

Presenting a structural model of the relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy with the mediating role of moral intelligence and spiritual intelligence in the administrators of Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province

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Keywords:

Perfectionism, hope for life, spiritual intelligence.

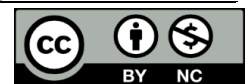
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Abstract

Background and purpose: Today, in today's dynamic and risky world, in order to consolidate their survival, organizations must oblige their managers and employees to comply with ethical principles and acquire moral intelligence; Therefore, the purpose of this research was to present a structural model of the relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy with the mediating role of spiritual intelligence in the administrators of the Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province. **Methodology:** In terms of purpose, this research was applied, and in terms of method, it was part of structural studies. Its statistical population consisted of all managers and deputy heads of units, heads and deputy heads of faculties, and heads of departments of Islamic Azad Universities of Mazandaran province, numbering 542 people. Based on Cochran's formula, 225 people were selected as a statistical sample using stratified random sampling. Asadpour's Perfectionism Questionnaire (2017), Schneider et al.'s Life Expectancy Questionnaire (1991), and King's Spiritual Intelligence Questionnaire (2008) were used to collect data. Univariate regression tests and structural equations were used to analyze the data. **Results:** The results showed that the direct paths by the variables of perfectionism and spiritual intelligence have a direct and significant effect on life expectancy, and also, regarding the indirect path, the effect of perfectionism with the mediation of spiritual intelligence on life expectancy was confirmed. **Conclusion:** Considering the role of spiritual intelligence on life expectancy, it is necessary to plan in organizations to improve spiritual intelligence and identify and teach the destructive and adverse effects of perfectionism.

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Introduction

One of the personality structures that exist to different degrees in people and can influence the type and degree of progress and success of people, including managers, is perfectionism (Vatankhah & Samani, 2016). Regarding personality, perfectionism is often considered a kind of character or trait with a multidimensional structure and can play an effective role in compatible or incompatible behaviors (Soleimani, Mehdizadegan, and Namazizadeh, 2016). Perfectionism is a single combination of the desire to be perfect, the fear of not being perfect, and the emotional conviction that perfection is the only way to personal acceptance by others (Pourrezaian, Golzari, and Barjali, 2015). The concept of perfectionism refers to self-destructive thoughts and behaviors whose goal is to achieve extremely extreme and unrealistic goals. Perfectionism is an irrational belief people have about themselves and their surroundings. People who are perfectionists believe that they and their surroundings should be perfect and that any effort in life should be without mistakes and errors. They usually anticipate and fear rejection and rejection by others. With this fear, they become defensive in front of others' criticism and, in this way, make others fail and distance themselves. Without realizing it, perfectionists expect unrealistic standards from others, and as a result, they become expectant and critical of others. Finally, perfectionists may not allow others to witness their mistakes. They do not consider that self-disclosure allows others to look at them as human beings and love them. Due to this defective cycle, perfectionists often have problems having close relationships with others. Therefore, they are less satisfied with their interpersonal relationships (Khalatbari, Shiroudi, and Hosseini, 2011).

On the other hand, in the age of information, despite the growth of societies and the industrialization of affairs, one of the characteristics of the general public's behavior is the issue of weak hope for life. It is definitely clear that hope affects people's thoughts, emotions and achievements. However, this issue is less at the core of theoretical attention or practical studies. Psychologists have widely abandoned the study of this matter, and theorists and philosophers often consider it a passing issue. In fact, this concept is often neglected in academic studies of education (Zulfaqari and Rahnama, 2016). Life expectancy is defined as the process of thinking about personal goals, along with the motivation to move towards these goals and ways to advance these goals (Setayeshi Azhari, Mirnasab, and Mohebi, 2017).

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the inner construction of a person and the modification and refinement of his soul play a significant role in his personal and social life and happiness. So that if a person studies all the sciences and conquers all the forces of nature but is incapable of conquering his inner self and mastering his soul, he will be prevented from reaching happiness and perfection.

