



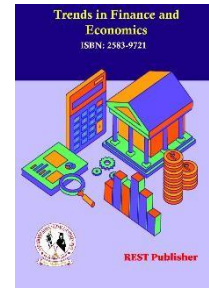
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Applying the EDAS Method in Psychopathology and Health Care: A Systematic Review of Decision-Making Models

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Abstract: Health psychology, also known as clinical psychology or behavioral medicine, is a field that studies Physiological, Social and Biological There are several elements that influence health and how they affect, prevent, and encourage sickness. It's a habit that motivates people to make health-conscious choices like working out, Cultural ideas, family ties, and social support networks are examples of model factors. Eating well and being more active can help prevent disease. Biological variables include things like inherited personality traits and genetic illnesses. Psychological influences include things like lifestyle, personality traits, and stress levels. Primary care is psychological patients and families for common physical and mental health problems will experience the full application of knowledge and principles their lives. Research significance: Research in health care for psychopathology is essential for advancing mental health care, improving treatment strategies, promoting early intervention, and reducing societal stigma surrounding mental illness. It lies in its ability to improve Quality of life. Significance of this study that individual's burden on healthcare systems, and foster a greater understanding of mental health in society. Many individuals with mental health disorders also suffer from physical health problems, and understanding the connections between mental and physical health can lead to better, integrated care approaches. Methodology: A method used for ranking and selection. EDAS (Estimation Alternatives in decision making problems involving multiple conflicting criteria. The process involves evaluating each alternative (treatment or intervention, in the context of psychopathology) based on its performance relative to other alternatives, and then determining which one best meets the desired criteria. Alternative: QH1, QH2, QH3, QH4, QH5 refers to an approach that combines medication and therapy to address mental illness for individuals diagnosed with mood disorders such as depression or bipolar disorder. For example, using antidepressants such as sertraline or fluoxetine along with cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) allows for a comprehensive treatment plan. Medication targets neurochemical imbalances, while therapy helps individuals understand and challenge negative thought patterns that contribute to their symptoms. This integrated approach has been shown to be effective in improving patients' emotional and psychological well-being, helping them manage symptoms, and achieving long-term stability. The combination Especially pharmacological and therapeutic treatments beneficial for people experiencing moderate to severe symptoms, as they address both biological and cognitive aspects mental illness. This holistic treatment approach can provide patients with better symptom management and improved quality of life, especially for those who do not respond to holistic treatments. Ongoing monitoring of both medication doses and treatment progress is important for optimal outcomes. Evaluation preference: The parameters of tolerability, Energy efficiency, flexibility and real-time predictability, reliability, integrity, management provide a comprehensive framework for assessing its effectiveness. Tolerability reflects the patient's ability to handle the treatment without major side effects, while predictability assesses the sustained relief of symptoms. It ensures that benefits are maintained over the long term, while integrity ensures that the treatment focuses on key goals. Energy efficiency assesses the balance between treatment intensity and benefit, and flexibility allows for meeting the needs of the individual patient. Finally, real-time management helps patients manage immediate symptoms and provides ongoing support. If all of these factors are assessed positively, a treatment approach such as can be considered a very effective, well-rounded solution for managing mood disorders. Results: QH5 represents the most effective treatment approach, offering consistent results, long-term benefits, and personalized care that caters to individual patient needs. QH4, however, is considered less effective and has limitations in terms of predictability, tolerance, and long-term results, making it less suitable for patients with more severe symptoms. The ranking highlights the critical importance of selecting the most appropriate treatment option tailored to the patient's needs, ensuring the best outcomes for their mental health and overall well-being.

Keywords: health care, Psychopathology, EDAS.

