

How to Cite:

Umadevi, S., & Yuvaraj, P. (2022). An overview on health illness caused by usage of smart electronic gadgets among the student's community. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S2), 9494–9506. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS2.7499>

An overview on health illness caused by usage of smart electronic gadgets among the student's community

Umadevi. S

Associate Professor, Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced studies (VISTAS), Chennai-600117

Corresponding author email: umadevi.sps@velsuniv.ac.in

Yuvaraj. P

Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmaceutics, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced studies (VISTAS), Chennai-600117.

Abstract---This article explains overview on various health problems caused by cell phones, laptops and other gadgets while attending online class by students during pandemic period. To review the different ocular, neurological changes, psychological and stress induced in brain on students caused by electronic gadgets. According to this article reports pertaining to scientific literature survey, on various illness caused due to the online sessions and classes. All the available information of visual impairment and psychological behavior changes in children were collected from web sources and different published papers. This article emphasizes that most of visual and psychological illnesses on school children and students by attending the online mode classes. Here some information regard with those problems is illustrated. We can mainly understand the ill effects of the cellphones which can mainly spoil the student life and also it leads to the addiction.

Keywords---electronic gadgets, child myopia, computer vision syndrome, nomophobia, eye strain, brain stress.

Introduction

The modern period of development in our society has strong influence of computer technology on it, which penetrate all spheres of human activity. An integral part especially during nCoV-pandemic curfew over globally uses of electronic gadget is necessary in modern world although overusage it causes

various health issues in human bodies. Due to this school children and academic institutions have been dumped towards online mode classes (OECD, 2020). This leads over usage electronic gadget across the globe (Rahul et al., 2020). An electronic contraption is a hand-held gadget with cutting edge processing capacity, like web correspondence, data recovery, video, web based business, and other potentiality. On account of its convenience, the cell phone has had a enormous effect on present day regular daily existence (Babadi Akasheet al., 2014). India is a 2nd largest market in the globe for mobile phone. Mobile phone proprietors involve 86.5% of Indian grown-ups, and their normal day by day (Swaminathan, & Chandrasekar 2012). In Sweden in 2012, 99 percent of individuals aged 15 to 24 had access to a mobile phone; 82 percent had a smartphone, and 79 percent used the phone on a daily basis for SMS text messaging (Gustafsson et al, 2017). With the persistent ascent in youth advanced media utilization, the occurrence of visual issues and psychological sickness has additionally drastically expanded. A huge part of the populace right now experiences visual disability, particularly in Asian nations, with a quickly expanding predominance, dry eye syndrome and more youthful time of beginning (Margareta et al., 2017; Fazida Karim et al., 2020).

Due to excess usage of gadgets may cause ocular issues like

- Incessant scouring of the eyes.
- Extreme squinting.
- Shifting of the head or squinting when perusing or sitting in front of the TV and cell phone's.
- Cerebral pains from eye strain.
- Whining of eye sleepiness or twofold vision. (Rashid, S.M., 2021)
- Blurred vision, and ocular congestion
- Dry eye syndrome ((Margareta et al., 2017)

Computer technology leads to psychological sickness like

- Sadness (depression state).
- Relationship issues.
- Tension/anxiety.
- Obsessive compulsive disorder.
- Rest aggravations (insomnia). Wireless compulsion has been connected to an increment in rest problems and weakness in clients. (Thomée, Set al., 2012)

Materials and Methods

Effect of Cell Phones Radiation on School Children

Because children are not yet fully grown adults, their developing minds and bodies make them particularly exposed to the effects of the environment around them, including all types of radiation emitted by electronic gadgets and other wireless gadgets. Children are exposed to technology at an earlier age than ever before in the modern era. Mobile phones and wireless gadgets emit a variety of radiations, including microwave radiation, ionizing and non-ionizing radiations.

