



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Advanced Research and Reports
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJARR_48291
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiological and clinical profiles of children aged 0-71 months suffering from acute diarrhea at Kalembe-lembe hospital in Kinshasa city, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Reporting clinical data from a tropical hospital is always important and interesting, but further information requested for better understanding the situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the number of the beds in this hospital, which is situated actually in a major town How many children admitted/discharged in the given year (2015) and what is the percentage of the diarrheal cases compared to the total number admitted It was interesting to learn that no cholera cases were recorded There is no any information of the treatment applied in those cases (oral/parenteral fluid replacement only, or antibiotics was provided along with the fluid replacement in certain cases or not) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to the data collected, in 2015 in Kalembe-lembe Pediatric Hospital had a capacity of 150 budget beds, of which 125 were operational. This is a retrospective study based on the records of patients hospitalized or consulted at the Kalembe-lembe pediatric hospital from January 1 to December 2015 for acute diarrhea. Patients' suffering from other diseases are of little interest to us. However, previous studies show that diarrhoea is the third most common cause of paediatric consultation after malaria and acute respiratory infections and is responsible for 31.4% of deaths in children under 5 years of age. However, the treatment provided was not our focus though it was mentioned on the patient's file. Thanks for this observation. The aim of the study was to determine the epidemiological, clinical and etiological profile of children aged 0-71 months who suffered from diarrrhea in 2015. Data on the management have not been included in this study.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	