1. INTRODUCTION

This approach, first proposed in 2008, is a network approach to mental illness: Mental illnesses as causal networks of symptoms that reinforce one another, a field of study in psychiatry that has expanded dramatically in the last ten years. Since every action on the system might rapidly result in a psychotic condition, strongly connected networks establish distinct boundaries. Mental illnesses as interconnected causal networks. A summary and evaluation of 363 papers describing symptoms published throughout the first ten years of this study endeavor are presented in this article. for a dynamic view of specific symptoms. Psychopathology has already started to use dynamical system concepts like critical inertia and alternate stable states. Psychometric techniques that concentrate on the best evaluation of psychopathological network components are therefore required. To illustrate the value of this work, 'causal loop diagrams' from A conceptual model of depression as a dynamic system was created using dynamical systems theory. But broader networks of short-term experiences reveal such connections. The network technique has undergone significant progress in the first ten years. The idea that the interconnectedness of networks of negative mood states is associated with psychopathy is persuasively supported by this research, which use time-series data on the nature of psychopathy. A new method for examining networks of symptoms and an expanding corpus of empirical studies have been developed by an interdisciplinary team of researchers to hypothesize Theorists, we believe, are building on this work [1]. Others or with a higher probability, others with a lower probability bring them closer to a common probability. (Periods of developmental disruptions in developmental trajectories can lead individuals with some mental illnesses to follow different paths from each other. One of the main tasks is the developmental tree, but in nodal psychopathology it is necessary to define subsequent branches, family points. It is no secret Research on psychopathology advances our understanding of development, and this special issue focuses on the contribution of research on normal development to the understanding of psychopathology. Each defines the other but first, I present examples of work where the study of abnormal or pathological development has led to an improved understanding of normal development. This is the main objective of the conclusion. Because pathology is an ongoing field, researchers must examine several "choices" across time, both normal and pathological together. Pathology can be defined as developmental deviations, and such deviations are of interest to development before pathology begins. Since the same developmental laws apply equally to normal and abnormal, such examples of cross-development should not be surprising. General. Psychopathology. Described as a significant contribution of psychopathological study is the generality of development. The leverage for conceiving of personal progress is another. The concept of what is normal and what is abnormal is the essence of developmental psychopathology. Developmental deviations that are relevant to development prior to the onset of pathology might be characterized as pathology. psychopathology. The description of the universality of development is one of the main contributions of psychopathological study. The leverage to conceptualize individual development is another. The concept of what is normal and what is abnormal is the essence of developmental psychopathology. Rather, groups are sought based on shared developmental profiles or trajectories, but The field of individual development can benefit greatly from the use of developmental psychopathology. Individual growth must be taken into account. normal and pathological together. The classification of individuals sought in developmental psychopathology goes beyond behavioral similarities. Developmental psychopathology's research projects often move alternating between research on abnormal and normative developmental processes. Studies on modulation and attention of awareness. Nevertheless, the developmental psychopath's task is no less than to find order in this infinite variety, in the average intuitive group patterns of adaptation and maladaptation.[2]. Peer competition, a lack of spare time, and family time are just a few of the many stresses they deal with. Students suffer from a heavy workload and ongoing pressure to perform well in school, which can lead to a variety of mental health issues. Among students, several personality qualities may be predictive of mental illness. while preserving mental equilibrium and health. In-depth counseling and mental health issues should be addressed by university counseling services. For instance, it has been established that shyness, either by itself or in conjunction with different degrees of sociability, is a reliable indicator of a number of mental health conditions. both mental disorders and substance misuse. Although university students represent a nation's future and its greatest asset, they are also a vulnerable group that is prone to mental illness. [3] In order to incorporate a cultural viewpoint into the study of psychopathology, Fabrega and Rogler advise researchers to take cultural distinctiveness into account and offer doable solutions. Furthermore, Rogler contends that there is a higher chance of ignoring cultural differences than cultural similarities in the current study on psychopathology. Think of culture as a comprehensive way that all diseases manifest in all individuals. the study of psychopathology and culture. In addition, they demonstrate the diversity of cultural ideas and the significance of the social sphere. According to cultural scholars, patients from particular "cultural minority" groups with particular symptoms or syndromes are the only ones for whom culture matters. It is undesirable that certain symptoms and culturally particular syndromes, which may be evidence of distress and culturally normative experiences, be placed in the appendix. Because it focuses on a phenomenon that is unique to a culture and to which the trinity of clinical research, epidemiology, and ethnography has contributed significantly—this area of inquiry is significant. Individuals from "culturally diverse" groups, some culturally unique disorders, and the display of symptoms are given little consideration. to culture in a more varied and expansive social setting. Response. The DSM-IV's methodology of inquiry into culture and psychopathology is reflected in the study of ataques de nervios, especially when it starts with a kind of distress that is culturally distinctive. As a result, we can investigate a few criteria.[4]. Teachers' and psychiatrists' perspectives should be taken into consideration. The issue is that psychopathology in children and adults may differ fundamentally, thus we need a classification system that takes into account the distinctive characteristics of juvenile diseases. For those that are interested, child psychiatry is a large field. The major concerns posed indicate that ataques de nervios research will keep adding significantly to the field of cultural studies, as child psychiatry is the study of the culture of children's and adults' (parents') conduct. This will act as a template for scholars in the future who study psychopathology and culture. For a disorder to be regarded as a legitimate disorder in and of itself, it need not continue into maturity. Therefore, it's possible that the symptoms of some adult mental illnesses may not exist in children, at least not Children do not yet exhibit the maturity level necessary to exhibit certain symptoms in the well-known adult version. Childhood psychopathology must be diagnosed in the context of the psychopath's adult relationship, according to the continuity problem. Developing a classification system that covers all of the many domains of functioning while incorporating the flexible idea of developmental progression is a challenge for developmental psychopathology. Thus, a list of acceptable kid conducts standards at every age level that is thorough, thorough, and suitably standardized. The first step is to classify the psychopathology of children by gender. According to this normative approach on developmental psychopathology, we must first recognize what is expected of the kid at each age before we can evaluate, categorize,