Ionizing radiations, such as x-rays, radon, and sunlight's ultraviolet rays, have a high frequency and energy. The frequency and energy of non-ionizing radiations are modest. Non-ionizing radiation is emitted by cell phones. The transmitting unit or antenna of a mobile phone sends radio-frequency waves to surrounding cell towers. Our phone receives radio-frequency waves to its antenna when we make or receive a call, send or receive text, or use data. (OECD 2019, Lennart Hardell, 2017, Lyon 2013)

As indicated by a new report, School students' mind tissues ingest twice more microwave radiation than grown-ups' cerebrum tissues, while different examinations have observed that children's bone marrow assimilates multiple times more microwave radiation than grown-ups' bone marrow. Belgium, France, Germany, and other mechanically progressed nations are authorizing regulation or giving admonitions over children utilization of remote contraptions. They additionally commanded that cell phone producers recognize the base separation from the body at which their products should be maintained in control to guarantee that legitimate restrictions for microwave radiation openness are not surpassed. The negligible distance between the device and the body for gadgets is 20 cm. (Om P Gandhi 2012, L Lloyd Morgan 2014, Frank M.Clegg2020)

Effect of Electronic Gadgets During Pandemic

Children who have been stranded at home due to the pandemic have spent far too much time in front of electronics, including televisions, smartphones, and tablets. Screen-based technology has continued to permeate children's lives during the last decade. According to a recent survey conducted by Common Sense Media, a nonprofit that provides entertainment and technology advice to parents, American children aged 8 to 12 spend nearly five hours per day looking at screens; children under the age of eight spend about half of that time, and teenagers spend more than seven hours per day. This does not include time spent on screens for schoolwork (Allen et al., 2019; Aziz Rahman et al., 2020).

Other Common Sense Media statistics support the growth of technology in young people's daily lives:

- More than half (53%) of American children own a smartphone by age 11, and nearly 70% have one by age 12.
- Children under 8 spend 39 minutes a day watching videos online (YouTube and social media ...), a number that has doubled over the past few years.

According to a Pew Research Center survey conducted in March 2020, the majority of American parents (66 percent) say that parenting a child is more difficult today than it was 20 years ago, and many of them attribute this is due to technological advancements. According to the same survey, more than 70% of parents of children aged 12 and under are concerned that their children spend too much time on screens; given the possible detrimental impacts of technology on youngsters, it's easy to see why. While the widespread use of technology facilitates education and social interaction, it also poses distinct obstacles to children's physical and mental health and development, which COVID-19 has intensified. (Elia Abi-Jaoude 2020, Brooke Auxier 2020).

Effects of Electronic Gadgets on Muscle

Mobile phones have become an inextricable element of schoolchildren's lives. Numbness, discomfort, or tingling in the little finger and half of the pinky-facing side of the ring finger are the symptoms. The ulnar nerve is responsible for the sensation in those fingers. The other fingers are supplied via the median nerve. Over utilization of cell phones causes persistent effects on ligaments, muscles, and tissue, which can initiate outer muscle indications of visual presentation terminal condition. Work with visual presentation terminal has been accounted for to cause serious annoyance and shoulders because of expanded pressure brought about by a ceaselessly flexed neck act. A few studies have announced extreme outer muscle issues in laborers utilizing Personal Computer, which has incited the proposal of normal rest periods, extending, and practice during execution of Personal Computer tasks (Eom, 2013, Johnston 2008, Ko 2013, Cram 1998, Kim 2012).

Effects of Electronic Gadgets on Skin

Radiation dermatitis, radiologist began to suffer from radio dermatitis since 1896, but there was total denial of the existences of x-ray effect. Non ionized, ionized and electromagnetic radiations are highly effect on humans and animals (Keykhosravi 2018). Late examinations have shown that holding a cell phone near the skin can cause expanding, redness, tingling or rankling close to the cheekbones, ears, jaw or hands, generally named as cell phone dermatitis. Electromagnetic rays in the microwave range (850–1800) are emitted by electronic gadgets. Evidence suggests that the frequency produced by mobile phones or base stations may have an impact on people's health. Although many studies have been conducted on the effect of electromagnetic radiation on the biologic system and intracranial tumors, the skin receives a significant amount of radiation when it comes into contact with a mobile phone or tablet. Because of their high prevalence, chronic nature of the disease, and substantial impact on quality of life, skin diseases, particularly. skin malignancies and contact dermatitis, are extremely essential (Ozguner, 2004, Bianchi 2012, Poulsen 2013)

