

Consequences Of Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers: Case of Private Hospitals in Riyadh

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ABSTRACT

Aim of present study is to identify the relationship between rising cost of healthcare centers and ultimately the patient re-consideration. Thus, an empirical investigation took place where 300 samples survey questionnaires were distributed among the seven (7) targeted private healthcare centers, where 262 valid responses were obtained. 5 point Likert-scale were used, and visitors of healthcare centers were the respondents. These respondents were either a patients or attendant with patients. SPSS version 25 were utilized for descriptive and other tests analysis. Study placed four (4) hypotheses and four (4) constructs. Finding of study shows that all the hypotheses were having significant relationship with each other.

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INTRODUCTION

Rising health care costs are of concern to consumers, employers, policymakers, health care providers, and other health care stakeholders. Several recent analyses have elevated the discussion about the prices of hospital care. However, many factors contribute to overall health care costs beyond the prices. Healthcare has become a main concern of every nation in the world. To be healthy, everyone needs affordable healthcare. Compared to the OECD standard healthcare costs, which stand at 12% of GDP (Lock, 2013), the average healthcare cost in most Asian countries is still below 4% (Soewarno & Bambang, 2018).

Health is a very important aspect with which to determine a nation's productivity. People with good health (both physically and spiritually) are able to contribute to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia productivity. In order to provide good-quality, cheap, and evenly distributed healthcare services, the government (as a regulator) and the entire healthcare provider players must come up with an affordable and efficient healthcare service (Andrew, 2023).

The rapidly rising cost of medical care is the driving force behind health policy today. Health care is claiming an increasing share of our society's human, financial, and physical resources (Nuzzo, 2022). In addition, rising costs are a critical barrier to improving the availability and quality of health care for the population as a whole. The need to control costs has stimulated numerous proposals for private and public reforms, ranging from managed competition to national expenditure caps, and national budgeting (Balio, et al, 2020).

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Spending on health care is the highest in the Gulf Cooperation Council region, representing (20%) of total spending on the sector, while government spending represents most of the sector spending (80%). Therefore, the Health Sector Transformation program aims to transform the role of the Ministry of Health from the main health care provider to the health care regulator.

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The government seeks to reduce the dependence of health care services on the Ministry's facilities in exchange for encouraging private sector companies to own and manage health services facilities in the Kingdom, so that service providers continue to provide high-quality services, while the Ministry acts as a regulator (Emkan, 2021)

Furthermore, this transformation aims to raise the private sector's contribution to health care spending and reduce government spending on health care. However, it may lead to higher health care costs for citizens, as the government previously covered the cost of health care, so the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopted unified compulsory health insurance in the country, and adopted new procedures aimed at ensuring that every citizen obtains health insurance services, to ensure everyone has access to health care at an affordable and non-burdening cost (Majdalani, 2019).

However, previous literature has pointed to many factors for the high cost of health care. Some of them are related to technology, such as diagnostic tests and new and expensive treatments (Shinae & Justin, 2018). Some of them are related to administrative costs, as in the United States, for example: administrative costs represent between 20% and more than 30% of health care costs. The other part is related to the age or composition of the population, such as the increase in population numbers, the increase in their age, or the occurrence of a boom in births. All of these factors increase health care costs (Karapiperis & Cipr, 2018).

Concluding, the objective of this study is to investigate the factors that address the rising cost of healthcare. Exploring and identifying the cost drivers behind healthcare cost, and particularly the role of the healthcare providers. Particularly focusing on the contribution of healthcare providers to the high cost of healthcare in KSA.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapidly rising cost of medical care is the driving force behind the rapidly change in health policy today. Health care is claiming an increasing share of our society's human, financial, and physical resources. In addition, rising costs are a critical barrier to improving the availability and quality of health care for the population as a whole. According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of the average annual rate of growth in national health care expenditures over the past 7 years has been 4.5%. In 2018, the United States spent \$3.3 trillion on health care, which corresponds to a 17.7% share of the US economy as a whole and the rate of health care expenditure growth in the United States is not coming under control, and what is most concerning is the source of this growth and what it portends about the future health care landscape (AndrewB, 2022). Over the past half-century Out-of-pocket health care expenses are the largest share of household spending and rose 3.9% in 2016, surpassing the average rate of growth of 2% from 2008 to 2015 (CMS, 2021). During the same time, costs for health services and prescription drugs have been rising faster than wages (McPeak,

2018). As a result, health care expenditures are consuming greater portions of family and public budgets. Left unchecked, health care spending may become an unsustainable financial burden.

