

Patterns of Health-related Quality of Life in Men Who Inject Drugs: A Survey in Southeast Iran

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Objectives: Understanding patterns of quality of life in people who inject drugs (PWID) can help healthcare providers plan and manage their health problems in a more focused manner. Therefore, the current study aimed to identify patterns of health-related quality of life in PWID in southeast Iran.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in southeast Iran on men who had injected drugs at least once during the last year. We used convenience sampling in 2 drop-in centers and venue-based sampling at 85 venues. Demographic characteristics, high-risk behaviors, and health-related quality of life were evaluated using the 5-level EQ-5D version (EQ-5D-5L) questionnaire. Latent profile analysis was used to identify patterns of quality of life.

Results: This study enrolled 398 PWID, who had a mean age of 34.1 ± 11.4 years. About 47.9% reported a prison history in the last 10 years, 59.2% had injected drugs in the last month, and 31.6% had a history of sharing syringes. About 46.3% reported having 2 or more sexual partners in the last 6 months, and 14.7% had a history of sex with men. Out of the 5 EQ-5D-5L profiles, the fifth profile had the most people (36.6%). Most variations in quality of life were related to pain and discomfort.

Conclusions: We showed that the pain and discomfort dimension of EQ-5D-5L had more variation in PWID. This finding will be useful for allocating appropriate interventions and resources to promote health-related quality of life in this population.

Key words: Quality of life, Drug users, Iran, Men

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INTRODUCTION

Globally, there are approximately 11 million people who inject drugs (PWID), 12.7% of whom are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive [1]. The risk of HIV transmission during a single injection with an infected needle is around 70% [2]. Additionally, 39.4% of PWID are living with hepatitis C virus infection [3]. In addition to these diseases and sometimes following them, other infectious and non-infectious diseases threaten the health of PWID and even their relatives [4-7]. Despite the physical health implications, a broad spectrum of psychological disorders is frequently reported among this group [8-10]. These common comorbidities increase the likeli-

hood of engaging in high-risk behaviors [8,11].

Currently, based on the existing evidence, 208 000 PWID live in Iran [12]. It is estimated that 70% of HIV infections in Iran are due to high-risk injection practices among this population [13,14]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), harm reduction programs are being implemented in many countries around the world [15]. These programs comprise a suite of initiatives and services designed to minimize the harm to individuals and communities, particularly those at high risk for drug-related issues, including HIV infection. For PWID, comprehensive harm reduction packages include needle and syringe programs, opioid substitution therapy, targeted information, education, and communication for PWID and their sexual partners, and promoting condom use among PWID and their partners [15]. Despite the challenges in reaching this population, Iran has launched various programs to ensure high-risk groups have adequate access to services. These services are provided through voluntary counseling and testing centers (VCTCs), drop-in centers (DICs), and mobile clinics [16]. Proper implementation of these programs can significantly contribute to achieving or approaching a normal life that meets the needs of these individuals. However, the coverage of these programs is still very poor in many areas [15], which can reduce the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) for PWID [17].

HRQoL is considered a key indicator for assessing the impact of health interventions [18]. The quality of life among PWID is influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural, social, economic, and geographical elements, each of which can be examined individually. Recently, there has been growing interest in assessing HRQoL patterns to identify subgroups in need of specialized clinical services tailored to their specific needs. This approach can enhance the overall quality of healthcare. Although several studies have examined HRQoL patterns among medical staff [19] and breast cancer patients [20], there is limited research on HRQoL among PWID [21]. Latent profile analysis (LPA) is a person-centered approach that can identify patterns or hidden subgroups based on individual responses from continuous data. A previous study among 574 Chinese medical staff [19], which analyzed individual HRQoL responses, identified 3 distinct HRQoL patterns: high, moderate, and low HRQoL. To our knowledge, there is scant information on the patterns of HRQoL among PWID in Iran. Therefore, by identifying HRQoL patterns in this population, we can provide health managers and decisionmakers with insights on how to improve access to services in terms of both quantity and quality.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to identify patterns of HRQoL among PWID through LPA. Subsequently, we investigated the relationships between socio-demographic and HIV-related factors and these HRQoL patterns.