Effect of Electronic Gadgets on Human Eyes

The issues of cultural coordination and social value for individuals living with visual impedance have turned into a worldwide concern. Visual hindrance, as different debilitations, impacts the lives of people and can be a deterrent in finishing and achieving exercises of everyday living, like safe portability, start, taking care of oneself, and getting to data. This outcomes in friendly prohibition and cooperation limitation finishing in extending levels of destitution. (Vu 2005, Wiafe, 2015, Jones 2019). Mobilephones might cause dry eye and disturbance, agonizing pulsating migraines around the eye district, and surprisingly obscured vision (Marlyanti Nurrahmah Akib, 2021, Moon 2016). Nonetheless, we utilize our telephones distinctively to laptop. With laptop, we might go through hours taking a gander at a screen. As laptop become part of our regular day to day existence; an ever increasing number of individuals are encountering an assortment of visual side effects identified with laptop use. These incorporate eye fatigue, tired eyes,

bothering, redness, obscured vision, and twofold vision, altogether alluded to as computer vision condition/ syndrome'(Alves 2008, Clayton Blehm2005).

An efficient survey of versatile wellbeing mental health applications for vision testing distinguished various accessible applications; nonetheless, not very many had gone through approval or certificate. Mental health frameworks have shown guarantee for further developing wellbeing care conveyance albeit no preliminaries of mHealth mediations to further develop eye wellbeing have been distributed. The majority of pupils choose a font size of medium. When looking at small and close-up screens, the light rays emitted by the phone have a significant impact on human vision. As a result, when we use smartphones, we experience fuzzy vision. And the majority of students use their smartphones while wearing their prescription glasses. Many pupils have complained of headaches after using their smartphones for extended periods of time. More than 80% of students use their smartphones while lying in bed in the dark. At this angle, the distance between the smartphone screen and the eyes is less than 18 cm, which is a significant risk factor for the development of myopia. As a result, smartphones are now the leading cause of myopia in people who use them for extended periods of time. It is important to understand that various levels of brightness have a significant impact on the human eye. For example, when you use low brightness in sunlight or in a brighter area, your eyes require more lodging, resulting in eye strain. When you use high brightness in the dark, you will experience fatigue and headache. Excessive use of such electronic digital devices, according to poses a new issue of digital asthenia and eyestrain. The use of electronic devices by young kids is depicted in this study (Amy 2018).

Computerized Eye Strain

The aggravation and distress related with survey a mobile phone screen for morethan 2 hrs.(Amy 2018)

1. Eyes start to consume and tingle.
2. Obscured vision.
3. Eye weakness.
4. Computerized Eye Strain can cause cerebral pains.

Lower vision has negative social, wellbeing, instructive, and monetary results. Early recognizable proof and treatment of eye conditions diminishes the commonness of visual weakness (Demirayak 2022). Our outcomes have shown that the Peek school eye wellbeing framework, when utilized by instructors, is compelling for ID and reference, just as furnishing live wellbeing framework information with proof of obstructions to support conveyance. The examples gained from this preliminary have been embraced and increased in Kenya by the Services of Health and Education to a countywide Program, serving 200000 kids. Also, this program has been reproduced and further created in India what's more Botswana, which is taking it to a public scale (Peter 2019).

Children who rely on cellphones for online education may have severe headaches and eye strain. According to a research, some of them may have eye discomfort.Ophthalmologists conducted the research on 305 youngsters' ages

three to seventeen who were brought in for a checkup. More than half of the children had a headache, and almost two-thirds had digital strain; 19 of the children had ocular discomfort.

