Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

Integrating AI-Powered Mobile Immersive Technology for HSE Induction in an Oil and Gas Facility. A Conceptual Review

Gehad Mohammed Ahmed Naji[1], KS Savita[2], Khairul Shafee Kalid[3]

Abstract

The integration of AI-powered mobile immersive technology represents a transformative approach to enhancing Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) induction procedures in oil and gas plants. This study investigates the significance and implications of adopting such technological innovations. By leveraging immersive mobile platforms and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, this novel methodology aims to revolutionize traditional HSE training practices. Employees engage in interactive modules and realistic simulations that replicate potential workplace hazards, safety protocols, and emergency scenarios, fostering an immersive learning environment. The research evaluates the advantages of this approach, including improved knowledge retention, heightened safety awareness, and enhanced decision-making skills among staff. It also addresses challenges associated with implementation, such as initial setup costs, data security concerns, and the need for continuous training and updates. The findings underscore how AI-powered mobile immersive technology can transform HSE induction processes in the oil and gas industry, leading to a safer and more efficient workplace. The study seeks to demonstrate the substantial impact of this innovative approach on traditional HSE training methodologies through the application of AI algorithms and immersive platforms.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Mobile Applications, Immersive Technology, HSE, Oil and Gas.*

Introduction

The oil and gas industry operates in one of the most demanding and hazardous environments, where safety is of the utmost importance. Ensuring the well-being of workers in such a high-risk field requires rigorous and effective training [1]. Historically, the industry has relied on traditional health, safety, and environment (HSE) training methods, such as classroom instruction, printed materials, and video presentations, as the primary means of preparing workers for the potential dangers they may face on the job [2, 3]. While these conventional approaches have provided a foundation for safety education, they often fall short in engaging learners and providing the practical, hands-on experience needed to navigate real-life high-stakes situations. Workers may not always retain the critical safety information or develop the skills needed to react appropriately in emergency scenarios, which poses serious risks in environments where the margin for error is minimal [4, 5].

In response to these limitations, there has been a growing recognition of the need for more immersive, interactive, and realistic training experiences. The integration of AI-powered mobile immersive technology into HSE induction processes is emerging as a revolutionary solution that addresses the shortcomings of traditional methods, offering a more dynamic, engaging, and effective approach to safety training and [6-8]. This cutting-edge technology leverages virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and artificial intelligence (AI) to create highly realistic simulations that closely replicate the complex and hazardous conditions workers may encounter in oil and gas facilities. By immersing trainees in lifelike virtual environments, these technologies provide opportunities for individuals to develop essential safety skills through direct, hands-on interaction with simulated high-risk scenarios, all within a controlled and risk-free space [9].

What sets this AI-powered immersive technology apart is its ability to enhance the training process in ways that traditional methods cannot. AI enables the personalization of the training experience by adapting

[1] Graduate School of Business, Universiti Sains Malaysia, USM, 11800, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.
[2] Department of Computer and Information Sciences, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Seri Iskandar 32160, Malaysia.
[3] Department of Computer and Information Sciences, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Seri Iskandar 32160, Malaysia.

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

scenarios based on each trainee's learning progress and performance [10]. This individualized approach allows trainees to receive tailored feedback in real time, helping to reinforce learning, improve retention, and ensure that each individual can master the necessary safety protocols before entering an actual worksite [11]. Additionally, this technology allows for continuous learning and assessment, providing workers with the flexibility to revisit training modules at any time, ensuring that their skills and knowledge remain up to date as safety protocols evolve and new risks emerge [12, 13].

Beyond improving safety outcomes, the integration of AI-powered mobile immersive technology into HSE induction processes also has significant implications for operational efficiency. By reducing the likelihood of accidents, injuries, and incidents that could disrupt production, this technology contributes to smoother operations, lower downtime, and cost savings for oil and gas companies [14]. The continuous engagement with safety protocols helps to foster a safety-first culture, making workers more mindful of potential hazards and better equipped to respond to emergencies [15].

