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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Infectious Diseases
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRID_130498
Title of the Manuscript:	SARS-COV- 2 Pandemic: Evaluating Early Public Health Intervention in Wuhan City, China
Type of the Article	

PART 1: Comments

	Reviewer’s comment	Author’s Feedback (Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.	<p>This manuscript holds significant importance for the scientific community as it addresses a pressing issue that has garnered increasing attention in recent years. However, I believe it could benefit from a deeper exploration of certain limitations, which would further enhance its overall impact and transparency.</p> <p>Severe Acute Respiratory Virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic. The first cases were discovered in Wuhan, China, on December 8, 2019. Globally, it has claimed over 4 million souls out of 280,000 cases as of 10 May 2020. Consequently, it caused widespread, devastating social, economic, and political upheavals worldwide. This piece explores and critiques the early public health response to the contagion in Wuhan, China, before it snowballed into the cataclysmic pandemic globally. By deploying mainly WHO-China reports on the nascent coronavirus, the thesis discovered that the Wuhan authority failed to stop roughly 50 percent of its population from travelling out of the city for the New Year celebration between 11 and 23 January 2020. Hence the piece argued that this uncontrolled emigration and delayed disease response contributed substantially to the swift spread of the scourge outside Wuhan and worldwide. Other studies have focused on the mutagenic properties of the virus and its clinical manifestation. However, this study illuminates the significance of an early public health intervention in the control of epidemics. An emphasis on Wuhan, China, illuminates our understanding regarding the importance of prompt epidemic control in mitigating a full-blown pandemic.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is responsible for the coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) outbreak. This disease remains the greatest threat to humanity in the postmodern era. The human race has not witnessed massive fatalities from a single germ like SARS-CoV-2 since the Spanish flu in 1918/19. As of 10 May 2020, SARS-CoV-2 had accounted for over 280,000 deaths out of over 4 million cases worldwide (WHO-Outbreak of Pneumonia due to coronaviruses, 2020). The SARS-CoV-2 scourge commenced in December 2019. The first cases were seen in Wuhan, China, and have since spread beyond the geographical boundaries of China, raising major global concern (Tang et al., 2020; Chaw et al., 2020). Wuhan city witnessed an upsurge of atypical pneumonia amongst its residents. The Chinese central government subsequently attributed the outbreak to the new coronavirus strain. Unfortunately, the virus diffused rapidly to over 200 countries globally with a consequent public health burden. Against the backdrop of its rapid dispersal and consequent fatalities, the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) labelled the contagion as a pandemic on 11 March 2020 (WHO, Outbreak of Pneumonia due to coronaviruses, 2020). The grand total prevalence of global cases and mortality surpassed China’s figures on 16 March 2020 (WHO Situation Report, 2020).</p> <p>There is no dearth of research focusing on the origin, transmission and other epidemiological characteristics of the nascent coronavirus (Drexler et al., 2020: Gralinsky and Menachery, 2020, Shereen et .al, 2020, Chen et al., 2020: Nikpouraghdam et al, 2020). Some researchers concentrate on the clinical attributes of the virus. For example, Guan et al. (2020) highlighted that fever and cough were the dominant symptoms, and gastrointestinal symptoms were uncommon. Similarly, Zhao et al. (2020), discovered that cough and fever were the dominant clinical manifestations of the novel virus.</p>	<p>The Abstract has been revised extensively to reflect contemporary realities of infectious diseases such as Dengue and the ongoing Marburg Virus Disease in Sub-Saharan Africa. The rationale for the review of COVID-19 early management has been highlighted.</p>