Effect of Electronic Gadgets on Neurological System

Nomophobia is generally viewed as a social habit; it imparts numerous attributes to illicit drug use. The association of mobile phones to the Internet is one of the reasons for nomophobia (SoraiaGonçalves 2020). The side effects of habit might be the consequence of a requirement for solace because of variables like expanded tension, helpless confidence, uncertain connection, or passionate insecurity (Gezgin 2016, Gezgin 2017). Certain individuals can't manage their extreme utilization of cell phones. An expansion in the recurrence of cell phone use causes emotional well-being issues among college understudies. Reviews have shown that enthusiastic utilization of cell phones might prompt mental problems and various sorts of psychopathology, including misery and tension in school understudies. Perilous cell phone use is like Obsessive compulsive disorder practices, reflecting tension and stress in endeavoring to oversee liabilities (SoraiaGonçalves 2020). A few investigations have discovered that online media use might foresee manifestations for a scope of character and temperament issues (bipolar-mania). Likewise, utilizing a biopsychosocial model of fixation, cell phone or cell phone reliance might be considered to fall inside the range of social addictions, including side effects like striking nature, temperament modification, withdrawal, resistance, struggle and backslide, assuming it represents a critical (psychological well-being) worry for the impacted person (StevieChancellor 2020). Youthful people explicitly show up as energetic adopters of versatile innovations, and exploration suggests youngsters and youthful grown-ups are thought about especially at hazard for creating cell phone fixation.

Case studies of RFR's peripheral neurological effects mostly describe unpleasant sensory disturbances (dysesthesia). Nerves can be severely damaged after extremely high-intensity exposures. RFR from mobile phones has been found to produce peripheral neurophysiologic abnormalities in certain people. (Roderick Westerman, 2004, & Rajiv Saini 2010). Screen usage has been shown to have a negative influence on cognitive and brain development. Increased screen usage was one of numerous characteristics associated with behavioral difficulties in babies. Increased screen usage was connected to worse early language development in babies aged 6 to 12 months.

Stress on Brain

Online education for young children may put their developing brains under stress. They enjoy breaks, connect with peers, and the surrounding environment is beneficial to studying in a real classroom setting. "Sitting for lengthy periods of time in front of a mobile phone or laptop screen is not recommended for them(Joseph Firth 2019).

Risk Harzades of Cell Phone in Pschological System

Psychosocial hazard is client stress, which seems, by all accounts, to be identified with feeling constrained to quickly react to cell movement to keep up with immediacy and access with others. Other potential psychosocial chances remember disturbances for rest; the client's danger of openness to cyberbullying, especially the undesirable openness of photos and additionally recordings of the person in question and abuse, especially among young people. (Randy A Sansone 2013).

Psychological illness:

1. Rest disturbances.
 - Electronic gadgets enslavement has been connected to an increment in rest issues and weariness in clients. Utilizing your mobile phone before bed improves the probability of a sleeping disorder. (Zahra Babadi, 2014).
 - Splendid light might diminish rest quality.
 - Cell phone use could build measure of time it takes to nod off.
 - Light transmitted from the cell might initiate the mind.
2. Depression.
3. Over the top Compulsive Disorder (Carly, 2020)
4. Relationship issues.
5. Disconnected connections might endure because of disregard for unnecessary phone and web-based media use.
6. Anxiety.

Literature Study

S. No	SURVEY	Ref
1.	<i>Cerutti R et, al</i> (2016) a cross sectional study suggested that headache and other somatic symptoms in adolescents by using mobiles.	[8]
2.	<i>Chen et, al</i> (2004) studied in addiction to mobile phone (American College student diagnosed)	[9]
3.	<i>Holden BA et, al</i> (2016) estimate that 4.8 billion & 0.9 world population will have myopia by 2050.	[21]
4.	<i>Kuss DJ et, al</i> (2013) assess the depression severity due to overuse of electronic devices like smart phones and laptop.	[30]
5.	<i>Matthews et, al</i> (2017) identify the bipolar disorder by technology use	[37]
6.	<i>TavaKolizaden et, al</i> (2014) observed the psychological illness including anxiety, somatization and depression and addiction on usage phones and laptops	[53]

Results and Discussions

As the pandemic had pushed our studies through online mode the cell phones can cause damage to the eyes which can be cured by reducing the brightness level to minimum, avoiding the usage of mobiles during dark time where the eye can be easily affected and a proper distance should be maintained between the screen and the eyes, Blinking of the eyes for a period of sometime can also be a refreshment for eyes. The adjustment of the contrast level should be maintained. (Jensen 2008).