and comprehend deviation. Comparing the psychopathology of children and adults is made easier with the use of the notion of dependent to types in psychiatric nosology. A distinction between maladaptive and competent adaptation ought to be made. In order to evaluate psychopathology and related impairments, a classification system that describes the primary developmental issues. Working within the framework of particular developmental tasks, it is necessary to employ distinct criteria to define and diagnose children because they are immature and may differ generally due to their temperamental or constantly changing traits. Child and adult psychopathology, the primary topic of the current discussion, is the continuum between psychopathology in children and adults, as per the primary conclusion and meaning of the continuity issue for the classification of developmental psychopathology. [5]. As a result, people are more aware of the potential for using empirical data to compare theories. The conceptual nature of these approaches, the significance of broad factors in evaluating psychopathy, and the ongoing and distinct comparisons of psychopathy have all drawn a lot of attention. because techniques for doing so empirically have been developed in recent years. concerns concerning latent variables' characteristics, even if they are ultimately distinct from inquiries concerning the variables' measured manifestations. As there has been a growing interest in explicit comparisons between discrete and continuous models of psychopathy, so too have discrete and comparable psychometric qualities. Models of continuous measurements are compared statistically. In relation to a theoretically significant scale, class assignments must be valid and dependable. At a more abstract level, a scale used to evaluate a psychopathological construct can be seen as a component of a theoretical framework to the extent that different classes of psychopathology constitute the most significant variation in the observed measure.[6]. Technologies and advantages, some modern statistics It can be enlisted to support the dimensional approach. We also go over how to incorporate the method. The behavioral approach to psychopathology study and assessment combined with the dimensional approach all rights reserved. The price of relying on it is that we can avoid coming to grips with the shortcomings of the DSM's oral conceptualization of mental illness. However, there is a cost to this directive. Our field inquiry is mostly guided by the DSM. Because they have impacted our field, recent DSMs have created confusion in the definition of mental illness. Several Empirical observations regarding the DSM-related psychiatric disorder challenge the accepted categorical model of mental illness [7]. As a result, the individual variable sys and the path selected for son should have straightforward mathematical properties. Additionally, it should enable us to investigate whether some developmental paths vary for every individual; additionally, in numerous psychological and male research, there are clear distinctions for women. Only in the limited area is the longevity of such psychopaths monitored. Consequently, gives investigators useful resources that offer a versatile method for researching mental illness developmental factors in particular circumstances. Individual developmental modeling enables people to accomplish this on their own. Peterson is related to several contextual elements, such as the entirety of one's own abilities and a person's propensity to use traits that vary over time, such his family or his community.[9]. The presence of the second type of genetic marker is controlled or influenced by the gene or genes that predispose a person to mental disease. Because they have the markers, people chosen from the general community may be more likely to suffer from mental illness than a similar group without the feature. The c Individuals selected from the general population, because they possess the markers, might be expected to be at higher risk for mental illness than a comparable group without the trait.[10].to investigate them from the standpoint of their pathological and diagnostic importance. to investigate them from the standpoint of their pathological and diagnostic importance. Isolated symptoms and psychopathology by evaluating symptoms, particular diagnostic entities can be found, which in turn helps forecast a patient's natural history and response to treatment. That's what psychopathology is about, but it's more than that. Because psychopathology aims to explain the experience and relationship of the patient to the world and to himself, it is person-specific, whereas symptomatology is only disease-specific. Explain the patient's experience and how he or she interacts with the outside world. The goal of psychopathology is to honor the phenomena. Instead of promoting a rigid, particular theory [12]. In the literature review, notable quantum computing properties are analyzed. This paper describes how quantum computing can be used health service system. Data can be classified into various formats, which are then used to store them for predictive purposes. Overcoming time and computational complexity [36].