Spiritual, moral, and spiritual education of human beings and, in a word, a "humanization program" is a very serious and vital matter for any society. Based on this, moral and spiritual intelligence includes a kind of adaptability and problem-solving behavior that includes the highest levels of development in various cognitive, emotional, and interpersonal fields. This intelligence gives a person a general view of life and all experiences and events and enables him to reframe and reinterpret his experiences and deepen his knowledge (Shehbazi & Rahgozar, 2017).

Perfectionism is one of the personality traits that refers to excessive emphasis on order and organization (Karner-Huțuleac, 2014). Psychologists, especially psychoanalytic theorists, including Horne (1950), have widely discussed perfection motivation and its effect on behavior throughout history. According to the available evidence, there are many individual differences in perfectionism. However, the most important characteristics of perfectionism are having ambitious, unattainable goals and extreme efforts to achieve these goals (Mehrabizadeh Honarmand & Najarian, 2008).

University, including Azad University, is one of the organizations with special sensitivity in every society. This sensitivity is mostly because its internal operations are exposed to everyone and are judged by the public. Also, universities are more related to human resources than other organizations and are responsible for providing and training specialized human resources. Therefore, university managers are the first ones to spread moral and spiritual principles in the organization with their behavior, speech, and actions and significantly impact the organization's members and clients. Therefore, the current research aims to present a structural model of the relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy with the mediating role of moral intelligence and spiritual intelligence in the managers of the Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province.

Methodology

In terms of practical purpose and in terms of method, the current research is placed in correlational research using structural equation modeling, which is discussed in the investigation of the relationships between developments and the background. The statistical population of this research consists of all managers and vice-presidents of units, managers, and vice-presidents of faculties, and managers of departments of Islamic Azad Universities of Mazandaran province, numbering 542 people. Based on Cochran's formula, 225 people were selected using a stratified random sampling method at a confidence level of 95% and a measurement error of 5%. The use of Cronbach's alpha test and the reliability of the calculation which is statistically confirmed. In order to analyze and analyze the data in the descriptive part of frequency, frequency ratio, graph, table, size and deviation and in inferential statistical indicators, univariate regression tests and structural equations are

used. The researcher analyzed the data obtained from the questionnaire after collecting and classifying it through SPSS20 PPLS software.

Materials

1- Perfectionism questionnaire. This questionnaire was created by Asadpour (2016), which has 28 questions and 4 dimensions of purposefulness, striving for excellence, desire for order and positive personal criteria. These questions are designed in the range of 5 Likert options (very low, low, medium, high and very high), which are scored from 1 to 5, respectively.

2- Snyder et al.'s life expectancy questionnaire (1991). This questionnaire was prepared and compiled by Schneider et al. in 1991, and it has 12 questions and is designed in 2 dimensions of factor thinking and strategic thinking in a 5-point Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high and very high). These questions are graded from 1 to 5 respectively. Also, in this questionnaire, questions 1, 5, 7 and 11 were considered as deviation questions.

3- Questionnaire of moral intelligence Lenik and Keel (2005). This questionnaire was prepared and compiled by Link and Keil in 2005 and has 40 questions in 4 dimensions: honesty, responsibility, compassion, and forgiveness. These questions are designed on a 5-point Likert scale (never, rarely, sometimes, often, and all the time), which are scored from 1 to 5, respectively.

4- King's Spiritual Intelligence Questionnaire (2008). King prepared and compiled this questionnaire in 2008 and had 24 questions and 4 dimensions of existential critical thinking, personal meaning generation, transcendental awareness and conscious level development. This questionnaire is designed in the range of 5 Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high and very high), which are scored from 1 to 5 respectively.

