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Electronic Word-of-Mouth in the Digital Marketplace: A Conceptual Framework of Online Reviews, Consumer Trust, and Purchase Decisions among Generation Z

Original Article

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Abstract

This conceptual paper develops a framework explaining how electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) influences Generation Z purchase decisions in digital marketplaces, with consumer trust as the central mediating mechanism. Recent evidence indicates that online reviews are not merely informational cues; their effects on buying behavior are transmitted primarily through trust formation. Across contemporary digital commerce settings, review credibility, source trustworthiness, argument quality, and information quality consistently predict eWOM effectiveness, while review valence and volume serve as more context-sensitive heuristics. Generation Z is particularly relevant because its shopping journey is often cross-platform, beginning with discovery through peer content, influencers, or livestreams and concluding in marketplace or e-commerce transactions. Building on these patterns, the paper proposes a conceptual model in which online review credibility, valence, volume, reviewer cues, and platform cues shape consumer trust, which in turn drives purchase intention and purchase decisions. The framework further proposes that platform architecture, authenticity controls, social proof sensitivity, and perceived risk moderate these relationships. The contribution lies in integrating eWOM, trust, and Gen Z platform behavior into a single explanatory structure suitable for subsequent empirical testing. This paper offers theoretical implications for information adoption and trust-transfer perspectives, and practical implications for marketplace designers, marketers, and review platform managers seeking to cultivate credible digital environments for Generation Z consumers.

Keywords: Electronic Word-of-Mouth, Consumer Trust, Generation Z, Online Reviews, Purchase Decisions.

1. Introduction

Digital marketplaces have fundamentally transformed how consumers access information and make purchasing decisions. Online reviews, ratings, and customer feedback now function as visible social signals that reduce uncertainty, shape product evaluations, and influence transaction outcomes across e-commerce and social commerce environments (Roszkowska & Filipowicz-Chomko, 2025; Lutz et al., 2022; Jin & Youn, 2022). This transformation is particularly significant because consumers frequently face information overload, making review systems and platform curation mechanisms critical in organizing what information is encountered and trusted (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025; Lee et al., 2022).

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Among consumer segments, Generation Z occupies a strategically significant position because it is deeply embedded in digital and social media ecosystems. Evidence suggests that Gen Z relies heavily on peer-generated content, influencer communication, livestream interaction, and user-generated reviews during product discovery and evaluation (Kalaskar et al., 2026; Ridwan et al., 2025; Theocharis et al., 2025). Their shopping journey is not confined to a single platform; instead, discovery may begin on social media or creator channels, while transactions are frequently completed on marketplace applications or e-commerce platforms (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Amirudin & Setiawati, 2025; Wu & Li, 2026).

The core problem is that prior research often examines eWOM, trust, or purchase intention in isolation. Yet the evidence increasingly demonstrates that the impact of online reviews is best explained through trust-building mechanisms, not through direct persuasion alone (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Tran, 2020). At the same time, studies vary in how they define trust and report inconsistent findings regarding review valence, review quantity, and reviewer expertise (Khellil & Loucif, 2025; Griffin et al., 2025; Jang & Chung, 2021). This creates a compelling need for a conceptual framework that integrates review attributes, trust, platform conditions, and Gen Z-specific social proof dynamics into one coherent model (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Tran, 2020; Mattia et al., 2022).