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends no more than one hour of screen usage per day for children aged 3 to 4, and none at all for children under the age of two. Parents have a key role in reducing their children's gadget use, yet parents should be wary of fully restricting screen time, especially during the pandemic, when electronics may be the sole form of social connection. The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia provides the following suggestions for limiting screen time:

- Setting and sticking to daily screen time restrictions
- Creating "screen-free" areas (e.g., no smartphone use at the dinner table or in the car)
- When it's time to go to bed, no screens are allowed in the room.
- By displaying appropriate technology use, you can set an example for others to follow.

Upper level students can attempt to fight offcompelling mobile phone applications with another application. While not great, there are applications like SPACE and Moment assists you with finding your own telephone life balance by observing your cell phone use and drawing certain lines (Stark 2005).

Keep an eye on the strength of your signal (i.e. how many bars you have). The harder your phone has to work and the more radiation it emits, the poorer your mobile signal is. It is preferable to use your smartphone after you have a stronger signal. Avoid making phone calls when in a car, elevator, train, or bus. Because the mobile phone has to work harder to get a signal through metal, the power level rises.Keep in mind that mobile phones are not toys (Jasmine Shaikh 2021). Instruct stop scrolling, many of the most well-known portable applications (Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, and then some) are planned with endless looking over capacities, where you can devour an interminable channel of information. Although online media applications can be hard to reside without, take a stab at erasing the applications that have boundless parchment and perceive how long you can acquire back. Quiet your mind, there is an undeniable euphoric sensation when you get an online media notice, for example, when somebody loves a photograph you've presented on Instagram or Facebook. These minutes trigger a dopamine discharge in the mind, a compound that makes sensations of joy. It's a fundamental piece of our mind's prizes framework, which is the reason it's additionally gets faulted for compulsion (Joseph Firth 2019).

Put away one day/week. Utilize a 30-Day Experiment to reset your utilization. Use applications to support discretion. Try not to charge yourtelephone close to

your bed. Set your telephone aside when you stroll in the entryway. Change your telephone settings. Put a hairband around your telephone. When walking or doing other activities, use caution when talking on the phone or texting. Injuries caused by "distracted walking" are also on the rise. If you want to view a movie on your phone or tablet, download it first and then watch it in aeroplane mode to minimize unwanted radiation exposure.

Conclusion

This article comprises various information about health illness caused by usage of smart electronic gadgets among the students group. Generally, current proof proposes that the consequences of the relationship between cell phone abuse, electronic gadgets and visual hindrance in children. The reports shows a solid relationship between some mental problems, including sorrow, uneasiness, bipolar, subordinate behavioral condition, impulsive behavioral condition, and somatization, and various skin problem like dermatitis and visual impairment like blur vision, itching, photolysis, blindness, long sights and short sight disorders with dependence on cell phones and other gadgets. Likewise, it was tracked down that downturn, nervousness, and bipolar issue. Such evaluations can be valuable to counsel focuses and assist them with diminishing the pace of dependence on advanced cells indications through thinking about factors and related medicines. When electronics are used constructively, they can help people have healthier and more productive minds. The best way to ensure that children make the best use of electronic gadgets is to supervise and monitor them at frequent intervals. It might be difficult to estimate how much time kids spend on technological gadgets. Various strategies, however, can be developed to prevent electronic device abuse through suitable monitoring and control systems. This will eventually prevent children from becoming addicted to electronic devices and suffering the negative consequences that come with it. The available evidence on the effect of gadgets is mixed, with the majority of studies focusing on the effects of electronic devices on early childhood outcomes; consequently, more longitudinal studies on how gadgets affect children in their later years of life are recommended. Cell phone radiation is debated by scientists as to whether it might cause cancer or other health issues. It's tough to conduct a research comparing high and low mobile phone usage because so many children and adults use them so regularly. However cell phones are the powerful method of correspondence, it's obviously true that it additionally has unfavorable secondary effects assuming being over utilized.

Acknowledgment

The authors are particularly grateful to Department of Pharmaceutics, school of pharmaceutical sciences, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai-600117 Tamil Nadu, India for giving the support and facilities to contend this work.

Conflict of interest

The authors announce that no irreconcilable circumstance among us.