The adoption of these advanced technologies in HSE training is also aligned with the broader digital transformation occurring across the oil and gas industry [16, 17]. As AI, VR, and AR technologies become increasingly mainstream, they are helping to set new standards for how safety training is delivered and experienced, moving the industry toward more innovative, efficient, and effective training solutions [18]. As companies continue to explore and implement these tools, they hold the potential to revolutionize not only safety training but also the overall approach to managing risks and ensuring worker safety in industrial settings [19].

In this study, we will delve deeply into the specifics of integrating AI-powered mobile immersive technology into HSE induction processes within the oil and gas sector. We will explore the benefits of utilizing these technologies, from enhancing worker safety to improving operational efficiency. Additionally, we will examine the challenges companies may face when adopting these advanced tools and outline the potential future directions for safety training in this high-hazard industry. The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness and impact of these technologies on safety training processes and outcomes.

Through this research, we aim to provide valuable insights into the ways AI-driven VR and AR environments can be applied to improve HSE training in the oil and gas industry. The study will evaluate the extent to which these immersive tools can help mitigate risks, enhance safety performance, and contribute to a safer and more productive work environment. Ultimately, we seek to demonstrate how the integration of AI and immersive technology can revolutionize safety training, setting new standards for the industry and ensuring that workers are better prepared to face the challenges of their high-risk environments.

Literature Review

Introduction to HSE Induction in Oil and Gas Facilities

Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) induction plays a vital role in the oil and gas industry, given the high-risk nature of its operations. The hazardous environments in which employees work necessitate comprehensive safety training to ensure their well-being and minimize accidents. Historically, traditional HSE training methods have relied heavily on static presentations, written materials, and in-person demonstrations. While these approaches provide foundational knowledge, they often lack the level of interactivity and engagement needed to fully prepare workers for the complexities and dangers they may encounter on the job [20]. However, with recent advancements in digital technology, there has been a growing recognition of the limitations of these conventional training techniques. In response, companies in the oil and gas sector are re-evaluating their HSE induction processes, seeking more innovative and effective ways to enhance both training outcomes and employee safety [21]. This shift toward digital transformation aims to leverage new technologies to create more dynamic, interactive, and realistic training experiences that better equip workers to handle the challenges of their high-risk working environments [5, 22].

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

The Evolution of Training Technologies

Training in high-risk industries has traditionally employed a variety of methods, evolving from manual drills to computer-based systems. Initially, digital tools were largely static and offered minimal interactivity [23]. The advent of immersive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), has dramatically broadened the scope of training. These cutting-edge technologies enable interactive and immersive learning experiences that more effectively replicate real-world situations.

In the present day, industries globally are integrating interactive technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), AR, and VR to enhance their processes and drive continuous development. This integration not only boosts digital presence but also establishes benchmarks through innovative products and services, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Enhancing industrial efficient with VR

AI-Powered Mobile Immersive Technology

AI-powered mobile immersive technology merges artificial intelligence with mobile platforms to deliver highly interactive and dynamic training experiences. By integrating AI, this approach enables personalized learning pathways that adjust in real time to the unique needs and progress of each trainee. Learners receive immediate feedback, allowing them to refine their skills and knowledge more effectively [24]. Recent research has demonstrated the significant advantages of incorporating AI into training programs, including heightened learner engagement, tailored content delivery, and improved retention of critical information [25]. This innovative approach not only enhances the learning process but also ensures that trainees are better equipped to apply their skills in real-world scenarios.

