



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	_International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_25125
Title of the Manuscript:	The impacts of Gianotti-Crosti syndrome (papular acrodermatitis of childhood) on the quality of life of children
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	QOL impacts are not the points for antiviral, Whether high or low.	The author agrees to this comment. We should consider other factors relating to the disease, the patient, and the drug. For the disease, extensiveness of the rash, severities, systemic involvements, and the probability of short-term or long-term complications would be important factors. For the patient, symptoms of the rash, stigmatisation of having a skin disease, the culture to consult medical practitioners, and the culture for take medication for self-remitting rash are highly significant. For the drug, the efficacy, adverse reactions, and the cost are significant considerations. We thus inserted the following paragraph on the Discussion section in the manuscript: Lastly, and most importantly, the author would like to emphasise that the impacts of disease entities on the QOL of patients is not the most significant agenda in deciding whether a drug (such an antiviral agent) is to be prescribed to a patient (such as a child with GCS). There are many more significant parameters to consider relating to the



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		disease, the patient, and the drug. For the disease, extensiveness of the rash, severity of the clinical manifestations, and the probability of short-term or long-term complications would be significant factors. For the patient, symptoms of the rash, stigmatisation of having a skin disease, the threshold to consult medical practitioners, the educational levels of the patients or their parents, and the culture for take medication for self-remitting rash can be of more significance than QOL. For the drug, the efficacy, adverse reactions, and the cost are significant considerations. We recommend investigators performing clinical trials to incorporate patient-assessed parameters as one of the outcome measures. However, the impacts of the disease on the QOL of patients is only one of the methods to measure patient-assessed outcomes. Other factors related to the disease, the patient, and the drug could be of higher significance than scores on a QOL questionnaire (Line 198, page 9 to line 214, page 10)
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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Less significant.	The author entirely agrees to this comment. The last three newly inserted paragraphs clearly indicate that there are many factors which are much more significant than assessments of QOL of patients: Lastly, and most importantly, the author would like to emphasise that the impacts of disease entities on the QOL of patients is not the most significant agenda in deciding whether a drug (such an antiviral agent) is to be prescribed to a patient (such as a child with GCS). There are many more significant parameters to consider relating to the disease, the patient, and the drug. For the disease, extensiveness of the rash, severity of the clinical manifestations, and the probability of short-term or long-term complications would be significant factors. For the patient, symptoms of the rash, stigmatisation of having a skin disease, the threshold to consult medical practitioners, the educational levels of the patients or their parents, and the culture for take medication for self-remitting rash can be of more significance than QOL. For the drug, the efficacy, adverse reactions, and the cost are significant considerations. We recommend investigators performing clinical trials to incorporate patient-assessed parameters as one of the outcome measures. However, the impacts of the disease on the QOL of patients is only one of
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		the methods to measure patient-assessed outcomes. Other factors related to the disease, the patient, and the drug could be of higher significance than scores on a QOL questionnaire. (Line 198, page 9 to line 214, page 10)
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Too much detail.	The author entirely concur to this comments. These sentences have been deleted so that the manuscript becomes less detailed: Line 50, page 3 Line 51, page 3 Lines 61 and 62, page 3 Line 75, page 4 Lines 77-79, page 4 Lines 81-83, page 4 Lines 92 and 93, page 5 Lines 102-104, page 5 Lines 116-118, page 6 Lines 125-126, page 6 Line 129, page 6 Lines 140-142, page 7 Lines 147-150, page 7 Lines 171-181, page 8 Lines 189-192, page 9 Line 198, page 9 to line 214, page 10 Lines 300-305, page 13