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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Dermatological Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRDES_105073
Title of the Manuscript:	Infectious dermatoses in Ziguinchor (Senegal): Epidemiological, clinical and evolutionary particularities
Type of the Article	Original Research 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.journalajrdes.com/index.php/AJRDES/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)
<p><u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes, See the attachment</p> <p>See the attachment</p> <p>To be modified, See the attachment</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes, additional references are given here under</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epidemiology and clinical features of atopic dermatitis in india – www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov 2. Clinicoepidemiology of Skin Diseases in children seen at the University Hospital Center Morafeno, Toamasina, Madagascar – Hindawi, Dermatology Research and Practice. 3. Infectious dermatoses that can manifest as vesicles – dovepress.com 4. Epidemiology of viral infections – Fenner and While's Medical Virology 	
<p><u>Minor</u> REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>Fair</p>	
<p><u>Optional/General</u> comments</p>	<p>This Original Research Article titled "Infectious dermatoses in Ziguinchor (Senegal): Epidemiological, clinical and evolutionary particularities" is not comprehensive and should be rewritten as the author has missed many important issues which are necessary on the part of the researcher to mention and answer.</p> <p>1. Abstract: Fairly good except the samples are having the variations Suggestion: The total sample cases of infectious dermatose (patients) mentioned in abstract – 220 (inclusive of males (107) and females (113)) whereas in the body of the article in para results the total number is coming to 326 (number of males and females not mentioned).</p> <p>In table no. 2 the total is coming to 257 males and females not mentioned. The author has to give clarification regarding this variation.</p> <p>2. Introduction: Insufficient introduction Suggestion: In Introduction the author should mention the epidemiology and clinical features of infectious dermatoses prevailing in Senegal briefly.</p> <p>b. The author should also mention and describe briefly clinical and evolutionary aspects of infectious dermatoses in Senegal.</p> <p>c. In the Introduction Part, the author should mention briefly about the subject group and how they</p>	

