



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 50307

Date: 17/02/2025

Title: Prevalence, Profile, and Determinants of Post-COVID Syndrome Among Patients Recovered from COVID-19 in Bangalore, South India

Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 18/02/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

Given the ongoing global burden of post-COVID syndrome, this study contributes valuable data specific to South India, filling a gap in regional research.

- **Scientific Merit:** Well-researched, but statistical depth could be improved.
- **Clarity & Readability:** Needs language revision and better structure.
- **Usefulness to Public Health:** Highly relevant for post-pandemic healthcare planning.

Recommendations for Revision:

1. **Language Editing:** Improve clarity and correct grammar issues.
2. **Statistical Refinement:** Consider regression analysis for stronger conclusions.
3. **Address Study Limitations:** Discuss recall bias, sample size constraints, and potential confounders.
4. **Formatting Adjustments:** Ensure tables and figures are properly labeled and integrated.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

1. **Timely and Relevant Study:** Given the ongoing global burden of post-COVID syndrome, this study contributes valuable data specific to South India, filling a gap in regional research.
2. **Comprehensive Data Collection:** The study effectively incorporates a range of variables, including demographics, comorbidities, COVID-19 severity, hospitalization duration, and treatment details.
3. **Robust Methodology:** A cross-sectional study with a well-defined sampling strategy (random sampling of 180 patients). Clear operational definitions for COVID-19 severity and post-COVID syndrome. Use of statistical tests (Chi-square) to identify significant associations.

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4. Clear and Well-Structured Results: The study presents a thorough breakdown of post-COVID symptoms, highlighting fatigue (62%), hair fall (45%), and sleep disturbances (24%) as the most common. Statistically significant risk factors (age, gender, comorbidities, hospitalization duration, and anticoagulant use) are well outlined.

5. Comparison with Other Studies: The discussion effectively compares findings with prior studies in different regions (Delhi, Kerala, Bangladesh, USA, Spain), reinforcing its credibility.

Areas for Improvement:

1. Clarity and Language Issues: The paper has multiple grammatical errors and awkward phrasing, making some sections difficult to read. Example: "Even after recovery have widespread complications" should be "Even after recovery, patients experience widespread complications." A thorough proofreading and language refinement are necessary for better readability.

2. Study Limitations Not Fully Addressed: The paper does not discuss limitations such as recall bias (since data was collected via telephonic interviews), the absence of pre-COVID health data, or possible underreporting of symptoms. Including these would add transparency and scientific rigor.

3. More Detailed Statistical Analysis Needed: The study relies primarily on descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests. Regression analysis (e.g., logistic regression) would strengthen the findings by determining independent predictors of post-COVID syndrome.

4. Lack of Discussion on Long-Term Implications: While the paper acknowledges the need for further research, it could discuss potential long-term complications and public health strategies to manage post-COVID conditions.

5. Graph and Table Formatting: Some tables lack proper headings, and Table 2 does not fully align with the text. Graph 1 is mentioned but not clearly integrated into the discussion.