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

To evaluate alternatives, EDAS requires two metrics. With high values, these metrics are called PDA stands for positive distance from the mean. while with low values, they are called NDA stands for negative distance from the mean. In light of low NDA and/or high PDA values, the other strategy is superior to the average option. By contrasting the effects of other MCDM or different approaches applied to the same cases, the current study uses some RSP examples from the relevant literature to demonstrate the applicability of EDAS as a suitable and successful MCDM method. As far as we are aware, this study is the first to employ EDAS for industrial robot selection. This study aims to illustrate the EDAS approach's applicability and effectiveness in contrast to the existing MCDM approaches for resolving industrial robot selection issues. In this regard, four sample issues that are frequently utilized in the literature were resolved, and the outcomes of the EDAS method were contrasted with the approaches taken to handle these samples. One of the four scenarios is selected using the EDAS approach, which is evaluated. The EDAS method was chosen for robot ranking because it is a new approach with a wide range of applications and lower computational cost than previous MCDM techniques. EDAS eliminates the possibility of experts unfairly biasing towards alternative solutions, as its solution is obtained. The average solution. The most important features of the EDAS method are its simplicity and the reduction in the number of calculations required. The proposed hybrid BW-EDAS method can be applied to various qualitative and quantitative parameters to rank the preferences of robots. Any industrial selection problem with limited selection criteria can be solved with the help of the proposed technique, which is a general procedure. In the future, we will use the FUCOM approach to determine the weights and compare our proposed way for the ranking process with EDAS methods. It is possible to extend the work to the fuzzy environment. On the other hand, it can be seen that the use of fuzzy EDAS to achieve vulnerable solutions. MCDM is a well-established decision-making domain. This approach can be used in tandem with fuzzy logic to address vagueness in decision-making problems. The use of the fuzzy MCDM approaches in

energy decision-making and policy-making issues has several benefits such as combining a large number of different and sometimes contradictory principles into parameters, and making the assessment process much more versatile, unbiased and appropriate for the various alternatives. EDAS is a distance-based method that ranks the available options using both positive and negative distances from the average solution. The types of advantageous and non-beneficial criteria were used to calculate the positive and negative distance measurements. The superior option is the one with lower NDA values or higher PDA (positive distance from average) values. Because of its ease of use and capacity to take into account an infinite number of options and criteria throughout the decision-making process, EDAS is an excellent tool. As a result, the current approaches typically involve intricate calculations and provide decision-makers with rigid answers. In light of this problem, the purpose of this work is to provide a methodology based on the EDAS technique and the properties of the normal distribution. As was previously said, the EDAS approach is one of the MCDM techniques. This relatively recent and successful method was developed by Keshavarz Gorbea. This study proposes an extension of the EDAS to effectively handle the stochastic MCDM problems, based on the significance of the normal distribution, its properties, and the EDAS approach. The suggested strategy is unique, as the EDAS method has never been applied or expanded for stochastic MCDM issues. A sensitivity analysis is conducted to show how stable the results are when the weights of the criteria are changed, and the outcomes of the stochastic EDAS approach are contrasted with those of several other methods that are currently in use. The suggested method can be used to solve a wide range of real-world issues in science, management, and engineering, even though it was used in this study to evaluate bank branches. We use the stochastic EDAS approach to evaluate a bank branch as an example. In this section, we also do a comparison and a sensitivity analysis to show the validity and dependability of the stochastic EDAS results. Conclusion and future research directions. Therefore, we can say that using the proposed stochastic EDAS approach can assist decision-makers in taking data uncertainty into account when evaluating options. In order to address MCDM problems with normally distributed data, we have suggested a stochastic modification of the EDAS approach. We have established optimistic and pessimistic values for a few of the suggested approach's parameters in order to account for data uncertainty during the evaluation process. By employing interval-valued Pythagorean fuzzy numbers to answer fuzzy multi-criteria group decision-making issues with a broader membership domain and greater flexibility, this work expands on the assessment based on distance from the average solution (EDAS) An illustrative example of the car selection problem is given to show the effectiveness and applicability of the proposed model and results are compared with intuitionistic interval-valued fuzzy EDAS method. A sensitivity analysis is also performed to reveal the effect of the weights on alternative rankings. one of the extended fuzzy EDAS, limits the decision makers to express their preferences on alternative in such a way that sum of upper end points of membership and non-membership degrees is Besides, releasing these restrictions helps decision makers make more fruitful choices because decision making is a knowledge-intensive process. Therefore, as compared to previous fuzzy extensions of EDAS approaches, the suggested methodology is more successful in loosening these restrictions, giving decision makers greater freedom in expressing this information and better representation of uncertain information.

