



Exploring the Link between Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, and Suicidality among Secondary School Students

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Authors BCA and MA designed the study. Authors BCA and MA performed the statistical analysis. Authors OEA, BCA, OOA and ENA wrote the protocol, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors BCA, MA, OEA, OOA and BOU managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Abstract

Aims: Suicide among adolescents is a rising public health concern, particularly in Nigeria, where cultural stigma and under-reporting make the true burden difficult to estimate. This study examined the association between child abuse, domestic violence and suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State, Southwestern Nigeria, and explored the contribution of selected sociodemographic variables to suicidal ideation in this population.

Study Design: Using a cross-sectional research design, the study investigated how experiences of child abuse and domestic violence are related to levels of suicidality in a school-based sample of adolescents.

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Place and Duration of Study: The study was conducted in selected public and private secondary schools in Osun State, Nigeria, and coordinated by the Department of Psychology, Redeemer's University, between August 2024 and February 2025.

Methodology: Data was collected from 300 students, [male 143(47.7%) and females 157(52.3%)], Data were collected from 300 students [143 males (47.7%) and 157 females (52.3%)] whose ages ranged between 10 and 20 years (Mean age = 14.1 ± 1.5 years). A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select four secondary schools, from which participants were drawn using proportionate sampling. Self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain information on suicidality, child abuse and domestic violence, including the Suicidal Ideation Scale and the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire.

Results: A substantial proportion of students reported clinically concerning levels of suicidality, with nearly half falling in the moderate-to-high risk categories. Child abuse and domestic violence were both positively associated with suicidality, and together they significantly predicted suicidal ideation in the regression model, explaining a large proportion of the variance ($R^2 \approx 0.68$). Child abuse showed a stronger association with suicidality ($\beta \approx 0.59$, $p < .01$) than domestic violence ($\beta \approx 0.30$, $p < .01$). In contrast, most sociodemographic variables made only modest additional contributions, and the correlation between age and suicidal ideation was not significant.

Conclusion: The findings indicate that experiences of child abuse and domestic violence are strongly associated with higher levels of suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State. These results underscore the urgent need for school- and community-based interventions that prevent child maltreatment and domestic violence, improve early identification of at-risk adolescents, and enhance access to age-appropriate mental health support and counselling services in order to protect young people and promote their psychological well-being.

Keywords: Suicidality; child abuse; domestic violence; secondary school students.

1. Introduction

In Nigeria, suicide among adolescents is an emerging public health issue, often mostly under-reported due to cultural stigma and poor mental health awareness (World Health Organization [WHO] 2025; Abamara & Ozongwu, 2024, Obierika et al., 2025, Michau et al., 2015). The lack of adequate mental health services and support structures for young people further enhances the problem, leaving many adolescents without the equipment required to effectively navigate their challenges. According to global data, currently, the second major cause of death in adolescents is suicide, about 7% of the youth reported an attempt to commit suicide in the previous year. A review by Gaylor et al., (2021) affirmed that recent estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey suggested that approximately 19% of high school students had suicidal views in the last year, and 9% attempted suicide at least once.

Suicide connotes any self-initiated or committed action with the aim or expectation of dying, including active or passive self-inflicted acts (Akpunne et al., 2022). It refers to the spectrum of thoughts and behaviors associated with self-harm, including suicidal ideation, planning, and attempts. It is a complex psychological and social phenomenon influenced by a variety of risk factors, including trauma, mental health disorders, and socio-environmental stressors (Curtin et al., 2016). Among adolescents, suicidality has become a growing concern globally, as this age group is particularly vulnerable to emotional and behavioral challenges. Adolescents exposed to adverse experiences, such as child abuse and domestic violence, are at significantly higher risk of developing suicidal behaviors (Goodrum et al., 2020). Similarly, research among secondary school students in Lagos Nigeria found that bullying victimization was significantly associated with emotional problems, behavioral difficulties and suicidal behavior, highlighting the mental health burden of interpersonal violence in Nigerian school settings (Adeosun et al., 2015, Hermosillo-de-la-Torre et al., 2020).

