

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Biotechnology Journal International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJI_93094
Title of the Manuscript:	Monkeypox and Monkey fever: Basic understanding for better community participation in disease control
Type of the Article	Review Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<https://www.journalbjournal.com/index.php/BJI/editorial-policy>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	<p>The title of the review article should be aligned with the content. The author does not imply the community participation in disease control or prevent in the content.</p> <p>The author did a good review of the literature on the Monkey pox and Kyasanur Forest Disease Virus. However, the authors should examine up-to-date knowledge for human-to-human of the Monkey pox outbreaks in Europe, America. Those populations at risk is LGBTQ+, it may apply in the current situation of the Monkey Pox cases in India now.</p> <p>Symptoms, sample collection, and human-to-human transmission can be updated from current recommendations from official references, such as from the World Health Organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monkeypox spreads from person-to-person through close contact with someone who has a monkeypox rash. Close contact can mean being face-to-face (such as talking, breathing or singing close to one another which can generate droplets or short-range aerosols); skin-to-skin (such as touching or vaginal/anal sex); mouth-to-mouth (such as kissing); or mouth-to-skin contact (such as oral sex or kissing the skin). – Ref WHO• The rash can affect the face, palms of the hands, soles of the feet, groin, genital and/or anal regions. It may also be found in the mouth, throat, anus or vagina, or on the eyes. The number of sores can range from one to several thousand. Sores on the skin begin flat, then fill with liquid before they crust over, dry up and fall off, with a fresh layer of skin forming underneath. – Ref. from WHO.○ Oro-pharyngeal swab/Whole-Blood can be collected from a case with mild symptom. Rectal swab is optional for asymptomatic case.○ It needs to clarify that human-to-human outbreaks in Europe, America and Australia are not the incidental events.	<p>I have emphasized on the human to human mode of transmission and made the necessary changes.</p> <p>Also highlighted the different samples that can be collected to detect MPXV. The reference for the changes made is also noted in the manuscript.</p> <p>Since human to human transmission is possible, I do accept that humans cant be considered as incidental hosts. So have mentioned the point WHO has stated that Uncertainty remains on the natural history of monkeypox virus and further studies are needed to identify the exact reservoir(s) and how virus circulation is maintained in nature.</p>
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	There is no ethical issues in the manuscript.