

Original article

Psychometric properties of the Thai version of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS-Thai) among Thai secondary school students

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Thai version of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS-Thai) among Thai adolescents.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 520 secondary school students in grades 7 - 12 aged 11 - 18 years in Pathum Thani Province, Thailand. The original instrument was adapted and translated into Thai following forward and backward translation procedures, with review by the original developer and expert panels. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha and corrected item-total correlations (CITCs). Principal component analysis (PCA) was performed to examine the underlying component structure of the IRSS-Thai, with item loadings and communalities to evaluate the adequacy of the items.

Results: The 11-item IRSS-Thai demonstrated high internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of .91 and CITCs ranging from .55 to .72. PCA supported a single-component structure, with an eigenvalue of 5.72, explaining 52.0% of the total variance. All items contributed adequately to the underlying construct of rejection sensitivity, with loadings ranging from .63 to .78 and communalities ranging from .39 to .61.

Conclusion: The IRSS-Thai appears suitable for assessing rejection sensitivity among Thai adolescents, with high internal consistency and an appropriate single-component structure. However, further studies examining its convergent validity and establishing normative data and appropriate cut-off scores are needed before its use for screening and assessment of adolescents in educational and clinical settings in the Thai context.

Keywords: principal component analysis, psychometric properties, rejection sensitivity, Thai adolescents

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นิพนธ์ต้นฉบับ

คุณสมบัติทางจิตมิติของแบบประเมินความไวต่อการถูกปฏิเสธระหว่างบุคคล ฉบับภาษาไทย (IRSS-Thai) ในนักเรียนระดับมัธยมศึกษาไทย

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ : เพื่อตรวจสอบคุณสมบัติทางจิตมิติของแบบประเมินความไวต่อการถูกปฏิเสธระหว่างบุคคล (Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale: IRSS) ฉบับภาษาไทย (IRSS-Thai) ในวัยรุ่นไทย

วิธีการ : การศึกษาแบบตัดขวางในนักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1 - 6 อายุ 11 - 18 ปี จำนวน 520 คน ในจังหวัดปทุมธานี แบบประเมินได้รับการปรับและแปลเป็นภาษาไทยตามกระบวนการแปลไปข้างหน้าและการแปลย้อนกลับโดยผ่านการพิจารณาจากผู้พัฒนาต้นฉบับและคณะผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ประเมินความสอดคล้องภายในโดยใช้ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์แอลฟาของครอนบาคและค่าสหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างข้อกับคะแนนรวมที่ปรับแก้แล้ว (corrected item-total correlation: CITC) ดำเนินการวิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบหลัก (principal component analysis) เพื่อศึกษาโครงสร้างองค์ประกอบพื้นฐานของ IRSS-Thai และประเมินความเหมาะสมของข้อคำถามจากค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบและค่าความร่วมกัน (communalities)

ผล : แบบประเมิน IRSS-Thai จำนวน 11 ข้อ มีความสอดคล้องภายในอยู่ในระดับสูงโดยมีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์แอลฟาของครอนบาคทั้งฉบับเท่ากับ .91 และ CITC อยู่ระหว่าง .55 - .72 การวิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบพบโครงสร้างองค์ประกอบเดียว โดยมีค่า eigenvalue เท่ากับ 5.72 และสามารถอธิบายความแปรปรวนรวมได้ร้อยละ 52.0 ข้อคำถามทุกข้อมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบในระดับที่เหมาะสม และสะท้อนองค์ประกอบเดียวของความไวต่อการถูกปฏิเสธ โดยมีค่าน้ำหนักองค์ประกอบอยู่ระหว่าง .63 - .78 และความร่วมกันอยู่ระหว่าง .39 - .61

สรุป : แบบประเมิน IRSS-Thai มีความสอดคล้องภายในอยู่ในระดับสูงและมีโครงสร้างองค์ประกอบเดียวที่เหมาะสมสำหรับการประเมินความไวต่อการถูกปฏิเสธในวัยรุ่นไทย ทั้งนี้ ควรมีการศึกษาเพิ่มเติมเพื่อประเมินความตรงเชิงบรรจบ ค่าปกติ และจุดตัดที่เหมาะสม ก่อนนำไปใช้ในการคัดกรองและประเมินวัยรุ่นในสถานศึกษาและบริบททางคลินิก