Industry Immersive Technology

The integration of immersive technologies like digital twins and virtual reality (VR) is revolutionizing the approach to industrial operations and training. Digital twins offer a precise digital replica of physical systems, facilitating real-time monitoring, simulation, and control of industrial processes without requiring direct physical interaction. This capability allows for predictive maintenance, operational optimization, and enhanced decision-making [26]. On the other hand, VR has emerged as a pivotal tool for immersive training, enabling workers to engage with complex machinery in a safe, virtual environment. Through VR, trainees can develop a deep understanding of equipment and processes, practicing their skills in risk-free scenarios before applying them in real-world operations [27, 28]. These technological advancements have not only

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

streamlined industrial workflows but also significantly mitigated risks, resulting in safer, more efficient work environments and improved productivity.

Artificial Intelligence's Role in Addressing Industry Operational Challenges:

Despite the progress made in immersive technologies, industrial operations still grapple with significant challenges. The increasing complexity of machinery, along with the rapid pace of technological and regulatory changes, requires operators to possess a high level of expertise and adaptability [29]. These challenges are exacerbated by the potential for human error, especially when operators are under substantial cognitive stress, highlighting the need for innovative tools that can aid in real-time decision-making and task execution. Additionally, the occasional unavailability of experts due to distance or scheduling conflicts further intensifies these difficulties, making the development of autonomous guidance systems crucial to overcoming these obstacles. Our objective is to allow trainees to instantly access pre-recorded information that is tailored to their specific needs. Another approach focused on developing a new benchmark dataset and exploring the use of foundation models to address similar challenges in HSE.

AI has become essential in addressing these challenges by enhancing human abilities with smart, context-sensitive support. By harnessing AI, industries can develop systems that analyze complex data to provide predictive insights, automate routine tasks, and deliver adaptive, step-by-step guidance tailored to an operator's specific tasks and environment [30]. The combination of AI with immersive technologies is creating a new generation of assistance systems that are more intuitive, interactive, and capable of significantly reducing operators' cognitive load, thereby lowering the risks associated with intricate industrial processes. This shift in industrial environments, alongside AI's transformative capabilities, sets the stage for the development and demonstration of our system. Our approach goes beyond mere context recognition by allowing trainees to ask questions and interact with HSE content through a multimodal AI assistant.

Benefits of Immersive Technology for HSE Training

The use of immersive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), offers several key advantages in the realm of Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) training. These benefits include:

- Increased Learner Engagement: Immersive environments offer a more interactive and hands-on experience, making training sessions far more engaging than traditional classroom-based methods. By immersing trainees in realistic scenarios, learners can actively participate in their training, which helps maintain focus and interest [31].

- Enhanced Knowledge Retention: Studies show that immersive learning techniques can greatly improve retention by enabling participants to experience and practice real-world situations. This experiential learning approach reinforces key concepts, allowing trainees to remember and apply what they've learned more effectively [32].

- Realistic Hazard Simulations: Immersive technology can replicate real-life industrial hazards and emergency situations, providing employees with a safe and controlled environment to practice their responses. This not only allows them to become familiar with high-risk situations but also improves their preparedness for actual on-the-job challenges without exposing them to danger [33].

Challenges and Considerations

While AI-powered mobile immersive technology offers numerous benefits for HSE training, there are several key challenges that must be carefully addressed to ensure successful implementation. These challenges include:

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

- High Implementation Costs: The initial investment required for deploying advanced immersive technology can be considerable. This includes not only the acquisition of hardware and software but also the development of customized training content tailored to specific industry needs, which can lead to significant upfront expenses [34].

- Data Security Concerns: Given the reliance on mobile platforms and digital environments, safeguarding sensitive information is critical. Protecting user data and ensuring the privacy of company operations are paramount, especially when mobile platforms may be more susceptible to cyber threats and data breaches [35].

- Ongoing Updates and Maintenance: To maintain the effectiveness of AI-powered immersive training systems, regular updates are essential. This includes both technological upgrades and the continuous revision of training content to ensure it remains relevant and up to date with the latest safety protocols and industry advancements. Such ongoing upkeep requires additional financial and operational resources [36].

Addressing these challenges is crucial for maximizing the long-term benefits of AI-powered training solutions in the oil and gas industry.

