



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Psychiatry*

Manuscript NO: 98773

Title: Correlation between self-efficacy, parental parenting patterns, and severe depression in adolescents

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 07915959

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, Associate Professor

Professional title: N/A

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: United Kingdom

Author’s Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2024-08-20

Reviewer chosen by: AI Editor

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-08-24 17:32

Reviewer performed review: 2024-08-26 11:49

Review time: 1 Day and 18 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input 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 Grade E: Do not publish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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input 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



Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input 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

The study addresses a significant issue—adolescent mental health and depression—which is a critical concern worldwide. Understanding the role of self-efficacy and parenting styles in depression can provide valuable insights for intervention and prevention strategies. Using a cross-sectional survey design is appropriate for exploring correlations between variables like self-efficacy, parenting styles, and depression symptoms. The use of established scales (GSES, EMBU, BDI) enhances the reliability and validity of the data collected. What’s more, this study found clear associations between parenting styles (emotional warmth, punishment severity, denial) and depressive symptoms in adolescents. It also highlighted the significant impact of self-efficacy on depressive symptoms, showing that higher self-efficacy correlates with lower levels of depression. Overall this is an interesting paper and the results presented are novel and important. The conclusion emphasizes practical implications for interventions aimed at improving adolescent mental health. Highlighting the importance of enhancing self-efficacy and promoting positive parenting styles could inform policies and programs targeting adolescent depression. I



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have a few comments to help improve some parts of the study: 1. In the methods section, please provide the information about how was the sample size determined? Is the sample size of 120 patients and 120 healthy adolescents enough for this study? 2. In the methods section of statistical analysis, Please indicate the statistical methods used in this study. 3. In Table 2-4, "P=0.000" is not accurate enough. It could be written as "P



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Title: Correlation between self-efficacy, parental parenting patterns, and severe depression in adolescents

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 07916016

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, Doctor, Doctor

Professional title: N/A

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: United States

Author’s Country/Territory: China

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Review time: 4 Days and 11 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
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
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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

Early adolescent depression is difficult to identify, treatment effect is bad, poor prognosis, and prone to serious behavior such as suicide, incidence increased year by year, serious harm to adolescent physical and mental health. This study focuses on exploring the relationships between self-efficacy, parenting patterns, and major depression in adolescents. The study underscores the critical role of parenting in adolescent mental health. Positive parenting behaviors such as emotional warmth and understanding can serve as protective factors against depression, while harsh or neglectful parenting styles may exacerbate depressive symptoms. In addition, Enhancing adolescent self-efficacy appears crucial in mitigating depressive symptoms. Interventions aimed at improving self-efficacy could potentially reduce the risk and severity of depression in adolescents. The findings suggest that interventions targeting both parenting styles and adolescent self-efficacy could be effective in preventing and managing adolescent depression. Programs aimed at educating parents on positive parenting techniques and enhancing adolescents' belief in their own abilities could be beneficial. In conclusion, the study makes a significant contribution to the field of



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adolescent mental health by shedding light on the interplay between self-efficacy, parenting styles, and depression. Its findings have practical implications for both clinical interventions and public health policies aimed at promoting mental well-being in adolescents. With its methodological rigor and clear findings, this study provides a robust foundation for future research and intervention efforts in this critical area. There are, however, some minor caveats and constraints as delineated below. 1) Ensure the sample includes diverse demographics to enhance generalizability of findings across different populations and cultural backgrounds. 2) While cross-sectional studies provide valuable insights, longitudinal studies could offer deeper insights into how these factors evolve over time and their long-term impact on mental health outcomes. 3) Consider controlling for additional variables (e.g., socioeconomic status, academic performance) that may influence both parenting styles and mental health outcomes. 4) Incorporating qualitative methods (e.g., interviews, focus groups) alongside quantitative measures could provide richer understanding of adolescents' experiences and perceptions related to self-efficacy and parenting. 5) Discuss how findings align with existing literature on adolescent depression and expand on implications for broader psychological theories or frameworks.