Evaluation Parameters: Tolerance: Definition: The system's ability to handle variations or disruptions without degradation in performance. Evaluation Metric: Percentage of successful operations under stress conditions. Importance: Critical for systems in unpredictable environments. Predictability: Definition: The ability to provide consistent and expected outcomes. Evaluation Metric: Variance in output over repeated tests. Importance: High for systems requiring reliability over time. Durability: Definition: The system's capacity to withstand wear and tear over extended usage. Evaluation Metric: Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF). Importance: Essential for long-term usage scenarios. Integrity: Definition: Ensures data accuracy, consistency, and correctness within the system. Evaluation Metric: Error rates or data validation success rates. Importance: High for systems handling critical or sensitive data. Energy Efficiency: Definition: The ability to perform tasks while minimizing energy consumption. Evaluation Metric: Energy usage per operation or task completion. Importance: Vital for sustainable and cost-effective operations. Flexibility: Definition: The ease with which the system can adapt to new requirements or changes. Evaluation Metric: Time or cost required for reconfiguration. Importance: Important for dynamic or evolving environments. Real-time: Definition: The capability to process and respond to inputs within strict time constraints. Evaluation Metric: Response time in milliseconds or latency. Importance: Critical for systems where timing is paramount.

Alternative values: QH - Quantum health.

There are different versions that address Duality between waves and particles, virtual particles, "energy" in general, and Alternative medicine includes quantum healing, wave-particle duality, virtual particles, and "energy" in general. This speed advantage means quicker decision-making, which shortens the time it takes for goods and services to reach the market. Quantum Nutrition is A holistic approach to health and wellness that combines the principles of quantum physics with nutrition. It involves assessing the body's energy fields and using targeted nutrition to support optimal function at the cellular level.

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. Data Set

Data set							
	Tolerance	Predictability	Durability	Integrity	Energy efficiency	Flexibility	Real-time
QH1	8	6	7	5	9	4	8
QH2	6	8	4	7	8	5	9
QH3	7	4	8	6	6	5	7
QH4	6	7	5	7	8	4	9
QH5	4	8	6	9	7	8	6
AVj	6.2	6.6	6	6.8	7.6	5.2	7.8

It seems that you are given a dataset with various scores for attributes such as resilience, stability, longevity, honesty, energy economy, adaptability, and real-time for different organizations (QH1 to QH5), as well as average values (AVj). For each attribute. How do you want to analyze or work with this data? Here are some possible options: Visualize the data: Create charts or graphs to compare scores across attributes and organizations. Analyze trends: Identify patterns or relationships between attributes and scores. Calculate performance scores: Calculate an overall performance based on the weighted scores for each organization. Comparative analysis: Compare individual organizations based on their performance across attributes.