METHODS

Study Setting and Sampling

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Iranshahr, located in the border region of southeastern Iran, adjacent to the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The study area was equipped with 3 DICs, 1 VCTC, and 5 mobile teams to provide services. Within this community of 254 314 people, there were 11 203 drug users, 829 PWID, and 122 venues identified. The region is expansive, and its population density is high compared to other areas of Iran, where the average is 10 people per square kilometer. In contrast, other parts of Iran have an average population density of 46 people per square kilometer. Approximately 74% of the population in this area resides in rural settings [22].

In the initial phase of this study, invitations were extended to the managers of 3 DICs to participate. Of these, 2 DICs and 3 mobile teams agreed to collaborate. Prior to commencing the survey, 8 interviewers, organized into 4 teams, received training and orientation. Additionally, an observer was appointed to oversee monitoring and quality assurance. The survey was conducted daily, including holidays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., between May 11, 2019 and June 17, 2019. The participants of this study comprised 398 PWID, with 209 from the 2 DICs and 189 from 85 different venues. Each PWID received an incentive of 100 000 rials (the currency of Iran) for their participation. The inclusion criteria were as follows: male individuals aged 18 years or older, a history of injecting drugs at least once in the past year, and provision of informed consent for study participation. Participants were informed that they had the right to withdraw from the interview at any point. Furthermore, all questionnaires were completed anonymously.

Measures and Instruments

To collect information on HRQoL, we utilized the 5-level EQ-5D version (EQ-5D-5L) questionnaire. Trained community health workers conducted these assessments through face-to-face interviews. We gathered socioeconomic data and other characteristics, including age, marital status, education level, employment status over the past year, monthly income, resi-

dency status, and access to heating and cooling equipment. We also considered financial constraints affecting the ability to purchase essential food, any history of imprisonment or detention exceeding a week in the past 10 years, the timing of the last drug injection, the number of sexual partners in the past 6 months, age at first drug use, age at first drug injection, high-risk injection practices, age at first sexual experience, frequency of sexual encounters in the past month, male-to-male sexual contact, perception of HIV risk, and self-rated health. These factors were assessed using a questionnaire, which consisted of 5 dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression. A weighted sum was used to provide a single index value for health status [23]. Each dimension had a 5-point response option, as follows: no problems (code=1), slight problems (code=2), moderate problems (code=3), severe problems (code=4), and extreme problems (code=5) [24]. The Persian version of this questionnaire was prepared after correspondence with the EuroQoL Group.

Statistical Analysis

LPA was conducted to identify profiles (patterns) of HRQoL in PWID based on 5 HRQoL items. The analysis commenced with a 2-profile model, with the number of profiles incrementally increased by 1 until the model failed to converge. Latent profile models were evaluated to ascertain the most suitable number of profiles. To determine the optimal profile, data fit indices were employed in conjunction with empirical evidence and interpretability. The model fit statistics included the Akaike information criterion (AIC), Bayesian information criterion (BIC) [25], sample size-adjusted Bayesian information criterion (aBIC) [26], and bootstrapping likelihood ratio-test (BLRT). Low BIC, AIC, and aBIC values indicate better model fit. A simulation study showed that aBIC is a superior index compared to BIC and AIC [27]. A significant BLRT *p*-value indicates that the latent class model with *K* classes is better than the simpler *K*-1 class model. Furthermore, the entropy value (0-1) was considered to assess the quality of the classification of individuals into classes, with values closer to 1 indicating a more desirable classification. Finally, the associations between the identified profiles and the independent variables were examined by one-way analysis of variance and the Tukey post-hoc test, as well as the chi-square test using Stata version 14 (StataCorp., College Station, TX, USA). LPA was performed using Mplus 7.4, and missing data were treated using the full-information maximum likelihood.

Ethics Statement

This study has been approved by Iran University of Medical Sciences Institutional Review Board (code: IR.IUMS.REC.1398.14018). Written informed consent was obtained from the study participants.

RESULTS

In this study, 398 PWID were evaluated. The participants' mean age was 34.11 ± 11.39 years. Approximately 59.2% had no monthly income, and 64.7% were homeless. Over 99.2% lacked access to heating and cooling equipment, and 94.1% reported difficulties in purchasing essential foods in the past year. Additional characteristics of the participants are presented in Table 1.

The mean and standard deviations (SDs) for quality of life across 5 dimensions are presented in Table 2. A range of latent profile models, from 2 to 6, were estimated using the 5 quality of life items (Table 2).