คำสำคัญ : การวิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบหลัก, ความไวต่อการถูกปฏิเสธ, คุณสมบัติทางจิตมิติ, วัยรุ่นไทย

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Previous knowledge: Rejection sensitivity has been recognized as a psychological construct associated with depression, anxiety, and social withdrawal in adolescents. Cross-cultural studies have demonstrated the reliability and validity of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS), however, a validated Thai version for adolescents has not previously been established.

New knowledge: The 11-item IRSS-Thai was translated and culturally adapted from the original IRSS. The scale demonstrated high internal consistency. Principal component analysis identified a single-component structure, with all items showing adequate loadings and communalities. These findings support the internal consistency and single-component structure of the IRSS-Thai among Thai adolescents.

Application: The IRSS-Thai may be used for research and preliminary assessment of rejection sensitivity among adolescents within the Thai sociocultural context. Further studies are needed to establish its utility in educational and clinical settings.

Introduction

Adolescence is a critical developmental stage characterized by heightened sensitivity to peer relationships and social acceptance. Rejection sensitivity, defined as the tendency to anxiously expect, readily perceive, and intensely react to social rejection, has been identified as a significant risk factor for anxiety, depression, and social withdrawal. International studies have consistently demonstrated the importance of assessing rejection sensitivity to better understand its impact on adolescent psychological well-being and social functioning.¹⁻³

Although rejection sensitivity has been widely studied in Western contexts, research on its measurement among Thai adolescents has been limited. This gap is particularly concerning given the rising prevalence of mental health problems among Thai adolescents. National reports indicate that between 2020 and 2024, nearly 10% of the population was at risk of depression, over 8% experienced high levels of stress, and more than 5% faced the risk of suicide, with rates significantly higher among youth under 20 years old.⁴ Recent evidence has further highlighted the severity of the problem, with the prevalence of depression among Thai adolescents reaching 37.5% in the aftermath of COVID-19.⁵ These alarming statistics underscore the urgent need for culturally appropriate tools to identify at-risk adolescents and inform preventive interventions.

At the same time, Thai adolescents are highly engaged in social media users. In 2025, over 91% of the Thai population was online, and 71% maintained at least one social media account, amounting to 51 million accounts nationwide.⁶ Daily exposure to online interactions amplifies the risks of peer rejection, cyberbullying, and negative social comparison, making rejection sensitivity particularly relevant in the Thai sociocultural context. Unlike Western societies, Thailand's collectivist cultural orientation and hierarchical relationships may influence the psychological impact of rejection, as adolescents are socialized to prioritize group harmony and respect for authority. Consequently, the manifestation of rejection sensitivity in Thailand may differ, highlighting the need for assessment tools that are linguistically precise and culturally aligned with Thai adolescents' daily life experiences.

The Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS), originally developed by Rohner et al.³, has provided a reliable measure of rejection sensitivity across diverse cultural contexts. The IRSS consists of 11 items designed to capture adolescents' expectations and reactions to interpersonal rejection. It has been translated and validated in multiple languages, demonstrating its cross-cultural applicability.⁷ Cut-off scores and interpretation guidelines have been established to distinguish between low, moderate, and high rejection sensitivity.³ However, translation, cultural adaptation, and psychometric validation are required to ensure its applicability among Thai adolescents. Establishing the reliability and construct validity of the Thai version would help provide evidence for its suitability for use in Thai adolescent mental health research and potentially support its application in educational and mental health settings.

This study aimed to translate and evaluate the psychometric properties of the Thai version of the IRSS (IRSS-Thai). Through cultural adaptation and validation, the IRSS-Thai is expected to serve as a practical and culturally appropriate tool for both research and clinical practice within the Thai sociocultural context, thereby improving understanding and response to the psychological challenges faced by Thai adolescents.

