

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: JNHM-152

Title: Molecular detection of Adenovirus and Rotavirus Co-Infection in Children with Gastroenteritis.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

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

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Acute gastroenteritis is a short-term inflammation of the stomach and intestines causing watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and vomiting. It usually clears up on its own in a few days with rest and hydration.
2. Acute gastroenteritis is a short-term inflammation of the stomach and intestines, commonly called the stomach flu, featuring diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach cramps. It usually lasts less than 14 days and is triggered by viral or bacterial germs.
3. Rotavirus is a highly contagious virus that infects the intestines, causing severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and stomach pain. It primarily affects infants and young children, spreading easily through contaminated hands, objects, and surfaces. While there is no specific medicine for rotavirus, dehydration can be prevented with oral rehydration fluids or IV therapy. Vaccination is highly effective at preventing severe disease.
4. Rotavirus is a contagious virus that causes severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and stomach pain, most commonly affecting infants and young children under age five.

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5. Adenoviruses are a group of common viruses that typically cause mild cold-like symptoms, fever, and sore throat. They can infect people of all ages year-round and affect the respiratory, digestive, or urinary tracts.
6. An adenovirus is a common type of double-stranded DNA virus that can cause mild to severe illnesses, including respiratory infections, pink eye (conjunctivitis), and stomach flu (gastroenteritis).
7. A co-infection is when a host is infected by two or more different germs, such as viruses, bacteria, or parasites, at the same time. Common examples include having both the flu and COVID-19, or living with HIV and tuberculosis. These mixed infections can change how sick a person gets.
8. A co-infection is a medical condition where a host is infected by two or more different pathogens—such as viruses, bacteria, or parasites—at the same time. Key examples include catching both the flu and COVID-19, or having an HIV and tuberculosis co-infection
9. Molecular detection is a laboratory method used to analyze DNA, RNA, or proteins to identify diseases, genetic changes, or infectious agents. Key methods include Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS), and isothermal amplification.
10. Molecular detection is a laboratory method that analyzes biological markers in a person's DNA, RNA, or proteins to identify diseases, track pathogens, or guide treatments. Common applications include finding viral or bacterial infections, diagnosing cancers, and checking for inherited genetic risks.
11. Molecular detection of Adenovirus and Rotavirus uses sensitive nucleic acid methods including Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Reverse Transcription-PCR (RT-PCR), and Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP). These tests identify viral genetic material in stool or fluid samples with sensitivities generally over 85% to 100% and specificities exceeding 95%.
12. Key words can be added more.
13. Significant points are given good.
14. Result part is awesome but can be given graphs for values.
15. Summary points also be added.
16. References should be with alphabetical order.
17. After those changes good to publish in your journal.

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