

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Open Peer Review (OPR)

As a new feature for progressing towards transparency, we decided to open a new window for all of our editors as well as authors titled "**Open Peer Review**". We hope by this new facility, our reviewers will be more motivated and authors will be more satisfied with the review process. We believe that publishing our peer review reports could make a transparent and clear environment for all our efforts within a journal, but not all reviewers tend to publish their comments.

What is "Open Peer Review" process?

An "Open Peer Review" process is making the details of all review process (including reviewers, associate editors, and EICs comments) as "Public" as it is agreed by EIC, Authors, and reviewers.

Advantages of "Open Peer Review" process

- More transparency, constructiveness and tactful comments of the peer review process: leads to an increase in the quality of reviews
- More motivations for all involved roles in the review process
- Authors' satisfactions from the review process: Increases honesty between authors and reviewers
- Education of both authors and new students
- Prevents reviewers from following their individual agendas and leading to the detection of reviewers' conflicts of interests

You can find out more at:

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International Journal of Sport Studies for Health

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Peer Review Report for "The Association Between Sports Participation and Mental Health Across the Lifespan"

Author(s): Shazia Tahira

Review Timeline:

▶ Submit Date:	1 Jan 2023
▶ Revised Date:	29 Jan 2023
▶ Accepted Date:	29 Jan 2023

Revision (0)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

Mostafa Soltani: Reviewer | **Revision (0)**

4 Jan 2023

Dear authors

This is a request for you to consider the following points and make the necessary revisions.

It is necessary to edit the English text.

In all text, replace the word "Association" with "Relationship"

You should revise the results section of the abstract.

In all text, remove the comma before the word "and."

In the context section, it is important to explain the significance of reviewing this issue.

In the context section, it is important to mention the sub-scales of the dependent variable and their relationship with the independent variable. Additionally, it is necessary to discuss

relevant studies conducted in that area.

In the Evidence Acquisition section, please explain why you have only used databases, while books, dissertations, and theses are also valuable sources of information in this field. (Page 3)

I also suggest a general revision throughout the manuscript, particularly in the second paragraph of the context section. Also, the sentences pertaining to sources 24, 30, and 32 in the research results report need to be rephrased.

 **Abigail Oforiwa Doku:** Reviewer | **Revision (0)**

18 Jan 2023


Dear authors,

"The Association Between Sports Participation and Mental Health Across the Lifespan: A Population Study"

- The article layout should adhere to the standard format, using "Introduction" instead of "Context" and "Methodology" instead of "Evidence Acquisition," etc.
- Children who participated in sports could be used instead of 'children who participate in sports'
- Does participation in different sports bring about these mental health benefits? Does it vary from sport to sport?
- Do years of participation have an effect on these benefits? How much sports participation is necessary?
- Please note that there is no statement of purpose or objective of the study, as well as no mention of the methodology used. Additionally, the discussion does not include any information about the study's limitations or its implications. The authors did not disclose any conflicts of interest.
- The discussion introduced a new topic, cognitive health, which has not been addressed in any part of the paper. The aspect of mental health being discussed should be specified, whether it is psychological or cognitive. Most mental health issues are associated with psychological factors, such as depression and anxiety.
- The discussion should examine social engagement, the psychological aspects of mental health, and sports participation across the lifespan, as well as gender differences. This aligns with the title of the paper, introduction, data, and results. Since the key terms used for the article search were "sports participation" and "mental health," rather than "physical activity" and "cognitive health."
- The third paragraph of the discussion could be expanded and emphasized in both the

introduction and the results sections.

- The last sentence of the fifth paragraph could be expanded. It could be developed into a separate paragraph, supported by relevant literature.
- Paragraph six of the discussion could be expanded.
- Overall, there was no coherence between the paragraphs in the discussion. It should follow a chronological order.

 **Sajjad Ramezani:** Reviewer | **Revision (0)**

19 Jan 2023

Dear author(s),

Dear author(s),

*Please note that some of the following points have been provided for revision. Please review and correct the following texts.

