




The Relationship Between Impulsivity and Problematic Internet Use Mediated by Boredom Proneness in Adolescents

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The definition of problematic internet use (“excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations...”) would be more robust if you cite an established diagnostic framework (e.g., DSM-5 criteria or other formal models) to anchor the definition.

The statement “boredom proneness shares significant conceptual and empirical overlap with impulsivity...” would benefit from briefly explaining whether this overlap could pose a multicollinearity concern in modeling.

While you present means and standard deviations, the narrative summary could contextualize these scores (e.g., comparing them to normative adolescent data) to clarify whether these levels are high, moderate, or low.

When referencing “emotional regulation perspective...,” consider integrating this with self-determination theory or other motivational frameworks to link emotional deficits and internet overuse more theoretically.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The discussion of ADHD-related mechanisms (“linked to inattention through mechanisms such as delay aversion...”) could be enriched by explaining how these neurocognitive processes might generalize to non-ADHD adolescents.

In “By integrating these constructs within a single model...,” you might explicitly state the theoretical framework or model (e.g., self-regulation theory, uses and gratifications theory) underpinning this integration.

The description “visual inspection of Q–Q plots confirmed approximate normality” could be complemented with skewness/kurtosis statistics for each variable in the results for transparency.

For the mediation, it would be informative to report confidence intervals for indirect effects using bootstrapping, as this is a more robust method for mediation testing.

The claim that “the mediation effect suggests that impulsive adolescents...are more vulnerable to feelings of monotony” could be tempered by acknowledging that the cross-sectional design limits causal inference.

The connection to “fear of missing out” is insightful, but it would be strengthened by suggesting whether FOMO could act as a secondary mediator or moderator in future models.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.