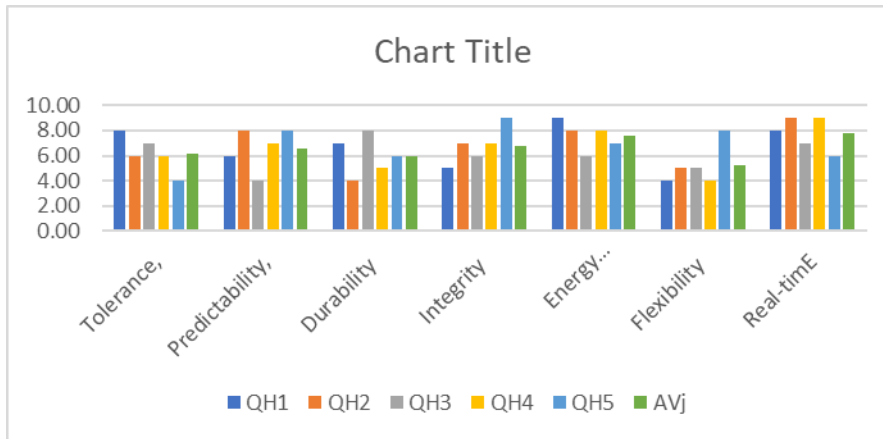


FIGURE 1. Dataset

TABLE 2. Positive Distance from Average (PDA)

Positive Distance from Average (PDA)						
0.29	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00
0.13	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.21	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.54	0.23

It looks like you have given a positive distance from the average (PDA) values for the attributes across different organizations (QH1, QH2, QH3, QH4, QH5). PDA indicates how much each value is above the average for each attribute. To provide relevant context, here is a breakdown and explanation of what the PDA values tell us: Explanation of PDA (Positive Distance from Average): PDA Definition: This calculates how much each score is above the average value for that attribute. A high PDA score indicates a score above the average, while a PDA of 0 indicates a score below average. PDA from QH1 to QH5: Each value is calculated as the difference between a characteristic and the average (AVj) for that attribute. A high PDA for a particular company indicates that it is performing above average for that attribute. Example Explanation: Tolerance (QH1): The PDA for QH1 in the Tolerance attribute is 0.29, indicating that QH1 is performing slightly above average (AVj = 6.20) for this attribute. Integrity (QH5): For Integrity, QH5 has a PDA of 0.32, which is a significant positive deviation from the average, indicating strong performance in this area.

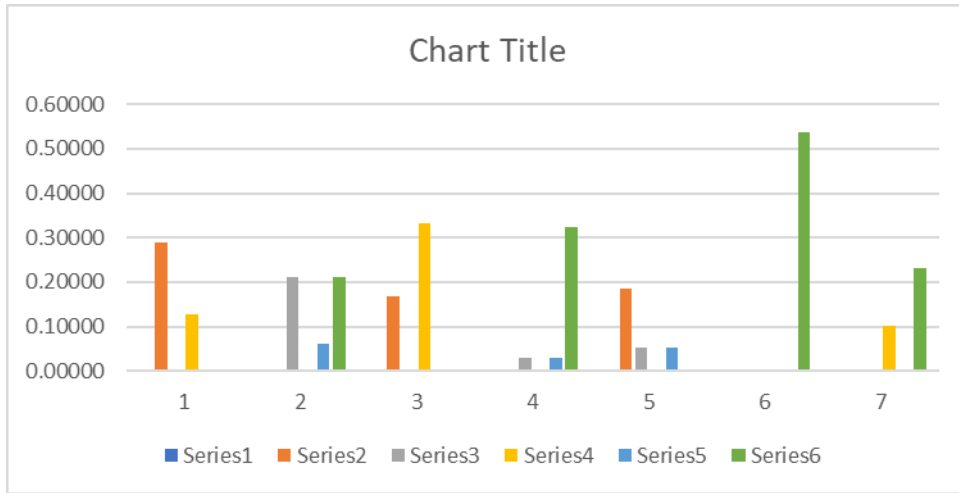


FIGURE 2. Positive Distance from Average (PDA)

TABLE 3. Negative Distance from Average (NDA)

Negative Distance from Average (NDA)						
0.00000	0.09091	0.00000	0.26471	0.00000	0.23077	0.02564
0.03226	0.00000	0.33333	0.00000	0.00000	0.03846	0.15385
0.00000	0.39394	0.00000	0.11765	0.21053	0.03846	0.00000
0.03226	0.00000	0.16667	0.00000	0.00000	0.23077	0.15385
0.35484	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.07895	0.00000	0.00000

The values of the Negative Distance from the Average (NDA) you provided indicate the extent to which each item (QH1 to QH5) falls short of the average value for each attribute. These negative deviations provide insight into areas where performance is underperforming or below the expected average. Let’s break down what these values represent:

Definition of NDA (Negative Distance from the Average): NDA Definition: The NDA measures how far below the average the score is for each attribute. A large NDA value indicates a very significant negative deviation from the average (i.e., poor performance for that attribute).