References

1. Allen, M. S., Walter, E. E., & Swann, C. (2019). Sedentary Behaviour and Risk of Anxiety: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J. Affect. Disord.* 242, 5–13. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2018.08.081.
2. Amy, L., Sheppard & James, S Wolffsohn. 2018.Digital eye strain: prevalence, measurement and amelioration. *BMJ Open Ophthalmol.* 203 (1),1-10. 10.1136/bmjophth-2018-000146.
3. Aziz Rahman, M., Hoque, N., Sheikh, M., Salehin, M., Beyene, G., & Tadele, Z., et al. (2020). Factors Associated With Psychological Distress, Fear and Coping Strategies During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Australia. *Global Health.* 16, 1–15.
4. Babadi-Akashe, Z., Zamani, B. E, Abedini, Y., Akbari, H., & Hedayati, N. (2014). The relationship between mental health and addiction tomobile phones among university students of Shahrekord, Iran. *Addiction& Health.* 6(3–4), 93 -99.
5. Bianchi, J., Page, B., & Robertson, S. (2012) .Your Dermatology Pocket Guide: Common Skin Conditions Explained. Edinburgh, UK: NHS Education for Scotland.
6. Brooke Auxier, Monica Anderson, Andrew Perrin & Erica Turner. (2020). Parenting Children in the Age of Screens. Pew Research center.
7. Carly, A., Kempf., Kimberly, A., & Ehrhard. (2020). Evaluation of obsessive-compulsive symptoms in relation to smartphone use. *The mental health clinician.*44-48 doi: 10.9740/mhc.2020.03.044
8. Cerutti, R., Presaghi, F., Spensieri, V., Valastro, C., & Guidetti, V. (2016). The Potential Impact of Internet and Mobile Use on Headache and Other Somatic Symptoms in. *Adolescence A Population-Based Cross-Sectional Study.* Headache.
9. Chen, Y.F. (2004). The relationship of mobile phone use to addiction and depression amongst American college students. *Mobile Communication and Social Change.*44–52.
10. Clayton Blehm , Seema Vishnu, Ashbala Khattak, Shrabanee Mitra, Richard W Yee. (2005). Computer vision syndrome: a review. *Survey of ophthalmology*, 50(3), 253-262
11. Cram, J.R., Kasman, G.S., & Holtz, J. (1998). Introduction to surface electromyography, 1st ed. Maryland: Aspen Publishers.
12. D. Gezgin . (2017). Exploring the influence of the patterns of mobile internet use on university students' nomophobia levels.*European Journal of Education Studies*, 3 (6) (2017), pp. 29-53,
13. Daria., J. Kuss, & Eiman Kanjo1 & Mark Crook-Rumsey1 . (2018). Problematic Mobile Phone Use and Addiction Across Generations: the Roles of Psychopathological Symptoms and Smartphone Use. *Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science* 3:141–149
14. Demirayak, Bengi,, Buşra, Toprak, Muge, Çinik, Ruken. (2022). Digital eye strain and its associated factors in children during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, 70 (3) , P 988-992.
15. Elia Abi-Jaoude, Karline Treurnicht Naylor, Antonio Pignatiello. (2020). Smartphones, social media use and youthmentalhealth.*CMAJ.*192(6):E136E141.doi: 10.1503/cmaj.190434

