



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_31363
Title of the Manuscript:	RISK FACTORS OF OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION AMONG PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN PORT HARCOURT, NIGERIA
Type of the Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Thank you for the correction. I still felt that this study can be a stronger study with slight modifications for example explanation of clinical assessment of patient's nasal cavity, otoscopic examination or other systemic examinations which highlight found pathologies for instance the prevalence of turbinates hypertrophy in this study subjects that make them more prone to develop OME....etc... So that your article can have additional merits. The URTI, nasal allergy, nasal obstruction..this is we knew already are predisposing factors for OME.	I have added a little explanation of clinical assessment of patient's nasal cavity , otoscopic examination etc to the text. However, line 85 and 86 (methodology) in the text mentioned that a complete ENT examination and physical examination was carried out. In fact, one cannot do tympanometry without carrying out simple otoscopy. Otoscopy may reveal bulging TM or Retracted TM depending on the stage of OME. The diagnosis of OME is from tympanometric findings as well as from clinical findings. Patients with hypertrophied turbinates/engorged turbinates may also have allergic rhinitis. I thank the reviewer for the input made so far in making our paper a robust one