*This is to recommend the research title as either commented in the attached file or similar to previous studies. Sport is different from physical activity (PA). I believe that you meant PA, not sport. PA is done to improve health, while sports are for professional athletes. Please kindly consider this point throughout the manuscript.

*In the abstract section, there should be a heading titled "Methods". Please also indicate the type of research. For example, was your research a systematic review or a meta-analysis article?

It is better to use the method instead of acquiring evidence.

*Table 1 provides the names of the authors of the relevant references. Please review the consultation articles to determine if this method is correct or not. It appears that this method is not widely used.

*State the limitations and strengths of the research.

*Please read the remaining cases presented in the form of comments in the text.

*Please note that some of the following points have been provided for revision. Please review and correct the following texts.

*This is to recommend the research title as either commented in the attached file or similar to previous studies. Sport is different from physical activity (PA). I believe that you meant PA, not sport. PA is done to improve health, while sports are for professional athletes. Please kindly consider this point throughout the manuscript.

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*Table 1 provides the names of the authors of the relevant references. Please review the consultation articles to determine if this method is correct or not. It appears that this method is not widely used.

*State the limitations and strengths of the research.

*Please read the remaining cases presented in the form of comments in the text.

 **Maghsoud Nabilpour:** Associate Editor | **Revision (0)**

19 Jan 2023

Thanks for submitting your valuable manuscript to the journal. As a result of this, we would like to inform you that the review of your manuscript is finished, and based on the editorial decision, you need to do a "Minor Revision" on your manuscript. Even though this manuscript has enough quality to enter the review process, it needs some significant (Minor) revisions in some points of view.

 **Morteza Taheri:** EIC | **Revision (0)**

19 Jan 2023

Dear Researcher

Please consider the comments raised by the reviewers and provide point-by-point responses with different color.

Regards

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (1)

Reply to Reviewers

Ideally, the reviewing process can significantly improve the submitted manuscripts by allowing the authors to take into account the advice of reviewers. Author(s) must reply to all reviewers' comments in a separate Word file, point by point. A "**Reply to Reviewers**" document is submitted along with revised manuscript during submission of revised files, summarizing the changes that the authors made in response to the reviewers' comments. The responses to reviewers' comments specifies how the authors addressed each comment the reviewers made.

You can read the authors' responses to the reviewers' comments in the next page.

Manuscript ID 134601

RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Dear Reviewers

Thanks for putting in sincere effort and time to review this manuscript and provide constructive feedback. We are grateful for your insightful comments and have incorporated most of the suggestions and updated the manuscript accordingly.

The changes regarding the first respected reviewer are marked with pink highlights. The changes regarding the second respected reviewer are marked with purple highlights, and the changes regarding the third respected reviewer are marked with cyan highlights in the manuscript.

Please see below, for a point-by-point response to the reviewers' comments and concerns in similar colors.

REVIEWER 1

- It is necessary to edit the English text.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your kind suggestion. Proofreading for English and grammatical mistakes has been done.

- In all text, replace the word Association with Relationship

RESPONSE

Thanks for your considerate suggestion. Another reviewer suggested the title name "The association between sports participation and mental health across the lifespan." Therefore, the author(s) retained the word "association" and replaced the word "relationship" with "association" in most of the places, as the words "association" and "relationship" have similar meanings.

- You should revise the results section of the abstract.

RESPONSE

Thanks for your suggestion. The result section of abstract is revised.

- In all text, remove the comma before the word and.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your suggestion, but in this article, the comma used before the word “and” is grammatically correct.

When "and" joins two independent clauses, a comma should come before "and", furthermore, any coordinating conjunction that connects two separate clauses is subject to this rule [1, 2]. In a list, the serial comma comes before "and" before the last item in a list [2].

References:

1. When to Use a Comma Before And. *grammarly blog*. Available from: <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/comma-before-and/>

2. Craiker KN. Comma Before And. ProWritingAid. Available from: <https://prowritingaid.com/comma-before-and>

- In the context section, explain why it would be useful to review this issue.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your suggestion. In the newly written “Objectives” section, that is linked with the previous context section, the usefulness of this review has been added.

