



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Pediatric Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJPR_47741
Title of the Manuscript:	Hypoxaemia in Nigerian Children Presenting to the Children Emergency Ward (CHEW) of a Tertiary Hospital
Type of the 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>)



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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>Hypoxaemia in Nigerian Children Presenting to the Children Emergency Ward (CHEW) of a Tertiary Hospital</p> <p>I read this manuscript and I think it could be an acceptable text if certain aspects are clarified and corrected. The subject is interesting. In any case, I congratulate the authors for their effort. I suggest that, please, the authors verify the following comments:</p> <p>-Sample and sample size Please provide a flowchart.</p> <p>An opportunistic sample can be acceptable if is clearly stated and the limitations of data are taken into account. When convenience sampling is used, it is necessary to describe how the sample of the current investigation would be different from the ideal sample, selected randomly (from the entire population). It is also necessary to describe individuals who might be left out during the selection process or individuals who are over-represented in the sample.</p> <p>Was the sample size calculated for prevalence? Was the sample size calculated for the comparison the results between the groups (Sample size to compare mean)? What were the hypothetical mean values or differences between groups, power, etc., to calculate the sample size?</p> <p>The authors could provide all the statistical parameters of their samples.</p> <p>-Conclusion: It is important in any scientific paper to point out the problems that, from the current study, are still pending solution or clarification.</p> <p>-References: Review, please, the rules of the Journal.</p> <p>The abbreviations of journals should conform to those of the US National Library of Medicine for Medline / PubMed (available in: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals For example: Tropical medicine & international health. NLM Title Abbreviation: Trop Med Int Health</p>	<p>Thank you for the review.</p> <p>Sample size of 316 using a prevalence of 28.6% documented in a similar study in Western Nigeria. However due to some disruption in hospital services a convenient sample of 129 was used. Sample for this investigation will be similar to ideal except for duration of study. It will take longer to recruit 316 children.</p> <p>I think there was equal opportunity at selection of subjects since every ill child admitted to CHEW were included.</p> <p>Certainly the sample size may limit interpretations of finding but has allowed us to obtain basic data and trend</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)



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<u>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</u>	<u>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</u> yes. “The study was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital and written informed consent was obtained from all caregivers that participated.”	
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As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

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