Accordingly, this paper aims to develop a conceptual framework explaining how electronic word-of-mouth in digital marketplaces affects Generation Z purchase decisions through consumer trust. The specific objectives are threefold: first, to synthesize recent evidence on eWOM attributes and their effects on consumer trust; second, to articulate the mediating role of trust in the eWOM-purchase decision relationship among Generation Z; and third, to propose a testable conceptual model that incorporates platform and reviewer boundary conditions. The contribution of this paper lies in providing an integrative framework that bridges information adoption theory, trust-transfer mechanisms, and social proof perspectives specific to Generation Z digital marketplace behavior.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Electronic Word-of-Mouth: Conceptual Foundations

Electronic word-of-mouth refers to consumer-generated evaluations, reviews, comments, ratings, and recommendations shared through digital channels (Ridwan et al., 2025; Cheung & Thadani, 2012). In marketplace settings, these signals help consumers infer product quality, seller reliability, and platform integrity (Roszkowska & Filipowicz-Chomko, 2025; Mattia et al., 2022). The literature consistently shows that eWOM positively influences purchase intention or buying behavior across digital commerce contexts (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Verma et al., 2025; Sepac et al., 2024; Rifaningtyas et al., 2022; Windarsari & Arif, 2026).

However, the strongest and most stable review-related drivers are not mere exposure or quantity, but credibility-based cues such as source trustworthiness, message credibility, argument quality, and information quality (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Anuradha & Malhotra, 2025; Verma et al., 2025; Rifaningtyas et al., 2022; Vilkaitė-Vaitonė, 2026). Review argument quality and source credibility can increase vendor trust and repurchase intention, with source credibility often exerting the stronger effect (Ren et al., 2022). Likewise, review quality and ratings affect purchase intentions through trust in e-commerce contexts (Duy et al., 2025).

Review valence also matters. Positive and negative review tones shape purchase intention, brand attitude, perceived credibility, and risk reduction (Majeed et al., 2023; Fadhil et al., 2024; Haq et al., 2024; Saleh et al., 2026; Chen et al., 2021). Yet the direction is not

uniform. Some studies indicate positive valence is more persuasive, while others suggest negative reviews can be more diagnostic or trustworthy under uncertainty (Yang et al., 2024; Woo & Yoo, 2024; Barta et al., 2023). This implies that valence likely operates contingently rather than universally.

Review volume functions as a heuristic signal of popularity or consensus and can affect usefulness, trust, and purchase intention (Anuradha & Malhotra, 2025; Fadhil et al., 2024; Ngo et al., 2024; Kanthawongs et al., 2021). Still, its impact is usually weaker or more conditional than credibility. Volume appears especially useful when other quality signals are ambiguous or when ratings differ only slightly (Liu et al., 2021; Feng et al., 2023; Bai et al., 2022; Han et al., 2021). Overall, the literature suggests that eWOM works best when reviews are not only abundant but believable, concrete, and diagnostically useful (Filieri, 2015; Huang & Liang, 2021).

2.2. Consumer Trust as a Mediating Mechanism

Trust is the clearest mediating mechanism in the eWOM-purchase relationship. Multiple studies report that eWOM and online customer reviews influence purchase decisions both directly and indirectly through consumer trust (Sudaryanto et al., 2025). Related work shows that initial brand trust mediates the effect of positive eWOM on purchase intention (Majeed et al., 2023; Riu et al., 2026), while brand trust also mediates review effects in fashion and loyalty-oriented contexts (Tafolli et al., 2025; Ahmed et al., 2024).

This pattern extends beyond product or brand evaluations. Trust in rating systems, trust in platforms, and trust beliefs in online communities also mediate review-related outcomes (Peña-García et al., 2024; Jalil et al., 2024; Kunja et al., 2021). Meta-analytic evidence further shows that trust in websites and trust in e-retailers both positively affect purchase intention (Bulsara & Vaghela, 2023).

Importantly, some studies find that the direct effect of eWOM on purchase intention is weak or non-significant unless trust, brand image, or related mechanisms intervene (Majeed et al., 2023; Tafolli et al., 2025; Kothari & Mani, 2026; Kumar et al., 2024). This strengthens the argument that trust should be treated as the central explanatory pathway rather than as a secondary variable. A key conceptual issue, however, is measurement fragmentation. Recent evidence indicates that trust scales often mix trustworthiness perceptions with trusting intentions, making findings less comparable across studies (Griffin & Elphinstone, 2026; Griffin et al., 2025).