Results

In this research, 37.3% of the subjects are women, and 62.7% are men. Also, 0.4 percent of the subjects are in the age group less than 30 years, 43.1 percent in the age group 30 to 40 years, 30.7 percent in the age group 41 to 50 years, and 25.8 percent in the age group above 50. In addition, 28.9% of the subjects have less than ten years of work experience, 46.7% have 10 to 20 years and 24.4% have more than 20 years of work experience. In the following, 6.7% of the subjects are the president, 13.8% are the vice presidents, and 79.5% are the managers of the Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province. Finally, 7.1% of subjects at Babol University, 14.2% at Qaimshahr University, 7.1% at Noor University, 13.8% at Sari University, 11.6% at Amol University, 2.7% at Behshahr University, 10.2% at Tankabon University, 12.4% at Chalus University, 3.6% at Savadkoh University, 3.6% at Neka University, 7.1% In Nowshahr University, 1.3% work in Mahmoudabad University and 5.3% in Joibar University.

Table 1: Descriptive investigation of perfectionism and its dimensions

Variable	Variable code	N	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Perfectionism	A	225	1/5	5	3/18	0/82
purposefulness	AA	225	2	5	3/40	1/28
Striving for excellence	AB	225	1	5	3/26	1/64
Desire for order	AC	225	1	5	2/28	1/59
Positive individual criteria	AD	225	1	5	3/16	1/34

The results of table (1) show that the perfectionism variable has a mean of 3.18 and a standard deviation of 0.82. Among its dimensions, the highest mean (3.40) is related to purposefulness with a standard deviation of 1.28, and the lowest mean (2.28) is related to the desire for order and order with a standard deviation of 1.59.

Table 2: Descriptive survey of life expectancy and its dimensions

Variable	Variable code	N	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
life expectancy	D	225	1	5	3/08	1/07
Factorial thinking	DA	225	1	5	2/93	1/14
Strategic thinking	DB	225	1	5	3/24	1/36

The results of table (2) show that the life expectancy variable has an average of 3.08 and a standard deviation of 1.07. Among its dimensions, the highest average (3.24) is related to strategic thinking with a standard deviation of 1.36, and the lowest average (2.93) is related to operative thinking with a standard deviation of 1.14.

Table 3: Descriptive examination of moral intelligence and its dimensions

Variable	Variable code	N	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Moral Intelligence	C	225	1	5	3/30	1/10
Honesty	CA	225	1	5	3/33	1/44
Responsibility	CB	225	1	5	3/67	1/58
compassion	CC	225	1	5	3/17	1/68
Forgiveness	CD	225	1	5	3/02	1/61

The results of table (3) show that the moral intelligence variable has a mean of 3.30 and a standard deviation of 1.10. Among its dimensions, the highest average (3.67) is related to

responsibility, with a standard deviation of 1.58, and the lowest average (3.02) is related to forgiveness, with a standard deviation of 1.61.

Table 4: Descriptive examination of spiritual intelligence and its dimensions

Variable	Variable code	N	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Spiritual Intelligence	B	225	1	5	3/24	0/86
Existential critical thinking	BA	225	1	5	3/01	1/46
Personal meaning production	BB	225	1	5	3/52	1/32
transcendental consciousness	BC	225	1	5	3/27	1/11
Development of conscious level	BD	225	1	5	3/15	1/21

The results of table (4) show that the variable of spiritual intelligence has a mean of 3.24 and a standard deviation of 0.86. Among its dimensions, the highest average (3.52) is related to the production of personal meaning with a standard deviation of 1.32, and the lowest average (3.01) is related to existential critical thinking with a standard deviation of 1.46.

Table 5: Analysis of the normality of data distribution

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	Sample size	Z	Significance level
Perfectionism	3/18	0/82	225	1/136	0/151
life expectancy	3/08	1/07		1/107	0/195
Moral Intelligence	3/30	1/10		0/129	0/164
Spiritual Intelligence	3/24	0/86		1/205	1/128

According to the table (5), since at the confidence level of 95% and the measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for all variables is greater than 0.05 (Sig > 0.05), the data follow the normal distribution; and for the inferential analysis of the data, the use of parametric statistical tests is allowed.