Although health care in the United States, for example, is technologically advanced, it is costly in material terms. Over the past half-century Out-of-pocket health care expenses are the largest share of household spending and rose 3.9% in 2016, surpassing the average rate of growth of 2% from 2008 to 2015 (CMS, 2021). The research presented by (McPeak, 2018) confirmed that the consumers gauge the growing costs of health care through the expenses they pay. For much of the U.S. population, this is primarily in the form of premiums, deductibles and copayments on private health insurance. were the health insurance deductibles and coinsurance amounts are rising faster than the total cost for covered benefits in many plans. Premiums are also increasing, with average annual premiums for family coverage nearing \$20,000 (Claxton et al., 2018). The study conducted by (Almalki et al., 2021) stated that although health care services have improved significantly in terms of quantity and quality during the past decades in the Saudi Arabia, but the costs of health care services continue Growth and rise despite the state's adoption of policies and measures that meet the increasing demand for health care services and the growing costs of these services.

Hypotheses Development

Rising Costs Of Healthcare Centers And Extraordinary Medical Services

The rising costs of healthcare centers and extraordinary medical services are a significant concern for many individuals and governments worldwide. This trend can be attributed to several factors, including an aging population, an increase in chronic diseases, and the high cost of medical technology and pharmaceuticals (Acocella, 2021).

One of the primary drivers of rising healthcare costs is the increasing demand for healthcare services (Squires, 2018). As the population ages, the number of individuals with chronic conditions and other health issues increases, which leads to an increased demand for healthcare services. Additionally, medical technology and pharmaceuticals have advanced rapidly in recent years, leading to more sophisticated and costly treatments.

Another factor contributing to rising healthcare costs is the cost of healthcare facilities and equipment (Goudreau, 2021). Hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare centers require extensive resources to operate, such as medical equipment, staff, and utilities. As these costs rise, the cost of providing healthcare services also increases (Keshavjee & Bosomworth, 2019).

To address these challenges, governments and healthcare providers are exploring a variety of solutions. Some are focusing on preventative care and promoting healthy lifestyles to reduce the demand for healthcare services (Milne-Ives et

al., 2020). Others are investing in technology to improve the efficiency of healthcare delivery and reduce costs.

H1: Rising costs of healthcare centers has a positive impact on extra ordinary medical services.

Rising Costs Of Healthcare Centers And Novel Technology

The rising costs of healthcare centers are partly due to the increasing adoption of novel technologies in healthcare. While technology has the potential to improve healthcare outcomes and reduce costs in the long run, its implementation and maintenance can be costly in the short term (Goudreau, 2021).

One major area of healthcare technology that has contributed to rising costs is electronic health records (EHRs). EHRs are digital versions of patients' medical records that can be accessed and updated by healthcare providers. While EHRs have many benefits, such as improved care coordination and reduced medical errors, their implementation can be expensive due to the need for hardware, software, and staff training (Keshavjee & Bosomworth, 2019).

Other novel technologies that have contributed to rising healthcare costs include telemedicine, precision medicine, and artificial intelligence (AI). Telemedicine, which involves using technology to provide remote medical consultations, can reduce costs by eliminating the need for patients to travel to healthcare facilities (Liyanage & Kuziemy, 2019). However, the implementation of telemedicine technology requires significant investment in infrastructure and training (Keshavjee & Bosomworth, 2019).

Precision medicine, which involves tailoring medical treatments to individuals based on their genetic and other characteristics, has the potential to improve health outcomes and reduce healthcare costs in the long run (Milne-Ives et al., 2020). However, the development and implementation of precision medicine technologies can be expensive.

Finally, AI is increasingly being used in healthcare to improve diagnoses, personalize treatments, and streamline administrative tasks (Goudreau, 2021). While AI has the potential to reduce healthcare costs by improving efficiency, its implementation requires significant investment in hardware, software, and staff training (Liyanage & Kuziemy, 2019).

Overall, while novel healthcare technologies have the potential to improve healthcare outcomes and reduce costs in the long run, their implementation and maintenance can be expensive in the short term.

