

Management in the Digital Era: Harnessing Knowledge Machines for Strategic Innovation

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has significantly impacted organizational management, particularly through the integration of knowledge machines, such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and automated knowledge management systems. These tools have become essential for organizations seeking to foster strategic innovation and maintain a competitive edge. This study explores how organizations leverage these technologies to enhance decision-making, accelerate innovation, and improve collaboration. A qualitative, multi-method approach was employed, including a comprehensive literature review and case studies from various industries, such as healthcare, technology, and manufacturing. The results reveal that knowledge machines offer substantial benefits in driving innovation and improving organizational efficiency. However, successful implementation requires overcoming challenges related to data privacy, system integration, and workforce capabilities. The study also highlights the importance of leadership and organizational culture in ensuring the effective use of digital technologies. This research provides a conceptual framework for managers to integrate knowledge machines into their strategies, contributing both to the theoretical understanding of digital transformation and offering practical guidance for organizations aiming to achieve sustainable innovation.

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Introduction

The rapid development of digital technologies has brought about a profound transformation in management practices, enabling organizations to optimize their operations, improve decision-making, and drive strategic innovation. At the heart of this transformation are "knowledge machines" advanced digital systems powered by artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, machine learning, and automated knowledge management platforms. These technologies offer organizations powerful tools to collect, process, and disseminate knowledge on an unprecedented scale, significantly enhancing their ability to innovate, adapt to market changes, and stay ahead of competition. However, despite the growing interest in the potential of these digital systems, there

remains a considerable gap in the literature regarding the systematic integration of knowledge machines into strategic management frameworks, particularly in terms of their impact on leadership, organizational culture, and workforce capabilities [1], [2], [3].

Much of the existing research has focused on individual technological components such as AI, big data, and automation. These studies often examine the role of AI in enhancing decision-making, the use of big data to identify market trends, or the potential of automated systems to streamline knowledge management processes [4]. While these contributions are valuable, they largely overlook how these technologies can be integrated into broader organizational strategies. Furthermore, the existing body of research does not sufficiently address the challenges and opportunities associated with the organizational adaptation required for the effective deployment of knowledge machines. As organizations increasingly turn to digital transformation, understanding the interplay between these technologies and the organizational context becomes crucial. The failure to effectively integrate knowledge machines into business strategies can lead to misalignment between technology deployment and organizational goals, limiting the long-term value of such investments [5].

This research aims to bridge this gap by providing a comprehensive exploration of how organizations can leverage knowledge machines to foster strategic innovation. While previous studies have examined the individual impacts of technologies like AI and big data on specific aspects of business performance, this paper takes a more holistic approach. By examining how these digital tools can be embedded into organizational strategies, this study offers a framework for managers to use knowledge machines not only as operational tools but as key drivers of innovation. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the intersection between technology, leadership, organizational culture, and workforce capabilities. The study highlights the importance of understanding not just the technological functionalities but also the human and organizational dynamics that underpin successful digital transformation [6], [7], [8].

Another key contribution of this research is its multidisciplinary approach, combining insights from management theory, digital transformation, and case studies across diverse industries such as healthcare, technology, and manufacturing. This allows for the identification of best practices that transcend industry-specific challenges, offering universal strategies for organizations to effectively deploy knowledge machines. By integrating case studies from organizations that have successfully utilized AI, big data, and automated systems to enhance innovation, this research provides practical insights for managers aiming to navigate the complexities of digital transformation. Furthermore, the study examines the critical role of leadership in fostering a culture that supports innovation, collaboration, and the effective use of digital tools [9].

The objectives of this paper are threefold: first, to explore how organizations can integrate knowledge machines into their management strategies to drive strategic innovation; second, to identify the challenges and opportunities associated with this integration; and third, to develop a conceptual framework that managers can use to successfully implement digital knowledge systems in their organizations. This research ultimately seeks to provide both theoretical contributions to the field of digital transformation and practical guidance for organizations looking to gain a competitive advantage by leveraging the power of knowledge machines [10], [11], [12].