Table 6: Univariate regression test results in question number one

independent variable	F	Sig	R	R2	β	T	Sig
constant number	0/0001	75/317	0/502	0/252	-	6/398	0/0001
Perfectionism					0/502	8/679	0/0001

To examine the question, "Does perfectionism directly affect managers' life expectancy?" A univariate regression test was used. According to the table (6), considering that the significance level of the F statistic is smaller than the calculated 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), it

indicates the validity of the intended regression model. According to the findings of this table; Because at the confidence level of 95% and measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for perfectionism is smaller than 0.05 (Sig < 0.05); Therefore, with 95% certainty, we can conclude that; "Perfectionism has a direct and significant effect on managers' life expectancy". Also, the value of R2 shows that about 25% of the variance of the life expectancy score is explained by perfectionism.

Table 7: The results of univariate regression test in question number two

independent variable	F	Sig	R	R ²	β	T	Sig
constant number	0/0001	21/394	0/296	0/088	-	10/478	0/0001
Moral Intelligence					0/296	4/625	0/0001

To examine the question, "Does moral intelligence directly affect managers' life expectancy?" Univariate regression test was used. According to the table (7), considering that the significance level of the F statistic is smaller than the calculated 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), it indicates the validity of the intended regression model. According to the findings of this table, because at the 95% confidence level and the measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for moral intelligence is smaller than 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), we can conclude with 95% confidence. "Moral intelligence has a direct and significant effect on managers' life expectancy". Also, the value of R2 shows that about 88 percent of the variance of the life expectancy score is explained by moral intelligence.

Table 8: The results of the univariate regression test in question number three

independent variable	F	Sig	R	R ²	β	T	Sig
constant number	0/003	9/125	0/198	0/039	-	10/327	0/0001
Spiritual Intelligence					0/198	3/021	0/003

To examine the question, "Does spiritual intelligence directly affect managers' life expectancy?" Univariate regression test was used. According to table (8), considering that the significance level of the F statistic is smaller than the calculated 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), it indicates the validity of the intended regression model. According to the findings of this table; Because at the confidence level of 95% and measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for spiritual intelligence is smaller than 0.05 (Sig < 0.05); Therefore, with 95% certainty, we can conclude that; "Spiritual intelligence has a direct and significant effect on managers' life expectancy". Also, the value of R2 shows that about 40 percent of the variance of the life expectancy score is explained by spiritual intelligence.

Table 9: The results of univariate regression test in question number four

independent variable	F	Sig	R	R2	β	T	Sig
constant number	0/0001	157/172	0/643	0/413	-	7/059	0/0001
Perfectionism					0/643	12/537	0/0001

To examine the question, "Does perfectionism directly affect managers' spiritual intelligence?" Univariate regression test was used. According to the table (9), considering that the significance level of the F statistic is smaller than the calculated 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), it indicates the validity of the intended regression model. According to the findings of this table; Because at the confidence level of 95% and measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for perfectionism is smaller than 0.05 (Sig < 0.05); Therefore, with 95% certainty, we can conclude that; "Perfectionism has a direct and significant effect on the spiritual intelligence of managers". Also, the value of R2 shows that about 41% of the variance of the spiritual intelligence score is explained by perfectionism.

Table 10: Results of univariate regression test in question number five

independent variable	F	Sig	R	R ²	β	T	Sig
constant number	0/0001	286/284	0/750	0/562	-	5/384	0/0001
Perfectionism					0/750	16/920	0/0001

To examine the question, "Does perfectionism directly affect managers' moral intelligence?" Univariate regression test was used. According to the table (10), considering that the significance level of the F statistic is smaller than the calculated 0.05 (Sig < 0.05), it indicates the validity of the intended regression model. According to the findings of this table; Because at the confidence level of 95% and measurement error = 0.05, the significance level for perfectionism is smaller than 0.05 (Sig < 0.05); Therefore, with 95% certainty, we can conclude that; "Perfectionism has a direct and significant effect on the moral intelligence of managers". Also, the value of R2 shows that about 56% of the variance of the moral intelligence score is explained by perfectionism.