Future Directions

Future research should prioritize assessing the long-term impact and effectiveness of AI-powered mobile immersive technology in HSE training. It is important to determine how well these technologies support sustained learning, safety compliance, and skill retention over time. Furthermore, exploring the integration of other emerging technologies—such as machine learning and advanced data analytics could significantly enhance the personalization and adaptability of training programs, leading to even better outcomes [37,38].

To fully realize the potential of these innovations, collaboration between technology developers and industry experts will be crucial. These partnerships can help address current challenges, such as high implementation costs and data security, while also refining and optimizing training solutions to meet the evolving needs of the oil and gas sector.

Discussion and Conclusions

The incorporation of AI-powered mobile immersive technology into HSE induction processes represents a transformative shift in how training is delivered within the oil and gas sector. By combining immersive technologies such as virtual and augmented reality with AI-driven personalization, companies can create highly engaging, realistic training environments that allow workers to experience and respond to potential hazards in a controlled, risk-free setting. This shift moves beyond traditional training methods, offering an innovative solution that addresses the limitations of static, classroom-based approaches. The result is a more dynamic and impactful training process that can lead to better safety outcomes, as employees are more thoroughly prepared for real-world scenarios.

Moreover, AI-powered training systems provide personalized learning experiences by adapting to the pace and progress of individual trainees. This ensures that employees receive targeted feedback and reinforcement of safety protocols, which enhances retention and application of critical knowledge. In turn, this can significantly reduce the likelihood of accidents, improve hazard response times, and ultimately contribute to a safer work environment. Additionally, operational efficiency benefits as well, since fewer accidents lead to less downtime, lower costs associated with workplace incidents, and improved overall productivity.

However, while the potential benefits of AI-powered immersive technology are substantial, the journey toward widespread adoption is not without challenges. High implementation costs, concerns over data security, and the need for continuous content updates and system maintenance are all hurdles that must be addressed. To overcome these barriers and fully capitalize on the technology's promise, collaboration between technology developers, industry experts, and safety professionals will be crucial.

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

Looking ahead, sustained investment in research and development is essential to further refine these technologies and explore their broader applications. Future research should not only focus on assessing the long-term effectiveness of these tools in improving safety and performance but also investigate the integration of additional emerging technologies like machine learning, predictive analytics, and real-time monitoring systems to enhance training outcomes even further.

In conclusion, the adoption of AI-powered mobile immersive technology in HSE induction presents a powerful opportunity to revolutionize safety training in the oil and gas industry. As this technology continues to evolve and improve, it is poised to set new benchmarks for how safety training is conducted, making operations safer, more efficient, and better aligned with the demands of modern industrial environments.

Author Contributions: All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work is fully supported by YUTP Grant under cost centre (015LC0-523 &015LC0-514) Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Malaysia.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS for supporting APC in this study. The authors are also grateful to the participants who contributed to the research.

Declaration of conflicting interests: All authors declared that there is no conflict of interest.

References

G. M. A. Naji et al., "Do leadership, organizational communication, and work environment impact employees' psychosocial hazards in the oil and gas industry?," International journal of environmental research and public health, vol. 19, no. 8, p. 4432, 2022.

K. S. Kalid, G. M. A. Naji, and K. Savita, "Metaverse in Occupational Health and Safety," in International Conference on Science Technology and Social Sciences–Social Science Track (ICONSTAS-SS 2023), 2024: Atlantis Press, pp. 74-83.

G. M. A. Naji et al., "Impact of safety culture on safety performance; mediating role of psychosocial hazard: An integrated modelling approach," International journal of environmental research and public health, vol. 18, no. 16, p. 8568, 2021.

M. S. Saleem, A. S. N. B. Isha, C. Benson, M. I. Awan, G. M. A. Naji, and Y. B. Yusop, "Analyzing the impact of psychological capital and work pressure on employee job engagement and safety behavior," Frontiers in Public Health, vol. 10, p. 1086843, 2022.