By addressing the gaps in the current literature and offering a comprehensive framework for knowledge machine integration, this paper makes a significant contribution to the field of strategic management. The findings will help organizations better understand how to harness the full potential of digital technologies, not only to optimize existing processes but also to foster a culture of continuous innovation that ensures long-term success in an increasingly competitive and complex digital landscape [13], [14].

Methods

This study employs a qualitative, multi-method approach to explore how knowledge machines comprising AI, big data analytics, and automated knowledge management platforms are leveraged for strategic innovation within organizational contexts. The research methodology combines literature review, case study analysis, and thematic synthesis, each serving to triangulate findings and provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. By integrating both theoretical perspectives and real-world case studies, the study seeks to contribute valuable insights into the organizational integration of digital knowledge systems.

Literature Review

A comprehensive and systematic review of academic and industry literature was conducted to establish a theoretical foundation for the study. This review focused on three primary areas: (1) digital transformation and its role in modern management, (2) the concept of knowledge machines, and (3) strategic innovation and the intersection of these concepts. The literature search was conducted across prominent databases including Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, using keywords such as "digital transformation," "artificial intelligence in management," "big data analytics," "knowledge management systems," and "strategic innovation." The literature review process is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Literature Review Process

| Step | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Search Strategy | Keywords such as "digital transformation," "artificial intelligence in management," "big data," etc. |
| Database Sources | Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar |
| Time Frame | Publications from 2015 to 2025, focusing on the most recent advancements in technology and management |
| Selection Criteria | Peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, authoritative reports |
| Analysis Approach | Synthesis of trends, frameworks, gaps, and challenges in digital transformation and strategic innovation |

The literature review aimed to identify current trends, frameworks, and gaps in existing research. Key themes such as leadership roles, organizational culture, and workforce capabilities in facilitating digital transformation were highlighted [15].

Case Study Analysis

In addition to the literature review, the study incorporates multiple case studies from diverse industries, including technology, healthcare, and manufacturing. Case study methodology was chosen to provide practical insights into how organizations have successfully integrated knowledge machines into their management strategies and the resultant effects on innovation. A total of ten case studies were selected based on their relevance to the study's objectives and their documented success in utilizing AI, big data, and automated knowledge systems for strategic purposes. The case study selection and analysis process is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

| Step | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Industry Selection | Technology, healthcare, manufacturing |
| Data Sources | Organizational reports, published interviews, publicly available documentation of digital transformation initiatives |
| Criteria for Case Selection | Relevance to strategic innovation, empirical evidence of knowledge machine integration, documented success |
| Analysis Focus | Identification of patterns in the adoption of knowledge machines, effects on innovation, organizational dynamics |

Data sources for the case studies included organizational reports, published interviews, and publicly available documentation detailing digital transformation initiatives. The selected case studies provided real-world examples of how the theoretical concepts identified in the literature review were translated into practice. Additionally, the analysis of these case studies highlighted the role of leadership, organizational culture, and employee engagement in ensuring the successful deployment of digital systems [16], [17].

Thematic Synthesis

The findings from both the literature review and case studies were integrated through thematic synthesis. This process followed a thematic analysis approach, where key themes, patterns, and insights were identified and organized into categories that reflect the core aspects of digital transformation and strategic innovation. The synthesis allowed for the identification of recurring trends, best practices, and challenges associated with the integration of knowledge machines into organizational strategies. Thematic synthesis steps are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Thematic Synthesis Process

| Step | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| Coding | Key themes identified from literature and case studies |
| Categorization | Themes grouped into broader constructs related to knowledge machine integration and strategic innovation |
| Framework Development | Conceptual framework created based on identified themes, offering actionable insights for managers |
| Comparative Analysis | Comparison of findings across industries to identify sector-specific challenges and opportunities |

The thematic synthesis allowed for the development of a conceptual framework that outlines how organizations can effectively leverage knowledge machines to drive strategic

innovation. This framework highlights the critical components of successful digital integration, including the alignment of digital technologies with strategic goals, fostering a data-driven culture, and ensuring cross-functional collaboration [18], [19].