H2: Rising cost of healthcare centers has a positive impact on novel technology.

Extraordinary Medical Services And Patient Re-Consideration

Extraordinary medical services are complex and specialized healthcare services that are not widely available and require significant resources to provide (AMA, 2016). Examples of extraordinary medical services include organ transplants, advanced cancer treatments, and complex surgeries. These services can have a significant impact on patients' health outcomes, but they can also be expensive and require careful consideration from patients and healthcare providers (Danis & Mutran, 2017).

When considering extraordinary medical services, patients must weigh the potential benefits and risks of the treatment against the costs and potential side effects (Institute of Medicine, 2013). Patients may also need to consider the impact of the treatment on their quality of life, such as the length of hospitalization and recovery time.

In some cases, patients may also need to consider the ethical implications of receiving extraordinary medical services. For example, if a patient requires an organ transplant, they may need to consider the ethical implications of receiving an organ from a deceased donor or a living donor (Rich & Marx, 2018).

Healthcare providers also play a critical role in patient re-consideration of extraordinary medical services (Danis & Mutran, 2017). Providers must inform patients about the potential risks and benefits of the treatment and help patients make informed decisions about their healthcare. Providers must also consider the cost of the treatment and work with patients and insurers to ensure that the treatment is covered and affordable (Rich & Marx, 2018).

Overall, the decision to receive an extraordinary medical service is complex and requires careful consideration from patients and healthcare providers.

H3: Extra ordinary medical services have positive impact on patient re-consideration.

Novel Technology And Patient Re-Consideration

Recent advances in healthcare technology have significantly impacted patient care, improving both the diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. However, the adoption of new technologies also requires careful consideration of potential risks and benefits to patients.

One example of a novel technology is telemedicine, which allows patients to receive medical care remotely, often through video conferencing. Telemedicine has been particularly useful during the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling patients to access care without leaving their homes (Mann, 2020). However, the use of telemedicine has also raised concerns about patient privacy and the quality of care (Bashshur et al., 2018).

Another example is precision medicine, which uses genetic and molecular information to tailor treatment to individual patients. Precision medicine has shown promise in the treatment of cancer and other diseases, but it also requires careful consideration of ethical and legal issues, such as patient privacy and informed consent (Hawgood et al., 2018).

To ensure that new technologies are adopted safely and effectively, it is important to involve patients in the decision-making process. Patient-centered care, which emphasizes the patient's preferences and values, has been shown to improve

patient outcomes (Epstein & Street Jr, 2011).

In conclusion, while novel technologies have the potential to improve patient care, it is important to consider the potential risks and benefits carefully (Bashshur et al., 2018). Involving patients in the decision-making process and providing patient-centered care can help ensure that new technologies are adopted safely and effectively (Hawgood et al., 2018).

H4: Novel technology has positive impact on patient re-consideration.

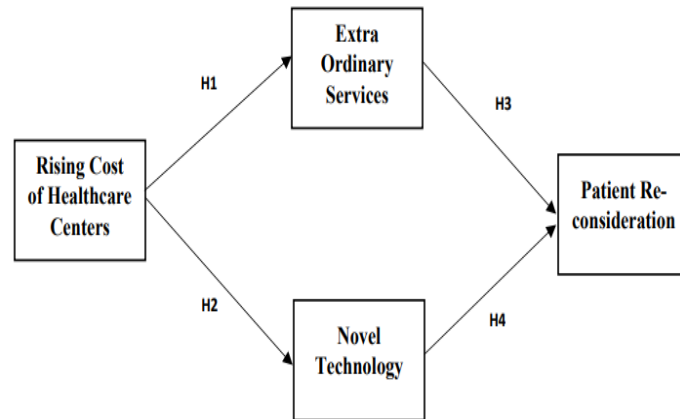


Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative approach was adopted for the present research. In this type of research, the focus is on the collection and the analyzing of the numerical data. Such type of approach is commonly used in scientific research, social sciences, and business fields to gather data that can be statistically analyzed to draw conclusions and make predictions. Likewise, other quantitative approaches, the present study however considered the following steps: Formulated a clear and specific research question or hypothesis that can be tested using quantitative methods. Developed a study design which includes a sample selection strategy and a data collection method that is appropriate for the research question or hypothesis. Collect numerical data through standardized data collection tools, such as surveys, questionnaires. Use statistical methods to analyze the data, such as descriptive statistics etc. (Field, 2013; Gravetter & Wallnau, 2014). And Interpret the findings of the data analysis and draw conclusions based on the results.