Suicide deaths in Nigeria, as in many other countries, are increasing at an alarming rate (Akpunne et al., 2022). In 2019, 3.5 suicide deaths were reported per 100,000 Nigerian population (The World Bank, 2019; Akpunne et al., 2022; Nigerian Health Watch, 2023, Ahad & Shah, 2019). Suicide is one of the top ten causes of mortality in the overall population and the second or third most common cause of death among people aged 15 - 34 years globally. More than 800,000 people die annually by suicide worldwide, with estimates that for every suicide death, more than 20 others attempt suicide. A WHO (2019) statistics show that one person commits suicide every 40 seconds and reports vary by country and location.

Studies have shown that child abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, is a major determinant of suicide among adolescents. Similarly, witnessing or experiencing domestic violence creates a toxic environment that promotes fear, insecurity, and useless worthlessness (Oyekola, 2012). Child abuse, which incorporates physical, emotional, and sexual abuse and neglect, is an important determinant of suicidality among students of secondary school in Osun State, Nigeria. Adolescents who are exposed to these painful experiences suffer from psychological distress, which increases their susceptibility to suicidal ideation, planning, and attempts. In the state of Osun, the prevalence of child abuse is inspired by limited awareness of cultural norms, socioeconomic difficulties, and children's rights. Many children face abuse at home, in schools, or within their communities, with little recourse due to weak enforcement of child protection laws. For secondary school students, such experiences are compounded by academic stress and peer pressure, further increasing the risk of suicidality. Research conducted in southwest Nigeria, including Osun State, highlights a significant relationship between child abuse and suicidal behavior among adolescents. A study conducted by (Agbaje et al., 2021) found that students who experienced physical or emotional abuse were more than twice as likely to report suicidal ideation compared to their peers who had not been abused.

Domestic violence is broadly defined as any form of physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual abuse within the home setting, often by a family member or intimate partner (Akpunne et al., (2020). Contact for such violence has deep implications for the mental health of adolescents, including increasing risks of depression, anxiety, and suicide. Suicide, which covers suicidal ideas, planning, and efforts, is a pressing concern among adolescents worldwide, especially in areas with high rates of domestic violence such as Osun State in Nigeria. Osun state, like many parts of Nigeria, grapples with widespread spread of domestic violence due to cultural norms, economic challenges, and weak enforcement of child protection laws.

Domestic violence is often generalized in Nigerian society, with physical discipline such as corporal punishment, and verbal aggression, and adopting more positive methods in dealing with their children including verbal praise and redirecting, these are seen as acceptable parenting strategies in many homes (Ofoha et al., 2019). Unfortunately, such practices create a toxic environment that adversely affects children and adolescents, making them more vulnerable to emotional crises and suicidal behavior. In a study conducted in South-West Nigeria, which includes Osun State, Ughasoro et al., (2022) found that a significant proportion of adolescents coming in contact with domestic violence give information about the symptoms of depression and suicidal thoughts. The study highlighted physical abuse, emotional neglect, and the broader nature of sexual violence within family settings, given that adolescents coming in contact with these forms of violence are at an increased risk of suicide and suicide attempts.

Adolescence is a critical stage of life where individuals undergo significant emotional, social, and cognitive development, making them especially vulnerable to various stressors and environmental influences. Most challenges have long-term effects of child abuse and domestic violence in the face of teenagers. Both these factors are associated with the risk of suicidal ideas, planning, and efforts. Studies have shown that childhood trauma, including abuse, is one of the most important risk factors for the development of suicidal ideas and behavior during adolescence (Norman et al., 2012, Doroudchi et al., 2023, Angelakis et al., 2019).

Domestic violence and child abuse are widespread spread problems often hidden due to cultural stigma and social norms. Teenagers who come in contact with such violence often experience internalizing and externalizing behaviours and other mental health challenges, including depression, anxiety, aggressions and low self-esteem, which are strongly associated with suicide. Existing studies have mainly focused on widespread psychological determinants or have not investigated the role of domestic violence and child abuse in shaping suicidal behavior, especially among secondary school students. A lack of targeted research means that educational institutions, mental health professionals, and policymakers may not have enough data to understand the problem's scope or develop effective interference. The issue of child abuse and domestic violence as determinants of suicidality among students of secondary school in Osun State, Nigeria, is an important concern that warrants comprehensive investigation. Despite the increasing awareness about these problems at the global and national level, there is limited research that focuses on teenagers in Osun state Nigeria.

