Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	**Asian Journal of Research and Reports in Urology**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJRRU_111384**
Title of the Manuscript:	**EDUCATIONAL VIDEO-ASSISTED CONSENT VERSUS TRADITIONAL INFORMED CONSENT FOR EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCKWAVE LITHOTRIPSY: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY**
Type of the Article	

Review Form 1.7

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 **1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community?** (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) **2. Is the title of the article suitable?** (If not please suggest an alternative title) **3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?** **4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?** **5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?** **6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.** **(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)**	**Yes** Comparing Anxiety Levels and Pain Scores for Video-Assisted and Traditional Informed Consent in Extracorporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy: A Prospective, Randomised, Controlled Study. Comparing Pre-Procedural Anxiety and Pain Scores between Educational Video-Assisted Informed Consent and Traditional Informed Consent for Extracorporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy - A Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Study. Comparing Pre-Procedural Anxiety and Pain Scores between Educational Video-Assisted Informed Consent and Traditional Informed Consent for Extracorporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy (ESWL): A Prospective, Randomised, Controlled Study. **Yes** **No, it is essential to include both the data collection tools and the analysis section within the method section.** **Yes** No, I will provide several references in my comments to the authors and their work. **Introduction** The first paragraph is accurate and provides a clear definition of informed consent and its importance for patients and clinicians. However, you could also mention the ethical and legal aspects of informed consent, such as respecting the patient's autonomy, dignity, and rights. https://trialsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13063-021-05493-1 The second paragraph is also accurate and highlights the challenges and limitations of the traditional approach to informed consent. You have cited some relevant sources that support the use of alternative methods, such as multimedia interventions, to improve patient understanding and satisfaction. However, you could also acknowledge the potential drawbacks or barriers of using digital tools for informed consent, such as technical issues, accessibility, cost, and privacy. https://bmcmedethics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12910-021-00585-8 The third paragraph is accurate and describes a specific procedure that requires informed consent. However, you could also explain what urolithiasis is and how ESWL works to break down the kidney stones. You could also provide some examples of multimedia tools that could help patients visualise the procedure, such as videos, animations, or interactive simulations. https://research-compliance.umich.edu/informed-consent-guidelines The first subsection (1.1) is accurate and cites a relevant source that supports the use of multimedia teaching tools to decrease anxiety levels. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362176685_The_effect_of_teaching_using_multimedia_on_mathematical_anxiety_and_motivation	

	However, you could also mention the limitations of the study by Paton et al. (2018), such as the small sample size, the lack of a control group, and the use of a single surgical procedure. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00383-018-4352-z You could also provide some background information on why anxiety is a common and important issue in the preoperative setting, and how it can affect the patient's outcome and satisfaction. https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-2717856/v1 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00383-018-4352-z The second subsection (1.2) is accurate and cites some relevant sources that show the association between pain, anxiety, and informed consent. https://karger.com/cur/article/12/2/81/102827/The-Influence-of-Pain-on-the-Outcome-of https://trialsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13063-020-04296-0 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0244295 However, you could also explain what ESWL is and how it is used to treat urolithiasis, a common condition that causes pain and discomfort. https://www.giejournal.org/article/S0016-5107%2802%2970432-X/pdf https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fped.2021.609664/full You could also provide some evidence that supports the use of educational video-assisted informed consent to improve patient understanding and satisfaction. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362176685_The_effect_of_teaching_using_multimedia_on_mathematical_anxiety_and_motivation The last paragraph is accurate and states the aim and hypothesis of your study clearly. However, you could also state the expected results and implications of your study for clinical practice and future research. **Method** I have checked the scientific accuracy of your sentences and here is my feedback: The aim of your study is clear and relevant, as pre-procedural anxiety and pain are important outcomes for patients undergoing ESWL. https://bmcanesthesiol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12871-021-01361-2 However, you could also state the research question or hypothesis that you are testing in your study, such as whether educational video-assisted informed consent reduces anxiety and pain compared to traditional informed consent. The study type and design are appropriate for your aim, as a prospective, randomised, controlled study can provide high-quality evidence for the effectiveness of an intervention. https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/BF03017410.pdf However, you could also mention how the randomisation was concealed and whether the study was blinded or not. You could also describe the characteristics of the two tertiary healthcare centres and how they were selected for the study. The description of the video presentation of the ESWL procedure is clear and informative, but you could also provide some details on how the video was developed, such as who was involved, what sources were used, how long it was, and how it was validated. You could also explain how the video was delivered to the participants, such as when, where, and how often they watched it, and whether they had any questions or feedback after watching it. The anxiety level measurement is well-defined and justified, as the APAIS is a valid and reliable tool for assessing preoperative anxiety and information needs. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-16-5248-6_9 https://trialsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13063-018-2894-y However, you could also report the Cronbach's alpha values for the APAIS and the Malay version of the APAIS to demonstrate their internal consistency in your study population. You could also explain how the anxiety scores were categorised, such as low, moderate, or high, and what cut-off points were used.	