16. Eom., S.H., Choi, S.Y., Park, D.H. (2013). An empirical study on relationship between symptoms of musculoskeletal disorders and amount of smartphone usage. *Journal of Korea Safety Management and science*. 15: 113–120.
17. Families and teachers in supporting students during the COVID-19 crisis. OECD
18. Fazida Karim., Azeezat., A, Oyewande., Lamis., F, Abdalla., Reem Chaudhry Ehsanullah., & Safeera Khan. (2020). Social Media Use and Its Connection to Mental Health: A Systematic Review. *Cureus* 12(6): 1-9. DOI 10.7759/cureus.8627
19. Frank., M. (2020). *Building science and radiofrequency radiation: What makes smart and healthy buildings Building and Environment, Volume 176, June 2020, 106324 1-15.*
20. Gustafsson., E, Thomée., S, Grimby-Ekman., A., & Hagberg M. (2017). Texting on mobile phones and musculoskeletal disorders in young adults: A five-year cohort study. *Applied Ergonomics*. 58, 208-214
21. Holden., BA, Fricke., T.R, Wilson, D.A., Jong., M, Naidoo., K.S, Sankaridurg., P, Wong T.Y, Naduvilath.,T.J, Resnikoff., S. (2016). Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. *Ophthalmology*. 123(5). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.survophthal.2005.02.008>
22. J. Moon, *et al.* Smartphone Use Is a Risk Factor for Pediatric Dry Eye Disease According to Region and Age: A Case Control Study
23. Jasmine Shaikh, Pallavi Suyog Uttekar. (2021). How Do Cell Phones Affect a Child's Brain?
24. Johnston, V., Souvlis, T., & Jimmieson, N.L et al. (2008). Associations between individual and workplace risk factors for self-reported neck pain and disability among female office workers. *Appl Ergon*. 39: 171–182.
25. Jones, N., Bartlett, H.E., & Cooke, R. (2019). An analysis of the impact of visual impairment on activities of daily living and vision-related quality of life in a visually impaired adult population. *British Journal of Visual Impairment*. 37(1), 50–63. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0264619618814071>.
26. Joseph Firth, John Torous, Brendon Stubbs. 2019. The “online brain”: how the Internet may be changing our cognition. 19-29.
27. Keykhosravi, A., Neamatshahi, M., Mahmoodi, R., Navipour, E. (2018). Radiation Effects of Mobile Phones and Tablets on the Skin: A Systematic Review. *Advances in medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/9242718>
28. Kim, G.Y., Ahn, C.S., & Jeon, H.W et al. (2012). Effects of the use of smartphones on pain and muscle fatigue in the upper extremity. *Journal of Physical Therapy Science*. 24: 1255–58.
29. Ko, K., Kim., H.S., & Woo, J.H. (2013). The study of muscle fatigue and risks of musculoskeletal system disorders from text inputting on smartphone. *Journal of the Ergonomics Society of Korea*. 32 (3): 273–278.
30. Kuss, D.J, van Rooij, A.J, Shorter, G.W., Griffiths, M.D, & van de Mheen D. (2013). Internet addiction in adolescents: Prevalence and risk factors. *Computers in Human Behavior*.
31. Lloyd Morgan, Santosh Kesari, Devra Lee Davis. (2014). Why children absorb more microwave radiation than adults: The consequences. *Journal of Microscopy and Ultrastructure*, 2(4), 197-204.
32. Lennart Hardell. (2017). Effects of Mobile Phones on Children's and Adolescents'

33. Alves, A.C, Dias, & E.M. Rocha. (2008). Dry eye in childhood: epidemiological and clinical aspects. *Ocular Surface*, 6, pp. 44-51.
34. M. Gezgin, O. Çakir . (2016). Analysis of nomophobic behaviours of adolescents regarding various factors. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 13 (2) (2016), pp. 2504-2519.
35. Margareta, B.C, Elena, S.D., & Andreea, N.C. (2017). Eyesight quality and Computer Vision Syndrome. *Romanian Journal of Ophthalmology*. 61 (2), 112-116.
36. MarlyantiNurrahmahAkib, ,Siti RukiahSyawal, MuhammadMiftahFauzan, HasnahEka, ArifinSeweng. (2021). Association between prolonged use of smartphone and the incidence of dry eye among junior high school students. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*.11, 1-5.
37. Matthews, M., Murnane, E., Snyder, J., Guha, S., Chang, P., & Doherty, G., et al. (2017).The double-edged sword: A mixed methods study of the interplay between bipolar disorder and technology use. *Computers in Human Behavior*.88-300.
38. OECD (2019). Impacts Of Technology Use on Children: Exploring Literature on The Brain, Cognition and Well-Being OECD Education Working Paper No. 195,OECD Publishing, Paris.
39. Om, P., Gandhi ,L Lloyd Morgan, Alvaro Augusto de Salles, Yueh-Ying Han, Ronald B Herberman, Devra Lee Davis. (2012) Exposure limits: the underestimation of absorbed cell phone radiation, especially in children. *Electromagnetic Biology and Medicine*. 2012 Mar;31(1):34-51.doi: 10.3109/15368378.2011.622827.
40. Ozguner, F., Aydin, G., Mollaoglu, H., Gökalp, O., Koyu, A., & Cesur, G. (2004). Prevention of mobile phone induced skin tissue changes by melatonin in rat: an experimental study. *Toxicology and Industrial Health*. 20(6-10):133-139. doi: 10.1191/0748233704th207oa.
41. Peter, J., & Gierow. (2019). Prevalence of dry eye among vision aid seekers in kenya. *American academy of optometry*.
42. Poulsen, A. H, Friis, S., & Johansen, C, et al. (2013). Mobile phone use and the risk of skin cancer: a nationwide cohort study in Denmark. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 178(2):190-197.
43. Rahul, D., Neena, P., & Abhipsa Pal. (2020). Impact of digital surge during Covid-19 pandemic: A viewpoint on research and practice. *International Journal of Information Management*, 5, 1-5.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102171>
44. Rajiv Saini, Santosh Saini, Sugandha Sharma . (2010). Neurological dysfunction and mobile phones.*journal of neurosciences in rural practice*.57-58.
45. Randy, A Sansone ,Lori A Sansone. (2013). Cell phones: the psychosocial risks *Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience*..33-37.
46. Rashid, S.M., JannatulMawah, EmaBanik, Yasmin Akter, JobaierIbneDeen, Amina Jahan, Navid Mahmood Khan, Md. & Mofijur Rahman. (2021). Prevalence and impact of the use of electronic gadgets on the health of children in secondary schools in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study. *Health Science Reports* 4 .
47. Roderick Westerman ,Bruce Hocking. (2004). Diseases of modern living: Neurological changes associated with mobile phones and radiofrequency radiation in humans. *Neuroscience letter*. 136.

