

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_83909
Title of the Manuscript:	Clinical presentation and factors associated to COVID-19 disease in Mexican patients.
Type of the Article	Original

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.journalcjast.com/index.php/CJAST/editorial-policy>)

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Please select keywords based on Mesh.▪ Please clearly state your purpose for conducting this study at the end of the introduction.▪ Due to the differences between the strains at different times and the effect of different strains on the reported symptoms, please mention the interval of your study.▪ I have some doubts about the type of study because the information was collected from the registered files, although the match was done in terms of age and gender, but I am still worried about the type of study. I suggest that you provide more information about your type of sampling to allay concerns about the accuracy of your choice of study type.▪ I suggest you state the formula for determining the sample size in each case and control group.▪ Are the percentages expressed in the Characteristics of study population section in the results section related to the cases or the control group? Or the whole population surveyed? Please state it clearly.▪ In the case of vaccination, were two doses considered? Or did you consider the person vaccinated with the first dose? Is there any information about this in your data? Vaccine dose, distance from vaccination time to onset of symptoms, platform and type of vaccine?▪ Due to the fact that in the results, except for heart disease, the other signs, symptoms and factors were higher in Covid 19 patients, this issue is not consistent with other studies. In most heart disease studies, Covid 19 is known to be a risk factor. Where	<p>Thanks a lot for your comments.</p> <p>Keywords based on Mesh were changed.</p> <p>The objective of the study was written at the end of the introduction section.</p> <p>“The objective of the present study was determining the clinical presentation and factors strongest associated to COVID-19 by age group.”</p> <p>The interval of the study is including:</p> <p>“This database included sociodemographic, and clinical information of 656,827 patients during the period, January 1—November 10, 2020.”</p> <p>Type of sampling was included:</p> <p>Risk set sampling was used because the controls were selected from the at-risk source population at the same time as cases occur.⁴⁶ In these case-control studies, the odds ratio estimates the rate ratio, without assuming that the disease is rare in the source population.⁴⁶ Moreover, due to it is possible, that a control selected at a later time point could become a case during the remaining time that the registry of the dataset is running.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷ “This differs from case-control studies that use cumulative density sampling or survivor sampling, which select their controls after the conclusion of the study from among those individuals remaining at risk”.⁴⁶ Selecting controls in a risk set sampling manner provides two advantages: 1) a direct estimate of the rate ratio is possible, and 2) the estimates are not biased by differential loss to follow up among the exposed vs. unexposed controls.⁴⁶ Population controls were used. Sampling randomly from the registry of the secondary dataset was the way to find and recruit population-based controls. In addition, case–control studies with incident cases can be conducted in two contexts—dynamic populations and cohorts—of which the first is the most commonly used because it comes naturally, and the resulting odds ratio directly estimates the rate ratio from this dynamic population, provided that the control subjects represent the source population's distribution of person-time of exposure over the risk period.⁴⁷ “This can be achieved either by matching on time or by selecting control subjects more loosely from the same period, if the population is judged to be in steady state for the exposure(s) and other variables of interest”.⁴⁷</p> <p>The dataset does not have more information about vaccination. The column headings were changed:</p> <p>Total population Control group SARS-CoV-2 infection group p value</p>

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	can this observed difference be caused? Can age group differences be a factor?	In most studies, several investigators observed an association between COVID-19 and hearth disease. However, the results show in the present study are not consistent with other studies. Probably, due to the cardiovascular disease continues to be the main cause of death in Mexican population before and during current pandemic. ⁴⁸
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	The principles that emerge from the United Nations General Assembly, 1989, were used. Principle of legality and loyalty (the information was obtained in a lawful manner), principle of accuracy (the relevance of the data was verified), principle of purpose (the database is specific, legitimate and public before its creation), principle of non-discrimination and principle of security.