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	<p>are selected and on what basis they were selected. For example: The author failed to mention in each class of the subject group how many females and how many males and also about the other diseases that the members of the subject group belongs to. For example he says, Viral Infection – 63 cases – how many males and how many females? This is the case in all the classes.</p> <p>d. In dermatology the infections on the skin largely depends upon, i. living conditions, ii. hygienic, iii. working environment iv. educational qualifications (educated/uneducated) v. are they labor force or white collared jobs vi. In addition under what environmental condition the members of the subject group that were taken belongs to.</p> <p>3. Patients and methods: In the results paragraph the author mentioned that “we recorded 220 cases of infectious dermatoses out of 726 patients during the study period representing the hospital prevalence of 30.3%”. The percentage of representation mentioned by the author is 30.3 which is far below than the average or 50%.</p> <p>Suggestion: while selecting the samples for study (study group) a researcher should taken into account more than 50% from the total group for observation purpose; because if it is less than 50% the samples cannot represent the total population. Hence, the observation group is always be more than 50% of the total group, so that the presumption is the study will represent the total population.</p> <p>4. Results: In the results paragraph, the author mentioned “we collected 220 cases of infectious dermatoses representing the hospital prevalence of 30.3%”. The author also mentions the same paragraph by giving a demarcation of number of patients in each underlying conditions of infectious dermatoses in addition to diabetes, HIV – I, Viral dermatoses, bacterial dermatoses, parasitic dermatoses etc.</p> <p>When we total all the categories of patients as mentioned in the results paragraph it has 326. The author should explain the discrepancy i.e. the author writes 220 cases of infectious dermatoses where as when all the categories are added it comes to 326 – which is correct?</p> <p>5. Conclusion: The Conclusion para in the Abstract and in the main para of the article are different.</p> <p>In the conclusion para of the Abstract, the author mentions entirely different when compared to conclusion of the main article by, “they have been dominated by mycotic and viral infections in children and adults, diabetes and HIV Infection are the major contributing factors”. Whereas in the Conclusion para of the Abstract, there is no mention of “children and adults but without mentioning children/adults he gave a general statement. How such conclusions the author can draw or can find on the same subject, same subject group and methodology”.</p> <p>6. Tables and Figures: In Table No. 2 titled Causes of Infectious Dermatoses the author has given number of patients under different categories.</p> <p>a. Mycotic: 112 (No. of males and females not mentioned) b. Viral: 63 (No. of males and females not mentioned) c. Bacterial: 56 (“) d. Parasites: 26 (“) Total 257 numbers Whereas in the result part both in abstract and the main article the author mentioned,</p> <p>a. “We collected 220 cases of infectious dermatoses (107 men and 113 women – 220)” b. In the main body of the article under results the author mentioned “we recored 220 cases of infectious dermatoses out of 726 patients seen during the study period”</p>	
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	<p>The author should explain what is the exclusion and inclusion criteria in selecting 220 cases dermatoses out of 726 cases. (Surprisingly, in the body of the results para the author has mentioned number of patients of the subject group under different categories. In all these category of patients are totaled it is coming to 326- why this parity?</p> <p>7. Aim and Objective: Not mentioned</p> <p>I could locate the aim and objectives of the research study from the Abstract and that can be put under separate paragraph.</p> <p>“We aim to describe the epidemiological, clinical and evolutionary aspects of infectious dermatoses”.</p> <p>8. Literature Review: the author did not choose to mention anything about Review of the literature on the subject, which is very important for a research article, because the author should explain the research that has taken place on the subject till the time of doing the authors research work and compare the present results with the past and explain his findings which is not there.</p> <p>9. Findings: No mention of findings separately.</p> <p>Suggestion: A reading of the article I could locate about the findings of the research work.</p> <p>“Factors favouring scabies were promiscuity, limited resources and poor hygiene. The majority of cases progressed favourably with the treatment of the cause and mortality was associated with bacterial dermahypodermatitis necrotizing with septic shock”.</p> <p>10. Suggestions: Not mentioned</p> <p>11. Ethical Issues: The author failed to mention about ethical issues and the permission obtained from ethical committee.</p> <p>Suggestion: In any research article on humans/animals when the personal data is subject to publication and also to conduct such research work, it is mandatory on the part of the researcher/author to obtain clearance from the ethics committee of the hospital/research institute where the work was undertaken.</p> <p>In this research article the author mentioned, “We had carried out a descriptive cross sectional study over an 08-months period from January, 01, 2019 to August, 31, 2019 on the records of patients followed up in the dermatology department of the Ziguinchor, Regional Hospital for infectious dermatoses”.</p> <p>There will be a ethics committee in that hospital, the author should inform in writing whether the author is in position of ethical committees, clearance or not.</p> <p>12. Consent: Not mentioned</p> <p>Suggestion: as already mentioned the author/researcher should obtain written consent from the patients and written consents from the guardians if the patients are minor, to part with their information from their health records for publication and available for the third party. Since some of the patients are females, this consent is must because the researcher mentioned, “HIV-1 Infectious and Tuberculosis infectious patients also”.</p> <p>After reviewing many of the research papers I reviewed, I have come to the conclusion that the researchers are not following the minimum basic requirements that are required/to be looked into in writing a research paper.</p> <p>Hence, it is my earnest request that the editorial board of the journal should prepare a template to</p>	
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be used for any author in writing a research article. Before receiving the article the editorials board insists the author to send the article in the template so that the review of the article will be minimized. I am herewith giving some tips for the formation of a template to be given to the authors before receiving the manuscript and advising them to submit the manuscript as per the format given in the template.

Following are some of the guidelines:

Normally research paper is a basic format for writing academic research. The basic requirements are given below.

1. Title Page: The Title Page is so important and will give information that helps editors, reviewers and also readers to identify about the manuscript and the author by looking into it. In addition it also should give about the field of research that this research paper is categorized. The Title of the article should strike a balance between precise and details reflecting the nature of the work that the author intends to write. In addition the author should give name and other academic details, affiliations if any, details of the coauthors if so, keywords etc.

2. Abstract: Abstract is most important and it is the heart of any article and the author should be careful if writing an Abstract.

If the Abstract is well presented it will help the researcher to create a detailed research paper outline and it reflects the work done by the researcher; in addition by looking into the abstract the editorial board are in a position to decide whether this manuscript is fit to be sent to the reviewers for their comments.

Normally abstract should be 300 words or less than 300 words.

The abstract should contain,

- a. What is the topic and why it is work study?
- b. Methods. In this para, the author should reflect the research work carried out and a brief description of the methods used, methods and methodology used.
- c. A brief description resulting whether that particular research work has resulted in getting any outcome of the aim and the objective of the research work.
- d. In the concluding para in the abstract, the author should discuss the significance of the results of his research work, the outcomes and also variations that are observed also should be discussed. In the same para the author should discuss in brief how the results address the topic under investigation and the issues that are designed to address and finally findings, limitations and future study.

All the above mentioned details should be reflected in the abstract in brief not exceeding 300 words right from the aim and the objective till future study.

3. Introduction:

Next to abstract the important aspect in a research article is introduction. Introduction in any research article provides the reader a glimpse of the research work compared to general work and attracts the reader to have a glance about the research work. Also this para namely introduction establishes the context of the research being conducted by the researcher by summarizing current understanding and the background information of the research work, stating the purpose of the work in the form of hypothesis or research problem, briefly explaining the rationale behind the research work, methodology and approach to the work to the research problem, highlighting the potential outcomes of the researcher study can also be revealed.