Methods

Study design

This cross-sectional study evaluated the psychometric properties of the IRSS-Thai, focusing on its reliability and construct validity. Participants were recruited as part of the main research project, "The impact of traditional bullying victimization and cyberbullying victimization on depression in Thai adolescents: interpersonal rejection sensitivity as

a mediating factor." Conducted between December 2025 and February 2026, the project investigated the roles of traditional and cyberbullying victimization in predicting depression among Thai adolescents, focusing on interpersonal rejection sensitivity (IRS) as a mediator. Ethical approval was obtained from the Human Research Ethics Committee of Thammasat University (Science) on November 26, 2025 (Project ID: 68NU103, COA No. 138/2568).

Population and sample

The main project targeted secondary school students (Mathayom 1 - 6, equivalent to grades 7 - 12) under the Secondary Education Service Area Office 4 in Pathum Thani Province, central Thailand. The required sample size was determined using Cohen's power analysis for multiple regression ($f^2 = 0.02$, $\alpha = 0.05$, and $1 - \beta = 0.95$),⁸ yielding a baseline of 776 participants. To account for a potential 20% nonresponse or incomplete-response rate, the final target sample was increased to 854 participants. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed to select participants aged 11 - 18 years as follows: First, Pathum Thani Province was purposively selected. Second, public secondary schools were stratified by school size (extra-large, large, medium, and small), and one school was randomly selected from each category. Third, within each selected school, one to two classes per grade level were randomly selected in proportion to the student population size. Finally, all students in the selected classrooms were invited to participate in the project.

In the present study, participants were drawn from the main project's total sample, using purposive sampling based on the following eligibility criteria: active enrollment in secondary education, an age of 11 - 18 years, and complete

responses to all items of the instruments included in the present analysis. Accordingly, data from 520 participants were included in the analysis, exceeding the recommended sample size criterion of 500 participants for very good construct validity testing.⁹

Research instruments

The instruments used in this study consisted of the following:

1. Demographic data form. The demographic data form was used to collect participants' personal and background characteristics. Variables included age, sex, grade level, presence of siblings, birth order, monthly allowance, satisfaction with the monthly allowance, and time spent on social media.

2. Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS). The original IRSS is a self-report instrument assessing psychological vulnerability to perceived interpersonal rejection. The items assess anxious expectations of rejection and emotional or behavioral reactivity to perceived rejection, while collectively representing a single underlying construct of rejection sensitivity. The scale consists of 11 items rated on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (not at all true) to 4 (very true). Total scores range from 11 to 44, with higher scores indicating greater levels of rejection sensitivity.

The psychometric properties of the original IRSS and its translated versions have been evaluated across 12 countries. The scale demonstrated satisfactory structural validity based on factor analysis, measurement invariance across diverse cultural groups, and high internal consistency ($\alpha > 0.80$) across various sub-samples, including adolescent cohorts, supporting its applicability in research involving adolescent populations.³

Translation and cultural adaptation process

After obtaining official permission to translate and use the instrument from the original developer, Prof. Ronald P. Rohner, the IRSS was translated into Thai using a forward and backward translation procedure.¹⁰⁻¹³ To ensure cross-cultural equivalence and contextual appropriateness for Thai adolescents, a systematic cultural adaptation process was conducted. A panel of experts reviewed the translated items for linguistic clarity, naturalness of expression, and sociocultural relevance to Thai adolescents. The review process ensured semantic, idiomatic, experiential, and conceptual equivalence while maintaining the integrity of the original theoretical construct.

The translated version was then independently back-translated into English by two bilingual Thai-English experts who had not previously seen the instrument. The back-translated version was reviewed and confirmed by the original developer for equivalence in wording, meaning, and item interpretability.

The Thai version of the IRSS (IRSS-Thai) was subsequently reviewed by five experts, comprising three psychiatrists and two psychiatric nursing faculty members, to evaluate its content validity and calculate the content validity indices (CVIs).^{14,15} A pilot study was then conducted with 30 secondary school students who shared similar characteristics with the target population but were not part of the main sample. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha.