Table 11: The results of the path analysis findings

Hypothesis	T	Standard coefficient	Test result
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy.	4/075	0/491	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between moral intelligence and life expectancy.	2/242	0/271	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and moral intelligence.	76/402	0/923	confirmation

To examine the question, "Does perfectionism indirectly affect managers' life expectancy through the mediation of moral intelligence?" The structural equation test was used. The degree of correlation between perfectionism and the mediation of moral intelligence with life expectancy, along with presenting an integrated and balanced model based on the relationships between variables, was calculated using PLS software. The results of the path

analysis shown in table (11) show that based on the standard coefficients between the exogenous dependent variable (perfectionism) and the endogenous dependent variable (life expectancy) there is a factor load of 0.491. Also, the factor load between the exogenous variable (moral intelligence) and the endogenous variable (hope for life) is 0.271; There is a factor load of 0.923 between the exogenous variable (perfectionism) and the endogenous variable (moral intelligence). Because the t-value for all three relations is outside the range (2.58 and -2.58); At the 99% confidence level, the relationship between perfectionism and moral intelligence is significant with life expectancy, as well as the relationship between perfectionism and moral intelligence. Therefore, it can be concluded that perfectionism has a positive and significant effect on managers' life expectancy through the mediation of moral intelligence.

Table 12: The results of the path analysis findings

Hypothesis	T	Standard coefficient	Test result
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy.	4/994	0/660	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and life expectancy.	2/630	0/187	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and spiritual intelligence.	83/752	0/929	confirmation

To examine the question, "Does perfectionism indirectly affect managers' life expectancy through the mediation of spiritual intelligence?" The structural equation test was used. The relationship between perfectionism and the mediation of spiritual intelligence with life expectancy, along with providing an integrated and balanced model based on the relationships between variables, was calculated using PLS software. The results of the path analysis shown in table (12) show that based on the standard coefficients between the exogenous variables (perfectionism) and the endogenous variable (life expectancy), the factor load is 0.660; Factor load between the exogenous variable (spiritual intelligence) and the endogenous variable (hope for life) is 0.187; And between the exogenous variable (perfectionism) and the endogenous variable (spiritual intelligence) there is a factor load of 0.929. Because the t-value for all three relations is outside the range (2.58 and -2.58), At the 99% confidence level, the relationship between perfectionism and spiritual intelligence is significant with life expectancy, as well as the relationship between perfectionism and spiritual intelligence. Therefore, it can be concluded that perfectionism through the mediation of spiritual intelligence has a positive and significant effect on managers' life expectancy.

Table 13: The results of the path analysis findings

hypothesis	T	Standard coefficient	Test result
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy.	3/129	0/504	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and life expectancy.	2/862	0/122	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between moral intelligence and life expectancy.	2/614	0/279	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and spiritual intelligence.	71/383	0/929	confirmation
There is a significant relationship between perfectionism and moral intelligence.	67/152	0/923	confirmation

To investigate the question, "Is the structural model of the effect of perfectionism with the mediation of moral and spiritual intelligence on managers' life expectancy suitable?" The structural equation test was used. The results of the path analysis shown in table (13) show that; Based on the standard coefficients between exogenous variables (perfectionism) and endogenous variables (life expectancy), the factor load is 0.504; Between the exogenous variable (spiritual intelligence) and the endogenous variable (hope for life), the factor load is 0.122; Between the exogenous dependent variable (moral intelligence) and the endogenous dependent variable (hope for life), the factor load is 0.279; Between the exogenous factor variable (perfectionism) and the endogenous factor variable (spiritual intelligence), the factor load is 0.929; There is a factor load of 0.923 between the exogenous variable (perfectionism) and the endogenous variable (moral intelligence). Because the t-value for all cases is outside the range (2.58 and -2.58), At the 99% confidence level, the relationship between perfectionism, spiritual intelligence, and moral intelligence is significant with life expectancy and the relationship between perfectionism and spiritual intelligence and moral intelligence. Therefore, it can be concluded that perfectionism has a positive and significant effect on managers' life expectancy through the mediation of moral intelligence and spiritual intelligence.