2.3. Generation Z, Social Proof, and Peer Influence

Generation Z appears especially susceptible to eWOM and social proof. Across studies, review credibility, review quality, and review quantity positively shape trust and online purchase intention among Gen Z consumers (Kalaskar et al., 2026; Efendi et al., 2025; Cuc et al., 2025). Peer communication, influencer persuasion, livestream interaction, and user-generated content also affect discovery, evaluation, and purchase intention (Ridwan et al., 2025; Tran & Khoa, 2026; Wahab et al., 2025; Fahlevi et al., 2023; Salmiah et al., 2024).

For example, consumption-related peer communication increases online shopping intention directly and indirectly through brand evaluations, with subjective norms strengthening those pathways (Le & Ngoc, 2024; Arif & Windarsari, 2026). User-generated content and micro-celebrity content also stimulate search intention and online purchase behavior among Gen Z (Shetu, 2024). In livestream commerce, peer evaluations, recommendations, interactivity, and information quality all support purchase intention, while streamers may exert particularly strong influence (Ngo et al., 2023).

Gen Z's platform behavior is also cross-platform. Social media, short video, and creator content often shape first impressions, whereas marketplace apps may serve as the final transaction venue (Theocharis et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2024). This means trust may be formed in one environment and transferred to another (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Nosi et al., 2022). Taken together, these findings suggest that Gen Z does not respond only to product information; it responds to socially embedded, authenticity-laden signals that connect peers, creators, and platforms (Ridwan et al., 2025; Efendi et al., 2025; Filieri et al., 2023).

2.4. Platform and Reviewer Effects

Review effects are shaped by platform architecture and reviewer cues. Review sorting, ranking, personalization, and authenticity controls all influence what consumers read and what they find trustworthy (Peña-García et al., 2024; Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025). Reviews placed higher in sorted lists are more likely to be read and marked helpful (Alzate et al., 2024), and ranking or recommendation order can change purchase intentions and willingness to pay (Guo et al., 2023).

Fake review perceptions lower trust in rating systems, while high-quality reviews improve trust and customer experience (Peña-García et al., 2024). More broadly, algorithmic curation is used to reduce information overload, but it also materially affects trust, helpfulness, and decision quality (Lee et al., 2025; Lee et al., 2022; Raheem et al., 2024). Reviewer characteristics matter too. Review length can signal honesty and social status (Wang & Kuchmaner, 2024). Self-disclosure cues such as name, location, or face visibility increase perceived credibility and usefulness (Liu et al., 2025). Reviewer history and extremity also matter, since extreme rating patterns can reduce credibility and helpfulness (Machado et al., 2022; Jang et al., 2024).

However, not all studies agree. In one emerging marketplace sample, product ratings influenced purchase decisions, while review quantity, consistency, and reviewer expertise did not show significant effects (Khellil & Loucif, 2025). This confirms that platform and reviewer variables should be modeled as contingent boundary conditions rather than universally positive drivers.

2.5. Previous Research and Conceptual Gaps

Previous research has established strong evidence for the direct and mediated effects of eWOM on purchase intention across diverse contexts. Sudaryanto et al. (2025) demonstrated that customer trust mediates the effect of eWOM and online customer reviews on purchase decisions for household electronic products in Indonesian marketplaces. Duy et al. (2025) found that trust plays a crucial role in behavioral intention on Vietnamese e-commerce platforms. Tafolli et al. (2025) showed that brand image and brand trust mediate the impact of eWOM on purchase intention in the fashion industry.

Despite these contributions, three gaps justify a new conceptual framework. First, there is limited Gen Z-focused integration that tests review cues, trust, and purchase decisions across both social commerce and marketplace contexts (Ridwan et al., 2025; Tran & Khoa, 2026). Second, trust constructs remain conceptually inconsistent across studies (Griffin & Elphinstone, 2026; Griffin et al., 2025; Jalil et al., 2024). Third, algorithmic curation and cross-platform trust transfer are increasingly important but remain under-integrated in consumer eWOM models (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025; Nosi et al., 2022).