Key Observations:

- QH1:** The company has relatively moderate negative distances in Integrity (0.26471) and Flexibility (0.23077), indicating below-average performance in these areas.
- QH2:** Durability stands out with a high NDA value of 0.33333, showing that QH2’s performance in Durability is significantly below average. There are also small NDAs in other areas such as Real-time (0.15385), suggesting moderate underperformance.
- QH3:** Durability (0.39394) and Energy Efficiency (0.21053) show significant negative deviations, indicating poor performance in these areas.
- QH4:** The Tolerance (0.03226) and Integrity (0.16667) scores for QH4 are below average, indicating some underperformance.
- QH5:** Tolerance has the largest negative deviation for QH5, with a value of 0.35484, indicating significant underperformance in this area.

Summary of negative deviations: QH1: Small negative deviations in Integrity and Flexibility, with moderate underperformance. QH2: Significant underperformance in Durability (0.33333), and small deviations in other attributes.

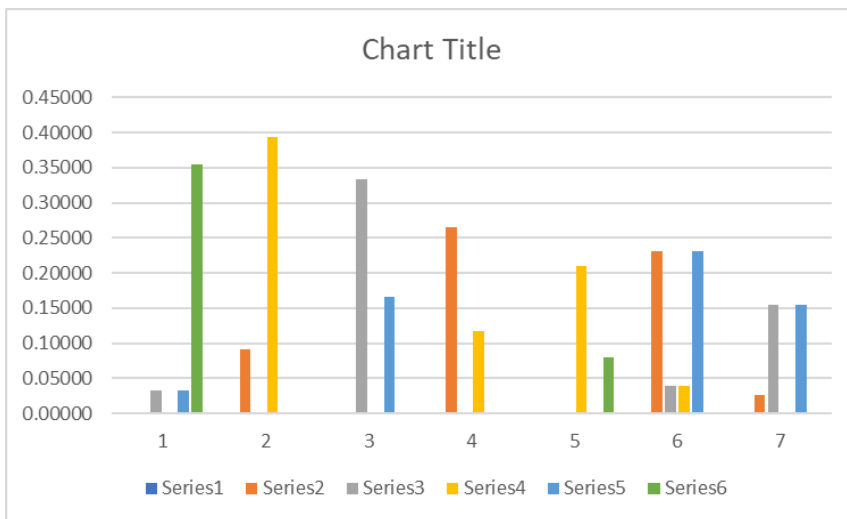


FIGURE 3: Negative Distance from Average (NDA)

TABLE 4. Weighted PDA

Weighted PDA						
0.04065	0.00000	0.02333	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.06398
0.00000	0.02970	0.00000	0.00412	0.00000	0.00000	0.03381
0.01806	0.00000	0.04667	0.00000	0.00000	0.01436	0.07909
0.00000	0.00848	0.00000	0.00412	0.00000	0.00000	0.01260
0.00000	0.02970	0.00000	0.04529	0.07538	0.03231	0.18268