	The pain score measurement is well-defined and justified, as the VAS and NRS are widely used and validated tools for assessing pain intensity. https://dovetail.com/research/sample-size-calculator/ https://www.geopoll.com/blog/sample-size-research/ However, you could also explain why you gave the participants a choice between the two tools, and whether there were any differences in the distribution of the tools between the groups. You could also report the time points at which the pain scores were measured, such as before, during, and after the procedure, and how they were recorded and analysed. The study population is well-defined and justified, as all adult patients scheduled for ESWL are eligible for the study. However, you could also report the expected number of patients to be recruited from each centre, and whether there were any differences in the baseline characteristics of the patients between the centres. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are well-defined and justified, as they ensure the homogeneity and comparability of the study groups, and exclude patients who may have difficulties in understanding or participating in the study. However, you could also explain why you chose 18 years as the lower age limit, and whether there were any other criteria that could affect the eligibility of the patients, such as comorbidities, medications, or previous treatments. The withdrawal criteria are well-defined and justified, as they respect the autonomy and safety of the participants, and minimise the attrition bias in the study. However, you could also explain how you handled the missing data from the withdrawn participants, such as whether you used an intention-to-treat or per-protocol analysis, and whether you performed any imputation methods. The sample size calculation is well-defined and justified, as it is based on a previous study that reported a mean difference of 2.00 in the knowledge scores between the groups. https://clincalc.com/stats/samplesize.aspx?example However, you could also explain why you chose knowledge scores as the primary outcome, and whether you considered other outcomes, such as anxiety and pain scores, in your sample size calculation. You could also report the confidence intervals for the mean difference and the effect size, and whether you performed any sensitivity or subgroup analyses. **……** Please include the consort diagram for the study implementation process as it will give readers a better understanding of how your study was implemented. This visual representation will provide detailed insights into the different stages and processes involved in carrying out the research, enhancing transparency and clarity for readers. **……** The validity and reliability of the questionnaires have not been reported at all, which is crucial for establishing the credibility of the research findings. It is essential to provide detailed information about the methods used to assess their validity and reliability in order to give a clear understanding of their accuracy and consistency. This should be elaborated on in the method section under the subtitle "Data Collection Tool," including specific references that indicate the percentage of validity and reliability established in previous studies. **……..** **Inclusion criteria** It is important to indicate whether there is a history of taking psychoactive drugs or depression medication. Additionally, the number of excluded participants based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria should be clearly stated. **……..** In previous instances, the past should be acknowledged. Instead of stating that it will be withdrawn, it must be explained that it was withdrawn due to... **……..** **Study visit** You should avoid repeating the same information in different sentences. For example, you mentioned that the patients were randomised into two groups twice, and that they provided consent twice. You can combine these sentences or delete the redundant information to make your writing more concise and clear. You should use the past tense for describing what happened in the study, not the present tense. For example, you should say “all patients who underwent ESWL pre-screening **were**	

