

Patient Satisfaction with *Prolanis* Services at Pulau Pangung Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension is one of the most common non-communicable diseases (NCDs) whose prevalence continues to increase and has become a leading cause of death in Indonesia. To address this issue, the government, through BPJS Kesehatan, launched the Chronic Disease Management Program (*Prolanis*), which is implemented in first-level health facilities, such as health centers. The success of this program depends greatly on patient satisfaction with the services provided. This study aims to identify factors associated with the satisfaction of patients with hypertension who use *Prolanis* services at the Pulau Pangung Health Center. A quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design was applied, involving 131 hypertensive patients registered as *Prolanis* participants. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that referenced the five dimensions of service quality outlined in the SERVQUAL model: reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and tangibles. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test to examine the relationship between service quality dimensions and patient satisfaction. The findings revealed that all five dimensions of service quality had a significant association with patient satisfaction ($p \leq 0.05$). Among them, the tangible evidence dimension was identified as the most dominant factor influencing satisfaction. In conclusion, *Prolanis*' service quality plays a crucial role in determining patient satisfaction. Therefore, improving the quality of services, particularly in tangible aspects such as facility cleanliness, comfort, availability of medical equipment, completeness of infrastructure, and the professional appearance of healthcare workers, is expected to enhance the effectiveness of *Prolanis* implementation at health centers.



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INTRODUCTION

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are one of the global health problems that continue to increase. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a chronic condition characterized by a continuous increase in blood pressure against the artery wall, which is when blood pressure exceeds normal limits with systolic values of ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic values ≥ 90 mmHg based on two measurements with an interval of five minutes in a moderately rested and calm state (Ningrum et al., 2024). Although it often shows no symptoms, long-lasting high blood pressure can lead to serious complications such as heart disease, stroke, and kidney failure. Therefore, hypertension is often referred to as a "silent" disease because many sufferers are unaware of this condition before doing blood pressure checks (Husaini & Fonna, 2024). According to the World Health Organization (World Health Organization, 2023), around 22% of the world's population suffers from hypertension, with a total of 1.13 billion people, the majority of whom live in low- to middle-income countries. The African region holds the highest prevalence position at 27%, followed by Southeast Asia in third place, with a prevalence of 25% among the total population. It is estimated that by 2025, the number of people with hypertension will continue to increase to reach 1.5 billion people, with the death rate reaching 9.4 million people every year due to hypertension and the complications it causes.

According to data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey, the number of hypertension cases nationwide was recorded at 598,983. West Java Province ranks first with 107,290 cases, followed by East Java in second place with 93,307 cases, and Central Java in third place with 82,117 cases. On the island of Sumatra, North Sumatra Province ranks sixth nationally with 32,118 cases, Lampung Province ranks eighth with 19,843 cases, while South Sumatra ranks ninth with 18,512 cases (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2023). Based on data from the Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (2023), hypertension cases were recorded as the disease with the highest number of cases, reaching 1,951,068 cases. Meanwhile, the annual report of the Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Muara Enim (2023) shows that throughout 2023, there were 130,294 visits to patients with a diagnosis of hypertension. This data confirms that hypertension is still one of the main health problems at both the provincial and district levels.

The Panggung Island Health Center is the only health center in the Muara Enim Regency area. Of the total 72,930 residents of Muara Enim City, there are hypertension patients aged >18 years spread across the working area of the Pulau Panggung Health Center. The number of visits to patients with hypertension in 2022 was recorded at 2,034, while in 2023, it increased to 2,102. Additionally, according to the 2024 Non-Communicable Disease Control Program (NCD) records, there are 524 hypertensive patients, including 200 elderly individuals. However, the average monthly visit for hypertension patients only reaches 48 people, indicating a gap between the number of elderly people with hypertension and the number of health service visits each month (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Muara Enim, 2023). Hypertension is a significant health problem in Indonesia because of its high prevalence, and it contributes to the rate of illness and death (Febriawati et al., 2022). To overcome this, BPJS Kesehatan launched the Chronic Disease Management Program (*Prolanis*) within the framework of the National Health Insurance (JKN). This program is proactive by emphasizing promotive, preventive, and patient independence efforts. The goal is to maintain the quality of life for people with chronic diseases, particularly hypertension, through effective blood pressure control. *Prolanis'* activities include gymnastics, health check-ups, counseling, home visits, and periodic monitoring (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021).

