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

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<th>Scientific quality</th>
<th>Grade A: Excellent</th>
<th>Grade B: Very good</th>
<th>Grade C: Good</th>
<th>Grade D: Fair</th>
<th>Grade E: Do not publish</th>
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<td>Novelty of this manuscript</td>
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<td>Creativity or innovation of this manuscript</td>
<td>Grade A: Excellent</td>
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<td>Grade C: Fair</td>
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### 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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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: 05205091

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MBBS

Professional title: Assistant Professor, Doctor, Staff Physician

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: Singapore

Author’s Country/Territory: Bahrain

Manuscript submission date: 2023-04-28

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-05-09 02:28

Reviewer performed review: 2023-05-23 21:14

Review time: 14 Days and 18 Hours

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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 interprete the authors' data
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.