Data Screening and Selection

The data screening and selection process for the case studies and literature was systematic and rigorous. Initially, a broad search was conducted, yielding approximately 450 articles and case reports. These records underwent several stages of screening, which is detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Data Screening and Selection Process

| Stage | Process | Outcome |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Title and Abstract Screening | Initial review of titles and abstracts to assess relevance to the research focus | Reduced to 120 sources |
| Full-Text Review | Detailed review of full-text articles to ensure alignment with inclusion criteria | Narrowed to 45 high-quality sources |
| Quality Assessment | Evaluation of methodological rigor, clarity of findings, and relevance to research objectives | Final selection of 30 case studies/articles |

The final dataset included 30 peer-reviewed articles and case studies that provided empirical evidence of digital knowledge system implementation. These were selected for their relevance to the research questions and the quality of their findings.

Analytical Approach

The analysis of the literature and case study data was performed using a qualitative coding process, which involved two key stages: first, coding key themes from the literature and case studies, and second, categorizing these themes into broader constructs. This iterative process helped refine the themes and ensure that the emerging framework accurately captured the key insights and practical applications. Table 5 summarizes the analytical approach and coding stages.

Table 5. Analytical Approach and Coding Stages

| Stage | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Initial Coding | Identification of primary themes and concepts from the literature and case studies |
| Refinement and Categorization | Grouping themes into broader categories related to strategic innovation |
| Synthesis and Framework Creation | Development of a conceptual framework for managers on leveraging knowledge machines |

The final thematic synthesis contributed to the development of a conceptual framework that links digital knowledge systems to organizational strategy. It offers practical guidance for managers, addressing key areas such as leadership, workforce management, and cross-functional collaboration [20].

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure the relevance and quality of the sources, the following inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, as outlined in Table 6.

Table 6. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

| Criteria | Inclusion | Exclusion |
|------------------|--|--|
| Publication Date | 2015-2025 (recent advancements in digital technologies) | Pre-2015 articles unless seminal theories or frameworks |
| Source Type | Peer-reviewed journals, authoritative reports, industry case studies | Opinion pieces, unverified sources, non-English publications |
| Focus | Relevance to digital transformation, strategic innovation, and knowledge machines | Focus on purely technical aspects without a management context |
| Scope | Organizational-level studies and implementation, excluding individual-level applications | Non-empirical reports, opinion-based articles |

These criteria helped refine the selection process and ensured that the final dataset accurately represented the current state of knowledge on digital transformation and strategic innovation.

Results and Discussion

The integration of knowledge machines comprising AI, big data analytics, and automated knowledge management systems into organizational strategies has led to notable improvements in decision-making, innovation cycles, and overall strategic capabilities. Through the case studies and literature synthesis, several key patterns, best practices, and challenges emerged, each reflecting the profound impact of these technologies on strategic innovation and organizational performance. The results from both the literature review and case studies are summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Key Findings from Case Studies and Literature Review

| Theme | Description | Evidence from Case Studies and Literature |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Improved Decision-Making | Knowledge machines enable faster, data-driven decisions that enhance organizational agility and reduce reliance on intuition. | Organizations using AI and big data analytics reported improvements in market prediction, customer behavior analysis, and operational efficiency [21], [22]. |
| Enhanced Innovation Cycles | The automation of knowledge management systems speeds up R&D processes and allows for quicker testing and iteration of new ideas. | Companies in the technology sector using AI-powered simulations could reduce time-to-market for new products and services [23], [24]. |
| Fostering Collaboration | Knowledge machines facilitate cross-functional collaboration by providing access to real-time data and shared knowledge. | Case studies from healthcare and manufacturing sectors highlighted improved collaboration between departments through integrated |

| Theme | Description | Evidence from Case Studies and Literature |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | knowledge management platforms [25], [26]. |
| Personalized Innovation | AI and big data analytics allow for the customization of products and services to specific customer segments, improving customer satisfaction and loyalty. | Firms that utilized predictive analytics for product development tailored their offerings to specific customer needs, resulting in more successful product launches [27]. |
| Leadership and Organizational Culture | The adoption of knowledge machines requires a shift in leadership styles, focusing on facilitating data-driven decision-making and promoting continuous learning. | Leadership in firms using digital tools shifted from command-and-control to facilitating decision-making based on data insights [28]. |

Improved Decision-Making and Insight Creation

The use of knowledge machines significantly enhances the speed and accuracy of decision-making within organizations. By processing vast amounts of data, AI and big data analytics help managers identify market trends, customer preferences, and internal inefficiencies more quickly and precisely. Case studies show that organizations implementing AI and big data analytics were able to make faster, more informed decisions, often anticipating market shifts before competitors. Predictive analytics enabled these organizations to identify emerging opportunities and risks, which allowed for proactive decision-making rather than reactive measures [29], [30]. Table 8 highlights key examples from case studies that illustrate how knowledge machines have improved decision-making across various sectors.

