



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

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| Journal Name:            | <a href="#">Asian Journal of Pediatric Research</a>                 |
| Manuscript Number:       | Ms_AJPR_43239   |
| Title of the Manuscript: | STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIRTH WEIGHT AND GENDER OF NEW BORN INFANTS |
| 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)   |
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| <b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments<br><br>Objectives<br><br>Methods<br><br><br>Results | <p>The authors must explain why they settled on the three objectives. There is not reference in the literature that supports such hypotheses</p> <p>The authors must justify the use of hypothesis testing to determine a relationship between gender and birth weight<br/>The authors must explain how they dealt with confounding variables</p> <p>Are there any reasons why preterm babies were excluded from the study? Explain</p> | <p>This has been explained in the text. See lines 75 - 79</p> <p>The study is not necessarily on relationship between gender and birth weight but on the difference in proportion of weights in the different categories of birth weights classified by gender. It is more detailed than just relationship between gender and birth weight. Hypothesis of equality of proportions in the different categories was assumed and had to be proved or disproved.</p> <p>Preterm babies naturally have low birth weight not due to IUGR but due to prematurity. This study is on normal full term babies where birth weight is essentially influenced by intrauterine environment and genetic factors. Hence preterm babies and multiple gestations were excluded.</p> <p>The study was done in one facility. It was assumed that confounding variables like socioeconomic status of the mothers would be reasonably similar. The facility is a private fee-paying facility where patients expectedly in the same socioeconomic status access healthcare. Whatever effects the random variables would have would cancel out since it is the mean birth weight of the babies born to mothers in the same environment stratified by gender that was studied.</p> <p>The other confounding variables like hypertension and diabetes mellitus are also random variables and are expected to have random effect of the studied babies' weights. They were not excluded.</p> |
| <b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments  |   |   |



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| <p><b>Optional/General</b> comments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The authors have stated the use of SPSS in their analysis. SPSS has a statistical package that tests hypothesis. Therefore, it is not necessary to present all the processes of hypothesis testing.</li> <li>The Title of the manuscript is quiet deceiving. "STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIRTH WEIGHT AND GENDER OF NEW BORN INFANTS" gives an impression of robust statistical methods to establish a relation or otherwise. But the authors main relied on hypothesis testing, with no convincing justification.</li> <li>The topic of birthweight has been studied exhaustively, with robust methods like logistic regression. Conflicting results have been presented on the relation between birthweight and gender, especially, in Nigeria. Therefore, the authors must consider such methods to give any credence to the results documented in this manuscript</li> </ul> | <p>This section has been addressed and the statistical calculations removed.</p> <p>The choice of hypothesis testing has been explained above.</p> <p>We agree Sir. We also stated that much research has been done on birth weight and gender but not much has been done on the different categories of birth weight stratified by gender. The new knowledge here is that the difference in mean birth weight of male and female babies lies ONLY in the mean normal weight category. Hence epidemiologically, morbidities related to morbid birth weights are not expected to be gender dependent. This result will be useful to epidemiologists. This research also will open up more researches on why the difference in mean birth weight is ONLY in the mean normal birth weight category.</p> |
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**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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| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | (If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details) |   |