One of the indicators of *Prolanis'* success is the achievement of "good" test results in at least 75% of participants registered at First-Level Service Facilities, especially individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension, as per clinical guidelines (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021). This target is expected to prevent disease complications. However, even though *Prolanis* has been running for more than a decade, its implementation still faces challenges, such as low patient participation, the frequency of *prolanis* club activities that are not optimal, and the limitations of health workers in providing comprehensive education and consultation. Research by Harniati et al. (2019) reported that 80.8% of respondents did not comply with *Prolanis* activities, while Fadila and Ahmad (2021) found that 70.6% of participants were inactive. This fact confirms the need to evaluate the quality of service and *Prolanis'* approach, especially at the primary service level. The level of satisfaction of participants with the service primarily determines the success of *Prolanis*. This is because patient satisfaction is an important indicator of the quality of health services, where satisfied patients tend to comply with therapy, consistently follow programs, and contribute to disease control and cost efficiency (Chaniago & Agustina, 2023).

Factors that affect the satisfaction of patients with hypertension include the quality of communication from health workers, clarity of information, empathy, and the ability to listen to complaints. In addition, the accessibility and comfort of facilities, the completeness of facilities, and easy-to-understand health education are also decisive. Perceptions of the program's benefits, such as increased knowledge, the ability to control blood pressure, and social support through gymnastics and group discussions, also play a significant role (Maulidati & Maharani, 2022). The SERVQUAL model has five main dimensions in measuring service satisfaction, namely tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. These five dimensions have been proven to be strongly related to patient satisfaction, including in health services (Irawan et al., 2020). However, contextual factors within each healthcare facility can influence the delivery of services, leading to variations in patient satisfaction levels. Even in developed countries such as Germany and France, patient satisfaction surveys have become a mandatory component in evaluating the quality of public services (Sari, 2017).

The quality of health services has a significant influence on the satisfaction of post-pandemic hypertension patients at the Ambacang Health Center. In the findings, as many as 40.5% of respondents stated that they were dissatisfied with the services received, while more than 50% of respondents assessed that five dimensions, namely, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, physical evidence, and empathy —were in the "bad" category. All of these aspects were shown to be significantly related to patient satisfaction ($p \leq 0.05$) (Lisna et al., 2022). The dimension of physical evidence is even the dominant factor (Exp(B) or OR=107,823), which shows that the quality of service includes both physical and non-physical aspects so that it becomes an important determinant in shaping patient satisfaction perceptions (Lisna et al., 2022). Therefore, research on the analysis of factors related to the level of satisfaction of hypertension patients with *Prolanis* services at the Panggung Island Health Center is very relevant, considering that there is still limited previous research in this context. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the level of satisfaction of patients with hypertension who use *Prolanis* services in the region.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative, cross-sectional design and will be conducted in June 2025 at the Panggung Island Health Center, Tanggamus Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze factors related to the level of satisfaction among patients with hypertension with the services of the Chronic Disease Management Program (*Prolanis*). The study population consisted of 131 hypertensive patients who were members of the *Prolanis* program, and the entire population was sampled through a total sampling technique. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire instrument that has been modified based on the SERVQUAL model, which includes five dimensions of service quality: reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and tangibles.

The questionnaire has undergone tests of validity and reliability, with Cronbach's Alpha values ranging from 0.798 to 0.873, indicating that the instrument is feasible for use in the study. Data analysis was conducted through several stages, including univariate analysis to describe the frequency distribution and characteristics of the respondents, and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test to determine the relationship between each dimension of service quality and the patient satisfaction level. Furthermore, to determine the most dominant factors in influencing hypertension patient satisfaction, multiple logistic regression analysis was used. This research has obtained ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Aisyah Pringsewu University with the number: 450/UAP. OT/KEP/EC/2025. All principles of research ethics have been strictly applied, including the provision of informed consent, the guarantee of confidentiality of respondents' identities, and respect for participants' rights to refuse or terminate involvement in the study at any time without consequences.