G. M. A. Naji, A. S. N. Isha, M. Alzoraiki, A.-B. A. Al-Mekhlafi, O. Sharafaddin, and M. S. Saleem, "Impact of safety culture and psychosocial hazard on safety performance among upstream employees in malaysia at oil and gas industry," Solid State Technol, vol. 63, no. 6, pp. 4120-4126, 2020.

J. Gibson, A. U. Quevedo, F. Genco, and A. Tokuhiro, "A Review of Applications of Virtual Reality and Serious Games in Nuclear Industry Training Scenarios," Oper. New Build, vol. 69, pp. 29-43, 2024.

A. Khalique, Basic Offshore Safety: Safety induction and emergency training for new entrants to the offshore oil and gas industry. Routledge, 2015.

G. M. A. Naji, K. S. Kalid, and K. Savita, "The Moderating Effect of App Trustworthiness and User Attitudes on Intention to Use Adopt Mobile Applications Among Employees in The Oil and Gas Industry," SAGE Open, vol. 14, no. 4, p. 21582440241286300, 2024.

G. M. A. Naji, A. S. N. Isha, A. Alazzani, M. S. Saleem, and M. Alzoraiki, "Assessing the mediating role of safety communication between safety culture and employees safety performance," Frontiers in Public Health, vol.10, p. 840281, 2022.

Y. Wang and S. H. Chung, "Artificial intelligence in safety-critical systems: a systematic review," Industrial Management & Data Systems, vol. 122, no. 2, pp. 442-470, 2022.

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

M. Yazdi, "Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) in Maintenance Training," in Advances in Computational Mathematics for Industrial System Reliability and Maintainability: Springer, 2024, pp. 169-183.

S. Izadi and M. Forouzanfar, "Error Correction and Adaptation in Conversational AI: A Review of Techniques and Applications in Chatbots," AI, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 803-841, 2024.

M. Eswaran and M. R. Bahubalendruni, "Challenges and opportunities on AR/VR technologies for manufacturing systems in the context of industry 4.0: A state of the art review," Journal of Manufacturing Systems, vol. 65, pp. 260-278, 2022.

T. Duricic, P. Müllner, N. Weidinger, N. ElSayed, D. Kowald, and E. Veas, "AI-Powered Immersive Assistance for Interactive Task Execution in Industrial Environments," arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.09147, 2024.

M. S. Saleem, A. S. N. Isha, Y. M. Yusop, M. I. Awan, and G. M. A. Naji, "The role of psychological capital and work engagement in enhancing construction workers' safety behavior," Frontiers in public health, vol. 10, p. 810145, 2022.

G. M. A. Naji, A. S. N. Isha, A.-B. A. Al-Mekhlafi, O. Sharafaddin, and M. Ajmal, "Implementation of leading and lagging indicators to improve safety performance in the upstream oil and gas industry," J. Crit. Rev, vol. 7, pp. 265-269, 2020.

M. S. Saleem, A. S. N. Isha, Y. M. Yusop, M. I. Awan, and G. M. A. Naji, "The whole nine yards of safety climate research," Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences, vol. 48, no. 9, 2021.

R. Roberts, R. Flin, D. Millar, and L. Corradi, "Psychological factors influencing technology adoption: A case study from the oil and gas industry," Technovation, vol. 102, p. 102219, 2021.

D. Jayadurga and M. Rathika, "Significance and Impact of Artificial Intelligence and Immersive Technologies in the field of Education," International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering(IJRTE), 2023.

J. K. Pringle et al., "Extended reality (XR) virtual practical and educational eGaming to provide effective immersive environments for learning and teaching in forensic science," Science & Justice, vol. 62, no. 6, pp. 696-707, 2022.

M. Ajmal, A. S. N. Isha, S. M. Nordin, S. Rasheed, A. B. A. Al-Mekhlafi, and G. M. A. Naji, "Safety management and safety outcomes in oil and gas industry in Malaysia: Safety compliance as a mediator," Process Safety Progress, vol. 41, pp. S10-S16, 2022.