3. Methods

3.1. Research Design

This study uses a conceptual literature-based research design rather than primary data collection. The aim is not to estimate effect sizes but to synthesize recent findings into a coherent explanatory framework (Cheung & Thadani, 2012; Griffin & Elphinstone, 2026). This approach is appropriate for theory development when the existing evidence base is fragmented across disciplines and contexts, and when the objective is to propose an integrative model that can guide future empirical testing.

3.2. Literature Selection and Analysis

The literature selection logic follows a structured scope: recent English-language work focused on electronic word-of-mouth, online reviews, trust, purchase intention or purchase decisions, Generation Z, digital marketplaces, social commerce, and platform-related review dynamics (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Cuc et al., 2025; García-Jurado et al., 2021). Studies were included when they contributed to at least one of four conceptual domains: review attributes, trust mechanisms, Gen Z digital behavior, or platform/reviewer effects (Filieri, 2015; Nosi et al., 2022; Raheem et al., 2024). The search emphasized publications from 2020 to 2026 to ensure contemporary relevance, consistent with the specified five-year scope. Priority was given to studies published in peer-reviewed journals and international conference proceedings indexed in major databases.

Concept development proceeded through thematic comparison. First, recurring antecedents were identified, especially credibility, argument quality, valence, volume, social proof, and platform cues (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Huang & Liang, 2021; Ridwan et al., 2025; Yang et al., 2024). Second, trust was examined as a mediating construct across consumer, brand, platform, and rating-system variants (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Quintus et al., 2024; Jalil et al., 2024). Third, Gen Z-specific moderators such as cross-platform discovery, authenticity sensitivity, perceived risk, and influencer exposure were integrated (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Huwaida et al., 2024; Efendi et al., 2025). The result is a proposed causal pathway from online review exposure to trust formation and then to purchase decisions.

3.3. Conceptual Development Procedure

The conceptual development followed a three-stage iterative process. In the first stage, key constructs were defined and distinguished based on the literature. eWOM was operationalized as consumer-generated digital evaluations, while trust was conceptualized as a multidimensional construct encompassing trust in the review message, trust in the seller or brand, and trust in the platform environment. In the second stage, relationships between constructs were mapped based on consistent evidence patterns across studies. In the third stage, boundary conditions and moderators were incorporated to account for contextual variation in eWOM effects. This procedure ensured that the proposed framework is both evidence-grounded and theoretically coherent.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Proposed Conceptual Framework

The proposed framework has three core layers. The first layer comprises antecedents, which include review credibility, source trustworthiness, argument quality, and information quality (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Ren et al., 2022; Filieri, 2015); review valence and review volume (Yang et al., 2024; Fadhil et al., 2024; Bai et al., 2022); reviewer cues such as expertise, self-disclosure, and helpfulness signals (Aghakhani et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2025; Li et al., 2024); platform cues such as rating-system integrity, review sorting, authenticity controls, and recommendation order (Peña-García et al., 2024; Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025); and Gen Z social proof inputs including peer communication, influencer content, livestream interaction, and user-generated content (Ridwan et al., 2025; Ngo et al., 2023; Le & Ngoc, 2024).

The second layer is the mediator, which is consumer trust, including trust in the review message, trust in the seller or brand, and trust in the platform environment (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Shao et al., 2026; Quintus et al., 2024). The third layer comprises outcomes, which include purchase intention, purchase decision, online buying behavior, and potentially repurchase (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Rahman et al., 2022). Moderators and boundary conditions include platform type (social commerce versus marketplace versus e-commerce site) (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Xu et al., 2025), perceived risk and privacy or security concerns (Huwaida et al., 2024; Mao et al., 2026), authenticity sensitivity and social identity motives (Shuvo & Ahmed, 2025; Efendi et al., 2025), and algorithmic ranking and visibility of reviews (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025).