Data collection

Prior to data collection, informed consent and assent procedures were implemented by the research team without involving school teachers to minimize the potential for coercion or undue

influence. Participants were informed, both verbally and in writing, about the aims and procedures of the study, as well as their right to participate voluntarily or decline participation without any consequences for their education or academic standing. Written parental permission forms were provided to participants to take home to their parents or legal guardians. Participation in the study required both written parental/guardian permission and participant assent, or informed consent for those aged 18 years.

Data were gathered through a paper-based, self-administered questionnaire in classroom settings from December 2025 to February 2026. The questionnaires were completed directly by the participants during designated study periods outside regular class hours. All participants in the selected classrooms completed the questionnaires simultaneously in the presence of members of the research team, who were available to provide clarification when necessary. Classroom teachers were not present during questionnaire administration to minimize potential social desirability bias and ensure participants' privacy and confidentiality.

To ensure standardized administration and data quality, the research team strictly followed protocol procedures, including uniform instructions, maintaining participant confidentiality, and addressing participants' inquiries neutrally without influencing their responses. Completion of the questionnaire took approximately 20 - 30 minutes.

Participants deposited their completed questionnaires directly into a secure collection box provided in each classroom. After data collection, the sealed boxes were opened only by the research team, who checked the questionnaires for completeness and missing data. Completed

questionnaires were anonymized, assigned unique identification codes, and stored securely in locked cabinets. Digital data entered into the database were password-protected and accessible only to authorized members of the research team.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations (SDs), were used to describe demographic characteristics of the participants. The internal consistency of the scale was examined using Cronbach's alpha and corrected item-total correlations (CITCs). CITC values exceeding the recommended threshold of .30 were considered acceptable for item discrimination.¹⁶

The component structure of the IRSS-Thai was evaluated using principal component analysis (PCA), with components having eigenvalues of ≥ 1.0 retained. Items with loadings above .40 were considered acceptable.⁹ Orthogonal varimax rotation was performed to enhance clarity in the grouping of items. Prior to the analysis, the suitability of the data for PCA was assessed using Bartlett's test of sphericity and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy.

Results

The back-translated version was reviewed and confirmed by the original developer to be equivalent to the original IRSS in terms of wording, meaning, and item interpretability. Furthermore, the results of the cultural adaptation assessment revealed that all 11 items were evaluated as linguistically clear, naturally expressed, and appropriate for the Thai adolescent context. As the experts and pilot participants reported no concerns regarding item comprehensibility and contextual relevance, no items required phrasing modifications or structural adjustments. All items retained the exact semantic

meaning, theoretical intent, and underlying construct of rejection sensitivity as conceptualized in the original instrument. The final version of the IRSS-Thai demonstrated good content validity, with item-level CVIs (I-CVIs) of 1.0 for all items.^{14,15} In the pilot study, the scale revealed high internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of .90.

The present study included 520 secondary school students aged 11 - 18 years. Most were in middle adolescence (55.8%), with slightly more females (56.2%). About one-third were only children, while the majority had siblings. Participants

were enrolled across grades 7 - 12, with the largest group in Grade 7 (21.9%). Most reported a monthly allowance of 2,000 - 2,999 baht, and 89.0% were satisfied with their allowance. Social media use was high, with 31.5% spending 13 or more hours per day. Details are presented in Table 1.

The IRSS-Thai demonstrated high internal consistency, with Cronbach's alpha for the 11-item scale of .91. Item-total statistics showed CITCs ranging from .55 to .72, all exceeding the recommended threshold of .30.¹⁶ Cronbach's alpha if an item was deleted ranged between .89 and .90, suggesting that

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of participants (n = 520)