One of the main advantages of the quantitative approach is its ability to produce reliable and objective data that can be easily compared and replicated (Creswell, 2014). Overall, the quantitative approach is a powerful tool for conducting research in a wide range of fields and can help to provide valuable insights into complex social, economic, and scientific phenomena.

Sampling and Respondents

The targeted respondents for this research study are individuals residing in Riyadh Saudi Arabia, and are visiting private hospitals either as patient or as attendant. Based on the considered study constructs the researcher designed a survey questionnaire and distributed among the visitors of the targeted private hospitals. Questionnaire items were adapted and adopted from the previous studies of (Alflayyeh & Haseebullah, 2020; Al-Mousa et al., 2022).

Questionnaire divided into different sections that will address each of the hypotheses. Items of the questionnaire were ranged using a 5-point Likert scale to “strongly disagree =1 and strongly agree = 5” to measure the level of agreement of the respondents with the statements. Some demographic characteristics were also added in the questionnaire survey.

DATA ANALYSIS

Measurements

Seven (7) private clinics and hospitals were targeted to obtain the data from the respondents. Respondents were either the patients and their attendants. Respondents were asked to participate in the study and briefed in prior before participating in the survey. Valid responses were calculated as 262, however distribution of survey's were approximately 300.

In order to justify the sample size, the study then utilized the recommendations of (Hair et al., 2010), where mentioned that sample size should be (5) times higher than the considered items. Study had a total of 25 items and multiplying 5 times will calculate 125. Thus, minimum respondents should not be less than 125 respondents.

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is a statistical method that involves summarizing and describing data. It aims to provide an understanding of the characteristics and patterns of the data, including central tendencies, variability, and relationships between variables. It can be used to analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data can be analyzed using

measures such as mean, median, mode, range, variance, and standard deviation, while qualitative data can be analyzed by identifying themes, patterns, and trends in the data. Further, this analysis is an important first step in data analysis because it helps to identify any outliers or anomalies in the data and provides a basis for more advanced analysis techniques, such as inferential statistics or predictive modeling. However, for the present study the descriptive included respondent's demographics, such as age, gender, group, nationality, education level, marital status, monthly income and occupation. Total valid responses were calculated as 262, male respondents were counted as 193 and 69 were counted as female respondents. Among the whole 143 participants were recorded as local citizens and 119 were calculated as non-nationals. Table below however shows all the demographic characteristics of respondents.

Table 1: Respondents Demographics

Demography	Options..	Frequency = 262	%age.
Sex(Gender)	Male	193.00	73.66
	Female	69.00	26.33
Nationality(Race)	Saudi Nationals	143.00	54.58
	Other Nationalities	119.00	45.41
Age	Up to 20 Years	8.00	03.05
	21-30	46.00	17.55
	31-40	106.00	40.45
	41-50	89.00	33.96
	50 & above	13.00	04.96
Marital Status	Married	237.00	90.45
	Non-Married	25.00	09.54
Education	Diploma/Certificate/etc.	21.00	08.01
	Undergraduate	59.00	22.51
	Graduate	143.00	54.58
	PhD	39.00	14.88
Occupation	Employee(full-time)	146.00	55.72
	Student	33.00	12.59
	Own Business	41.00	15.64
	Re-tired	11.00	04.19
	Unemployed	31.00	11.83

Validity And Reliability

Validity and reliability are two important concepts in research that assess the quality and accuracy of measurements or instruments. Validity refers to whether a measure or instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure, while reliability refers to the consistency and stability of a measure or instrument over time. For the present study however the composite reliability(CR) and Cronbach alpha test are supposed to conduct due to its popularity among the social sciences researches. Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency reliability that assesses how closely related a set of items or measures are as a group. Cronbach's alpha ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater internal consistency among the items. There is no universal minimum value for Cronbach's alpha, as the acceptable level

of internal consistency depends on the specific context and purpose of the measure. Generally, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable for research purposes. However, in some fields, such as psychology and education, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.80 or higher may be required to ensure adequate reliability of the measure. It is also important to note that the minimum acceptable value of Cronbach's alpha depends on the number of items in the scale or instrument. If the scale or instrument has only a few items, a higher Cronbach's alpha value is needed to demonstrate adequate internal consistency reliability (Cronbach, 1951). Conversely, if the scale or instrument has many items, a lower Cronbach's alpha value may be acceptable. Thus, based on the discussion and recommendations the minimum and required criteria for Cronbach alpha test is supposed to be greater than (0.70) (Vinzi et al., 2010). SPSS was then utilized to conduct

the reliability test. Results can be seen in table 2 below which shows all the values of Cronbach alpha, with the values fulfilling the required and minimum criteria.

