



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics*

Manuscript NO: 85451

Title: Accidental ingestion of foreign bodies/harmful materials in children from Bahrain:
A retrospective cohort study

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06197520

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Thailand

Author's Country/Territory: Bahrain

Manuscript submission date: 2023-04-28

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-05-16 03:22

Reviewer performed review: 2023-05-23 03:51

Review time: 7 Days

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation



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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Since the risk of accidental FB/caustic agents ingestion in children may be related to socioeconomic status of the families, the importance of these parental information should be concerned and integrate these data to the analysis.



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Position: Peer Reviewer

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Author's Country/Territory: Bahrain

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Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
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	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors need to do separate analyses for the patient subgroups (Foreign objects/chemicals) otherwise any subsequent comments on symptoms/prognosis/management would not be interpretable. Note that most publications discussing the prognosis of accidental ingestions focus on just ONE type of ingestion (foreign object or caustics or drugs) , for the data to be meaningfully interpretable and comparable to other cohorts. The authors discuss a relevant topic on foreign body ingestion in their respective country of Bahrain - as local cultural practices and environment will influence the behaviour of children, it is important and relevant to have such region-specific published data. However I would suggest that when it comes to the analysis for complications/symptomatology/management choices eg need for endoscopy , pharmacotherapy etc - the authors should do separate analyses for those who ingested foreign objects and those who ingested caustics / medications , as the prognosis and management strategies are extremely different. Eg Foreign body management is typically endoscopic or surgical , while the management of accidental drug ingestion is purely medical. It would be difficult to interpret the authors' data



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on the incidence of symptoms/complications as they have chosen to analyse the whole cohort uniformly, when these 3 groups of patients (FB / caustic / drug ingestion) are very distinct . For instance, I am not very clear whether the fairly high rate of symptoms is due to patients whom ingested caustic or drugs , or due to patients who ingested foreign objects ? It would only be appropriate to assess this cohort as a whole to illustrate how accidental ingestions are increasing with time . Note that most publications discussing the prognosis of accidental ingestions focus on just ONE type of ingestion (foreign object or caustics or drugs) , for the data to be meaningfully interpretable and comparable to other cohorts.