

Review of: "Determinants of Severe Acute Malnutrition Among 6-59 Months Children in Nutritional Care Centers of Lumbini Province, Nepal: A Facility-Based Cross-Sectional Study"

Marie Hokayem¹

¹ Holy Spirit University of Kaslik

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

ARTICLE ACCEPTED after the following seems to have been taken into account:

the abstract shortened by shortening the results and focalizing more on the significant conclusions; – OK

The bibliography updated with the older key references, adding more recent ones (from 2018 to 2023) - OK

In the methodology, please add the main parts of your survey. ←-TO DO PLEASE

With your data, you could have also calculated the crowding index, which is significantly linked to food insecurity – suggestion not mandatory

In the discussion, "Similar to the finding of this study, where mother's age at childbirth (<20 years) was concluded to be a significant predictor of SAM, another case-control study conducted here in Nepal [33] and a systematic review and meta-analysis performed by WHO had reported that maternal age below 25 years is a risk factor for severe malnutrition [34]. This is owing to the fact that mothers aged below 20 years have premature bodies and are hence at risk of giving birth prematurely," the reason behind mothers' young age and child malnourishment can be explained more (see Young maternal age is a risk factor for child undernutrition in Tamale Metropolis, Ghana_Anthony Wemakor, Humphrey Garti, Thomas Azongo, Helene Garti & Ambrose Atosona _BMC Research Notes volume 11, Article number: 877 (2018)).

In terms of format, it is highly advised to never split the same table on 2 pages; thus make it smaller (no interspace between lines, for example).

The authors are kindly asked to review one last time their ACCEPTED interesting work for final submission, hopefully.