



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_39099
Title of the Manuscript:	Caregivers' Knowledge and Perception of Accidental Childhood Poisoning in Southern Nigeria
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>)

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	Most probably it represents for his country, a starting point for reflections on the risks of children related to life at home. It can be a reference to health workers and caregivers of children in your country, but it lacks practical elements (this should be the purpose of your work). However, the work does not present a careful and in-depth critical analysis of the literature. For example, the types of poisonings that occur at home have not been described, prevention strategies are not reported and there are no indications on the influence of the caregivers' knowledge on the reduction of risks from poisoning at home. For example, you argue that parents do not know the most affected age group, but you yourself are not in-depth as this age group is and why the poisonings are more frequent in this age. Being a survey on the knowledge and perception of risks and therefore self perception, it would be useful to have data on the prevalence of poisonings (missing national data because not collected systematically) at least in your hospital. In this case, the reader could be facilitated in dealing with the gravity of the phenomenon. Also describe that the cultural aspect can affect the knowledge and the perception of risk in the caregivers. It would be useful to have an idea of the cultural context on the perception of the safety of the country where the survey was carried out and therefore be able to compare your results with countries of similar culture and health care.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Franco Mantovan
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