

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMAH_75353
Title of the Manuscript:	Awareness of Saudi population about causes, diagnosis and management of Depression
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:

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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>No theoretical basis for the article is offered for this research paper. There can be psychological (insecure attachment, learned helplessness, attribution, psychoanalytic, behavioral, or reinforcement), social (social-cognitive, interpersonal, evolutionary, culture-mediated), biological (endocrine, altered neurotransmitters or genetic), or combined eclectic theories of depression</p> <p>The Unique Value Proposition of the article under review appears to be an ethnopsychiatric study of depression exclusive to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The chosen topic is original or less discussed. The KSA is a relatively new nation with western influence only after the 1950s. This happened following the discovery of petroleum deposits in the late 1930s. The first of its kind, the Taif Mental Hospital in Shahr was built in 1952. The first National Mental Health Policy with rights based approach came into existence in 2006. A formal mental health system came into being around 2009-10. The budget allocation for mental health is around 5 per cent of the overall national health budget [1-3]. Such needed historical details unique to the theme for KSA is missing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Al-Subaie, A. S., Al-Habeeb, A., & Altwaijri, Y. A. (2020). Overview of the Saudi National Mental Health Survey. <i>Int. J. Methods Psychiatr. Res.</i> 29(3), e1835. 2. Carlisle, J. (2018). Mental health law in Saudi Arabia. <i>BJPsych international</i>, 15(1), 17-19. <p>Public knowledge, opinion or attitudes towards mental health issues in general or specific illness conditions (like depression) have typically followed a magico religious layman's approach followed by medical and eventually a rights based person-in-environment perspectives across all countries-including KSA. Around the 1980s, it was declared that psychiatry was still in statu nascendi or a state of being born in the KSA. Islamic law and folk concepts of mental illness are still rampant especially in the rural areas of the country. Treatment of the mentally ill involve physical beatings, and use of branding body parts to make the patient's body inhospitable to evil spirits. In Islam, God is the cause of all healing through fasting, prayers, or by going on a pilgrimage [3].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Koenig, H. G., Al Zaben, F., Sehlo, M. G., Khalifa, D. A., Al Ahwal, M. S., Qureshi, N. A., & Al-Habeeb, A. A. (2014). Mental health care in Saudi Arabia: Past, present and future. <i>OJ Psych.</i> 4(02), 113. <p>This article had the opportunity and scope to be made as an ethnopsychiatric study of depression in the KSA. Thus, it could have become an update and make over of an earlier classic contribution [4].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Dubovsky, S. L. (1983). Psychiatry in Saudi Arabia. <i>Am J Psychiatry</i>, 140:1455-1459. <p>The details on world-wide demographics and prevalence, etiology, pathophysiology, symptoms, types, and treatment for depression given in the article is already available and well known in scientific literature. What could have been more apt and relevant is questions on what is unique to the Saudi culture that mediate in the occurrence of depression in that population. Is there anything to do with the cultural orthodoxy or religiosity unique to KSA? What are the reasons for lack of public awareness in the region can be elaborated as absence, inaccessibility, and inaccuracy of information on modern psychiatry? Is it to do with the nascency of western psychiatry in KSA? Other risk factors unique to Saudi, such as, lack</p>	

Review Form 1.6

	<p>of social supports, disturbed marriage, financial problems, stressful life experience, belief in spiritual possessions or black magic, role of <i>jins</i> or evil eye could be discussed [5-7]. Ignorance, unwillingness, shame or stigma linked to consulting psychiatrists [8-10]. Media portrayals of mental health or illness related matters are reported to be less favorable in the KSA [11]. The preceding and many similar observations exclusive to the nation needs to be highlighted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Abdel-Khalek, A. M. (2009). Religiosity, subjective well-being, and depression in Saudi children and adolescents. <i>Ment. Health Relig Cult.</i> 12(8), 803-815.6. Al Balawi, M. M., Faraj, F., Al Anazi, B. D., & Al Balawi, D. M. (2019). Prevalence of depression and its associated risk factors among young adult patients attending the primary health centers in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia. <i>Open Access Maced. J. Med. Sci.</i> 7(17), 2908.7. Alrahili, N., Almatham, F., Bin Haamed, H., & Ghaziuddin, M. (2016). Attitudes to depression in Saudi Arabia: a preliminary study. <i>Int. J. Cult. Ment. Health</i>, 9(3), 255-260.8. Mahmoud, M. A. (2019). Knowledge and awareness regarding mental health and barriers to seeking psychiatric consultation in Saudi Arabia. <i>Asian J Pharm. Res. Health Care</i>, 10(4), 109-116.9. Alattar, N., Felton, A., & Stickle, T. (2021). Mental health and stigma in Saudi Arabia: a scoping review. <i>Ment. Health Rev. J.</i> 26 (2): 180-196.10. Alamri, Y. (2016). Mental illness in Saudi Arabia: Stigma and acceptability. <i>International Journal of Social Psychiatry</i>, 62(3), 306-307.11. McCrae, N., Sharif, L., & Norman, I. (2019). Media portrayals of mental disorder in Saudi Arabia: A review of popular newspapers. <i>Transcult. Psychiatry</i>, 56(2), 428-4	
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Review Form 1.6

<p>Minor REVISION comments</p>	<p>What is the operational definition of awareness? Do the authors propose any general models of designing awareness building systems? How is awareness quantitatively measured for understanding the causes, diagnosis, and management of depression?</p> <p>From the theoretical basis emerge research questions or hypothesis that needs to be studied. Such questions are not raised at the beginning or end for giving future directions in research.</p> <p>NEED, RATIONALE, AND JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>There can be a paragraph on the need, rationale, and justification for study of depression exclusively pertaining to KSA.</p> <p>SPELLING, GRAMMAR, SYNTAX & SEMANTICS</p> <p>References typed as REVER ENCES. There are several errors related to missing articles, or plurals like “differ” for “differs,” wrong apostrophes as in “its” as “it’s,” a missing full stop after “vs” (versus), and other. The overall grammarly check score for this manuscript was sixty percent, leaving scope for improvement. The reviewer has enclosed a grammar correct version which can be further worked upon.</p> <p>Many sentences require rephrasing as undertaken by the reviewer. An example of hard to read long sentences as given below:</p> <p>[Depression looks to be worldwide disease, in the opposite of many disease which seems to have more prevalence in the undeveloped country, Depression doesn’t distinguish between undeveloped of developed, in the matter of fact it seems to have more prevalence in the developed country, and that can be because of the increasing social isolation, due to modern life style, increase usage of social network and internet which infect cause reduction of actual world social connection which lead to more chances of depression.]</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>		

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)
<p>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</p>	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p>	

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

<http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>

Reviewer Details:

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<p>Department, University & Country</p>	<p>All India Institute Of Speech and Hearing, India</p>