



**Experimental**

C<sub>0</sub> and C<sub>12</sub> were measured at 0 and 12 h, respectively. All samples were analyzed by HPLC. The HPLC system consisted of a Shimadzu LC-10ATV pump, a Shimadzu SPD-10A detector, and a Shimadzu CTO-10A column oven. The mobile phase was composed of 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water and 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile (ACN) (50:50, v/v). The flow rate was 1.0 mL/min. The column temperature was maintained at 30°C. The detection wavelength was 254 nm. The retention time of the analyte was 12.5 min. The limit of detection (LOD) was 0.5 ng/mL. The limit of quantification (LOQ) was 1.0 ng/mL. The accuracy and precision of the method were evaluated by analyzing spiked samples. The accuracy was within 5–10%. The precision was within 5%. The stability of the method was evaluated by analyzing spiked samples at different time points. The stability was within 5%. The recovery of the method was evaluated by analyzing spiked samples. The recovery was within 5%. The method was validated for the analysis of the analyte in human plasma. The method was used to analyze the plasma samples of the study. The results are presented in Table 1.

**W a S a M a M a B a**

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Internet addiction is a complex phenomenon that involves a combination of psychological, social, and biological factors. The most widely used model for understanding Internet addiction is the Compulsive-Internet-Use Model (CIU). This model suggests that Internet addiction is characterized by compulsive and excessive use of the Internet, leading to negative consequences in various areas of life, including work, school, and relationships. The CIU model is based on the idea that Internet use becomes a habit, and individuals with Internet addiction are unable to control their use, even when they know it is causing problems. This compulsive use is often driven by a desire for social connection, entertainment, and information. The CIU model also suggests that Internet addiction is a form of addiction, and individuals with Internet addiction may experience withdrawal symptoms when they are unable to use the Internet. The CIU model has been supported by a number of studies, and it provides a useful framework for understanding the underlying mechanisms of Internet addiction. However, there are some limitations to the CIU model. For example, it does not take into account the role of individual differences in personality and cognitive functioning. Additionally, the CIU model does not address the question of why some individuals are more susceptible to Internet addiction than others. These limitations suggest that further research is needed to better understand the underlying mechanisms of Internet addiction and to develop more effective treatments.

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As a result, 27% of the sample reported Internet addiction. This finding is consistent with other studies that have reported prevalence rates of Internet addiction ranging from 10% to 30%. The prevalence of Internet addiction is likely to be increasing over time as the use of the Internet continues to grow. The high prevalence of Internet addiction is a public health concern because it can have significant negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole. For example, Internet addiction can lead to decreased productivity, increased stress, and social isolation. Additionally, Internet addiction can be a barrier to seeking and receiving necessary medical and mental health care. Therefore, it is important to continue to research the underlying mechanisms of Internet addiction and to develop more effective treatments.

Research has shown that Internet addiction is associated with a number of psychological and social problems, including depression, anxiety, and social isolation. Additionally, Internet addiction can lead to decreased productivity and increased stress. The high prevalence of Internet addiction is a public health concern because it can have significant negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole. Therefore, it is important to continue to research the underlying mechanisms of Internet addiction and to develop more effective treatments.