Category		n	%
Age (mean = 14.87, SD = 1.69)	Early adolescence (11 - 13 yr.)	129	24.8
	Middle adolescence (14 - 16 yr.)	290	55.8
	Late adolescence (17 - 18 yr.)	101	19.4
Sex	Male	228	43.8
	Female	292	56.2
Presence of siblings	An only child	158	30.4
	Having siblings	362	69.6
Birth order	An only child	158	30.4
	First-born	150	28.8
	Second-born	161	31.0
	Third-born or later	51	9.8
Grade level	Grade 7 (M1)	114	21.9
	Grade 8 (M2)	80	15.4
	Grade 9 (M3)	109	21.0
	Grade 10 (M4)	97	18.7
	Grade 11 (M5)	87	16.7
	Grade 12 (M6)	33	6.3
Monthly allowance (mean = 2493.06, SD = 1044.48)	< 1,000 baht	11	2.1
	1,000 - 1,999 baht	57	11.0
	2,000 - 2,999 baht	198	38.1
	3,000 - 3,999 baht	171	32.9
	4,000 - 4,999 baht	34	6.5
	5,000 - 5,999 baht	22	4.2
	≥ 6,000 baht	27	5.2
Monthly allowance satisfaction	Satisfied	463	89.0
	Unsatisfied	57	11.0
Time spent on social media (mean = 9.75, SD = 4.85)	≤ 5 hours/day	94	18.1
	6 - 9 hours/day	131	25.2
	10 - 12 hours/day	131	25.2
	≥ 13 hours/day	164	31.5

no item substantially reduced the overall reliability of the scale.¹⁷ Details are presented in Table 2.

PCA with varimax rotation was conducted on the 11-item IRSS-Thai. The KMO measure of sampling adequacy was .949, indicating suitability of the data for analysis. Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant ($\chi^2(55) = 2528.05, p < .001$), indicating that correlations among items were sufficient for component extraction. The analysis revealed a single-component solution, with an eigenvalue of 5.72, which accounted for 52.0% of the total variance. Communalities ranged from .39 to .61, suggesting that the extracted component accounted for a meaningful proportion of variance in the items. Loadings ranged from .63 (IRSS2) to .78 (IRSS8), indicating that all items loaded substantially on the single component. Details are presented in Table 3.

Discussion

The IRSS-Thai demonstrated high internal consistency, with an overall Cronbach's alpha of .91, which was comparable to that reported in international studies across Western, Middle Eastern, and Asian contexts, ranging from .84 to .93.^{3,18} This finding indicates that all items consistently measured rejection sensitivity, which is particularly

relevant during adolescence, a developmental stage characterized by heightened sensitivity to peer evaluation and social acceptance.¹⁹

The PCA findings supported a unidimensional construct of rejection sensitivity as measured by the IRSS-Thai among Thai adolescents. The high KMO value and significant Bartlett's test of sphericity indicated that the data were appropriate for PCA. The extracted component had an eigenvalue of 5.72 and explained 52.0% of the total variance in the item responses. In addition, the high loadings and communalities indicated that all items contributed adequately to the underlying construct of rejection sensitivity. Taken together, these findings generally support the reliability and unidimensional structure of the IRSS, broadly consistent with previous validations in diverse cultural contexts.³

Nevertheless, potential influences should be considered when applying the IRSS across diverse contexts. Instruments originally developed in Western societies may not fully capture the culturally embedded meanings of rejection in collectivist cultures. For instance, in Thailand, adolescents' perceptions of rejection may be influenced by concerns about group harmony and face-saving,

Table 2 Item-total statistics of the IRSS-Thai (n = 520)

Item	Scale mean if item deleted	Scale variance if item deleted	Corrected item-total correlation	Alpha if item deleted
IRSS1	26.05	51.699	.688	.897
IRSS2	26.32	53.331	.555	.903
IRSS3	25.98	52.275	.583	.902
IRSS4	26.33	50.672	.694	.896
IRSS5	26.28	51.356	.669	.897
IRSS6	26.08	51.415	.655	.898
IRSS7	26.22	51.152	.668	.897
IRSS8	26.17	50.289	.717	.895
IRSS9	26.45	51.315	.628	.900
IRSS10	26.57	51.360	.608	.901
IRSS11	26.08	50.448	.684	.897

Table 3 Principal component analysis of the IRSS-Thai (n = 520)