A useful extension is a dual-layer trust pathway in which trust in the review or reviewer precedes or reinforces trust in the marketplace platform, which then supports purchase decisions. This is a synthesis-based inference rather than a single directly tested model (Peña-García et al., 2024; Quintus et al., 2024; Roszkowska & Filipowicz-Chomko, 2025). The complete framework is visually represented in Figure 1.

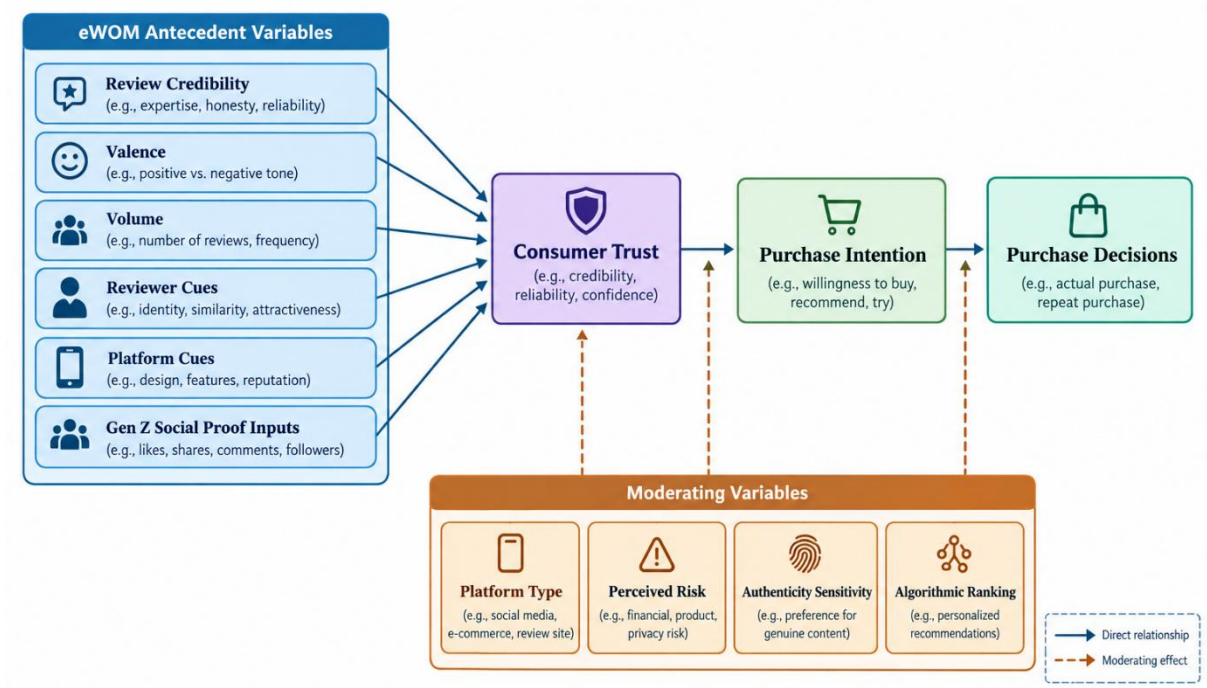


Figure 1. Proposed Conceptual Framework of eWOM, Consumer Trust, and Purchase Decisions among Generation Z

4.2. Theoretical Interpretation

The framework is theoretically consistent with information adoption and diagnosticity logic: consumers adopt eWOM when it appears credible, useful, and sufficiently diagnostic for judgment (Filieri, 2015). It also aligns with social proof and normative influence perspectives because Gen Z is influenced by peers, creators, and visible community signals (Ridwan et al., 2025; Le & Ngoc, 2024; Cheung et al., 2009). Finally, uncertainty-reduction and trust-transfer mechanisms help explain why review effects become behaviorally important only after trust is formed (Nosi et al., 2022; Gefen et al., 2003).

