



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_32767
Title of the Manuscript:	QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME'S (NHIS) EFFECTIVENESS IN A TERTIARY TEACHING HOSPITAL IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA
Type of the Article	Descriptive cross-sectional study

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	17 Result: The greatest challenge was limited availability of essential drugs (60%), followed by 18 inadequate space (40%), inadequate number of staff (40%) to meet up with the demand of NHIS. The main text is missing information on staffing and inadequate space, consider adding details of this in the main text or revising the abstract to reflect results as per the main text. 42 Qualitative studies are investigative tools into different aspects of population health and services. 43 Key informants provide information from expert point of view on sociocultural, economic, 44 political or health issues. They have special skills and knowledge in designated areas, which 45 could be of interest to researchers. Focal group discussion is an essential tool in opinions and 46 beliefs in population studies and can serve as template for more detailed investigations. They are 47 useful in developing preliminary quantitative studies, investigating ideas about new programs and determination of limitations associated with programs and services. Consider deletion of this part to give way for a background on NHIS This study 50 evaluated the effectiveness of NHIS from the perspective of healthcare providers and managers 51 involved in its implementation to understand the nature of service, and gaps with the view to 52 exploring ways of improving service delivery. Please provide a brief background on the NHIS for readers outside the system	This reviewers comments are in order and have all been effected now in the corrected version.



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	141 It will help to minimize inequities associated with the scheme, which makes it look like a pro-rich venture. [23] 142 Only when these inputs have been made will quality services, wider 143 coverage, and value-based care be obtainable in the scheme. Seeing as there could be other factors that influence coverage of Health Insurance schemes it may be useful to suggest the possibility of improvement of the services leading to wider coverage and to propose further study on factors that impact health insurance enrolment by clients in Nigeria in this part and in your conclusion	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Were there any particular quotes from participants of the Focus Group Discussions that could be included in the manuscript 131 Although NHIS helps to improve health providers' revenue, the health providers complained that 132 delays in claiming reimbursement negatively affected their cash flow and supplies and this led to 133 low stock levels of drugs in the hospital. This frequent shortage of drugs in the hospital was of 134 great concern to health providers and led to patients dissatisfaction with the quality of service 135 and health providers saw this as undermining their work. Consider drawing a conceptual framework or a cause-effect diagram surrounding the issue of non-availability of medicines/delays in reimbursement etc Lack of medicines could even be related to lack of knowledge on treatment guidelines/protocols	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Review minor typos in the document e.g. 125 health facilities were generally regarded as an essential aspect of quality service delivery. ~~Assess~~-access 126 to drugs motivates people to seek health care and also to enrol and remain in the NHIS	This reviewer's comments are well appreciated. His comments have been implemented in the corrections. The 4 review comments made by Elke in the pdf have also been addressed in the corrected copy.