



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Neuropsychiatric Disease Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_INDJ_21570
Title of the Manuscript:	Pathways to psychiatric care among patients with schizophrenia in Uyo, Nigeria
Type of the Article	Original Research 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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<p>The authors cite patients' beliefs about illness as a reason for seeking treatment to non-medical settings. However, patients' views on their symptoms may be delusional ideas and may indicate lack of insight. Authors should also stress family's role in seeking treatment (as they rightly refer to in line 242)</p> <p>Below are some relative references:</p> <p>Corcoran C, Gerson R, Sills-Shahar R, et al: Trajectory to a first episode of psychosis: a qualitative research study with families. Early Interv Psychiatry 2007, 1: 308–15.</p> <p>Bergner E, Leiner AS, Carter T, et al: The period of untreated psychosis before treatment initiation: a qualitative study of family members' perspectives. Compr Psychiatry 2008, 49: 530–6.</p> <p>Thomas S, Nandhra HS. Early Intervention in Psychosis: A Retrospective Analysis of Clinical and Social Factors Influencing Duration of Untreated Psychosis. Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry 2009, 11 (5): 212–4.</p> <p>Oliveira A, Menezes P, Busatto G et al. Family context and duration of untreated psychosis (DUP): Results</p>	<p>The role of relatives in the help seeking have now been highlighted in a new paragraph</p>



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	<p>from the Sao Paulo Study. Schizophr Res 2010, 119: 124–30.</p> <p>Fridgen GJ, Aston J, Gschwandtner U et al. Help-seeking and pathways to care in the early stages of psychosis. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol 2013, 48(7): 1033-43.</p> <p>Ehmann TS, Tee KA, Macewan GW et al. Treatment delay and pathways to care in early psychosis. Early Interv Psychiatry 2014;8(3):240-6.</p> <p>Del Vecchio V, Luciano M, Sampogna G et al. The role of relatives in pathways to care of patients with a first episode of psychosis. International Journal of Social Psychiatry. In press</p> <p>Line 93: in the second inclusion criterion you state that the sample consisted of “patients whose presentation to the facility was the first contact with orthodox mental health care since onset of illness”. But in table 2 appears that 4.6% and 18.5% respectively have visited a general or psychiatric hospital prior to referral to your hospital. Please clarify or rephrase (for instance that this was the patients’ first contact with a tertiary mental health facility).</p>	
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<p>Minor REVISION comments</p>	<p>Introduction Line 30: please provide ref number Line 43: please change “relationship” to “liaison”</p> <p>The authors could add some recently published articles in the Introduction section, which point out the ethnic differences in pathways to care, such as:</p> <p>Anderson KK, Flora N, Archie S, Morgan C, McKenzie K. A meta-analysis of ethnic differences in pathways to care at the first episode of psychosis. Acta Psychiatr Scand 2014; 130: 257–268</p> <p>Ferrari M, Flora N, Anderson KK et al. The African, Caribbean and European (ACE) Pathways to Care study: a qualitative exploration of similarities and differences between African-origin, Caribbean-origin and European-origin groups in pathways to care for psychosis. BMJ Open 2015;5: e006562.</p> <p>Morgan C, Hibben M, Esan O et al. Searching for psychosis: INTREPID (1): systems for detecting untreated and first-episode cases of psychosis in diverse settings. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol 2015; 50:879–893</p> <p>Materials and Methods Line 82: please state whether this hospital is a psychiatric hospital Line 139: please change “mother tongue” to “native language”</p> <p>Results Is there an association of place of residence with pathways to care? Please add a line with such an association in table 3.</p>	<p>These recommended changes have been effected. Paragraphs have been included in the introduction section to reflect the recommended views The references suggested by the reviewers have also reasonably been incorporated into the article</p> <p>There was no significant association between Pqthway to care and place of residence as both Groups of study participants were as likely to prefer non orthodox practitioners earlier in help seeking. However, place of residence was significantly associated with a longer duration of untreated psychosis.</p>
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	<p>Line 152: PANSS negative score (18.37±9.9) is slightly different than that in table 1 (18.32±9.9) Line 174: please change p=0.001 to p<0.001 Tables 3, 4: in columns where p-values are presented please conform to the Journal's style</p> <p>Discussion Line 198: Please change "Almost 50.9%" to "Half" Line 235: please change "conditions" to "disorders"</p>	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<p>This is an interesting article which contributes to the literature on pathways to mental health care in developing countries, and it is suitable for publication in the Journal. Please check the manuscript for grammatical errors e.g. lines 33, 50, 192, 215, 222, 238, 243 Please check the references and conform to the Journal's style</p>	<p>The grammatical errors highlighted have been corrected</p>