“Sports participation can be a potentially effective solution to increasing mental health problems. The objective of this study is to do a comprehensive but concise literature review to determine the association between sports participation and mental health, as this can provide information about the mental health benefits that can be achieved by increased participation in sports, both by the general public and professional athletes at any age.”

- In the context section, mention the sub-scales of the dependent variable and their relationship with the independent variable, and then mention some studies done in that area.

RESPONSE

Thanks. According to your suggestion, in the second paragraph of the context (introduction), the dependent variable's relationship with the independent variable is added.

- In the Evidence Acquisition section, explain why have you only used databases, while Books, Dissertations & Theses are rich in information in this field? (Page 3)

RESPONSE

Thanks. This explanation is added in the Methods (Evidence Acquisition) section.

“To maintain the conciseness of the review, only published research articles from these databases were considered, excluding other sources of research literature.”

- I also suggest a general revision throughout the manuscript, especially the second paragraph of the context section. also, the sentences related to the sources (24) (30, 32) in the research results report should be rewritten.

RESPONSE

Thanks. A general revision has been done, including the second paragraph of the context section and sentences related previously to sources (24), (30), and (32), which have now been rewritten.

REVIEWER 2

- This is to recommend the research title as either commented in attached file or similar to previous studies. Sport is different from physical activity (PA). I believe that you meant PA not sport. PA is done for improving health...sport is for professional athletes...please kindly consider the point throughout the manuscript.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your detailed suggestion.

Physical activity is any movement of the body caused by skeletal muscles that need the consumption of energy (1). Physical activity may include energy expending bodily movements produced during occupational, transport, domestic, and leisure time (2). This study is not about physical activity in general because it does not review any study related to occupational, transport or domestic physical activity. It only review sports which is a type of leisure-time physical activity.

Sport is defined as “a game, competition, or activity needing physical effort and skill that is played or done according to rules, for enjoyment and/or as a job” (3). Sport is a type of leisure-time physical activity that is mostly planned, organized, and competitive, and in certain cases, played as an individual, while many times played as part of a team (4).

Apart from sports, leisure time physical activities may include many different activities such as walking, jogging, home exercises, dancing, gardening, fishing etc. (5). But this study pertains to only sports from the leisure time physical activity and not any other leisure time physical activity.

In my opinion, it is necessary to discuss a little about physical activity even while discussing about sports because sports is one type of the leisure time physical activity therefore all the beneficial effects of physical activity can be found in sports. But all the 27 studies reviewed in this study are only about sports, and no other leisure time or any other type of physical activity was reviewed in this study.

This study is not exclusively about professional athletes and professional sports. Although some studies about professional athletes were also reviewed, most of the studies that were reviewed were about children, adolescents and adults participating in school, varsity and other amateur sports teams. This study is about the public mental health benefits that can be achieved by increased participation in sports by the general public or even a professional athlete at any age.

References:

1. WHO. Physical activity. World Health Organization; 2020. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/physical-activity>.
 2. Khan KM, Thompson AM, Blair SN, Sallis JF, Powell KE, Bull FC, et al. Sport and exercise as contributors to the health of nations. *Lancet*. 2012;380(9836):59-64. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60865-4. [PubMed: 22770457].
 3. Cambridge Dictionary. Sport. Cambridge University Press 2023. Available from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sport>
 4. Eime RM, Harvey JT, Sawyer NA, Craike MJ, Symons CM, Polman RC, et al. Understanding the contexts of adolescent female participation in sport and physical activity. *Res Q Exerc Sport*. 2013;84(2):157-66. doi: 10.1080/02701367.2013.784846. [PubMed: 23930541].
 5. Gilmour H. Physically active Canadians. *Health Reports (Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-003)* 2007; 18(3):45-66.
- In the abstract section, there should be a head title with the name of the method. Also write the type of research. For example, your research was a systematic review or a meta-analysis article?

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot. Evidence Acquisition is now renamed "Methods," and it includes the type of research, which is "literature review."