Table 14: The results of the general test of the structural model

CV Redundancy	Variable code	Variable
0/575	A	Perfectionism
0/487	B	Spiritual Intelligence
0/386	C	Moral Intelligence
0/283	D	life expectancy
0/539	AA	purposefulness

0/651	AB	Striving for excellence
0/568	AC	Desire for order
0/523	AD	Positive individual criteria
0/576	BA	Existential critical thinking
0/495	BB	Personal meaning production
0/612	BC	transcendental consciousness
0/570	BD	Development of conscious level
0/510	CA	Honesty
0/434	CB	Responsibility
0/421	CC	compassion
0/459	CD	Forgiveness
0/473	DA	Factorial thinking
0/539	DB	Strategic thinking

According to the table (14), the value of CV Redundancy related to the model structures was calculated at the strong level and above, indicating the structural model's strong fit.

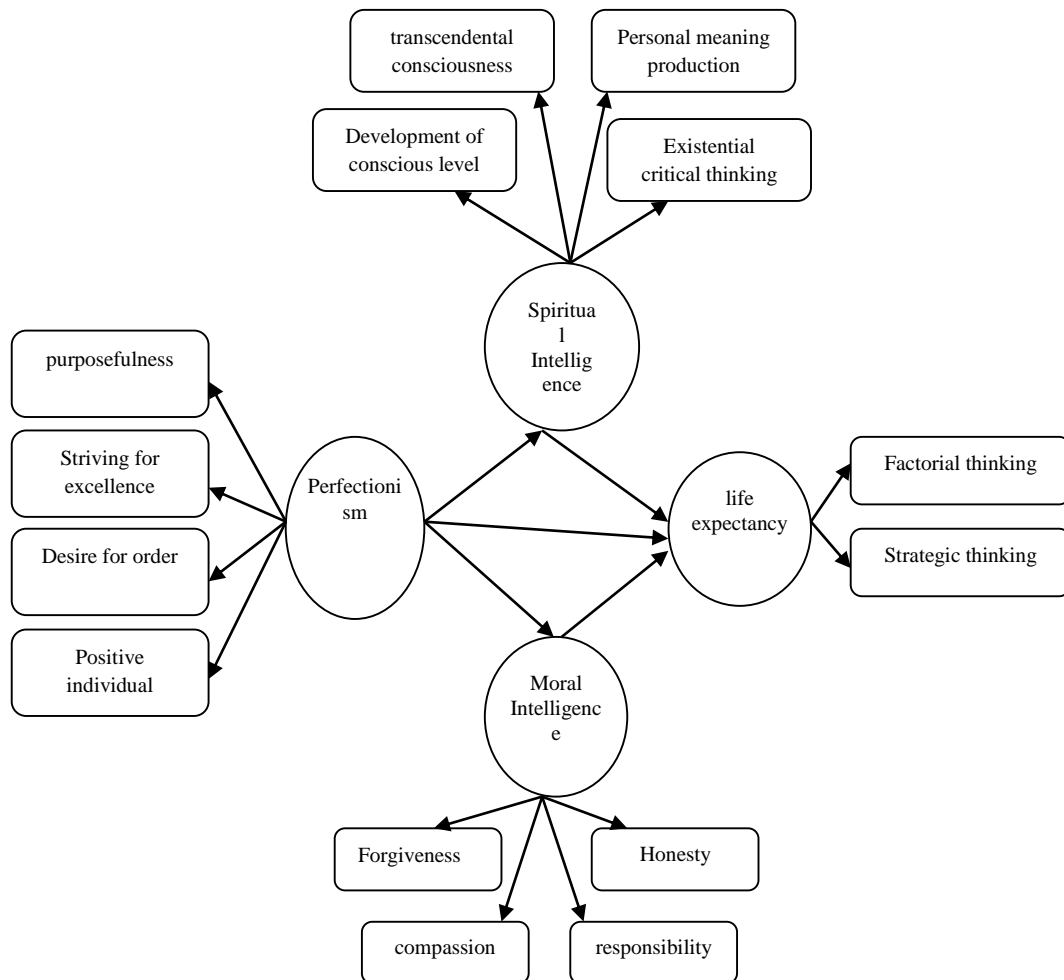


Figure 1: Conceptual model of the research

Discussion and Conclusion

The present research aims to present a structural model of the relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy with the mediating role of moral intelligence and spiritual intelligence in managers of the Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province. One of the personality structures that exist in different degrees in people and can be influential in the type and degree of progress and success of people, including managers, is perfectionism. Perfectionism is fulfilling the expectations of oneself and others with a superior and better quality than the situation requires. On the other hand, universities, including Azad University, are organizations that have special sensitivity in every society. This sensitivity is mostly since its internal operations are exposed to everyone and are judged by the public. Also, universities are more related to human resources than other

organizations and are responsible for providing and training specialized human resources. Therefore, the university managers are the first ones who spread moral and spiritual principles in the organization with their behavior, words, and actions and significantly impact the actions of the organization's members and clients. Therefore, in this research, the relationship between perfectionism and life expectancy with the mediating role of moral intelligence and spiritual intelligence in managers of Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province was investigated in order to present a model.

The results showed that the variables of perfectionism, spiritual intelligence, and moral intelligence have a direct and significant effect on life expectancy. Also, the indirect path of perfectionism, with the mediation of spiritual and moral intelligence, has a positive and significant effect on life expectancy. This finding is in line with the research results of Raisi et al. (2018) who showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and hope in