



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 80370

Title: Epidemiology and etiology of chemical ocular injury: A brief review

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05915429

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: BSc, MSc

Professional title: Reader in Health Technology Assessment

Reviewer's Country/Territory: India

Author's Country/Territory: Turkey

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-24

Reviewer chosen by: Dong-Mei Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-30 14:28

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-03 12:33

Review time: 3 Days and 22 Hours

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 Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onymous



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statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

While reporting epidemiological information please mention the year in which the prevalence rate was reported in the original research. The findings of a review is important while demonstrating, because upon a search in any database a series of relevant articles appears, show the old research articles conducted before year 2012 in introduction section and the recent findings in subsequent sections. Yes the authors can cite and reuse the older articles in the later sections other than introduction. Conclusion is always important it has to be drawn after conducting scientific research, even review article is considered an research article if proper methodology is taken into considerations for manuscript preparation. Conclusion should be in a single section. There is no limitations suggested for this review. Upon literature review the authors could identify only one article reporting chemical injury during COVID 19. This suggests that review of literature was not sufficiently performed. This is not a correct way of writing "Assault-related cases were noted to result in more serious injuries globally (50% and 32.7% of assault-related injuries are high-grade injuries in India and Martinique, respectively).21" change it. Please follow a decent article for reporting epidemiology and etiology.



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Reviewer's code: 01587889

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, MSc, PhD

Professional title: Academic Editor, Consultant Physician-Scientist, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: United States

Author's Country/Territory: Turkey

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-24

Reviewer chosen by: Dong-Mei Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-07 16:45

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-08 00:06

Review time: 7 Hours

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
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
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statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Akgun and Selver et al. is a brief review article aims to discuss an update on the current approach to the epidemiological, etiological and predisposition of ocular chemical injuries. Most eye injuries occur frequently in the workplace and in young males with variable frequency and distribution in different regions worldwide according to socio-economic conditions. Despite all protective measures, chemical ocular injury is one of the common ophthalmologic emergencies able to cause vision loss (permanent blindness) and other serious complications and it continues to be a serious public health problem to date. In their conclusion remarks based on the cited literature - although it has been reported in various studies that ocular chemical injuries are more common in Afro-Caribbean, Caucasian, and non-Hispanic ethnicities; A clear relationship between ethnicity and the prevalence of ocular chemical injury has not been identified. I find this review, though concise, interesting and informative to the eye specialized community.