



SDI Review Form 1.6

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| Journal Name: | Asian Journal of Medicine and Health |
| Manuscript Number: | Ms_AJMAH_45604 |
| Title of the Manuscript: | PREVALENCE OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS, INCLUDING STRESS, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION, AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The citation style is inconsistent. Please keep to Vancouver style. - When discussing the influence of psychosocial factors in the pathogenesis, severity, course, and outcome of IBS, it should be mentioned that IBS has also been associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (citation: Ng QX, Soh AY, Loke W, Venkatanarayanan N, Lim DY, Yeo WS. Systematic review with meta-analysis: The association between post-traumatic stress disorder and irritable bowel syndrome. Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology. 2018 Aug 25). This could have been screened/asked for in your study questionnaire. - The usefulness of the various subtypes of IBS is debatable due to marked symptom variability and instability over time (citation: Mearin F, Baró E, Roset M, Badía X, Zárte N, Pérez I. Clinical patterns over time in irritable bowel syndrome: symptom instability and severity variability. The American journal of gastroenterology. 2004 Jan;99(1):113). - There is no need to capitalise the word "Study". - The study limitations should be at least briefly discussed. It is possible that some of the subjects have other disorders that could account for IBS symptoms. This is important as the past medical history of participants were not screened and no medical examination were done. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in remission could also produce IBS-like symptoms (citation: Ng QX, Soh AY, Loke W, Lim DY, Yeo WS. The role of inflammation in irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). Journal of inflammation research. 2018;11:345). - What do you mean by "additional re-education"? | <p>This has been attended to.</p> <p>Subsequent to the Reviewer's comment the authors have discussed PTSD in line with the offered-reference in our revised Article-manuscript. We can add in the questionnaires of future studies.</p> <p>Subsequent to the Reviewer's comment the authors discussed the matter alongside the offered-reference.</p> <p>Done.</p> <p>With due respect to the esteemed Reviewer, a 1 – 6-point list (already) exists listing the Limitations of our Study. We realize that we should have asked about Past Medical History, and that is listed as a Limitation. This matter, we are discussing once again alongside the offered-reference.</p> <p>The phrase has been appropriately re-worded.</p> |
| Minor REVISION comments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although outside of the scope of this study, the authors should also mention that dietary factors (which can be dramatically different in the Western world) could also influence the prevalence of IBS-like symptoms, including non-digestible carbohydrates (prebiotics) that are in the foods we eat (citation: Singh RK, Chang HW, Yan D, Lee KM, Ucmak D, Wong K, Abrouk M, Farahnik B, Nakamura M, Zhu TH, Bhutani T. Influence of diet on the gut microbiome and implications for human health. Journal of translational medicine. 2017 Dec;15(1):73) and polyphenols (most polyphenols have little bioavailability and reach the colon almost unaltered, exerting potential effects on the gut microbiota, citation: Ng QX, Soh AYS, Loke W, Venkatanarayanan N, Lim DY, Yeo WS. A Meta-Analysis of the Clinical Use of Curcumin for Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS). Journal of clinical medicine. 2018 Sep 22;7(10):298). | Both references are discussed in our manuscript now, and added to our Reference-list. |
| Optional/General comments | | |

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link: <http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>



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PART 2:

| | Reviewer's comment | Author's comment <i>(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)</i> |
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| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | <i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i> | |