- It is better to use the method instead of Evidence Acquisition

RESPONSE

Thanks. "Methods" is now used instead of "Evidence Acquisition."

- In Table 1, you have given the names of the authors of the relevant references. Please check the consultation articles to see if such a method is correct or not. It seems that such a method is not common.

RESPONSE

Thanks for your consideration. Adding names of the authors of the relevant reference is quite common as can be seen in these tables

	Author(s)	Topic	Research methodology	Findings
STUDIES ON METHODOLOGICAL DECISIONS				
1	Wanous et al., 1989	The influence of judgment calls on the results of meta-analyses in the field of I/O psychology	The consequences of judgment calls on the final results of four pairs of meta-analyses were analyzed	Judgment calls made during the research process resulted in differences in results in the pairs of meta-analyses. These differences were mainly caused by judgment calls in the definition of inclusion criteria, in the data extraction, in the search and in the selection of studies. Interpretation of authors could also play a role in differences in the final results
2	Ada et al., 2012	The influence of methodological decisions on the final conclusions of meta-analyses about the business value of information technology	Several hypotheses were tested while varying the meta-analytic decisions such as the inclusion of studies, the exclusion of outliers and the selection of the statistical meta-analysis method	Meta-analytic choices influenced the results of meta-analyses, especially the choice for inclusion and exclusion criteria and in some cases the choice for the statistical method. Hypotheses with a theoretical foundation were more robust to different decisions made in the meta-analytic process
3	Geyskens et al., 2009	The current state of meta-analytic research in the field of management and the influence of decisions on the final conclusions of meta-analyses	69 meta-analyses between 1984 and 2007 from 14 management journals were evaluated on the researcher decisions made. Also four meta-analyses were performed to investigate the influence of researcher decisions	Decisions regarding the statistical methods in meta-analyses could have substantial influence on the final results of meta-analyses. Important information about choices in statistical methods was omitted in a substantial part of the studied meta-analyses
4	Aguinis et al., 2011	The effects of meta-analytic choices and judgment calls on effect sizes and substantive conclusions of meta-analyses in the field of I/O psychology and management	The content of 196 meta-analyses from 1982 to 2009 including their effect sizes, were analyzed on different methodological choices and judgment calls	Methodological choices and judgment calls had little impact on the final derived effect sizes and substantial conclusions in the meta-analyses
5	Nieminen et al., 2011	The influence of researcher decisions on the processes and findings of meta-analyses about telecommuting	The influence of researcher decisions was studied in three telecommuting meta-analyses	No direct influence of researcher decisions was found on the findings of the meta-analyses, but some differences existed in the prior decisions of meta-analyses, such as in the inclusion criteria and in the selection of studies and moderator variables

Schalken N, Rietbergen C. The Reporting Quality of Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses in Industrial and Organizational Psychology: A Systematic Review. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 2017 Aug 22;8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01395>

Table 2 General characteristics of the included studies in the final review

From: [Evaluating the Prevalence of PTSD among Children and Adolescents after Earthquakes and Floods: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis](#)

Author	Year of publication	Country /City	Year of incidence	Age of participants (mean \pm SD; min-max)	Number of participants	Diagnosis method	Prevalence of PTSD	Months after disaster	Boy
1. Goenjian A. K. [10]	1995	Armenia/ Spitak, Gumi, and Yerevan	1988	12.99 (No SD); 6–17	218	Child Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Reaction Index (CPTSD-RI)	65.34%	18	37.61%
2. Foa E. [11]	2001	USA/ California	1994	11.8 (No SD); 8–15	75	Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS)	24%	25	41%
3. Abali O. [12]	2002	Turkey/Marmara	1999	8.63 \pm 4.08; 1–18	102	Purpose-designed, semi-structured clinical interview using DSM-IV	NR	0	48%

Rezayat AA, Sahebdel S, Jafari S, Kabirian A, Rahnejat AM, Farahani RH, et al. Evaluating the Prevalence of PTSD among Children and Adolescents after Earthquakes and Floods: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Psychiatric Quarterly*. 2020 Sep 8;91(4):1265–90. . <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11126-020-09840-4>

Table 1 - Selected studies of some major earthquakes and their findings related to PTSD.