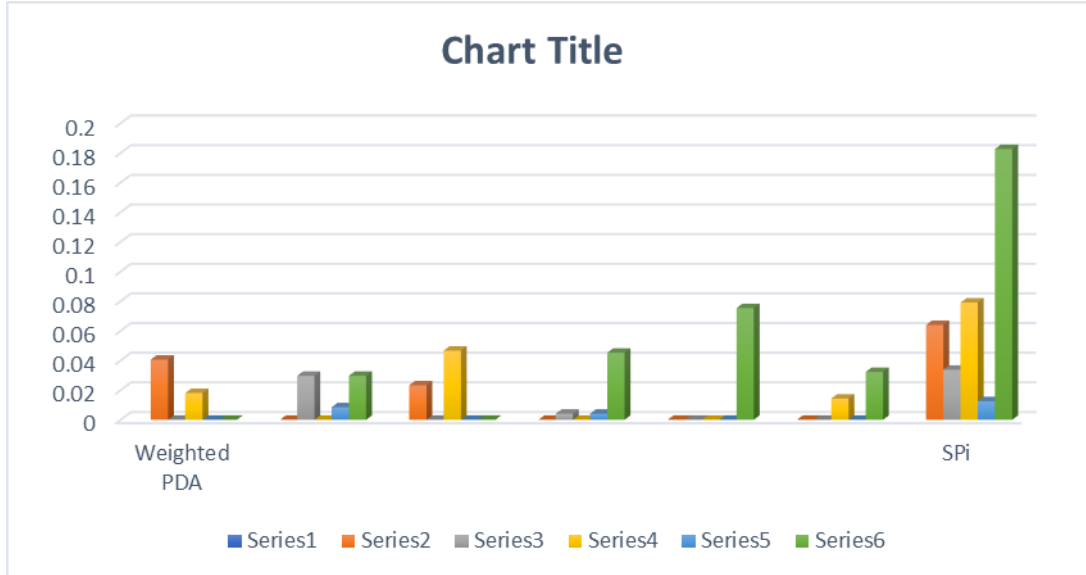


FIGURE 4. Weighted PDA

TABLE 5. Rank

Rank
2
3
4
5
1

Rank 1: QH5 has a higher overall weighted PDA value (0.18268 for flexibility), indicating that it performs better than the others in this area. It also shows strong performance in energy efficiency and integrity. Rank 2: QH1 performs better in real-time (0.06398) and endurance (0.04065), earning a solid second place based on these positive distances. Rank 3: QH3 stands out with high real-time (0.07909) and endurance (0.04667) weighted PDAs, indicating good performance, but slightly behind QH1. Rank 4: QH2 performs better in predictability and real-time, but its weighted PDAs are not as high overall compared to QH3 and QH1, which puts it in fourth place. Rank 5: QH4 has relatively low weighted PDA values, reflecting only moderate performance on a few attributes, which puts it in fifth place.

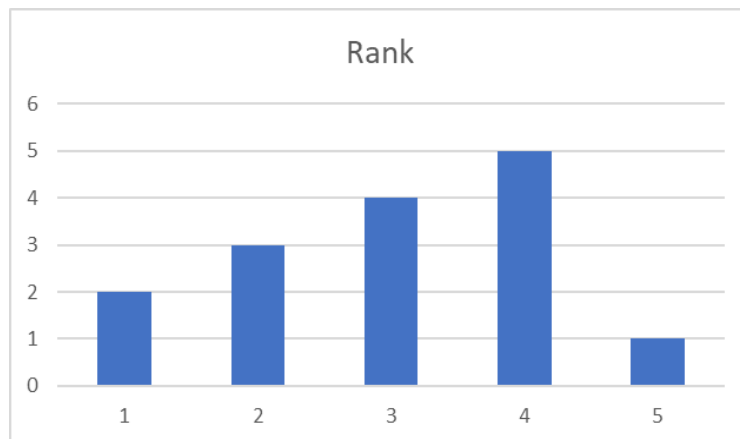


FIGURE 5. Rank

4. CONCLUSION

The importance of this study that individual's burden on healthcare systems, and foster a greater understanding of mental health in society. A method used for ranking and selection. problems involving multiple conflicting criteria. The process involves evaluating each alternative (treatment or intervention, in the context of psychopathology) based on its performance relative to other alternatives, and then determining which one best meets the desired criteria. QH5 represents the most effective treatment approach, offering consistent results, long-term benefits, and personalized care that caters to individual patient needs. QH4, however, is considered less effective and has limitations in terms of predictability, tolerance, and long-term results, making. A description of the main developmental problems in a classification system, to assess psychopathology and associated impairments. Working in the context of specific developmental tasks, because children are immature and may differ in general as a result of their constantly changing or temperamental characteristics, different criteria must be used to describe and diagnose them. To the extent that the most meaningful variation in the observed measure is represented by distinct classes of psychopathology,

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