RESULTS

Table 1 showed research at the Pulau Panggung Health Center, Tanggamus Regency, in 2025 reveals that most respondents are over 47 years old (52.2%) and hold a high school education (46.1%). The assessment of the quality of health services revealed that the reliability dimension was rated as good by 51.9% of respondents, responsiveness was rated as good by 78.6%, assurance was rated as good by 52.7%, physical evidence (tangible) was rated as good by 55.0%, and attention (empathy) was rated as good by 77.1%. Overall, the level of patient satisfaction with *Prolanis*' services was classified as 54.2% satisfaction.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents

Characteristics of respondents	n	%
Gender		
Man	53	40,5
Woman	78	59,5
Education Level		
Primary education	37	28,2
Higher education	94	71,8
Reliability		
Good	68	51,9
Bad	63	48,1
Responsiveness		
Good	103	78,6
Bad	28	21,4
Assurance		
Good	69	52,7
Bad	62	47,3
Tangible evidence		
Good	72	55,0
Bad	59	45,0
Emphaty		
Good	101	77,1
Bad	30	22,9
Hypertension patient satisfaction		
Satisfied	71	54,2
Dissatisfied	60	45,8

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of independent variables with patient satisfaction on *prolanis* services

Category	Patient Satisfaction				OR (95% CI)	p-value
	Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
	n	%	n	%		
Gender						
Man	37	69,8	16	30,2	2,993 (1,431-6,258)	0,003
Woman	34	43,6	44	56,4		
Education						
Low	28	75,7	9	16,9	3,690 (1,571-8,665)	0,002
Tall	43	45,7	51	54,3		
Reliability						
Good	47	69,1	31	30,9	3,637 (1,764-7,497)	0,000
Bad	24	38,1	39	61,9		
Responsiveness						
Good	62	60,2	41	39,8	3,192 (1,316-7,741)	0,008
Bad	9	32,1	19	67,9		
Assurance						
Good	44	63,8	25	36,2	2,281 (1,131-4,064)	0,020
Bad	27	43,5	35	56,5		
Tangible Evidence						
Good	48	66,7	24	33,3	3,130 (1,529-6,411)	0,002
Bad	23	39,0	36	61,0		
Empaty						
Good	60	59,4	41	40,6	2,528 (1,089-5,867)	0,028
Bad	11	36,7	19	63,3		

Based on Table 2, the study's results indicate that several independent variables have a significant relationship with patient satisfaction with *Prolanis* services at the Pulau Pangung Health Center. Gender affected satisfaction, with male patients being more satisfied (69.8%) than female patients (43.6%), with a 2.993 times greater chance of feeling satisfied (95%CI: 1.431–6.258; p=0.003). Education level was also significantly correlated, with patients with low education being more satisfied (75.7%) than those with higher education (45.7%), with a 3,690

times greater chance of being satisfied (95%CI: 1,571–8,665; $p=0.002$). In terms of service quality, patients who rated reliability highly showed higher satisfaction (69.1% vs 38.1%), with a 3,637 times greater likelihood of satisfaction (95%CI: 1,764–7,497; $p<0.001$). A similar trend was observed in responsiveness, where responsive assessments increased satisfaction (60.2% vs 32.1%), with a 3,192-fold increase (95%CI: 1,316–7,741; $p=0.008$). In the assurance aspect, patients who rated good were more satisfied (63.8%) than bad (43.5%), with a chance of 2,281 times (95%CI: 1,131–4,064; $p=0.020$). In addition, tangible evidence was also influential, with sound judgment being associated with higher satisfaction (66.7% vs. 39.0%), a 3,130 times greater chance of satisfaction (95%CI: 1,529–6,411; $p=0.002$). Meanwhile, empathy showed that patients who rated full service as empathetic were more satisfied (59.4%) than those who rated less empathetic (36.7%), with a 2.528 times greater chance of satisfaction (95%CI: 1.089–5.867; $p=0.028$).