48. S.M Mahbubur Rashid, Jannatul Mawah, Ema Banik. (2021). Prevalence and impact of the use of electronic gadgets on the health of children in secondary schools in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study.
49. Sara Thomee , Annika Harenstam, Mats Hagberg. (2011). Mobile phone use and stress, sleep disturbances, and symptoms of depression among young adults--a prospective cohort study. BMC public health. 11-66.
50. SoraiaGonçalves, PauloDias, Ana-PaulaCorreia. (2020). *Nomophobia and lifestyle: Smartphone use and its relationship to psychopathologies*. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 2
51. Stevie Chancellor & Munmun De Choudhury. (2020). Methods in predictive techniques for mental health status on social media: a critical review. Npj nature partner journal .43
52. Swaminathan, R., & Chandrasekar, K.S. (2012).The Mobile Phone In India: Usage And Social Impact On Everyday Decision-Making, Control, Autonomy And Connectedness In The Family And Amongst Youth. SS International Journal of Business andManagement Research.
53. Tavakolizadeh, J., Atarodi A.R, Ahmadvpour, S., Pourghesiar A. (2014). The Prevalence of Excessive Mobile Phone Use and its Relatiosn with Mental Health Status and Demographic Factors among the Students of Gonabad University of Medical Sciences .
54. Thomée, S.,Härenstam, A., & Hagberg, M. (2012). Computer use and stress, sleep disturbances,and symptoms of depression among youngadults – a prospective cohort study. BMC Psychiatry 12,176, 1-14. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/ /1471-244X/12/17>
55. Vishnu, K., Nithyaja, B., Pradeep, C., Sujith, R., Mohanan, P., Nampoore, V. (2011).Studies on the effect of mobile phone radiation on DNA using laser induced fluorescencetechniqueLaserPhysics.21(11):1945-1949. doi:10.1134/s1054660x11190297.
56. Vu, H.T.V., Keeffe, J. E., 7 McCarty, C.A., & Taylor, H.R. (2005). Impact of unilateral and bilateral vision loss on quality of life. British Journal of Ophthalmology. 89(3), 360–3. BMJ Publishing Group Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjo.2004.047498>.
57. Wiafe, B. (2015). Ghana blindness and visual impairment study. International Agency for the prevention of blindness (IAPB).https://www.iapb.org/wp-content/uploads/Ghana-Study-BVIS-8_6_2017_-Final-edit.pdf.
58. Zahra Babadi-Akashe, Bibi Eshrat Zamani . (2014). The Relationship between Mental Health and Addiction to Mobile Phones among University Students of Shahrekord, Iran. Addict Health . 93-9.