Table 2: Cronbach’s Alpha Values Results

Constructs	Cronbach Alpha Values
Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers (RCHC)	0.931
Extra Ordinary Services (EOS)	0.914
Novel Technology (NT)	0.921
Patient Re-consideration (PRC)	0.859

Standard Deviation And Mean Value

Standard deviation and mean value are two commonly used statistical measures that describe a set of numerical data. Mean value, also known as the average, is the sum of all the values in a data set divided by the number of values (Pritha Bhandari, 2023). It represents the central tendency of the data set and is often used as a representative value for the entire data set. Standard deviation, on the other hand, measures the amount of variation or dispersion within the data set. It is calculated by finding the square root of the average of the squared differences between each data point and the mean value. A smaller standard deviation indicates that the data points are tightly clustered around the mean, while a larger standard deviation indicates that the data points are more spread out. Together, mean value and standard deviation can

provide important insights into the characteristics of a data set. For example, if the mean value is relatively large and the standard deviation is relatively small, this suggests that the data set is tightly clustered around a central value. Conversely, if the mean value is relatively small and the standard deviation is relatively large, this suggests that the data set is more spread out and less tightly clustered around a central value. Additionally, the mean value and standard deviation are important measures for understanding the central tendency and variability of a data set, respectively. They provide useful information for interpreting and analyzing numerical data in a variety of research and practical settings.

For the present study however table below shows all the values of mean and standard deviation, they are middle to the mean level.

Table 3: Means & Standard Deviation

Constructs	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Level
Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers	4.572	0.864	Middle
Extra Ordinary Services	4.981	0.668	Middle
Novel Technology	4.554	0.781	Middle
Patient Re-consideration	4.984	0.873	Middle

Hypotheses And Correlation Test

In order to test the link and correlation among the constructs, the study then conducted the Pearson correlation test, that is significant at two tailed. The Pearson correlation coefficient, also known as the Pearson’s r, is a measure of the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. It ranges from -1 to +1, where -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, and 0 indicates no correlation. It is important to note that Pearson’s r is only appropriate for measuring the

linear relationship between two continuous variables. If the relationship between the variables is non-linear, other correlation coefficients such as Spearman’s rho or Kendall’s tau may be more appropriate. Additionally, correlation does not imply causation, and it is important to interpret the results in the context of the research question and the available evidence. Results however for the present study can be seen in the table below. All the considered constructs which includes, rising cost of healthcare centers, extra ordinary services, novel technology and patient re-consideration were tested using SPSS application for correlation. Rule of thumb suggested that values 0.01 are considered as significant at two tailed.

Table 4: Hypotheses Correlation Test

	--	Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers	Extra Ordinary Services	Novel Technology	Patient Re-consideration
Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers	Pearson Correlation	.108**	.213**	.524**	.761**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
		N=262	262	262	262
Extra Ordinary Services	Pearson Correlation	.322**	.411**	.421**	.517**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
		N=262	262	262	262
Novel Technology	Pearson Correlation	.312**	.598**	.172**	.676**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
		N=262	262	262	262
Patient Re-consideration	Pearson Correlation	.745**	.212**	.768**	.372**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
		N=262	262	262	262

***Correlations are significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Hypotheses Results

Table below reflects all the hypotheses and results. Where the H1 links (rising cost of healthcare centers) and (extra ordinary services) are significant at (0.000) and calculated the t-value with 9.513, thus the link found positive. Similarly, link between (rising cost of healthcare centers) and (novel technology) were tested and found it significant at (0.000), whereas, the t-value

7.113, these values recorded as positive link. Link between (extra ordinary services) and (patient re-consideration) were also found significant at (0.000), and the t-value recorded as 6.192, based on the mentioned values thus, this link has been found positive. Link between (novel technology) and (patient re-consideration) is also found significant at (0.000), and value for (t) recorded as 7.311, thus this link of these constructs also found positive.

