

Predicting Anxiety Sensitivity Based on Fatigue and Occupational Stress Among Female Law Enforcement Employees

Hossein. Rostami^{1, 2*}

¹ Research Center for Cognitive & Behavioral Sciences in Police, Directorate of Health, Rescue & Treatment, Police Headquarter, Tehran, Iran

² Faraja Institute of Law, Enforcement Sciences and Social Studies, Tehran, Iran

* Corresponding author email address: rostami.psychologist@gmail.com

Editor

Hussein OMAR Alkhozaher
Professor, Department of Sociology,
Al-Balqa' Applied University, Salt,
Jordan
huss1960@bau.edu.com

Reviewers

Reviewer 1: Mohsen Kachooei
Assistant Professor of Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, Humanities
Faculty, University of Science and Culture, Tehran, Iran. kachooei.m@usc.ac.ir
Reviewer 2: Kamdin Parsakia
Department of Psychology and Counseling, KMAN Research Institute, Richmond
Hill, Ontario, Canada. Email: kamdinparsakia@kmanresce.ca

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

In the Introduction, the statement “Anxiety sensitivity is recognized as an important cognitive vulnerability factor...” would benefit from a clearer conceptual distinction between anxiety sensitivity and related constructs such as trait anxiety or neuroticism; consider adding a sentence explicitly differentiating these constructs to improve theoretical precision .

The paragraph beginning “Among occupational groups, law enforcement personnel are widely considered...” would be strengthened by incorporating more recent or region-specific evidence (e.g., Iranian or Middle Eastern policing contexts) rather than relying predominantly on international literature, to improve contextual relevance .

In the paragraph “Fatigue is another important factor in demanding occupational environments,” the mechanistic explanation linking fatigue to anxiety sensitivity is somewhat speculative; you should support the claim “fatigue may intensify attention to bodily discomfort” with direct empirical citations rather than inferential reasoning alone .

The paragraph on occupational stress states “Higher scores... indicated greater perceived occupational stress after reverse scoring,” but does not specify which items were reverse-scored; this procedural detail is necessary for reproducibility .

In the pilot study paragraph, the statement “Minor wording adjustments were made” is too vague; specify which constructs or items were modified and whether these changes affected reliability coefficients .

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The sentence “The issue may be even more complex among female law enforcement personnel” introduces gender as a moderator, yet the study design does not test moderation; consider clarifying that gender is part of the sampling frame rather than an analytically tested variable, to avoid overinterpretation .

In the final paragraph of the Introduction, “Therefore, the present study seeks to predict...” the research aim is clearly stated, but explicit hypotheses are missing; you should add directional hypotheses (e.g., fatigue positively predicts anxiety sensitivity) to align with the regression-based design .

In the Methods section, the sentence “a descriptive-correlational design with a predictive approach” is conceptually vague; you should specify that this is a cross-sectional multiple regression design to align terminology with statistical methodology .

The paragraph describing participants reports both “average of 14.5 years” and later “mean work experience was 11.46 years (SD = 5.18),” indicating an inconsistency; you must reconcile these conflicting statistics to ensure data accuracy .

In the inclusion criteria paragraph, the phrase “self-reported history of severe psychiatric disorder” raises concerns about measurement validity; you should clarify how this was assessed (single item? screening tool?) and discuss its reliability limitations .

In the instrumentation section, the sentence “Based on the current sample, the internal consistency... was 0.89” is appropriate, but you should also report validity evidence (e.g., construct validity or CFA indices) for the Persian versions to strengthen psychometric rigor .

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.