

*ANSWERING REVIEWERS

Reviewer #1:

Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Accept (General priority)

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.

**Thank you for your precious comments.

Reviewer #2:

Scientific Quality: Grade D (Fair)

Language Quality: Grade C (A great deal of language polishing)

Conclusion: Major revision

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.

****Thank you for your precious comments. The manuscript has been edited according to your suggestions.