



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_27310
Title of the Manuscript:	Emergency Injury Care (EIC) through community volunteers in rural Bangladesh
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>)



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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	1.FIRST I APPRECIATE THE effort of authors for training the community volunteers ,but with concerned to the manuscript I feel lacks clarity. Following are my remarks. 1.Title can be as basic first aid through community volunteers 2.Provide more details regarding injury burden/data of that locality /region/ 3. More details of population of the rural areas chosen, number of doctors /practitioners, clinics, Hospitals, schools in those areas and how accessible they are. 4.who are these government health providers undergoing training 5. What was the prior knowledge of these volunteers. 6. What was the practice for first aid in these areas before training 7. Justify the selection of volunteers for training	1. The title will remain same as the training was to provide emergency injury care 2. There are very few references on injury 3. The program was a part of PRECISE program, so the populations and trainees were chosen from the same area. Registered doctors are available in the government facility which are sometime far from the villages. 4. The government staffs were field workers working in the community. 5. Prior knowledge were assessed but not evaluated in this study 6. In Bangladesh in rural areas very few people have knowledge and skills on first aid. (BHIS 2005) 7. The main volunteers were school teachers, Creche care givers, community swimming instructors and government field workers (health worker, family planning workers). As they all have access to the community so they were selected as candidate for EIC training. 8. Volunteers informed Community people/school children about their training on EIC, The community people also came to know about the volunteers through



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	8. How feasible for community members to access these volunteers during working hours (where majority of injuries have occurred) as they all are employed 8.expand CIPRB 9. Is there any injury surveillance system , how did you collect info on other injuries not seeking care with these volunteers? i. e. total casualties? 10. whats the criteria to classify mild, moderate and severe injuries. 11. were 61% of death s preventable? Were they at scene/transport or in hospital ? what type of fatal injuries specify? 11. it was mentioned that most of the injuries happened at home including burns , how much school teachers or other volunteers were accessible for immediate wound care , plz clarify? 12.when it comes to falls plz clarify place of fall 13. most of the injuries were of cut injuries which were not emergency,	community court yard meeting. 9. Yes there was injury surveillance system, total casualties in the EIC intervention areas was not covered 10. Volunteers were not trained about Injury classification. Volunteers were trained to provide EIC on site and refer them to health facilities. 11. The figure 61% was taken from reference number14, is not a part of this study 11. After getting informed volunteers responded to the injury immediately. Most of the volunteers were living in the community with at least 500 populations living. In Bangladesh community people knows each other and social bonding is very high. So there is an access of the volunteers in the community. 12. Place of fall injury was not covered in this study 13. All injuries were considered as an emergency. 14. Yes, agreed 15. Any injury due to animal were considered animal injury. If the injury was due to dog, fox and cat, in that case the injured were referred to the health facility for further care.
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	14. Pictograph could have been helpful to understand the severity of injuries attended by volunteers? 15.what type of injuries were due to animals, were they animal bites, if so was any knowledge about wound care and rabies vaccine given? 15. what type of violence u addressed : plz clarify its very vague. 16.was drowning happened in swimming schools clarify the place was the care given by coaches are any body else? 17.were not schooletachers and coaches were trained in first aid,	All sort of physical violences that ends with physical injury and needed EIC were covered in this study 16. All drowning happened in the community not during the swimming lessons and even the children were not a participant of the swimming program 17. Yes school teacher and swimming coaches were trained for EICs.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Spelling mistakes need attention.	Reviewed.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		