

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Pregnancy and Childbirth
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJPCB_78521
Title of the Manuscript:	Cesarean Birth Among Women Birthing in Asia: A Literature Synthesis Using the Robson 10-Group Classification System
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.journalajpcb.com/index.php/AJPCB/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	<p>In 2018 OECD report, the rate of cesarean delivery in Turkey was 548,9 per 1000 deliveries, higher than the reported literature search in the article.As Turkey has been reported as a country in Western Asia including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the UAE, the literature search is incomplete</p> <p>The majority of the studies had robust sample sizes “Just over half ($n=13$; 54%) of the studies reported overall sample sizes between 1,500-7,500, followed by four (17%) studies with sample sizes between 10,000-20,000[27], [29], [38], [44]; two (8%) studies with sample sizes between 40,000-50,000 [42], [43]; two (8%) studies with sample sizes between 85,000-120,000 [6], [28]; one (4%) study with a sample size over 600,000 [30]. Two studies did not report the sample sizes [34], [36]. When examining only the sample size in CB subsets, half ($n=13$; 54%) were between 1,000-5,800; five (21%) between 700-999; and four (17%) between 17,000-35,000. There was one outlier with a sample size under 200 (4%) and one outlier with a sample size over 100,000 (4%).” An article from Turkey An analysis of high cesarean section rates in Turkey by Robson classification. Journal of Maternal Fetal Neonatal Medicine 2021; 34 (16): 2682-2692 doi:10.1080 /14767058.2019. 1670806 Published online 01. Oct 2019 detailing the features by an analysis does not only includes the highest number of deliveries annually but also provides the differences between the public, private and university hospitals. I think that it is mandatory to include the Turkish data into the analysis.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Apart from the age, the place of birth (public, private and university hospitals) should also be added</p>	
Optional/General comments		

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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)	

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