The 7-latent profile model failed to converge. Although the 6-profile solution had the lowest AIC value, the BIC and aBIC values were lowest for the 5-profile solution. Consequently, the optimal model was not clearly identified. However, the entropy value for the 5-profile solution was higher than that of the 6-profile solution, even though it was highest for the 3-profile solution. Since the *p*-value of the BLRT was significant for all models, this index did not provide useful differentiation. In contrast, the *p*-value of the Lo-Mendell-Rubin-adjusted likelihood ratio-test was non-significant for the 6-profile solution but significant for the 5-profile solution, as shown in Table 3. The profiles were labeled as follows: the first profile as "medium multiple problems without pain" (MPWP), the second profile as "medium multiple problems" (MP), the third profile as "high multiple problems with medium pain" (HPMP), the fourth profile as "high multiple problems" (HP), and the fifth profile as "low multiple problems with high pain" (LPHP).

The profiles extracted from the 5-profile analysis exhibit a uniform clustering distribution of participants. Both the fit indices and substantive interpretation endorsed the 5-profile solution as the preferred model. The Z-score for each item across the profiles is depicted in Figure 1.

The association of latent profiles with related variables, based on the group's differences across these variables, is presented in Table 4. The results indicated significant differences in all the variables shown in Table 4, with the exception of the

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of participants and their and high-risk behavior

Characteristics	Mean ± SD or n (%)
Age (y)	34.11 ± 11.39
Marital status	
Single	63 (15.9)
Married (1 wife)	158 (39.8)
Married (more than 1 wife)	176 (44.3)
Education	
Illiterate	42 (10.5)
Primary	87 (21.9)
High school	269 (67.6)
Employed (last year)	
Yes	147 (39.7)
No	223 (60.3)
Presence of income (mo)	
Yes	153 (40.3)
No	227 (59.2)
Residency status	
Homeless	238 (64.7)
Having a house	130 (35.3)
Access to heating and cooling equipment	
Yes	385 (99.2)
No	3 (0.8)
Lack of money to buy essential food (last year)	
Yes	364 (94.1)
No	23 (5.9)
Prison history (last 10 y)	
Yes	190 (47.9)
No	207 (52.1)
Drug injection (last time)	
Last month	234 (59.2)
Last year (except the last mo)	161 (40.8)
Injection drug use using a shared syringe	
Yes	110 (31.6)
No	238 (68.4)
No. of sexual partners (last 6 mo)	
One partner	209 (53.7)
More than one partner	180 (46.3)
No. of instances of sexual intercourse (last 1 mo)	2.12 ± 1.39
Age at first drug use	17.95 ± 1.97
Age at first drug injection	22.31 ± 4.14
Age at first sexual intercourse	18.63 ± 1.61
Men who have sex with men	
Yes	51 (14.7)
No	296 (85.3)
Risk perception of HIV	
Yes	64 (18.1)
No	290 (81.9)
Self-rated health (Visual Analogue Scale)	42.58 ± 9.64

SD, standard deviation; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus.

Table 2. EQ-5D in people who inject drugs (n=398)

Items	Mean ± SD [range]
Q1 Having problems in walking?	2.2 ± 0.9 [1-4]
Q2 Having problems in washing or wearing your own clothes?	2.3 ± 0.7 [1-4]
Q3 Having problems with daily activities (such as work, study, housework, leisure activities, etc.)?	2.7 ± 1.0 [1-5]
Q4 Having pain or discomfort?	3.4 ± 0.7 [1-5]
Q5 Experiencing anxiety or depression?	3.2 ± 0.6 [1-5]

EQ-5D, EuroQoL- 5 Dimension; SD, standard deviation.

men who have sex with men variable. Age differed across the 5 profiles ($F=12.8$; $p<0.001$), with profile 5 having the lowest and profile 4 having the highest mean age. Education levels also varied significantly across the profiles ($\chi^2=34.5$, $p<0.001$). Notably, profiles 4 and 5 had a higher proportion of illiterate participants compared to profiles 1, 2, and 3. For participants with primary and high school education, profiles 3 and 5 had a higher proportion than profiles 1, 2, and 4. Marital status differed across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=53.1$, $p<0.001$). Specifically, single participants were more commonly found in profiles 4 and 5 than in profiles 1, 2, and 3. Participants with 1 wife were more frequently clustered in profile 5 relative to the other profiles. Men with more than 1 wife were predominantly clustered in profiles 3 and 5, as opposed to the other profiles.