Table 5: Hypotheses Results

	Constructs	t-value	Significant	Result
H1	Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers → Extra ordinary services	9.513	0.000	Positive
H2	Rising Cost of Healthcare Centers → Novel Technology	7.113	0.000	Positive
H3	Extra ordinary services → Patient Re-Consideration	6.192	0.000	Positive
H4	Novel Technology → Patient Re-Consideration	7.311	0.000	Positive

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Like many other countries, Saudi Arabia has experienced a rise in healthcare costs in recent years. The government has implemented various measures to address these rising costs, including increasing healthcare spending and encouraging private sector investment in healthcare. However, healthcare costs remain a significant concern for patients and healthcare providers in the country. Some factors contributing to the rising cost of healthcare centers in Saudi Arabia include: Increasing Demand, as the population of Saudi Arabia continues to grow and age, there is increasing demand for healthcare services, leading to higher costs. Technology Advancements,

the adoption of new and expensive medical technologies and equipment also contributes to the rising cost of healthcare centers. Rising Labor Costs, the cost of employing healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers, has been rising, contributing to the overall cost of healthcare. High Quality Standards, Saudi Arabia has high quality standards for healthcare services, which require significant investment in infrastructure and resources to meet. Overall, the rising cost of healthcare centers in Saudi Arabia is a complex issue, influenced by a variety of factors. While the government has implemented measures to address these rising costs, patients and healthcare providers alike continue to feel the impact of these challenges.

The rising cost of healthcare centers can also have an impact on patient reconsideration of seeking healthcare services in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has a public healthcare system that provides free or subsidized healthcare services to its citizens and residents. However, with the rising costs of healthcare centers, patients may still be hesitant to seek healthcare services. Some possible impacts of rising healthcare costs on patient reconsideration in Saudi Arabia include: Reduced Utilization of Public Healthcare: patients may avoid utilizing public healthcare services due to long wait times or perceived lower quality of care. Increased Out-of-Pocket Costs: patients who seek healthcare services in private healthcare centers may face higher out-of-pocket costs, especially for specialized or extra-ordinary services. Limited Access to Healthcare: patients who cannot afford healthcare services may not be able to access essential healthcare services, leading to negative health outcomes. Increased Medical Tourism: patients may opt to seek medical treatment in other countries where healthcare services are more affordable. Overall, the rising cost of healthcare centers can have a significant impact on patient reconsideration of seeking healthcare services in Saudi Arabia, potentially resulting in reduced utilization of public healthcare services, increased out-of-pocket costs, and limited access to healthcare.

Present study also conducted to know the importance of rising cost of healthcare centers and patient re-consideration. Thus, study finding shows that all the considered hypotheses were having a significant relationship and extra ordinary services and utilizing a proper novel technology will lead patient to reconsider the same healthcare center. Study assumed four (4) hypotheses and found all with positive relationship.

Study Limitations

Contemporary study is however tried to cover important aspects but research is always with flaws. Future studies can consider these important limitations such as, firstly the future study should consider the public sector clinic or hospitals in order to obtained more data. Secondly, future studies should consider more constructs or can change the sequence of these constructs. Thirdly, future studies can target other countries, due to different demographics the findings may be different. Fourthly, with the same constructs the specific professionals can be targeted such as physicians etc.

Ethical Approval

Almost in all researches the ethical approval is common and should be consider. Likewise, contemporary research also considered two aspects of ethical approval consequently the valid and deserved references and research respondent's confidentiality and assurance. Both aspects are high and well considered.

Funding

Contemporary study received no specific funds or grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not for any other profit sector.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author and co-author have seen and agree with the contents of the contemporary article. And thus certify that this submission is contained with the original work and not under review at any other publication.

Informed Consent

Informed consent statement was written in the questionnaire and has clearly mentioned that I am willingly and voluntarily participating in this study and I have no objection unless the data is confidential.

Authorship Contribution

This study has two authors, the core author has developed the study gap, literature review and methodology, whereas the second author collected the data and analyze the data and put efforts in writing the abstract study limitation and discussion part.

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