Item	Component 1
IRSS8 8. ฉันกังวลเกี่ยวกับความคิดของคนอื่นที่มีต่อฉันถึงแม้ฉันรู้ว่าความคิดดังกล่าวมันไม่สำคัญ	.781
IRSS4 4. การไม่ได้รับการยอมรับจากคนอื่น มีผลต่ออารมณ์และความรู้สึกทางลบของฉันมาก	.762
IRSS1 1. ฉันอ่อนไหวต่อคำวิพากษ์วิจารณ์ของคนอื่น	.756
IRSS11 11. ฉันรู้สึกเครียดเมื่อฉันคิดว่าฉันถูกตัดสินโดยใครบางคน	.752
IRSS5 5. ฉันกังวลถึงสิ่งที่ฉันจะทำให้คนอื่นรู้สึกประทับใจในตัวฉัน	.739
IRSS7 7. ฉันพบว่าฉันจะเฝ้าระวังและคอยสังเกตถึงสัญญาณเตือนของการถูกปฏิเสธเมื่อฉันมีปฏิสัมพันธ์กับคนอื่น	.736
IRSS6 6. ฉันรู้สึกแย่มากหากมีคนวิพากษ์วิจารณ์ฉัน	.728
IRSS9 9. ฉันกลัวว่าคนอื่นคอยจับผิดฉัน	.697
IRSS10 10. เวลาที่ฉันไม่ได้ยินสิ่งที่คนอื่นกำลังพูดคุยกันอยู่ ฉันมักจะคิดว่าพวกเขา กำลังพูดถึงสิ่งที่ไม่ดีเกี่ยวกับตัวฉัน	.679
IRSS3 3. เมื่อฉันต้องคุยกับคนที่ฉันไม่รู้จัก ฉันมักจะกังวลว่าพวกเขา คิดกับฉันอย่างไร	.658
IRSS2 2. ถ้าเพื่อนของฉันอารมณ์ไม่ดี ฉันมักจะคิดว่าอาจเป็นเพราะฉัน	.628
Variance explained for the component (%)	52.0
Extraction method: principal component analysis	
Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser normalization	
Bartlett's test of sphericity: $\chi^2(55) = 2528.05, p < .001$	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) = .949	

potentially introducing subtle variations in how rejection sensitivity is experienced not reflected in a single-component model.²⁰ Similarly, while personality constructs often appear universal, their expression and interpretation can be shaped by cultural norms and practices.²¹ Thus, further examination of culture-bound influences may be warranted to ensure that the instrument remains sensitive to sociocultural differences, while avoiding oversimplification of culturally specific experiences of rejection.

The IRSS-Thai may be useful for research examining rejection sensitivity and its relationships with other psychosocial issues among Thai adolescents, such as depression, anxiety, social withdrawal, and peer difficulties.¹⁹ In educational and clinical settings, the scale may have potential for early identification and monitoring of adolescents with elevated rejection sensitivity. However, further studies examining its convergent validity with relevant standardized tools and establishing normative data and appropriate

cut-off scores are needed before its use in screening or clinical decision-making can be recommended.

In addition, although the present study included both lower and upper secondary school students, the sample was limited to adolescents from the formal education system in central Thailand. Future research should investigate the IRSS-Thai among adolescents from other regions and in non-formal educational or out-of-school settings, as well as among clinical populations, to further establish its generalizability. Longitudinal studies are also necessary to explore the predictive validity of the scale for mental health outcomes over time. Additionally, qualitative research could provide deeper insights into how Thai adolescents experience rejection in both offline and online contexts. These steps are particularly crucial to ensure the psychometric soundness and practical applicability of the IRSS-Thai across diverse Thai youth populations.

Conclusions

The IRSS-Thai demonstrated high internal consistency and single-component structure, consistent with international studies across different sociocultural contexts. The scale may be useful for measuring rejection sensitivity and examining its relationships with relevant psychosocial issues among Thai adolescents. Future research should extend validation to adolescents from different regions and non-formal educational or out-of-school settings, as well as clinical populations, and should further examine convergent and predictive validity, normative data, and appropriate cut-off scores to establish its generalizability and applicability in educational and clinical practices in Thailand.

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Author Contributions

Supawadee Charoenwanit: conceptualization, study design, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, manuscript drafting, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of the version to be published; Tipsuda Sumneangsator: data collection, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of the version to be published; Sukanya Phoolphoklang: data collection, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of the version to be published; Prakaipetch Winaiprasert: data collection, critical revision of the manuscript, final approval of the version to be published.

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