

**Review Form 1.7**

Journal Name:	<b>Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research</b>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_JAMMR_116094</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Clinical Features and Outcome of Sickle Cell Patients in Pediatric Emergency Departments in Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Original Research Article</b>

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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><b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Is the manuscript important for scientific community?</b> (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</li> <li>2. <b>Is the title of the article suitable?</b> (If not please suggest an alternative title)</li> <li>3. <b>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</b></li> <li>4. <b>Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</b></li> <li>5. <b>Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</b></li> <li>6. <b>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</b></li> </ol> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p><b>Introduction:</b> Sickle cell disease (SCD) poses significant challenges in pediatric emergency departments, with patients often presenting with complications such as infection, vasoocclusive crises, and severe anemia. Understanding the epidemiology, clinical outcomes, and risk factors associated with these presentations is crucial for improving patient care and reducing morbidity and mortality. The study conducted at the University of Lubumbashi teaching hospital and Jason Sendwe Referral Hospital aimed to address these aspects among pediatric SCD patients admitted to emergency departments.</p> <p><b>Strengths:</b></p> <p><b>Comprehensive Study Design:</b> The descriptive cross-sectional study design allowed for a thorough examination of the epidemiological and clinical aspects of SCD patients in pediatric emergency settings.</p> <p><b>Rigorous Statistical Analysis:</b> The utilization of statistical methods such as the Kaplan-Meier method, log-rank test, and Cox regression facilitated robust analysis of survival rates and identification of mortality risk factors.</p> <p><b>Clinical Relevance:</b> The study's findings shed light on the predominant reasons for admission, severity profiles, and critical periods during hospitalization, providing valuable insights for healthcare providers managing pediatric SCD cases.</p> <p><b>Identification of Modifiable Risk Factors:</b> The study identifies several modifiable risk factors associated with mortality, including transfer from peripheral hospitals, clinical severity, prolonged hospital stays, infectious syndromes, and suspected hepatocellular failure. This information can guide targeted interventions to improve patient outcomes.</p> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b></p> <p><b>Limited Generalizability:</b> The study's findings may have limited generalizability beyond the specific context of Lubumbashi, as healthcare infrastructure, patient demographics, and disease management practices can vary across different regions and settings.</p> <p><b>Potential Bias:</b> The study's reliance on data from a single center may introduce selection bias and limit the representativeness of the findings.</p> <p><b>Lack of Longitudinal Follow-up:</b> The study's cross-sectional nature restricts the ability to assess long-term outcomes and trends in SCD morbidity and mortality over time.</p> <p><b>Timing Inconsistency:</b> The duration of the study is mentioned from February 10, 2020, to April 31, 2022, which includes a nonexistent date (April 31st). This inconsistency raises questions about the accuracy of the reported timeline and the potential impact on data interpretation.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Despite the study's limitations, it provides valuable insights into the epidemiology, clinical outcomes, and risk factors associated with pediatric SCD admissions in Lubumbashi. The identification of modifiable risk factors highlights opportunities for targeted interventions to improve patient care and reduce morbidity and mortality associated with SCD. Moving forward, efforts to enhance healthcare provider training and optimize specific care protocols are warranted to enhance the prognosis of SCD patients in similar settings.</p>	

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<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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