



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Pediatric Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJPR_47044
Title of the Manuscript:	Management of Paediatric Pain: How knowledgeable are Healthcare Providers at a Tertiary Centre, Southern Nigeria
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:

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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>This paper needs further work and modifications</p> <p>Firstly, authors described healthcare workers of being had poor knowledge of non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions ??</p> <p>Comment: Physicians are the responsible for educating the paramedics and in prescribing the appropriate type of medication.</p> <p>Physicians are the main element in the process of the management of pain. In practice, it is extremely difficult to establish guidelines for pain management, unless the aetiology behind pain has been diagnosed.</p> <p>The paper is redundant and authors need to describe the types of acute pain and the reasons behind e.g somatic, visceral, or referred pain? More importantly is the aetiology understanding which is the corner stone in pain control, particularly when physicians deal with chronic type of pain. Authors describe Sickle cell anaemia as the most common reason of chronic pain (as I understood). Arthritis, abdominal migraine, cerebral migraine etc.. are the most common types of pain especially in paediatric population. A table is needed for this type of pain. In practice, chronic pain, can be mild or severe and of variable durations (also in connection with the reason behind). Pharmaceuticals are of less importance, than detecting and searching for the reason of pain.</p>	<p>-Thank you for the comments. They are all noted.</p> <p>- With proper assessment of pain, the aetiology behind the pain could be diagnosed with subsequent adequate management of the pain. However, authors observed that in our institution, pain management was not in line with standards guidelines, which prompted this survey, to offer an opportunity to reflect on our practice and advocate for remedies.</p> <p>- In Nigeria, sickle cell disease (SCD) is among the 10 priority non-communicable diseases and it contributes significantly to both child and adult morbidity and mortality. By virtue of its population, Nigeria stands out as the most sickle cell endemic country in Africa with an annual infant death of 100,000 representing 8% of infant mortality in the country. [National Guideline for the control and management of sickle cell disease]</p> <p>- In clinical practice, several authors in Nigeria have reported that SCD was the commonest cause of acute as well as chronic pain, and was the most common indication for use of analgesics, followed by other causes of chronic pain in children. It is also probable that pain in children is grossly under-diagnosed and under treated.</p> <p>- Common types of pain in children presenting to our institution was not explore in the present study, but is a subject for a future survey, including how clinicians assess and manage the various types of paediatric pain</p>
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?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	