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	<p>Some studies have outlined that SARS- COV -2 causes milder symptoms in children with better prognosis and common treatment (Zheng et al., 2020: Xiong et.al.,2020: Qui et al., 2020). Regarding pregnant mothers, Chen et al. (2020) discovered there were no differences in clinical symptomatology between a pregnant woman and non-pregnant ones, and they found no evidence of vertical transmission from mother to child in utero. Being a new disease with no known treatment, several clinicians have researched useful treatment guidelines based on observational studies (Jianjun et al.,2020: Liu et al., 2020: Fu et al, 2020: Shang et al., 2020). Subsequently, many countries had prioritised social distancing, reduced social interactions, and locked down to slow down the dispersal of the contagion. Despite extraordinary movement restrictions, social distancing measures, and lockdown orders decreed in many nations (Flaxman et al., 2020: Khosrawipour et al.,2020), the virus has triggered devastating morbidity and mortality. To wriggle out of the social, political, and economic threats of this scourge, vaccines have been widely considered as part of the tools to emancipate the wider world. (Tregoning et al.2020). In this light, the world's top pharmaceutical companies heightened efforts to develop effective vaccines to combat the devastating coronavirus pandemic. Some evidence has shown vaccination might slow the rate of transmission and reduce the mortality of the scourge. In the US, for instance, among patients with comorbidities and risk factors, Moghadas et al. (2021) suggest that vaccination against COVID-19 amongst susceptible subjects could reduce their risk of mortalities and hospitalisation time. Relatedly, in England, Eyre et al. (2022) found out vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 resulted in a smaller reduction in the transmission of the virus, though this beneficial effect reduces over time. Meng et al. (2021) argue that high China's vaccination rate reinforced opportunities and proficiencies by enhancing the equity of vaccines and giving the world community more choices</p> <p>However, despite the reported successes of vaccinations in some countries, it has not been a smooth ride for other economies. The process has been bedevilled with myriads of political, cultural, and institutional challenges. Inequitable vaccine distribution, vaccine efficacy, vaccine hesitancy, and weak health systems are among the main issues threatening the accomplishment of vaccination, especially in low-income and middle-income countries (Ayenigbara et al., 2021: Mills et al., 2021: Brussow, 2021: Karafillakis et al., 2021: Mohseni Afshar, et al., 2022) Concerning the early control of the SARS-CoV-2 in China and public health strategies deployed to curtail the quick spread of the virus, only a few research studies have delved into the subject matter. Such studies would enhance our insights regarding disease intervention designed to curtail the diffusion of epidemic diseases. Presently, there is a shortage of such research regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. One notable study by a group of eminent Chinese scholars explored the clinical manifestation and early response to COVID-19 infections in China (Adhikari et al., 2020). In their scoping review, they highlighted the clinical features, diagnostic evaluation, and containment strategies of the first period of the outbreak. However, they failed to appraise China's early response to the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic. Another previous study had evaluated China's reaction to the SARS pandemic in 2006. It reported China's apparent lack of transparency in curtailing the contagion (Smith, 2006). Regarding SARS-CoV-2, a similar review is necessary to evaluate China's public health intervention of the eruption of COVID-19. Therefore, the focus of this study is to evaluate early China's response to the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei District.</p> <p>Therefore, by reviewing sources from the WHO-China Joint Report on COVID-19 and relevant articles from PubMed and Google Scholars on the novel COVID-19, this article intends to assess an early Chinese disease response to the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic. It would illuminate our insights on the significance of prompt state intervention in the control and prevention of pandemics. This thesis would enhance our understanding of the importance of early public health response on a provincial basis to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of pandemics.</p> <p>I have read and recognise the Review Article have too much grammar errors.</p>	<p>The issue of some grammatical errors has been addressed.</p>
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Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	Yes the title of the article is very suitable.	
Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.	<p>The abstract of the article is generally comprehensive, effectively summarizing the key objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. However, I suggest a few enhancements for clarity and completeness in small correction in abstract.</p> <p>First, it could benefit from a more explicit statement of the research question or hypothesis at the beginning, which would provide context for the reader. Additionally, including specific numerical results or key findings in the results section would strengthen the impact of the abstract. Lastly, a brief mention of the broader implications of the findings could help underscore the significance of the research. These adjustments would make the abstract even more informative and engaging</p>	<p>The abstract has been reviewed to reflect the contemporary realities of Marburg and Dengue and even Disease X has been included in the concluding part.</p> <p>The broader implication of the finding has also been highlighted.</p>
Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.		
Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.		
Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	Yes language is suitable but please checks the grammar and plagiarism. I have read and recognise the Review Article have too much grammar errors.	I have revised all the grammatical errors highlighted by the reviewer . The plagiarism issue has been resolved because I own the initial preprint .
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)	There are no ethical issues as all the sources deployed for this research are published and freely available with no identifiable link to individuals.