The prison or detention status of participants over the past 10 years (for periods exceeding 1 week) varied significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=13.1$, $p<0.05$). Participants with a history of imprisonment were less likely to be found in profiles 1 and 2 compared to the other profiles. Conversely, participants with no history of imprisonment were more commonly associated with profiles 3 and 5 than with the other profiles.

The timing of the last drug injection varied significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=129.5$, $p<0.001$). Participants whose last injection occurred less than 1 month ago were predominantly clustered in profiles 1 and 2, relative to the other profiles. Those whose last injection was between 1 month and 6 months ago were more frequently found in profile 3 compared to the other profiles. Participants whose last injection occurred more than 6 months ago were less commonly associated with profiles 4 and 5 when compared to the other profiles.

The number of sexual partners in the last 6 months differed significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=48.8$, $p<0.001$). Participants who had only 1 sexual partner in the past 6 months were predominantly clustered in profiles 2 and 4, compared to

Table 3. Fit statistics of the latent profile analysis

Profiles	AIC	BIC	aBIC	LMR	BLRT	Entropy
2nd	4043.8	4107.2	4056.4	428.4***	440.4***	0.84
3rd	3618.7	3705.9	3636.1	425.1	437.1***	1.00
4th	3276.3	3387.2	3298.4	347.1*	354.3*	0.98
5th ¹	3183.2	3315.9	3110.1	102.9*	105.1***	0.95
6th	3157.6	3316.1	3189.1	36.9	37.6***	0.94
7th	Did not converge					

AIC, Akaike information criterion; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; aBIC, sample size adjusted Bayesian information criterion; LMR, Lo-Mendell-Rubin; BLRT, bootstrap likelihood ratio test.

¹Final model.

* $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$.

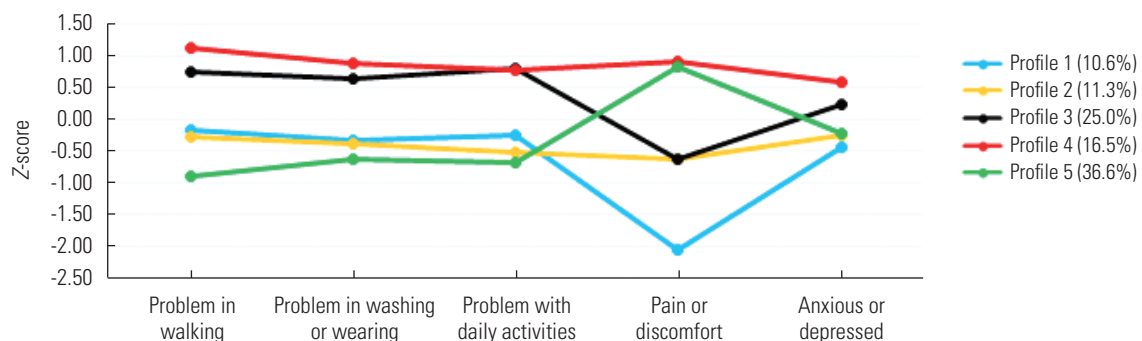


Figure 1. Z-scores for each health-related quality of life item across the 5 profiles. Profile 1: medium multiple problems without pain; Profile 2: medium multiple problems; Profile 3: high multiple problems with medium pain; Profile 4: high multiple problems; Profile 5: low multiple problems with high pain.

the other profiles. Conversely, those who had multiple sexual partners in the last 6 months were less frequently found in profiles 1 and 2. The age at first drug consumption was lower for individuals in latent profiles 1 and 2 than for those in profiles 4 and 5 ($F=5.6, p < 0.001$). The age at first drug injection was similar across all profiles, with the exception of profile 5 ($F=18.7, p < 0.001$).

High-risk injection status differed significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=109.7, p < 0.001$). Participants who reported high-risk injection behaviors constituted the largest percentage in profile 5. The age of first sexual experience was higher for profiles 1 and 4 than for the other profiles ($F=7.7, p < 0.001$). The number of sexual partners in the past month varied across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=50.1, p < 0.001$). Participants who had 2 or fewer partners in the last month were more commonly clustered in profiles 3 and 5 compared to the other profiles.