Table 3. Results of logistic regression analysis of factors affecting hypertension patient satisfaction with *prolanis* services

Variabel	P-Forest	Itself	OR /Exp (B)	95 % CI
Gender	0,134	0,714	0,804	0,250-2,583
Education	11,186	0,001	0,172	0,061-0,483
Reliability	3,957	0,047	0,330	0,110-0,984
Responsiveness	6,187	0,013	0,260	0,090-0,752
Assurance	0,574	0,449	0,711	0,295-1,717
Tangible evidence	2,065	0,151	0,504	0,198-1,283
Empaty	9,200	0,002	0,192	0,066-0,558

Based on Table 3, the results of logistic regression analysis showed that the education variable ($p=0.001$; OR=0.172), reliability ($p=0.047$; OR=0.330), responsiveness ($p=0.013$; OR=0.260), and Empathy ($p=0.002$; OR=0.192) had a significant relationship with hypertension patient satisfaction ($p<0.05$). Meanwhile, the variables Gender ($p=0.714$), assurance ($p=0.449$), and Tangible Evidence ($p=0.151$) did not show a significant association with patient satisfaction. The Odds Ratio (OR) value of <1 on the significant variable indicates that respondents with low perceptions of this aspect tend to be less satisfied with service, with education and empathy as the strongest factors that affect patient satisfaction levels.

Table 4. Results of multivariate logistics regression analysis on factors affecting hypertension patient satisfaction

Variabel	Itself	OR /Exp (B)	95 % CI
Education	0,001	0,174	0,062-0,487
Reliability	0,010	0,295	0,117-0,743
Assurance	0,013	0,261	0,091-0,751
Responsiveness	0,433	0,703	0,292-1,695
Tangible evidence	0,099	0,475	0,196-1,151
Empathy	0,003	0,195	0,068-0,564

Based on Table 4. The variable that had a significant effect on the satisfaction of hypertension patients was education ($p=0.001$; OR=0.174), reliability ($p=0.010$; OR=0.295), assurance ($p=0.013$; OR=0.261), and empathy ($p=0.003$; OR=0.195). Meanwhile, responsiveness and tangible evidence showed no significant effect ($p>0.05$). The OR value of <1 indicates that poor perception of these variables decreases the chances of patient satisfaction.

Table 5. Results of multivariate analysis of logistic regression between education, reliability, assurance, and tangible evidence and empathy

Variable	Itself	OR /Exp (B)	95 % CI
Education	0,001	0,174	0,064-0,465
Reliability	0,004	0,295	0,111-0,664
Assurance	0,505	0,261	0,319-1,756
Tangible evidence	0,063	0,475	0,191-1,045
Empathy	0,010	0,195	0,096-0,724

Based on Table 5. The results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the education variable ($p=0.001$; $OR=0.174$), reliability ($p=0.004$; $OR=0.295$), and empathy ($p=0.010$; $OR=0.195$) had a significant effect on the satisfaction of hypertensive patients ($p<0.05$). Meanwhile, the variables of assurance and tangible evidence showed no significant effect ($p>0.05$). An OR value of <1 indicates that negative perceptions of these variables lower the chances of patient satisfaction.

Table 6. Results of multivariate analysis of logistic regression between education, reliability, physical evidence, and empathy

Variabel	Itself	OR /Exp (B)	95 % CI
Education	0,000	0,165	0,062-0,444
Reliability	0,002	0,251	0,105-0,597
Tangible Evidence	0,050	0,429	0,185-0,998
Empathy	0,011	0,272	0,099-0,743

Based on Table 6. The results of the multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the four educational variables ($p=0.000$; $OR=0.165$), reliability ($p=0.002$; $OR=0.251$), tangible evidence ($p=0.050$; $OR=0.429$), and empathy ($p=0.011$; $OR=0.272$) had a significant relationship with hypertension patient satisfaction ($p<0.05$). Odds ratio (OR) values of less than 1 in all of these variables indicate that a lack of perception of each aspect of service risks lowering patient satisfaction levels. The educational variable was the strongest factor that influenced satisfaction, with the lowest OR.

