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| Journal Name: | [**Asian Journal of Pediatric Research**](https://journalajpr.com/index.php/AJPR) |
| Manuscript Number: | **Ms\_AJPR\_137092** |
| Title of the Manuscript: | **Study on drug utilization pattern of acute gastroenteritis in children aged 1 to 12 years in tertiary care teaching hospital** |
| Type of the Article | **Original research article** |

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| PART 1: Comments | | |
|  | Reviewer’s comment **Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated or assisted review comments are strictly prohibited during peer review.** | **Author’s Feedback** (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.** | **This manuscript clearly demonstrates the use of modern medical technologies in the treatment of gastroenteritis in children. However, it is important to compare the results obtained with modern recommendations and statistics, especially in terms of the use of antibiotics and antiulcer drugs. The manuscript will become more scientific if these data are added to the "Discussion" section.** | The study highlights the value of probiotics, zinc supplements, and ORS as first therapies for pediatric AGE. Depending on how severe the symptoms are, supportive therapy including IV fluids and antibiotics are used. Standard treatment procedures can improve results and encourage responsible drug usage in children's care. |
| **Is the title of the article suitable?**  **(If not please suggest an alternative title)** | **The title suits this article.** | The title suits this article. |
| 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. | **The abstract of the article is comprehensive.** | The abstract of the article is comprehensive. |
| Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here. | This manuscript presents the results of its own research in a scientifically correct manner. The Discussion section should include a comparison with current recommendations and statistical data obtained by other scientists. | In the Discussion section, comparison with current recommendations and statistical data obtained by other scientists has been included. |
| **Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.** | The references need to be supplemented with modern recommendations for the treatment of gastroenteritis in children. For example, «2017 Infectious Diseases Society of America Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Infectious Diarrhea» - http://www.uphs.upenn.edu/bugdrug/antibiotic\_manual/idsa%20infectious%20diarrhea%20dx%20a nd%20management%20guidelines%202017.pdf; Peritoneal tuberculosis mimickingcarcinomatous ascites in a child living in alow prevalence country: a case report - Alessandro Rossi1, Velia Melone1, Rossella Turco1, Luigi Camera2, Eugenia Bruzzese1, Erasmo Miele1,Annamaria Staiano1, Alfredo Guarino1 and Andrea Lo Vecchio - ossi et al. Italian Journal of Pediatrics (2020) 46:49; (PDF) Use of Probiotics for the Management of Acute Gastroenteritis in Children. An Update. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341032413\_Use\_of\_Probiotics\_for\_the\_Management\_of\_Acute\_Gastroenteritis\_in\_Children\_An\_Update [accessed May 23 2025]. | 1. World Health Organization. Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines. (‎1993)‎. How to investigate drug use in health facilities : selected drug use indicators. World Health Organization. <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/60519> 2. Begum N, Shaik DH, Kollipara UL, Mopidevi S. Drug utilization pattern In Pediatrics With Gastro-Intestinal Tract Infections-A prospective study. 3. Bhaveshaikh N, Sukumaran S, Vyas U. Drug prescribing pattern in acute gastroenteritis in an in-patient setting in a private hospital. Int J Res Med Sci [Internet]. 2017 Mar. 28 [cited 2025 May 26];5(4):1256-9. Available from: <https://www.msjonline.org/index.php/ijrms/article/view/2933> 4. Panchal JR, Desai CK, Iyer GS, Patel PP, Dikshit RK. Prescribing pattern and appropriateness of drug treatment of diarrhoea in hospitalised children at a tertiary care hospital in India. Int J Med Public Health. 2013;3:335-41. 5. Baddour LM, Yu VL, Klugman KP, Feldman C, Ortqvist A, Rello J, et al. Combination antibiotic therapy lowers mortality among severely ill patients with pneumococcal bacteremia. Am J Respir Crit Care Med [Internet]. 2004;170(4):440–4. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/rccm.200311-1578OC> 6. Nateghian, A., Moshfegh, F., & Shoja, Z. (2019). Study of Clinical Characteristics and Clinical Complications of Norovirus gastroenteritis in Admitted Children to the Hospital. Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International, 30(5), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jpri/2019/v30i530277> |
| Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? | Language quality/English suitable for scientific communications articles | Language quality/English suitable for scientific communications articles |
| Optional/General comments | **An interesting manuscript, but it is necessary to compare the results obtained with modern recommendations and statistics, especially regarding the use of antibiotics and anti-ulcer drugs.** | Compared and included |

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| **PART 2:** | | |
|  | **Reviewer’s comment** | **Author’s Feedback** (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)* | No |