



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Ophthalmology Research: An international Journal
Manuscript Number:	2014_OR_10600
Title of the Manuscript:	Identification of Risk Factors for Development of Inpatient Exposure Keratitis
Type of the 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 (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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Line 129-132. The prior 3 years were not in the method of study, therefore should be no results discussed Over the prior 3 years, there was no statistically significant difference in the total number of inpatient consults placed in the 1st half of the Academic Year versus the 2nd Half. There were 722 consults placed during the 1st half, and placed during the 2nd half of the Academic Calendar [$P = 0.35$].	Manuscript text updated to clarify that the 3 year period refers to the 3 years identified in the method section from October 2008 until the end of September 201.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Line 49-51 (Chapter Method) All patients had exposure with resultant keratitis severe enough to require treatment with lubrication, antibiotics, occlusive dressing, moisture chamber goggles, and/or tarsorrhaphy. Is it Inclusion criteria or results?	Text updated to clarify that these are inclusion criteria.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Should study the correlation between prophylactic treatments initiated by primary team before referral with the severity of the exposure keratitis at point seen by Ophthalmologist. Or correlation between time of referral with location of referral to determine level of awareness among different background of health staffs.	Good suggestions that would require a different study design. Thank you.