Table 7. Test of the interaction between education, reliability, physical evidence, and empathy

Interaction	-2 Loglikelihood	R-square	p-value
education*reliability*tangible evidence*empathy	143,116	0,333	0,000

Based on Table 7. The results of the interaction test between the variables of education, reliability, physical evidence, and empathy showed significant results regarding the satisfaction of hypertensive patients, with a p-value of 0.000. A value of -2 Log Likelihood of 143.116 and an R-squared of 0.333 indicate that this interaction model is able to explain 33.3% of the variability in patient satisfaction. This suggests that the combination of these four variables has a significant impact on patient satisfaction with *Prolanis'* services.

Table 8. Final results of multivariate analysis of logistic regression between education, reliability, physical evidence, and empathy

Variabel	Itself	OR /Exp (B)	95 % CI
Education	0,000	0,165	0,062-0,444
Reliability	0,002	0,251	0,105-0,597
Tangible Evidence	0,050	0,429	0,185-0,998
Empathy	0,011	0,272	0,099-0,743

Based on Table 8. The final results of the multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the four educational variables ($p=0.000$; $OR=0.165$), reliability ($p=0.002$; $OR=0.251$), physical evidence (tangible) ($p=0.050$; $OR=0.429$), and empathy ($p=0.011$; $OR=0.272$) had a significant effect on the satisfaction of hypertensive patients ($p<0.05$). The odds ratio (OR) value of <1 indicates that a lack of perception of these four aspects decreases the likelihood of patients feeling satisfied. The educational variable had the strongest influence on patient satisfaction, followed by reliability, empathy, and physical evidence.

DISCUSSION

Patient satisfaction is one of the leading indicators in evaluating the quality of health services. In the context of the Chronic Disease Management Program (*Prolanis*) at the Pulau Panggung Health Center, patient satisfaction with hypertension management is influenced by several factors, including individual characteristics and service aspects. This study examines seven main variables that have the potential to affect patient satisfaction, namely gender, education level, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, tangible evidence, and empathy. The results of the statistical test showed that each of these variables had a significant relationship with patient satisfaction levels, which indicated the importance of managing these aspects in improving service quality. Gender has been shown to influence patient satisfaction. In this study, male patients showed a higher tendency to be satisfied than women. These findings are consistent with the results of the chi-square test, which shows a significant relationship between sex variables and patient satisfaction with *Prolanis* services.

Interestingly, these results contradict the findings of Gumilar et al. (2024), which suggest that women tend to be more satisfied with health services. The same thing was also expressed by Liang et al. (2021), who explained that women generally show higher levels of satisfaction because they pay more attention to the aspect of interpersonal interaction in health services. Women are also said to be more careful in evaluating the quality of services and are more often exposed to health facilities, which can influence their perception of service quality. On the other hand, men tend to be outcome-oriented and judge services based on clinical achievement, rather than social interaction.

Education level variables also showed a significant relationship with patient satisfaction. In this study, patients with lower educational backgrounds tended to feel more satisfied compared to those with higher educational backgrounds. This finding contrasts with some previous studies, which have shown that respondents with higher education levels actually exhibit a higher level of satisfaction with health services (Kusumawati et al., 2023). Patients with higher education are generally better able to understand health information, critically analyze the benefits of services, and establish more effective communication with medical personnel, thus potentially increasing satisfaction (Arifin et al., 2019). However, in the context of the Pulau Panggung Health Center, the difference in expectations between the primary and higher education groups is suspected to be a differentiating factor. Patients with lower education tend to have simpler expectations of health services, making it easier for them to feel satisfied, even though the quality of service may not be fully optimal objectively.

In addition to demographic factors, service quality has a crucial role in determining the level of patient satisfaction. One of the important dimensions of service quality is reliability, which has been proven to have a strong relationship with patient satisfaction (Engkus, 2019). Patients tend to feel satisfied when the services received are as promised, carried out accurately, error-free, and on time (Putri et al., 2016). Reliability includes timeliness in service delivery, consistency in carrying out procedures, and accuracy in the execution of medical procedures. In healthcare, this dimension serves as an indicator of the professionalism and integrity of service providers, ultimately strengthening patient trust and contributing significantly to increased satisfaction (Vanchapo & Magrifoh, 2022).

