

**Editor's Comment:**

I have studied all the files attached to the manuscript.

Despite the extensive review of the manuscript I have some reservations accepting it for publication.

This is based on the following:

1. In developing countries (I assume that Thailand is a developing country), Neonatal sepsis (NNS) is one of the major causes of Neonatal jaundice (NNJ). Authors however excluded children with NNS from the study, this is not acceptable and the reason is not stated.
2. In the abstract it is stated that females were more likely to develop NNJ. There is no evidence in analysis of result (bivariate/multivariate analysis; odds ratio) to support this.
3. The primary aim of the study was to determine the etiology of NNJ, however in 64.9% no etiology was found. While it is acceptable that not all cases will have a known etiology especially in a retrospective study, not finding an etiology in about two-thirds of the cases has defeated the primary aim of the study. I believe that some of those cases would have been retrospectively classified as physiologic jaundice (based on the clinical and laboratory parameters). Also the term inconclusive jaundice is not universally acceptable, it is better to use the term jaundice of unknown etiology/cause.

**Editor's Details:**

Dr. Ejeliogu, Emeka Uba  
Associate Professor, Department of Paediatrics, University of Jos, Jos University Teaching Hospital,  
Nigeria