G. M. A. Naji, A. Isha, S. M. N. Bin, S. Rahman, M. Alzoraiki, and A. Al-Mekhlafi, "The role of HR strategy on safety culture and psychological stress among employees in the upstream oil and gas companies: a conceptual review," Solid State Technol, vol. 63, no. 5, p. 12, 2020.

M. Desvignes, "Requisite empirical risk data for integration of safety with advanced technologies and intelligent systems," University of Colorado at Boulder, 2014.

Y. O. Sharrab, N. T. Almutiri, M. Tarawneh, F. Alzyoud, A.-R. Al-Ghuwairi, and D. Al-Fraihat, "Toward Smart and Immersive Classroom based on AI, VR, and 6G," Int. J. Emerg. Technol. Learn., vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 4-16, 2023.

H. K. Tanaka et al., "Atmospheric muography for imaging and monitoring tropic cyclones," Scientific Reports, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 16710, 2022.

C. Qian, X. Liu, C. Ripley, M. Qian, F. Liang, and W. Yu, "Digital twin—Cyber replica of physical things: Architecture, applications and future research directions," Future Internet, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 64, 2022.

I. F. Mondragón Bernal et al., "An immersive virtual reality training game for power substations evaluated in terms of usability and engagement," Applied Sciences, vol. 12, no. 2, p. 711, 2022.

T. Parisi, Learning virtual reality: Developing immersive experiences and applications for desktop, web, and mobile. " O'Reilly Media, Inc.", 2015.

A. Gunasekaran and Y. Y. Yusuf, "Agile manufacturing: a taxonomy of strategic and technological imperatives," International Journal of Production Research, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 1357-1385, 2002.

K. A. Hossain, "ANALYSIS OF PRESENT AND FUTURE USE OFARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN LINE OF FOUTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (4IR)," 2023.

Journal of Ecohumanism
2025
Volume: 4, No: 1, pp. 4660 – 4667
ISSN: 2752-6798 (Print) | ISSN 2752-6801 (Online)
https://ecohumanism.co.uk/joe/ecohumanism
DOI: https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v4i1.6365

A. P. Davis, T. C. Wiegers, R. J. Johnson, D. Sciaky, J. Wiegers, and C. J. Mattingly, "Comparative toxicogenomics database (CTD): update 2023," Nucleic acids research, vol. 51, no. D1, pp. D1257-D1262, 2023.

F. Salvetti and B. Bertagni, "Virtual worlds and augmented reality: The enhanced reality lab as a best practice for advanced simulation and immersive learning," Form@ re-Open Journal per la formazione in rete, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 242-255, 2019.

P. Garcia-Pavia et al., "Genetic variants associated with cancer therapy–induced cardiomyopathy," Circulation, vol. 140, no. 1, pp. 31-41, 2019.

L. T. Phan et al., "Importation and human-to-human transmission of a novel coronavirus in Vietnam," New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 382, no. 9, pp. 872-874, 2020.

S. Arora, J. Yttri, and W. Nilsen, "Privacy and security in mobile health (mHealth) research," Alcohol research: current reviews, vol. 36, no. 1, p. 143, 2014.

D. Freeman et al., "The revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS): psychometric properties, severity ranges, and clinical cut-offs," Psychological Medicine, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 244-253, 2021.

V. Patel, A. Chesmore, C. M. Legner, and S. Pandey, "Trends in workplace wearable technologies and connected-worker solutions for next-generation occupational safety, health, and productivity," Advanced Intelligent Systems, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 2100099, 2022.

H. A. . Khalid, A. S. N. . Isha, G. M. A. . Naji, and M. . Puteh, “Examining Leadership-Induced Psychosocial Hazards: A Qualitative Case Study on the Impacts among Academics”, JoE, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 4086 –, Feb. 2025.