	randomized into two groups", not "are randomized". You should use a colon (:) to introduce a list of items, such as the languages of the video. For example, you should say "the video was available in either of the following languages, according to the patient's preference: Malay or English." You should use a comma (,) to separate independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, such as and, but, or, nor, for, so, or yet. For example, you should say "patients underwent ESWL as per the standard hospital protocol, and pain scores post-procedural were recorded using the same data collection form." **Result** The first paragraph of the results and discussion section should provide a brief overview of the main findings and how they relate to the research question or hypothesis. You may also want to state the main implications or contributions of your study to the field of urology. You should avoid using parentheses to enclose numbers or percentages, as this may imply uncertainty or approximation. Instead, use commas or dashes to separate them from the text. For example, instead of writing "31 participants (57.4%) were male", you could write "31 participants, 57.4%, were male" or "31 participants - 57.4% - were male". You should use the past tense to describe the results of your study, as they are facts that have already been established. For example, instead of writing "procedure-based questions are significant in the video-assisted consent group", you could write "procedure-based questions were significant in the video-assisted consent group". You should avoid using the word "significant" without specifying the level of significance or the statistical test used. For example, instead of writing "there was no significant difference in the anaesthesia-related questions between the two groups", you could write "there was no difference in the anaesthesia-related questions between the two groups (P > 0.05, Fisher's exact test)". You should use the active voice whenever possible, as it makes your writing more clear and concise. For example, instead of writing "a study conducted by Gouda et al. (2022) among women undergoing colposcopy showed that video-assisted teaching reduced anxiety levels and alleviated pain experiences among these patients", you could write "Gouda et al. (2022) showed that video-assisted teaching reduced anxiety levels and alleviated pain experiences among women undergoing colposcopy". You should avoid using vague or subjective terms, such as "few", "many", "probably", or "conceivable". Instead, use precise and objective terms, such as "three", "several", "likely", or "plausible". For example, instead of writing "it is conceivable that probably fewer shocks or energy were delivered during the procedure", you could write "it is plausible that fewer shocks or energy were delivered during the procedure". ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, Your sentences are generally clear and precise, but they could be more concise and engaging. Avoid long flowery phrases and make sure your sentences contain a maximum of 15 to 20 words. Presenting information in short, manageable chunks also helps you to keep the reader with you, so stick to the principle of one idea per sentence. Your first sentence should be indelible and leave your impression early. Many academics start with something more like a broader impacts statement or an obvious foundational concept in their field, as they would in a journal article. But if you tell readers something they already know in the first sentence, they are likely to think you have nothing to say that they don't already know. You risk	

	losing readers right then and there. For example, instead of starting with “Data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows version 22”, you could start with something more interesting, such as “We investigated the effects of video-assisted consent on anxiety and pain levels among patients undergoing extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL)”. Use direct language and avoid passive voice as much as possible4. Passive voice can make your sentences sound vague and impersonal, while active voice can make them more lively and clear. For example, instead of saying “A total of 54 respondents were included in the study”, you could say “We included 54 respondents in the study”. Instead of saying “A study conducted by Gouda et al. (2022) among women undergoing colposcopy showed that video-assisted teaching reduced anxiety levels and alleviated pain experiences among these patients [10]”, you could say “Gouda et al. (2022) showed that video-assisted teaching reduced anxiety and pain among women undergoing colposcopy [10]”. Make your writing as clear as possible so it can be easily understood by readers from various fields. Ask colleagues outside your specific area of research to review your work to make sure it is understandable and interesting to your target audience. Explain any uncommon terms or abbreviations and summarize the main findings and conclusions in a way that anyone can understand. For example, instead of saying “The need for information was assessed using items 3 and 6”, you could say “We asked the participants how much information they wanted to receive about the procedure and the anaesthesia using items 3 and 6”. Use tables and figures to display your data or information in a structured and visual way. Tables and figures can help you to highlight the key points and trends in your results and make your writing more concise and informative. However, make sure that your tables and figures are relevant, clear, and well-labelled, and that you refer to them in the text. For example, instead of saying “Based on each anxiety question score, procedure-based questions were significant in the video-assisted consent group compared to the traditional consent group (Table 2)”, you could say “The video-assisted consent group reported significantly lower anxiety scores for the procedure-based questions than the traditional consent group (see Table 2 for details)”. ……. ……. In the first paragraph It should be emphasized that this information needs to be included before the presentation of the result and should form an integral part of the methodology section. Since gender, age, and other potential confounding variables may have influenced the results, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive linear regression analysis to assess the impact of these factors on the outcomes. Since you have conducted parametric tests, it is essential first to assess the normal distribution of your variables using appropriate statistical tests. Before presenting the main results, these tests should be reported in the method section under the analysis title (sub-heading). In table 2: Q6 What do you mean by this statement? Could you provide further context or explanation? In table 3: Descriptive statistics should be reported, including measures of central tendency such as the mean and variability represented by standard deviation. In conclusion You should avoid using modal verbs such as can, could, may, might, should, or would in scientific writing, as they introduce uncertainty and vagueness. Instead, you should use more precise and	

	confident language to convey the strength and validity of your claims. For example, you should say “video-assisted informed consent reduces procedure-related anxiety” or “video-assisted informed consent has been shown to reduce procedure-related anxiety”, not “video-assisted informed consent can reduce procedure-related anxiety”.	
Minor REVISION comments **1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?**	There were several writing issues present, including incorrect punctuation and inconsistent spacing between letters, which need to be addressed.	
Optional/General comments		

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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