students; Soleimani et al. (2017) who showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between perfectionism and happiness in student athletes; Mousavi Moghadam et al. (2016) who showed that there is a significant and positive relationship between perfectionism (self-oriented, other-oriented, and community-oriented) and spiritual intelligence; Zulfaqari and Rahnama (2016) who showed that spiritual intelligence training increased all subscales of mental well-being and life expectancy in patients; Pahlavan and Ebrahimejad (2016) who showed that teaching moral intelligence significantly increased hope in the lives of girls in the second grade of high school in Niriz city; Khaleghi and Chenari (2015) who showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between moral intelligence and altruism of students; Nafri (2014) who showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between spiritual intelligence, happiness and life expectancy; Zare Khalili (2013) who showed that there is a significant relationship between moral intelligence and hope; Gang et al. (2017) who showed that positive personal standards have a significant relationship with all aspects of emotional intelligence; Martin et al. (2015) who showed that perfectionistic efforts have a positive relationship with emotional intelligence; Conten and Yesiltas (2015) who showed that positive perfectionism has a positive effect on the mental health of employees and Matthew et al. (2014) who showed that hope plays a mediating role in the relationship between compatible and incompatible perfectionists and depression are consistent. . Therefore, it is suggested to the authorities of Islamic Azad University of Mazandaran province to make efforts to promote perfectionism, spiritual intelligence and moral intelligence in managers and professors with scientific and coherent planning, to improve the life expectancy of managers and professors and develop the performance of managers and universities in this way.

The limitations of this research include the low accuracy of some subjects in studying the questions and answering them and the poor cooperation of some subjects due to reasons such as lack of motivation, lack of time, boredom, and indifference.

Ethics

This research observed ethical standards, including obtaining informed consent and ensuring privacy and confidentiality. Also, while completing the questionnaires while emphasizing completing all the questions, the participants were free to withdraw from the research at any time and provide individual information. They were assured that the information would remain confidential, which was strictly adhered to.

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Conflict of Interest

According to the authors, this article has no financial sponsor or conflict of interest.

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