Risk perception of HIV varied significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=97.8, p < 0.001$). Participants who reported "yes" regarding their risk perception of HIV were predominantly clustered in profile 5, more so than in other profiles. Conversely,

those who reported "no" were mainly clustered in profile 3. The status of being a man who has sex with men did not differ significantly across the 5 profiles ($\chi^2=4.7, p > 0.05$). Lastly, participants in profile 4 reported the lowest self-rated health ($F=8.8, p < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION

The aim of the current study was to extract HRQoL patterns using LPA in men who inject drugs and to examine their association with HIV-related factors. The findings indicated that individuals clustered in the HP and LPHP profiles had the highest scores, while the MPWP profile had the lowest scores. Additionally, individuals in the HPMP and HP profiles exhibited similar levels of multiple problems. However, in terms of pain and discomfort, individuals in the HPMP profile scored lower than those in the HP profile.

Anxiety and depression did not show significant variation among the extracted patterns; however, the prevalence of anxiety and depression among PWID was high. The study by

Table 4. Latent profile membership of EQ-5D in people who inject drugs (n = 398)

Variables	Profile 1 (medium multiple problems without pain)	Profile 2 (medium multiple problems)	Profile 3 (high multiple problems with medium pain)	Profile 4 (high multiple problems)	Profile 5 (low multiple problems with high pain)	Chi-square or F-statistics ¹	Group differences
Total	41 (10.6)	44 (11.3)	97 (25.0)	64 (16.5)	142 (36.6)	12.8***	1,3,4>5
Age (y)	36.6±9.0	33.3±8.3	37.7±10.8	38.2±13.7	29.2±10.3	34.5***	
Education							
Illiterate	4 (9.8)	1 (2.3)	6 (6.2)	18 (28.1)	13 (9.2)	23.0***	4,5>1,2,3
Primary	5 (12.2)	8 (18.2)	29 (29.9)	16 (25.0)	28 (19.7)	5.4*	3,5>1,2,4
High school	32 (78.1)	35 (79.6)	62 (63.9)	30 (46.9)	101 (71.1)	6.1**	3,5>1,2,4
Marital status						53.1***	
Single	17 (41.5)	14 (31.8)	18 (18.6)	7 (11.1)	5 (3.5)	39.2***	1,2,3>4,5
Married 1 wife	13 (31.7)	16 (36.4)	32 (33.0)	20 (31.7)	71 (50.0)	6.7*	5>1,2,3,4
≥2 wives	11 (26.8)	14 (31.8)	47 (48.4)	36 (57.1)	66 (46.5)	7.1*	1,2<3,4,5
Prison (or detention) in the past 10 y (more than a week)						13.1*	
Yes	15 (36.6)	19 (43.2)	41 (42.7)	43 (67.2)	68 (47.9)		1,2<3,4,5; 3,4<5
No	26 (63.4)	25 (56.8)	55 (57.3)	21 (32.8)	74 (52.1)		1,2,4<3,5
The last time of drug injection (mo)						129.5***	
<1	9 (21.9)	10 (22.7)	40 (41.7)	43 (67.2)	128 (90.1)	47.9***	1,2<3,4,5; 3,4<5
1-6	17 (41.5)	18 (40.9)	40 (41.7)	13 (20.3)	14 (9.9)	31.2***	1,2,4,5<3
>6	15 (36.6)	16 (36.4)	16 (16.7)	8 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	50.4***	5,4<1,2,3; 5<4
The no. of sexual partners in the last 6 mo						48.8***	
1	30 (75.0)	32 (74.4)	66 (68.7)	32 (50.8)	46 (32.6)	22.6***	1,2,4<3,5
≥2	10 (25.0)	11 (25.6)	30 (31.2)	31 (49.2)	95 (67.4)	26.3***	1,2<3,4,5;
Age at first drug consumption	17.3±1.3	17.0±1.8	18.0±1.9	18.6±1.8	18.2±2.1	5.6***	1<4; 2<4,5
Age in first drug injection	25.3±5.3	23.3±4.2	23.2±3.4	23.3±4.3	20.0±2.9	18.7***	5<1,2,3,4
High risk injection						109.7***	
Yes	4 (9.8)	6 (14.6)	8 (8.8)	12 (22.2)	79 (68.1)	74.9***	1,2,3,4<5
No	37 (90.2)	35 (85.4)	83 (91.2)	42 (77.8)	37 (31.9)	34.9**	1,2,4,5<3
Age at first sexual intercourse	19.6±2.1	18.8±1.8	18.7±1.3	19.1±1.5	18.1±1.5	7.7***	3,5<1; 5<4
The no. of instances of sexual intercourse with partners in the last month						50.1***	
≤2	32 (91.4)	29 (74.4)	81 (94.2)	44 (77.2)	62 (53.4)	12.8**	3,5>1,2,4
>2	3 (8.6)	10 (25.6)	5 (5.8)	13 (22.8)	54 (46.5)	37.3***	5>1,2,3,4
Man-who-has-sex-with-men status						4.7	
Yes	4 (10.3)	4 (9.8)	14 (15.4)	5 (8.9)	22 (19.1)		NS
No	35 (89.7)	37 (90.2)	77 (84.6)	51 (91.1)	93 (80.9)		NS
Risk perception of HIV						97.8***	
Yes	10 (24.4)	10 (25.0)	19 (20.2)	24 (42.1)	94 (81.03)	53.7***	5>1,2,3,4
No	31 (75.6)	30 (75.0)	75 (79.79)	33 (57.89)	22 (18.97)	44.1***	3>1,2,4,5
Self-rated health	46.1±10.6	47.6±6.9	41.4±10.2	38.1±11.8	42.9±7.4	8.8***	1,2>4; 5>4; 2>3

