

Editorial comments:

1. The entire Text-please proofread the whole paper carefully and correct typos for grammatically correct language. I have made corrections in introduction.
2. Please note my corrections in italics in the following: Please explain in abstract what the ***numbers I have highlighted in bold and italics 54(60.7 %)*** stand for- there is no qualifying sentence- please correct. "Majority of the study participants 78 (87.6%) had been in residency training for at least 6 years and were part one candidates; ***54 (60.7%)***. Eighty (90.0%) of the respondents had poor knowledge of radiation protection....
3. Abstract section- for the following sentence- "Poor performance was observed among female participants 44(55.0%) in comparison to their male counter-parts 36 (45.0%)." Was that statistically significant? If not, please reword as follows- ***A higher proportion of male residents (no and %) demonstrated a better level of knowledge than their female counterparts (no and %)although the differences were not statistically significant.***
4. Please change paediatric to "training in Paediatrics" in last line of abstract.
5. Discussion section: please eliminate the last three sentences of the paragraph discussing gender differences as not statistically significant and as they do not add anything to scientific knowledge. The ref no 18 is not discussing radiation protection so would not include this ref. and recommend deleting the following italicized section as this does not look scientifically meaningful-

~~"However, Sundaran Kada documented a significantly higher knowledge of ionizing radiation among male general practitioners than their female counterparts in a study done in Norway¹⁸."~~

~~"This documentation on knowledge of ionizing radiation can be extrapolated to that of radiation protection as they are closely related. However, no reason was given to support this observation."~~

6. Introduction- following are my corrections in bold and italics for introduction-

INTRODUCTION

The use of radiological investigations for diagnosis as well as interventions has become an integral part of ***medicine such that the quality of healthcare in any country today is assessed*** by the sophistication of the radiological input. The paediatric age, more often than none, requires radiological investigation as part of management of one ailment or the other as it is more difficult to clinically elicit signs and symptoms from them. It is also worthy of note that some of these imaging modalities uses ionizing radiation which have deleterious effect on the human cell. The effects of radiation on health are deterministic effects which occur in high doses and stochastic effects which occur at low doses of radiation.^{1, 2}

The paediatric age group is at a greater risk to ionizing radiation ~~for the~~ for reasons which include having more rapidly proliferating tissues that are highly sensitive to radiation, having longer life expectancy that make them more likely to develop radiation induced cancers and radiological equipment are poorly adapted to the small size of the paediatric age group hence increases the effective dose of ionizing radiation to them.^{3, 4} The latter is of prime importance in our environment as most available radiological ***equipment is not*** purposely built ***to suit the*** paediatric age group. More often ***than not***, irradiating the chest of the neonate will include the abdomen thereby getting undue exposure to these areas because the collimator of the x-ray is not adapted to the neonate.

Author's Feedback

Provided all the necessary corrections, accordingly.