The framework extends existing theoretical models in three important ways. First, it explicitly positions consumer trust as the central mediating mechanism rather than treating it as one of many possible mediators. This is consistent with the consistent finding that direct eWOM effects become weak or non-significant when trust is included in the model (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Majeed et al., 2023). Second, it integrates platform architecture and algorithmic curation as boundary conditions, acknowledging that eWOM effects are not uniform across different digital environments (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025). Third, it incorporates Gen Z-specific social proof dynamics, recognizing that this generation's shopping behavior is socially embedded and cross-platform in nature (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Le & Ngoc, 2024).

4.3. Why Trust Matters Most

Trust matters because digital marketplace decisions involve uncertainty about product quality, seller honesty, and platform integrity. Reviews reduce this uncertainty only when they are perceived as believable (Shukla & Mishra, 2023; Roszkowska & Filipowicz-Chomko, 2025; Feng et al., 2023). This helps explain why credibility-related cues repeatedly outperform simple review quantity and why fake-review perceptions erode customer experience by undermining trust in the rating system (Peña-García et al., 2024). For Gen Z, trust is especially central because shopping journeys span multiple platforms and information sources, requiring consumers to reconcile peer influence with transaction risk (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Nosi et al., 2022).

The evidence suggests that trust operates as a threshold mechanism: reviews must exceed a credibility threshold before they influence purchase decisions. This threshold is likely higher for Gen Z consumers who have developed sophisticated skepticism toward online content through repeated exposure to influencer marketing and sponsored content (Filieri et al., 2023; Tirocchi, 2023). Consequently, review systems that emphasize argument quality, reviewer transparency, and authenticity safeguards are more likely to build the trust necessary for purchase decisions (Ren et al., 2022; Peña-García et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2025).

4.4. Practical Implications for Gen Z Marketing

Managers targeting Gen Z should prioritize authentic, credible, and review-rich environments rather than simply maximizing positive comments. Review systems should highlight argument quality, reviewer transparency, and authenticity safeguards (Ren et al., 2022; Peña-García et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2025). Marketplace designers should recognize that ranking and sorting rules shape trust formation by determining which reviews are seen first (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025). Brands should also coordinate cross-platform communication, since Gen Z often discovers through influencers or peers before converting in marketplaces (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Filieri et al., 2023).

A practical implication of the evidence is that firms should not treat eWOM, influencer content, and marketplace reviews as separate silos. For Gen Z, these signals likely form one integrated credibility ecosystem (Ridwan et al., 2025; Ngo et al., 2023; Nosi et al., 2022). This

means that brands must ensure consistency in messaging and quality across all digital touchpoints, as inconsistencies may undermine trust and deter purchase decisions. Additionally, marketplace platforms should invest in algorithmic transparency and fake-review detection systems, as these mechanisms directly influence consumer trust in the platform environment (Peña-García et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025).

For marketers, the framework suggests that strategies focused solely on generating high review volumes may be less effective than those that cultivate review credibility and authenticity. Partnering with credible reviewers who provide detailed, argument-rich reviews may yield greater trust-building benefits than encouraging large numbers of superficial reviews (Ren et al., 2022; Aghakhani et al., 2023). Similarly, livestream commerce strategies should emphasize interactivity and information quality to enhance trust, as these factors support purchase intention among Gen Z consumers (Ngo et al., 2023).

4.5. Theoretical Implications

The proposed framework contributes to theory in several ways. First, it advances the eWOM literature by clarifying the central role of trust as a mediating mechanism, thereby addressing inconsistencies in prior findings regarding direct eWOM effects. Second, it extends information adoption theory by incorporating platform-level factors as boundary conditions, acknowledging that the same review content may have different effects depending on how it is presented and curated. Third, it integrates social proof theory with trust-transfer mechanisms to explain how Gen Z consumers navigate cross-platform shopping journeys.