Suicide among adolescents is a public health crisis, and identifying its underlying determinants is necessary to develop target interventions and policies. This study will provide evidence-based recommendations for policymakers, educators, and mental health professionals. The findings will enable the development of tailored

mental health support programs within secondary schools in Osun State, ensuring that students who are at risk of suicidality receive appropriate intervention before their situations escalate.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

Based on the foregoing the objectives of the study were to examine the independent and joint influence of child abuse and domestic violence on suicidality among secondary school students in Osun state. And to assess the roles of sociodemographic variables such as gender, parental marital status, family structure and caregiver on suicidality among secondary school students in Osun state.

1.2 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated for this study:

- H1.** Child abuse and domestic violence will have significant joint predictive influence on suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State.
- H2.** Domestic violence significantly determines suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State.
- H3.** Sociodemographic variables (gender, parental marital status, family structure, and caregiver during childhood) will significantly relate with suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State.

2. Materials and Methods

A cross-sectional research design was used. The survey method, which included the use of self-administered questionnaires, was used to investigate child abuse and domestic violence as a determinant of suicidality among secondary school students in the Osun state. A primary reason for adopting the design was to collect data within the same period and sample respondents cut across four selected secondary schools in the state. Independent variables are child abuse and domestic violence while dependent variables are suicidality.

2.1 The Study Population

According to data provided by the principals of the schools, the total population is seven hundred and thirty (730). The total population at Ebunoluwa international school was two hundred and ten (210), Emmanuel model school sixty-three (63), Alawo Grammar School - one hundred and ninety-four (194), Islahudeen Grammar School was two hundred and six (206). The respondents for the research were secondary school students in classes ranging between JSS1 to SSS3 classes.

2.2 Sampling Technique

A multi-stage sampling technique was used in this study. First, secondary schools in the study area were divided into public and private categories using a stratified sample technique. The two public and two private schools within the context were chosen using a purposive sampling. A proportionate sampling strategy was used to disperse the questionnaire across the sampled respondents according to their population.

2.3 Participants and Procedures

A total of 300 participants took part in this cross-sectional research. The survey was carried out between August 2024 and February 2025. The research was carried out across four selected secondary schools within Osun State, Nigeria (Ebunoluwa International School, Emmanuel Model School, Alawo Grammar School, Islahudeen Grammar School). The respondents' class of study ranged from Junior secondary School (JSS1) to Senior Secondary School (SSS3).

2.3.1 Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Only registered secondary school students who were enrolled full-time met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were chosen for the study. Additionally, the study only included students who were willing to complete the surveys and give them back to the researcher immediately.

2.4 Research Instruments

The research instrument used in this study was questionnaire. Four research scales were adopted and used in this study. These include:

2.4.1 Child Abuse Scale

The child Abuse questionnaire includes 13 items rated on the 7-point Likert scale (1 = never 7 = every time). This scale was designed to assess forms of the child such as physical, emotional, and sexual abuse among adolescents. The questionnaire was tailored to the specific population under study, ensuring content validity by framing items relevant to the participant's experiences. The questionnaire demonstrated satisfactory internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.78. This indicates a reliable measure to evaluate various forms of child abuse.

2.4.2 Suicidal Ideation Scale (SIS)

The Suicide Ideation Scale (SIS) is a 10-item self-report questionnaire identifying ideation that differentiates covert was developed by Rudd., (1989). The response options are Likert-type scale from 1 (never or none of the time) to 5 (always or a great many times) based on how the participant has felt or behaved in the past week. SIS has been used among Nigerian samples (Akpunne et al., 2022; Akpunne et al., 2023).