Table 8. Examples of Improved Decision-Making in Industries

| Industry | Knowledge Machine Used | Decision-Making Impact |
|---------------|--|--|
| Healthcare | AI-based diagnostic systems | Reduced diagnostic errors, enabling faster treatment decisions [31] |
| Technology | Big data analytics for customer behavior | Identified trends in customer preferences, enabling early product launches based on market demand [32], [33] |
| Manufacturing | Predictive maintenance systems | Optimized resource allocation and minimized downtime, improving operational efficiency [34] |

Enhanced Innovation Cycles

One of the most significant impacts of knowledge machines is the acceleration of innovation cycles. AI-powered simulations and data-driven prototyping allow organizations to test and refine new products and services more efficiently. In the manufacturing sector, for example, firms using AI in product development could reduce R&D time by simulating product performance before physical prototypes were created. Similarly, in the tech industry, AI and big data analytics facilitated rapid iteration of new software products, with the ability to identify bugs or inefficiencies in real time. The result was a much shorter time-to-market for innovative solutions,

giving companies a competitive edge in fast-paced industries [35]. Table 9 summarizes the effect of knowledge machines on innovation speed across industries.

| Table 9. Examples of Enhanced Innovation Cycles | | |
|---|--|---|
| Industry | Technology Used | Impact on Innovation Cycles |
| Technology | AI-powered software testing and simulation | Reduced product testing phases, leading to faster product releases [36] |
| Healthcare | AI for drug discovery and simulation | Accelerated drug development processes, reducing time from concept to clinical trials [37] |
| Manufacturing | AI-driven R&D simulations | Reduced physical prototyping and testing time, improving time-to-market for new products [38] |

Fostering Collaboration Across Boundaries

Knowledge machines also promote greater collaboration across organizational boundaries. By centralizing knowledge and ensuring that all departments have access to the same real-time data, these systems break down silos within organizations. In healthcare, for example, integrated knowledge management systems allowed doctors, nurses, and administrative staff to collaborate more effectively, leading to better patient care coordination. Similarly, in manufacturing, cross-functional teams were able to collaborate on product development in real-time, leading to more innovative solutions and quicker problem resolution [39]. Table 10 provides examples of how knowledge machines foster collaboration in different industries.

| Table 10. Examples of Fostering Collaboration Across Boundaries | | |
|---|---|--|
| Industry | Knowledge Machine Used | Collaboration Impact |
| Healthcare | Electronic health records (EHR) systems | Improved communication between departments, leading to coordinated patient care [40], [41] |
| Manufacturing | Collaborative digital platforms | Facilitated real-time collaboration between R&D and production teams [42] |
| Retail | Integrated data analytics systems | Enabled customer service and sales teams to work together based on shared insights [43] |

Personalized Innovation and Customer-Centric Models

The ability to tailor products and services to specific customer segments has become a key competitive advantage in many industries. AI and big data enable organizations to mine customer data for insights into preferences, behaviors, and purchasing patterns. Armed with this information, companies can design and launch personalized products or services that directly address the needs of their target customers. For example, in the retail industry, companies using big data analytics could offer personalized shopping experiences, which improved customer satisfaction and loyalty [44], [45]. Table 11 shows how personalized innovation has been implemented across different sectors.

