

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMMR_78308
Title of the Manuscript:	PREDICTORS OF ANEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CARE AT PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF SIDAMA REGION, ETHIOPIA, 2021 A CASE CONTROL STUDY PROTOCOL
Type of the Article	REVIEW

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.journaljammr.com/index.php/JAMMR/editorial-policy>)

Review Form 1.6

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The major lacuna in the Protocol is that there is no mention of an important environmental toxin ie., fluoride responsible for causing anaemia in pregnant mothers and others. Fluoride entry can be through drinking and cooking water. It can be through food, beverages and other products ingested. Magadi, if used in cooking in Ethiopia, it may be checked for Fluoride content.• A new Table to be incorporated. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Manuscript, which is a study protocol designed with Two figures, one Table with Work Plan, Budget with 45 References and VI Annexures has been reviewed.- It is an excellent idea to get a Protocol designed and approved by Subject experts prior to using for Project implementation. It is a study designed for a one year duration.- Various factors, relevant to Anaemia in pregnancy documented have been addressed.- However, the major lacuna in the Protocol is that there is no mention of an important environmental toxin ie., fluoride responsible for causing anaemia in pregnant mothers and others. Fluoride entry can be through drinking and cooking water. It can be through food, beverages and other products ingested. Magadi, if used in cooking in Ethiopia, it may be checked for Fluoride content.- The laboratory tests should include tests for Fluoride in Urine and Drinking water. In Fig.I, in the component on "Knowledge, Health Service related factors", besides Diet counselling, Diet editing, ought to be incorporated when all sources of Fluoride should be withdrawn from consumption.- All the VI Annexure are meaningful to be incorporated in the Protocol.- Among the 45 references cited, there is not a single reference cited for Fluoride causing anaemia. Since 2010 there are a large number of publications by A.K. Susheela and her team, besides others, revealing the details and anaemia has been	

Review Form 1.6

	<p>corrected successfully in pregnancy. References reviewed are therefore inadequate.</p> <p>- The Reviewer has introduced a Table focusing on all relevant issues of F⁻ toxicity among pregnant women visiting ANCs (see the attached sheet).</p>	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laboratory tests to include testing of fluoride in urine and drinking and cooking water• Diet editing to be incorporated	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of Literature inadequate	

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?	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p> <p>Consent obtained. No ethical issues</p>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	A.K. Susheela
Department, University & Country	Fluorosis Foundation of India, India