2.4.3 Domestic Violence Scale

The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) 28-item Short Form was developed by Bernstein, et al (2003). It is a self-report tool designed to assess childhood maltreatment, including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, as well as emotional and physical neglect. Likert Format: The CTQ-28 uses a 5-point Likert scale, with response options: 1 = Never True, 2 = Rarely True, 3 = Sometimes True, 4 = Often True, 5 = Very Often True. Cronbach's Alpha (Reliability): The CTQ has demonstrated high internal consistency across various studies. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the subscales typically range between 0.79 and 0.94, indicating strong reliability. In Bernstein et al. (2003), the following Cronbach's alpha values were reported for the five subscales: Emotional Abuse: 0.89, Physical Abuse: 0.86, Sexual Abuse: 0.92, Emotional Neglect: 0.91, Physical Neglect: 0.79.

3. Results

3.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics

Table 1. Prevalence of suicidality among secondary school students in Osun state

Prevalence of Suicidality	Frequencies	Percentage
Low Risk of Suicidality (10-19)	168	56.0%
Moderate Risk of Suicidality (20-29)	77	25.7%
High/Severe Risk of Suicidality (30 and above)	55	18.3%

3.2 Test of Relationship among the Study Variables

The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to determine the extent and direction of the relationship among the study variables.

The results in Table 2 revealed that domestic violence had a significant relationship with suicidal ideation [$r(300) = .685, p < .01$]. This means that domestic violence determined suicidal ideation among the students. The results also indicated that child abuse and suicidal ideation were significantly related [$r(300) = .790, p < .01$]. The results also showed that there a significant relationship between parent's marital status and suicidal ideation among the students [$r(300) = .247, p < .01$]. The results further indicated that caregiver during childhood and suicidal ideation were also significantly related [$r(300) = .348, p < .01$]. Family structure also had a significant relationship with suicidal ideation [$r(300) = .197, p < .01$]. Age had a significant relationship with suicidal ideation. The results further indicated that family size [$r(300) = .128, p < .05$] and state of origin [$r(300) = .143, p < .05$] had significant relationship with suicidal ideation. However, the relationship between gender and suicidal ideation was not significant [$r(300) = .039, p < .05$].

Table 2. Correlational matrix showing the mean, SD and relationships among the study variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Suicidal Ideation	1									
2. Domestic Violence	.685**	1								
3. Child Abuse	.790**	.639**	1							
4. Parent's Marital Status	.247**	.108	.287**	1						
5. Caregiver during childhood	.348**	.247**	.358**	.514*	1					
6. Family Size	.128*	.070	.087	-.019	-.033	1				
7. Family Structure	.197**	.140*	.219**	.153**	0.145*	.363**	1			
8. State of Origin	.143*	.210**	.202**	.067	0.184**	.001	.000	1		
9. Age	.209**	.112	.131*	.179**	0.103	.090	.101	.088	1	
10. Gender	.039	-.025	-.015	.046	-0.054	.048	.035	-.152**	.008	1
Mean	19.18	72.67	32.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	8.80	14.93	16.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** $p < 0.01$, * $p < .05$, $N = 300$ **Table 3. Multiple regression analysis showing the prediction of child abuse and domestic violence on suicidality**

Predictors	β	T	P	R	R^2	Df	F
Child Abuse	.596	13.91	<.01	.824	.679	2,296	313.42
Domestic Violence	.304	7.10	<.01				

** $p < 0.01$, $N = 300$ **Table 4. Simple regression analysis showing the prediction of child abuse on suicidality**

Predictors	β	T	P	R	R^2	Df	F
Child Abuse	.790	22.27	<.01	.790	.625	1,298	496.00

** $p < 0.01$, $N = 300$ **Table 5. Simple regression analysis showing the prediction of domestic violence on suicidality**

Predictors	β	T	P	R	R^2	df	F
Domestic Violence	.685	16.21	<.01	.685	.469	1,297	262.77

** $p < 0.01$, $N = 300$

3.3 Test of Hypotheses

It was revealed in the results above that child abuse and domestic violence jointly significantly predict suicidality. However, child abuse ($\beta = .596$, $t = 13.91$, $p < .01$) has a stronger impact than domestic violence ($\beta = .304$, $t = 7.10$, $p < .01$). It implies that an increase in child abuse and domestic violence tends to increase the individual attempt to committing suicide. Considering the joint prediction of the variables, it was observed that the variables significantly predicted suicidality. This was with a significant variance of 67.9% contributed by the variables to the total variance observed on suicidality ($R^2 = .679$; $p < 0.01$).