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

EQ-5D, EuroQol-5 Dimension; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; NS, not significant.

¹One-way analysis of variance was conducted for continuous variables and the chi-square test was used for categorical variables.

p*<0.05, *p*<0.01, ****p*<0.001.

Armstrong et al. [28] on men who inject drugs in India revealed that 84% of participants exhibited symptoms of depression, while 71% showed symptoms of anxiety. As has been reported in other studies [29,30], the highly stigmatized nature of drug injection and the associated shame, along with disconnection from family and community, appear to contribute to the marginalization of PWIDs and a high incidence of depression and anxiety. This, in turn, leads to a diminished quality of life. Another study identified a significant association between depression and poor HRQoL in PWID [31]. In the study conducted by Vasylyev et al. [30] among HIV-positive PWID in Ukraine, it was found that 7 out of 10 HIV-positive PWIDs had anxiety, and 6 out of 10 experienced depression.

The participants who reported abstaining from drug injection for more than 6 months exhibited the lowest frequency of use. Compared to those who reported their last injection of drugs as occurring less than 1 month ago or between 1 month to 6 months ago, these variations in latent profiles were more pronounced. The LPHP profile contained the highest frequency of participants who reported their last drug injection as occurring less than 1 month prior, whereas there were no participants in this profile who reported a lapse of more than 6 months since their last injection. The study by Korthuis et al. [32] demonstrated that both current and former drug use were linked to a decrease in HRQoL when compared to individuals who had never used drugs.

Participants who had multiple sexual partners in the past 6 months were more likely to fall into the LPHP category. Previous studies have indicated that a higher number of sexual partners is associated with negative effects on HRQoL [33,34]. It appears that having multiple sexual partners may lead to a reduction in social support, which in turn can diminish the psychological and mental aspects of quality of life. Conversely, the study by Préau et al. [35] found that social support from a stable partner was a significant predictor of “normal” mental HRQoL among HIV-infected injecting drug users.

The HRQoL scores observed in the PWID population are notably lower than those reported for other vulnerable groups in the literature. Fischer et al. [36] found that PWID experienced significantly reduced HRQoL across all domains compared to individuals with chronic heart disease, prisoners, and those with spinal cord injuries. Additionally, their HRQoL was significantly worse in most domains than that of individuals with pain, neurological disorders, and stroke. Similar to our results, the findings of Costenbader et al. [37], who conducted a study

among PWID in North Carolina, showed that HRQoL scores for PWID were significantly lower than those of the general population.

The current study has several limitations. First, as this is a cross-sectional study, the sample may not provide a representative overview of drug injectors. Consequently, the generalizability of our findings could be limited. Second, we did not examine changes or stability in these patterns over time, nor how profiles might predict the long-term HRQoL in PWID. Longitudinal studies are required to address this objective. Finally, the use of non-probability sampling precludes the extrapolation of our research findings.

To our knowledge, no studies have utilized LPA to investigate HRQoL patterns in PWID. Therefore, our findings offer valuable insights for policymakers to inform targeted reforms aimed at improving HRQoL in this population. Our analysis revealed significant heterogeneity in HRQoL among PWID. Notably, the dimension of discomfort and pain emerged as particularly important due to its higher variation across different groups. Consequently, policymakers should consider adopting more tailored interventions that address this dimension.

NOTES

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest associated with the material presented in this paper.

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