : actions and attitudes which reflect traditional professionalism paradigms that one manifests through digital media | Not reported   |
| Lie et al. (2013) [36]         | Not reported; focus on the unprofessional conduct of physicians and medical students online   | The study intervention was framed using the AMA guidelines (2011) for professionalism in the use of social media<br>Authors formulated a theoretical framework based on their findings to guide educators in integrating cyberethics pedagogy into established curricula |
| Mosalanejad et al. (2014) [45] | <i>Cyberethics</i> : the philosophical study of ethical behavior within interdisciplinary computer networks and its impact on individuals and society                             | Not reported   |

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| Nieminen et al. (2022) [47]  | <i>E-professionalism</i> : attitudes, identity, and behaviors represented through digital media that reflect professionalism paradigms   | Not reported  |
| Nyangeni et al. (2015) [65]  | <i>Unethical use of social media</i> : use of social media that can damage personal integrity, privacy and online security, nurse-patient relationships, nurse-colleague relationships, and opportunities for employment | Not specified but authors mention that the ethical principle of confidentiality is an ethical and legal responsibility of nurses to uphold  |
| O'Connor et al. (2022) [50]  | <i>Digital professionalism</i> : private and outward attitudes and behaviors that reflect traditional professionalism paradigms which are displayed through online media   | Authors reference the Nursing and Midwifery Code (NMC) which outlines professional guidelines required for nurses to be accountable and practice safely with respect and dignity  |
| O'Connor et al. (2021) [26]  | <i>Digital professionalism</i> : private and outward attitudes and behaviors that reflect traditional professionalism paradigms which are displayed through online media   | Out of 11 include studies, only two were underpinned by a pedagogical theory  |
| Oakley & Spallek (2012) [54] | Not reported; focus on challenges of using social media including unprofessional online activity and promoting ethical online interactions   | Authors describe the importance of using the AMA guidelines (2011) for professionalism in the use of social media to maintain patient confidentiality and patient/provider boundaries   |
| Peck (2014) [56]             | Not reported   | Not specified but author encourages use of ANA social networking principles toolkit and the NCSBN White Paper: "A Nurse's Guide to the Use of Social Media"   |
| Spallek et al. (2015) [70]   | Not reported   | Not specified but authors highlight the PRIP acronym (Privacy, Respect, Intent, Perception) and the American Dental Association (ADA) Principles of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct for online professionalism guidance |
| Viskic et al. (2021) [48]    | <i>E-professionalism</i> : views and actions that are representative of traditional professionalism models through digital media   | Not reported  |
| Westrick (2016) [49]         | <i>E-professionalism</i> : ethical and professional use of electronic and social media platforms by nursing students   | Authors refer to the ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses (2015) for guidance on online ethics and NCSBN, HIPAA, and the HITECH Act to protect patient confidentiality in virtual settings   |
| Won (2022) [43]              | <i>Cyberincivility</i> : behaviors that violate ethical norms and standards in cyberspace (e.g., cyberbullying, cyber-harassment)  | Not reported  |
| Yunker (2021) [42]           | <i>Inappropriate testing behavior</i> : unethical collection or dissemination of online exam information   | Not specified but tool is consistent with the principles of professionalism in health care and ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice  |
| Zhu et al. (2021) [52]       | <i>Professionalism on social media</i> : attitudes and behaviors reflecting conventional professionalism theories which become apparent through social media   | Authors reference the NMC to guide professionalism in digital communication   |