Table 11. Examples of Personalized Innovation and Customer-Centric Models

| Industry | Technology Used | Personalization Impact |
|---------------|---|---|
| Retail | Big data and AI for customer segmentation | Personalized recommendations increased customer engagement and sales [46] |
| Entertainment | AI-driven content recommendation engines | Tailored movie and show recommendations based on individual viewing habits [47] |
| Healthcare | Data analytics for patient care | Personalized treatment plans based on individual health data, improving patient outcomes [48] |

Leadership and Organizational Culture

Adopting knowledge machines has also had a profound impact on leadership and organizational culture. The deployment of AI, big data, and automated systems has led to a shift in leadership styles from traditional command-and-control approaches to more collaborative, data-driven decision-making. Leaders now rely on real-time analytics to make informed decisions, often with less reliance on intuition. Additionally, organizations are increasingly fostering a culture that embraces continuous learning and agility. Leaders play a key role in cultivating this data-driven culture by encouraging employees to use digital tools to enhance their work and by promoting cross-functional collaboration [49]. Table 12 outlines how leadership and culture have evolved with the integration of knowledge machines.

Table 12. Leadership Impact and Cultural Shift with Knowledge Machines

| Industry | Leadership Impact | Cultural Shift |
|---------------|--|--|
| Technology | Leaders facilitate data-driven decision-making | Shift towards a culture of innovation, agility, and collaboration [50] |
| Healthcare | Leadership based on real-time data insights | Culture of continuous learning and adaptation to technological advancements [51], [52] |
| Manufacturing | Collaborative leadership style supported by AI systems | Adoption of a culture of agility and responsiveness to market changes [53] |

Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate the significant role that knowledge machines, particularly those powered by AI, big data analytics, and automated knowledge management systems, play in driving strategic innovation across various sectors. These findings align with existing research that emphasizes the transformative power of digital technologies in enhancing organizational capabilities, particularly in terms of decision-making and innovation. As noted by Verhoef et al. [11], digital transformation facilitates more agile and informed decision-making processes, enabling organizations to react more swiftly to market changes and accelerate innovation cycles. By utilizing AI and big data, companies are able to access deeper and more comprehensive datasets, which, in turn, allow for the development of strategies that are more data-driven and responsive to evolving market conditions.

Moreover, this study highlights the acceleration of innovation cycles through the use of knowledge machines. The application of AI in research and development (R&D), coupled with big data analytics, allows companies to reduce product development timelines and improve the efficiency of innovation processes. This finding corroborates the arguments put forth by Kraus et

al. [6], who suggest that digital technologies, especially in sectors such as manufacturing and technology, provide firms with the ability to adapt more quickly to customer demands and market shifts, thus reducing the uncertainties typically associated with traditional innovation methods. The speed achieved in these processes is largely due to AI's ability to detect hidden patterns within vast datasets, which were previously inaccessible or undetectable using conventional analytical methods. In healthcare, for example, AI is employed to analyze large volumes of patient data, significantly speeding up diagnosis and improving treatment outcomes [2].

Furthermore, the findings of this study underscore the role of knowledge machines in fostering cross-departmental collaboration within organizations. This supports the conclusions drawn by Ledro et al. [54], who argue that AI and big data facilitate the integration of previously siloed information, allowing for more effective collaboration across various functions. In the case studies reviewed, integrated knowledge management systems enabled seamless communication between R&D, production, and marketing teams, leading to more effective product development and quicker responses to market changes. This enhanced collaboration is not only critical for accelerating decision-making but also ensures that decisions are made based on accurate, real-time data that reflects current market needs.

In terms of personalized innovation, this study found that organizations leveraging big data analytics were able to offer more tailored products and services to meet specific customer needs. This aligns with Rosário and Dias [55] assertion that big data empowers firms to better understand consumer preferences, allowing for the creation of products and services that are more aligned with market demands. In the retail sector, for instance, companies that employed big data for customer personalization experienced higher customer engagement and loyalty, leading to improved sales performance [10]. This personalized approach has become increasingly essential in industries that focus on customer experience, such as e-commerce and banking, where data-driven decision-making is key to maintaining a competitive advantage in saturated markets.

However, the study also reveals that the implementation of knowledge machines presents significant challenges, particularly concerning data privacy, system integration, and the need for new skill sets within the workforce. This finding is consistent with Elia et al. [18], who highlight that while many organizations are adopting digital technologies, a significant number fail to integrate them effectively within their strategic frameworks. The success of deploying knowledge machines is contingent upon an organization's ability to address these challenges, particularly with regard to managing data privacy and security risks, which are becoming increasingly critical with the growing use of AI and big data analytics. Organizations must ensure that their data privacy and security policies not only comply with existing regulations but also provide robust protection for sensitive customer and business data [11].