Author and year of publication	Country	Study design	Population	Sample size	Main findings
Dai et al., 2016 ⁷²	China	Meta-analysis of 46 studies		76,101	Using a random effects model, the combined incidence of PTSD after earthquakes was 23.66 %. The incidence of PTSD varied significantly across studies in relation to the time of assessment, gender, educational level, damage to one's house, bereavement, bodily injury, and witnessing death.
Liu et al., 2016 ⁷³	Tibet	Cross-sectional	PTSD and its predictors among 4,072 Tibetan adolescents 3 years after the earthquake.	4,072	PTSD prevalence was 17.8%. Factors predictive of PTSD were age 14 or over, being a senior student, monitor, buried or injured, death or amputation of family member, more severe property loss, witnessing death, and having negative coping skills
Rahill et al., 2015 ⁷⁴	Haiti	Cross-sectional	2 groups of 16 women	16	This study included a small sample of women in Haiti who had suffered sexual violence perpetrated by non-intimate partners/strangers (NPSV). The psychological effects of NPSV included self-reported PTSD criteria, including physiological, neurological and psychological symptoms, avoidance, arousal, cognitive and mood changes, as well as significant distress/impairment in various areas of functioning.

Farooqui M, Quadri SA, Suriya SS, Khan MA, Ovais M, Sohail Z, et al. Posttraumatic stress disorder: a serious post-earthquake complication. *Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*. 2017 Jun;39(2):135–43. <https://doi.org/10.1590/2237-6089-2016-0029>

Table 1: Characteristics of studies included in the systematic review

Study	Intervention	Control	Clinical setting	Patients	Outcome measure
Cluster RCT					
Eccles et al. ⁷	1. Audit and feedback 2. Reminders 3. Both	Guideline dissemination	243 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	Imaging rate per 1000 patients
French et al. ¹⁸	Practitioner education*	Guideline dissemination	92 general practices	152 942 (77 716 intervention, 75 226 control) with any clinical presentation	Imaging rate per 1000 patients
Dey et al. ¹⁹	Practitioner education* with guidelines on secondary care referral	No intervention	23 general practices	2187 (1049 intervention, 1138 control) with acute low-back pain	Imaging rate (%) among patients with low-back pain
Schectman et al. ²⁰	1. Practitioner education with audit and feedback 2. Patient education 3. Both	No intervention	14 general practices	4066 (2020 baseline year, 2046 study year) with acute low-back pain	Imaging rate (%) among patients with low-back pain
Kerry et al. ²¹	Guideline dissemination with audit and feedback	No intervention	69 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals
Interrupted time series					
Matowe et al. ¹⁷	Guideline dissemination	NA	87 general practices	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals
Baker et al. ²⁴	Clinical decision support†	NA	Hospital	All patients with any clinical presentation (no. not reported)	No. of imaging referrals
Note: NA = not applicable, RCT = randomized controlled trial. *Face-to-face workshop that included guideline dissemination and implementation strategies. †Introduction of new imaging referral form, requiring categorization of low-back pain for appropriate referral.					

Jenkins HJ, Hancock MJ, French SD, Maher CG, Engel RM, Magnussen JS. Effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce the use of imaging for low-back pain: a systematic review. CMAJ. 2015 Apr 7;187(6):401–8. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.141183>

- State the limitations of the research as well as its strengths.

RESPONSE

Thanks for your considerate suggestion. Limitations and strengths are added with a separate title under the discussion.

- The rest of the cases are presented in the form of comments in the text, read it.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot. I have added these except the physical activity title as mentioned in the response of first suggestion.

REVIEWER 3

- The title could include population, i.e. The Association Between Sports Participation and Mental Health Across Lifespan

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot. The title is now renamed “The Association Between Sports Participation and Mental Health Across the Lifespan”

- The article layout should follow the known format for example Introduction instead of context, Methodology instead of Evidence acquisition, etc.

RESPONSE

Thanks for your suggestion. Context is changed to Introduction and Evidence Acquisition is changed to Methods.