The regression model analysis of the result in Table 4 was statistically significant ($\beta = .790$, $t = 22.27$, $p < .01$) indicating that child abuse is a strong predictor of suicidality. The model explained with a significant variance 62.5% contributed by the variable observed in suicidality ($R^2 = .625$; $p < 0.01$).

The result summarized in Table 5 indicated that domestic violence ($\beta = .685$, $t = 16.21$, $p < .01$) predicted suicidality. This implies that domestic violence is a strong predictor of suicidality and the relationship is unlikely due to chance. Further explaining that as experiences of domestic violence increases suicidality also increases. This was with a significant variance of 46.9% contributed by the variable observed in suicidality ($R^2 = .469$, $p < 0.01$).

4. Discussion

Consistent with previous studies (Akpunne et al., 2022; Oyetunji et al., 2021) this study reported a high prevalence of suicidality among Nigeria's young population. According to recent studies, students with suicidal thoughts are experiencing emotional trauma and hardships ranging from disappointment in romantic relationships, poor academic performance, and feelings of depression and loneliness. The result further shows that the major risk factor of suicidal ideation among secondary school students are linked to their involvement in cultism, alcoholism, poverty, drug use disorders such as drug addiction, drug dependence, tolerance and mental illness. Sexual harassment/assault, physical assault/bullying and family history of suicide are also mention among the causal factors of suicidal ideation.

For instance, Oderinde & Oderinde (2023) found that significant factors in suicide behaviour include social pressure, relationship issues, and financial hardships. The report also emphasises that stigmatizing mental health persons and lack of access to quality medical care worsen the conditions of such individuals and escalate suicidal ideation and attempt. In order to encourage economic growth and development, the article advises the supply of mental health resources, and the development of awareness campaigns, Similarly, Jegede et al (2024) noted that factors such as anxiousness, lonely, or victims of bullying behaviour contribute significantly to adolescent suicidal tendencies.

The data emphasizes the need for mental health programs tailored to secondary school students in Osun State. Schools should implement counseling services, awareness programs, and intervention strategies to identify at-risk students early. Furthermore, parental involvement and community support systems should be strengthened to address underlying psychosocial stressors contributing to suicidality among adolescents. In addition, educating teachers, parents, and peers about warning signs can facilitate early detection and supportive intervention.

The findings of this study provide strong evidence that child abuse and domestic violence are significant determinants of suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State. The high positive correlation between child abuse and suicidal ideation aligns with previous studies (Fasesan et al., 2024), reinforcing the notion that adolescents who experience abuse are at an increased risk of developing suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Numerous studies have shown that childhood abuse is a critical determinant of suicidality among adolescents. Research in Calabar, Nigeria, found that various forms of childhood adversity, including neglect and emotional abuse, significantly predicts suicidal tendencies, particularly when multiple abuse types are experienced (Edet et al., 2022).

Moreover, Abdulkareem et al (2023) reports that victims experienced Sexual abuse which has highly serious aftereffects that have a reflective impact on the victims' physical and mental health. The long-term effects of these experiences include emotional instability, low self-worth, and a higher likelihood of engaging in suicidal

behaviors. Sukare & Abdullahi, (2025) observed that secondary school students in South-West Nigeria who reported experiences of child abuse had significantly higher rates of suicidal ideation compared to their non-abused peers.