Additionally, the study points to the need for leadership and organizational culture shifts to ensure the successful implementation of knowledge machines. As Murire [51] notes, technological change often requires corresponding shifts in organizational culture. This is evident in the case studies, where leadership that embraced a data-driven decision-making approach and promoted cross-functional collaboration was more successful in deploying these technologies. Leaders who adopted a collaborative and evidence-based leadership style, rather than relying on

traditional command-and-control structures, fostered a culture that was more adaptable to technological change and more receptive to innovation.

Furthermore, this research highlights the increasing importance of continuous training and skill development for the workforce. As organizations become more reliant on digital technologies, there is a growing need for employees to acquire the skills necessary to fully leverage knowledge machines. This is in line with the work of Rikala et al. [56], who emphasize that one of the greatest challenges in adopting digital technologies is the skills gap that exists within the workforce. Companies must invest in ongoing training programs to ensure that their employees can maximize the potential of these new technologies while minimizing the fear of job displacement due to automation [13].

In conclusion, this study reinforces the argument that the adoption of knowledge machines can provide significant competitive advantages for organizations that are able to effectively navigate the challenges associated with their implementation. By enhancing data-driven decision-making, accelerating innovation cycles, fostering collaboration, and personalizing products and services, organizations can achieve sustained strategic innovation. However, to realize these benefits, they must address challenges related to data privacy, system integration, and workforce skill development, all of which require careful managerial attention.

Conclusion

This study highlights the transformative role of knowledge machines AI, big data analytics, and automated knowledge management systems in driving strategic innovation within organizations. By enabling better decision-making, accelerating innovation cycles, fostering cross-functional collaboration, and personalizing products and services, these technologies provide organizations with significant competitive advantages. However, successful implementation requires addressing challenges such as data privacy concerns, system integration, and the need for continuous workforce upskilling. Organizations must adapt their leadership styles and organizational cultures to fully capitalize on the benefits of digital transformation, promoting data-driven decision-making and fostering a culture of innovation and agility. The findings underscore the critical importance of integrating knowledge machines into organizational strategies to achieve long-term, sustainable competitive advantage. As digital technologies continue to evolve, organizations that can effectively leverage AI and big data will be better positioned to navigate an increasingly complex and competitive business landscape. Future research should focus on exploring the long-term impacts of these technologies on organizational culture and leadership, as well as the ethical implications of AI in decision-making processes. By continuing to explore these areas, both academic and practical understanding of digital transformation will be further enriched, enabling organizations to drive continuous innovation and remain competitive in the digital age.

Limitations

Despite the valuable insights provided by this study, there are several limitations that should be considered. First, the research relies heavily on case studies and literature published within the last decade, which may not capture the full scope of emerging trends in digital transformation,

particularly in rapidly evolving sectors such as artificial intelligence and big data. While the case studies provide rich, real-world examples, they are limited by their focus on specific industries, which may not fully represent the diverse challenges and opportunities faced by organizations in different contexts. Additionally, the study does not explore the financial and organizational costs associated with implementing knowledge machines, such as the initial investment required for technology deployment or the potential resistance to change within organizations. Future research could benefit from a broader examination of these factors and their impact on the long-term sustainability of digital transformation efforts. Moreover, the study focuses on the benefits and challenges of technology adoption but does not delve deeply into the ethical concerns, such as the potential for bias in AI algorithms or data privacy issues, which are becoming increasingly important in the context of AI-driven decision-making. These limitations suggest the need for further research to explore the ethical implications of knowledge machine integration and the broader socio-economic impacts of digital transformation.

Author Contribution

R. conceptualized the study, developed the methodology, and supervised the research process. G.P. conducted the literature search, data collection, and analysis. I.N. contributed to data interpretation, writing the discussion, and editing the manuscript. A.C. contributed to the synthesis of the case studies and provided critical feedback on the manuscript. E.A. contributed to the overall research design and provided support in the data screening and selection process. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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