- Children who participated in sports could be used instead of 'sport participant children'

RESPONSE

Thanks. 'Sport participant children' is now replaced by 'children who participated in sports' in the results section.

- Participation in what sports brought about these mental health benefits, does it vary from sport to sport?

RESPONSE

Thanks. It is mentioned in the article

Sports club membership, participation in outdoor sports, team sports, contact sports, and competition were all linked to fewer internalizing problems (34). (Result)

Participation in sports, whether non-competitive or competitive, is linked to a lower risk of mental illness (28). (Discussion Paragraph 4)

Irrespective of any physical or mental health problem, age, or any specific kind of team sport, participating in a team sport is consistently linked to better psychological and social health. Due to the social nature of the participation, team sports may be more effective than individual sports (56). (Discussion Paragraph 6)

Club sports are more advantageous for mental health as compared to individual or informal group sports and have a social integrative effect that is favorable for mental health (58). (Discussion Paragraph 7)

- Do years of participation have effects on these benefits? How many sports participation is needed?

RESPONSE

Thanks for this thoughtful question. It is mentioned in the results that

Sports participation in childhood and adolescence was linked to improved mental health in young adulthood (20, 32).

But,

Individuals who continued team sport participation from adolescence through young adulthood reported lower stress and better coping levels than those who stopped (21).

Furthermore,

High or moderately frequent sports participation was linked to fewer internalizing problems and better pro-social behavior over time (34).

- Please there is no statement of purpose/ objective of the study as well as methodology and the discussion did not include; limitations of study and implication. The conflict of interest of the authors was not stated.

RESPONSE

Thanks. Objective of the study has been added. Evidence Acquisition has been renamed as Methods and that contains the methodology. Limitations of study and implication have been added. The study was done by a single author therefore there was no possibility of conflict of interest of the authors.

- The discussion introduced a new subject (cognitive health) which has not been found in any part of the paper. The aspect of mental health discussed should be specified, psychological or cognition. Most mental health is associated with the psychological thus in relation to depression, anxiety, etc.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your suggestion. Cognitive disorders, or neurocognitive disorders, are a category of mental health disorders and are included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5-TR) (1).

Furthermore, this sentence is added in the first paragraph of discussion

“Improved cognition due to its impact on cognitive-behavioral factors is negatively associated with the incidence of mental health problems, including psychiatric disorders and self-reported mental health symptoms, and positively associated with psychological well-being, as indicated by notions like positive affect, happiness, and life satisfaction (40).”

Reference:

1. Neurocognitive Disorders. In: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition Text Revision. American Psychiatric Association; p. 667–732.

40. Jokela M. Why is cognitive ability associated with psychological distress and wellbeing? Exploring psychological, biological, and social mechanisms. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 2022 Jul;192:111592. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2022.111592>

- The discussion should look at social involvement, the psychological aspect of mental health, and sports participation across the lifespan as well as between gender. This aligns with the title of the paper, introduction, data, and results. Since the key terms used for the article search were sports participation and mental health not physical activity and cognitive health.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot for your detailed and helpful suggestion. This information is added in paragraph 3rd and 4th of discussion.

- The third paragraph of the discussion could be expanded and highlighted in the introduction as well as the results.

RESPONSE

Thanks a lot. This paragraph (now 2nd paragraph of discussion) is expanded.

- The last sentence of the fifth paragraph can be expanded, i.e., it could be a paragraph on its own backed up with some literature.

RESPONSE

Thanks. The last sentence of the fifth paragraph is expanded.

- Paragraph six of the discussion could be expanded.

RESPONSE

Thanks. Paragraph six of the discussion is expanded.

- Overall, there was no link between the paragraphs in the discussion. It should follow a chronological order.

RESPONSE

Thanks. The author has tried to link paragraphs in the discussion in a logical sequence.

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (1)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers, Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

 **Morteza Taheri:** EIC | Revision (1)

29 Jan 2023

Dear Researcher,

I am delighted to inform you that your manuscript has been accepted for publication.

Good luck!

EIC