Similarly, the strong correlation between domestic violence and suicidality underscores the toxic impact of familial violence on adolescent mental health. A study conducted in Southeast Nigeria, found that adolescents exposed to domestic violence reported significantly higher risk mental illness (Onukwuli et al., 2022). Additionally, evidence suggests that the normalization of domestic violence in Nigerian society exacerbates its impact. Many parents employ physical discipline and verbal aggression, which create a hostile environment for children and adolescents (Ofoha et al., 2019). Such experiences disrupt emotional development, impairs attention and working memory and contribute to feelings of hopelessness and despair, which are strongly linked to suicidality (Fan & Kang 2025). These findings, however, stressed the importance of early prevention and treatment strategies to prevent the long-term consequences of trauma which most lead to suicide attempts.

Sociodemographic variables, including parental marital status, family structure, and caregiver during childhood, were also found to influence suicidality. For instance, students who experienced unstable caregiver environments were more likely to exhibit suicidal ideation, supporting Bowlby's Attachment Theory, which posits that secure attachment is crucial for emotional regulation and psychological resilience. Poverty and economic hardship often exacerbate the effects of child abuse and domestic violence. In many Nigerian households, financial stress contributes to increased parental aggression, neglect, and family dysfunction (Ikuteyijo et al., 2025). Studies have shown that adolescents from low-income backgrounds experience higher levels of abuse and neglect, which in turn increases their risk of depression and suicidality. A study by Elendu et al., (2025) reported that all forms of corporal punishment have significant physical, psychological, and emotional impacts – ranging from injuries to increased anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem.

However, the relationship between gender and suicidal ideation was observed as not significant. A recent study highlighted that gender differences in exposure to domestic violence are minimal in Nigeria, with both male and female children affected at similar rates (McQuaid et al., 2022). However, girls were more likely to internalize their distress, leading to depression and suicidal ideation, while boys exhibited more externalizing behaviors such as aggression and substance abuse (Umar et al., 2020). Similarly, studies show that females had a higher risk of suicide attempts, while males had a higher risk of suicide deaths (McQuaid et al., 2022; Miranda-Mendizabal et al., 2019). However, the study did not find a significant association between gender and suicidal ideation, indicating that while behaviors differ, the prevalence of suicidal thoughts may be similar across genders.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

This study confirms that child abuse and domestic violence significantly contribute to adolescent suicidality among secondary school students in Osun State, Nigeria. The findings emphasize the urgent need for policies and interventions to protect young individuals from abuse, improve mental health services, and enhance awareness of children's rights in Nigeria.

From the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are proposed: first the Nigerian government should strengthen child protection laws and ensure strict enforcement to prevent abuse and domestic violence. The government should collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor and address child rights violations. Also, secondary schools should implement mental health education and counseling services to support students experiencing any psychological, emotional, physical or sexual abuse. Furthermore, awareness campaigns should be conducted to educate parents, teachers, and community leaders about the negative impact of child abuse and domestic violence on adolescent mental health. Again, parenting workshops should be introduced to educate caregivers on positive parenting strategies and conflict resolution techniques. This would help parents see the negative effects of harsh disciplinary practices and provide alternative, non-violent parenting strategies. Lastly schools and social welfare agencies should establish mechanisms for early identification and intervention for at-risk adolescents to prevent suicidality. Implementing structured interventions, including peer support groups and teacher training, can help identify at-risk students and provide early intervention. However future research should consider a larger, more diverse sample across multiple states and employ mixed-method approaches to deepen the understanding of suicidality among Nigerian adolescents.

6. Limitations of the Study

Despite its significant contributions, this study wishes to highlight the following limitations. First The reliance on self-reported data may have led to underreporting or overreporting of abuse and suicidal behaviors due to social desirability bias. Also, this study was conducted in selected secondary schools within Osun State, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other regions in Nigeria. Again, the study design prevents causal inferences from being drawn; a longitudinal approach would be needed to establish causality between abuse, domestic violence, and suicidality. Finally given the stigma surrounding mental health issues in Nigeria, some participants may have been reluctant to disclose their experiences fully.

Consent and Ethical Approval

Ethical approval was obtained from the appropriate institutional review board, and parental consent and student assent were secured prior to data collection. The Internal Research Ethics Committee of Redeemer's University in Nigeria examined the purpose of the study.

Disclaimer (Artificial Intelligence)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

Competing Interests

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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