The dual-layer trust pathway proposed in this framework represents a novel theoretical contribution. By distinguishing between trust in the review/reviewer and trust in the platform, the framework acknowledges that consumers may develop trust at multiple levels and that these levels may interact. For example, a consumer may trust a particular reviewer based on experience, but this trust may not automatically transfer to the platform where the review is posted. Conversely, trust in the platform may enhance the perceived credibility of reviews posted there. This dual-layer perspective offers a more nuanced understanding of how trust operates in digital marketplace environments.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Summary of Key Findings

This conceptual paper argues that online reviews and electronic word-of-mouth shape Generation Z purchase decisions in digital marketplaces primarily through consumer trust rather than through direct persuasion alone (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Kalaskar et al., 2026). Review credibility, source trustworthiness, argument quality, and platform integrity are the most reliable antecedents of trust, while valence and volume serve more conditional heuristic roles (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2025; Huang & Liang, 2021; Jang & Chung, 2021). Gen Z further intensifies the relevance of this framework because its shopping behavior is socially embedded, cross-platform, and highly responsive to peers, influencers, and authenticity signals (Ridwan et al., 2025; Tran & Khoa, 2026; Theocharis et al., 2025).

The conceptual contribution is a framework that integrates review cues, trust mechanisms, platform architecture, and Gen Z social proof dynamics within one model. The framework proposes that consumer trust mediates the relationship between eWOM antecedents and purchase decisions, with platform type, perceived risk, authenticity sensitivity, and algorithmic ranking serving as moderators. This integrative perspective addresses gaps in prior research that examined these factors in isolation.

5.2. Limitations and Future Research Directions

The main limitation is that the model is literature-based and should be empirically tested across platforms, product categories, and Gen Z subgroups (Kumar et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024; Qiao & Wu, 2024). Future research should also distinguish trust dimensions more carefully and examine cross-platform trust transfer and algorithmic curation effects (Alzate et al., 2024; Griffin et al., 2025; Jalil et al., 2024). Several specific directions for future research emerge from this framework.

First, researchers should test the dual-layer trust model separating review trustworthiness from platform trust in Gen Z marketplace settings (Peña-García et al., 2024; Quintus et al., 2024; Roszkowska & Filipowicz-Chomko, 2025). Second, cross-platform trust transfer should be examined, especially from social discovery channels to marketplace transactions (Tran & Khoa, 2026; Nosi et al., 2022). Third, algorithmic ranking, review sorting, and fake-review detection should be integrated into consumer eWOM models (Alzate et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2025). Fourth, comparative studies across social commerce, marketplace apps, and retailer websites are needed to clarify when valence, volume, or credibility matters most (Jang & Chung, 2021; Xu et al., 2025). Finally, behavioral or longitudinal designs should be employed to move beyond intention and capture actual purchase and repurchase outcomes (Rahman et al., 2022; Villalan et al., 2024).

5.3. Concluding Remarks

Overall, the central claim that trust mediates the eWOM-purchase relationship is robustly supported across the evidence base (Sudaryanto et al., 2025; Bulsara & Vaghela, 2023; Shao et al., 2026). This conceptual framework provides a foundation for future empirical research and offers practical guidance for marketers and platform designers seeking to build trust and drive purchase decisions among Generation Z consumers in digital marketplaces.

5.4. Declaration of Generative AI

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used Grammarly Application and QuillBot to improve the clarity, readability, and language accuracy of the text. Output generated by the tools was carefully reviewed and edited by the authors, who take full responsibility for the content of this article. All substantive intellectual contributions, including conceptualization, analysis, interpretation of data, and final decisions regarding content, arguments, and conclusions, were carried out solely by the authors. The authors take full responsibility for the integrity, originality, and academic quality of this article.

5.5. Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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