The responsiveness aspect has also been shown to be closely related to patients' perception of service quality. Patients show higher satisfaction if they feel that health workers are responsive in providing services, quick in responding to complaints, and convey information clearly (Aprianditah et al., 2024). The responsiveness dimension has been shown to have a significant relationship with patient satisfaction. Responsiveness can be interpreted as the willingness and ability of health workers to assist patients quickly, accurately, and openly in conveying the information they need (Ayu & Adrie, 2025). In health service practice, the speed of service and the uncomplicated process are important indicators used by patients in assessing the quality of responsiveness of medical personnel. Responsive service reflects care and professionalism, which ultimately has a positive impact on patient perception and satisfaction (Goyena, 2019).

Furthermore, the assurance dimension has a significant relationship with patient satisfaction. Guarantees in the context of health services include the expertise of medical personnel, politeness in interacting, and the ability to provide a sense of security and trust to

patients (Setianingsih & Susanti, 2021). This element is very important, as patients tend to feel satisfied when they are confident that the service they receive is free from risk and doubt. A sense of security, confidence in the competence of the officers, and a polite attitude in service are factors that strengthen patient comfort and trust during the treatment process (Kuncoro et al., 2025).

Physical evidence (tangibles) in healthcare plays a crucial role in shaping patient satisfaction perceptions. These elements include the cleanliness of the waiting room, the completeness of medical facilities, the appearance of healthcare workers, and the comfort of the environment where the service is provided. These aspects directly contribute to the initial impression that patients feel before receiving medical treatment (Febrianti, 2020). The physical appearance of services, including the buildings, equipment, and attitudes of medical personnel, is often considered a reflection of the quality and professionalism of healthcare institutions. In many cases, the perception of service quality starts from a visual assessment of the condition and readiness of the available facilities. Therefore, good physical evidence can strengthen trust and increase patient satisfaction levels (Andi, 2016).

The last dimension discussed is empathy, which also shows a significant relationship with patient satisfaction. Empathy in health services encompasses the individualized attention given to patients, as well as the ability of healthcare workers to understand the patient's needs and emotional state as a whole (Hastuti et al., 2024). This dimension is one of the aspects of service quality that has the most influence on satisfaction levels, as it provides a more human and personalized experience in service interactions. The presence of empathy fosters a strong emotional bond between the patient and the service provider, ultimately building trust and increasing patient loyalty to the healthcare institution (Setiono & Hidayat, 2022).

The results of this study show that the satisfaction of hypertension patients with *Prolanis* services at the Pangung Island Health Center is influenced by the interaction between individual characteristics and service quality dimensions, such as reliability, empathy, and physical evidence, which are significantly related to patient satisfaction. Interestingly, patients with lower levels of education tend to be more satisfied compared to those with higher levels of education, likely due to differences in their expectations of health services. This study has limitations, as it is only conducted in one health center, making it difficult to generalize the findings. The cross-sectional design also cannot establish a cause-and-effect relationship. Furthermore, the use of questionnaires relies on the honesty and subjective perceptions of the respondents.

CONCLUSION

The study showed that the satisfaction of hypertension patients with *Prolanis* services at the Pangung Island Health Center was influenced by patient characteristics (such as gender and education) as well as the dimensions of service quality (reliability, responsiveness, assurance, tangible evidence, and empathy). The results of the analysis demonstrate that education, reliability, assurance, empathy, and physical aspects have a significant impact on patient satisfaction, with education being the most dominant factor. Therefore, improving the quality of services as a whole, both technically and interpersonally, is an important strategy to optimize the effectiveness of *Prolanis* implementation, especially in the management of hypertension in primary care services. Suggestions for future researchers include expanding the location and number of respondents, adding other variables such as family support or psychological conditions, and utilizing longitudinal designs or mixed methods to obtain more comprehensive and in-depth results.

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

Authors' contributions and responsibilities

RHM: Conceptualization, methodology, writing original draft preparation; **HDO:** Data collection, writing review, and editing; **YE:** Supervision, validation, writing review, and editing. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript, and are responsible for the content of this article.

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Availability of data and materials

The data used in this study are available from the authors of the correspondence upon reasonable request.

Competing interests

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