



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_24242
Title of the Manuscript:	FAMILY STRUCTURE AND BONESETTER'S GANGRENE IN CHILDREN: A CASE SERIES
Type of the Article	Case study

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	None Ethical issue- Yes, Major. Figure 1 discloses identity of patient. This must be avoided, due care should be taken to maintain the confidentiality of patient.	This has been addressed; the patient's face and the external genitalia which were shown previously have been cropped from the photograph.
Minor REVISION comments	1. Authors have presented 04 cases of limb gangrene in children with maltreated by traditional bonesetter (TBS) and authors have extrapolated its relations to separation of their parents. 2. Authors have provided reasons in terms of financial difficulty, lack of decision making, understanding disease severity, lack of supervision etc to visit TBS by children with single parents. 3. In fact (mal) treatment at TBS is the main cause for limb gangrene and this can happen with any patient visiting to TBS regardless of family structure. 4. There can be many causes for availing treatment at TBS viz: lack of education, low socioeconomic status, family condition etc. 5. Family status (single parent) can be a confounding factor in these patients and if not then there must be some justification for the same. Additionally there be some comparative data to prove the same. 6. There are only 04 cases and in absence of comparative group, making conclusion based on 04 cases can be avoided.	1. This is just a case study which attempts to draw attention to how the family structure, especially the absence of biological fathers, may influence the patronage of traditional bonesetters with subsequent occurrence of bonesetter's gangrene in children. 2. The authors do not aim to establish a causal relationship between the variables with this case study; further studies are definitely required for that purpose. 3. The conclusion of the manuscript has been re-worded to reflect these comments.
Optional/General comments	This is a well written manuscript and very reader friendly.	