



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_33539
Title of the Manuscript:	Weight loss and nutritional status of 6-59 months children after Positive Deviance/Hearth approach in Southern Benin rural area: associated factors to later underweight
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	No	
Minor REVISION comments	In abstract: If there were sessions with assessments of nutritional status before and after it is not a cross-sectional but longitudinal study; Clarify this point). In Introduction: ...moderate acute malnutrition among children (Author) In Methodology: Describe briefly what the PD / H sessions consisted of. What methodology was used and what was the level of participation of mothers. In references: 16. Wollinka, O., Burkhalter K. E., and Bahir N., eds., Hearth Nutrition Model: Applications in Haiti, Vietnam and Bangladesh; Arlington, VA: BASICS. (Include the year).	<i>All the comments have been taken into account in the new manuscript. The corrections are highlighted in yellow.</i> Clarification type of study Considering the comment of the reviewer, the study is a longitudinal study. ...moderate acute malnutrition among children (Author) ...moderate acute malnutrition among children [5] Describe briefly what the PD / H sessions consisted of. What methodology was used and what was the level of participation of mothers DP/H sessions consisted of 12-days grouping (hearth) of mothers with their children having moderate and acute malnutrition. The hearth sessions were conducted in the villages of each district. From 7 to 12 child–mother pairs participated actively in each hearth session. During the sessions, mothers were asked to provide local food ingredients available in their surroundings. The mothers contributed to the various food ingredients and session materials such as firewood, prepared complementary foods based on local recipes developed by local ONGs



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		through a local market survey, and fed their children on the spot during the 12 days. Also during the sessions, mothers were taught how best they can combine the local food ingredients to cook equilibrated dishes for their children. Practices of equilibrated dishes and culinary demonstration follow nutritional education session. Thus, mothers discussed about feeding, caring, hygiene, and health-seeking messages with the community workers. All enrolled children were weighed on the first and 12th day of the sessions. The steps of hearth session implementation are fully described by Nutrition Working Group, Child Survival Collaborations, and Resources Group[6] In references: 16. Wollinka, O., Burkhalter K. E., and Bahir N., eds., <i>Hearth Nutrition Model: Applications in Haiti, Vietnam and Bangladesh</i>; Arlington, VA: BASICS. (Include the year). Wollinka O, Keeley E, Burkhalter B, Bashir N. <i>Hearth Nutrition Model: Applications in Haiti, Vietnam, and Bangladesh</i>. Published for the U.S. Agency for International Development and World Relief Corporation by the Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) Project, eds. 1997, Arlington, VA.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The study has qualitative and quantitative components, and as the authors point out, it combines the levels of exploratory, descriptive and relational research.	Thank you.