A well written introduction is important because this introduction para will give a better impression to the reader of the research work carried out because this introduction gives a glimpse of the authors writing style, logical conclusions, the validity of the findings, the conclusions and the quality of the

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	<p>research work. Once a reader goes through the introduction of any research article should think highly of the researchers analytical skills, writing style and approach to the problem.</p> <p>In the introduction the author should start with presenting more general aspects of the research topic and slowly should narrow it down to more specific topical information and finally arriving the researcher's statement of purpose rational and the potential outcome of the research work done.</p> <p>Following are some of the guidelines given in writing the introduction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Establish an area of research by highlighting the importance of the research work (topic), making general statements, presenting an overview regarding the current research of the chosen subject.b. Identify a research niche by negating the existent proposition/assumption and/or accepting the proposition/assumption, formulating a research question/problem and finally come to the conclusion.c. Researcher always should have boundaries within which he should complete his research work, in addition the intention of this particular research work, explaining the key characteristics of the study, describing the important results and finally giving overall structure of the research paper. <p>4. Aim and Objective: Every research article the author should mention the aim and the objective of the research work clearly because the entire research work is based on the aim and objective.</p> <p>5. Literature Review:</p> <p>Another important paragraph in writing a review article is presently available from difference sources and the researcher should examine the compatibility of the research work with the existing literature work. Many of the authors were writing a research article,</p> <p>"Do the mistake of mixing the material/literature available on the subject matter with the introduction para." This is absolutely wrong because as already mentioned above there is a vast difference between introduction and literature review and there is no correlation between the two.</p> <p>Literature review should be confined to only discussing the present information/literature that is available on the chosen subject and also should give a comparison with the researchers work and the literature that is available on the topic. Hence, the authors of the research article should keep in mind and separate the paragraph of literature review, failing which the paper will be short of the required ingredients that are necessary in presenting a research article.</p> <p>6. Methods and Materials: The author should confine himself/herself in this para regarding the methods and methodology. The chosen method and methodology of the research work and should explain why this method/methodology is suitable for the research work under study.</p> <p>If is an empirical paper the author should inform/mention the empirical that are existing at the time of research work and the authors empirical details, by giving a comparative statement.</p> <p>7. Ethical Issues: The author should clearly mention if the research work is pertaining to humans/animals whether an ethical approval is obtained from the respective authorities and should declare it.</p> <p>8. Consent: If the research work involves personal details of the humans necessary consent should be obtained and declared in the article-failing which the article cannot considered for publication.</p> <p>9. Results: In any research article the researcher should submit the results in a tabulated form with all the figures necessary to the extent possible; in doing so the author should avoid duplication and ensure that the summary of the results are well documented and explained. The author should also explain any unexpected events that could affect the results and should mention all the observations made during the research work and an explanation for any missing data.</p>	
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	<p>10. Discussions: This para is purely meant for research work done and the problems, results, findings, future study should reflect in the discussion paragraph; in addition the discussion should also strengthen the hypothesis, summarizing the main results of the study and logical conclusions arrived by the researcher in proving the aim and objective of the study. In addition the author should also compare the results/outcome of the research work in other existing investigations in that particular field of research and should explain the difference if any.</p> <p>11. Limitations: The author should give all the details regarding</p> <p>a. Limitations of the study. b. Limitations of the samples and the methodology by explaining the inclusion and exclusion details.</p> <p>12. Future study: The author should also mention any further study in the subject matter to advance the research work and the available options.</p> <p>13. Acknowledgment: The author should thank all the contributors to the research work who are not in the criteria of co authors. In addition the author should include and acknowledge the recognition of any funding agencies and universities that award scholarships or fellowships to the researchers.</p> <p>14. Declaration of competing interest: the author should give declaration about the competing interest in the research work and also the author should declare any conflict of interest. This declaration of competing interest is essential because the author should abide by ethical norms of publishing of research work. Competing interest arises when the author has more than one role that may lead to a situation where there is a conflict of interest.</p> <p>15. Conclusion: The conclusion para is nothing but reviewing all the main points that are discussed above but should not replicate the abstract as conclusion. A conclusion should elaborate on the importance of the research work and the future study is always necessary and advisable for the research scholar in writing a research article should not include figures and the empirical data in the conclusion.</p> <p>16. References: Under the references the author should give all the references that the author considered for this article by giving the name of the author/authors, name of the international/national journal, the volume day and date of the publication, by complying with the journals method of citation.</p>	
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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>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	C. L. Avadhani
Department, University & Country	Annamalai University, India