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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59832

Title: A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION AND HOME CARE OF DENGUE FEVER AMONG ADULT PEOPLE IN RANIBASTI, MURSHIDABAD, WEST BENGAL.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is .....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

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

Reviewer's ID: JPR- 0142

Detailed Reviewer's Report

General Comments

The manuscript addresses an important public health issue, particularly the prevention and home management of dengue fever through community-based health education. The use of a structured teaching programme to improve knowledge among adults is relevant and potentially useful for nursing practice and community health interventions.

The abstract reports an improvement in knowledge scores following the intervention. However, the manuscript requires substantial revision regarding methodological reporting, presentation of results, statistical interpretation, scientific writing, and reference quality. The current manuscript does not sufficiently describe the study procedures or present the detailed findings necessary to independently assess the validity and reproducibility of the study.

Major Comments

1. Inadequate description of the research methodology

The manuscript briefly mentions an evaluative research approach and a one-group pre-test and post-test design. However, the methodological details are insufficient. The authors should clearly describe the study setting, study period, eligibility criteria, recruitment process, sampling procedure, sample-size determination, participant characteristics, and ethical approval details.

2. Clarification of the structured teaching programme

The intervention is insufficiently described. The authors should provide details regarding the educational content, duration, delivery method, teaching materials, language, and topics covered in the structured teaching programme. This information is essential for reproducibility and assessment of the intervention.

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3. Validation and reliability of the knowledge questionnaire

The manuscript reports reliability using Spearman–Brown formula with a coefficient of 0.76. The authors should clarify the instrument development process, number of items, scoring system, categorization of knowledge levels, content validation procedures, and pilot testing. The justification for the reliability method used should also be provided.

4. Detailed presentation of results

The results are primarily presented in the abstract. The manuscript should include detailed tables presenting participant socio-demographic characteristics, pre-test and post-test knowledge levels, individual or domain-wise knowledge findings, and relevant statistical analyses. The reported results should be clearly organized and adequately explained in the Results section.

5. Statistical analysis and interpretation

The authors report a paired t-test value of 16.18 with 85 degrees of freedom and a mean knowledge-score difference of 5.6. The statistical analysis should be adequately described, including the test assumptions, significance level, and preferably confidence intervals and effect size. The authors should also clearly explain the statistical significance and practical implications of the observed improvement.

6. Interpretation of the one-group pre-test and post-test design

The study uses a single-group pre-test and post-test design without a control group. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted cautiously. The authors should acknowledge potential threats to internal validity, including testing effects, temporal influences, and other factors that may contribute to observed changes in knowledge. Causal claims regarding the effectiveness of the intervention should be appropriately moderated.

7. Association with socio-demographic variables

The abstract identifies an objective to assess the association between knowledge levels and selected socio-demographic variables. However, corresponding results are not adequately presented in the available manuscript. The authors should report the relevant statistical analyses, findings, and significance values, or revise the objective if these analyses were not conducted.

8. Scientific accuracy and improvement of the Introduction

The Introduction contains several grammatical, factual, and stylistic issues. The epidemiological statements regarding dengue incidence, mortality, and global burden should be carefully verified against authoritative sources such as WHO and national public health surveillance reports. The background should be more logically structured, concise, and supported by recent scientific literature.

9. Improvement of references

The reference list is insufficient and includes general websites and Wikipedia. The authors should replace non-academic sources with peer-reviewed scientific publications and authoritative institutional reports. References should be relevant, current, accurately cited, and formatted consistently according to the journal's requirements.

10. Ethical considerations

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The manuscript should explicitly report the approval of the relevant Institutional Ethics Committee or other appropriate ethics authority, informed consent procedures, confidentiality safeguards, and any applicable institutional or community permissions. These details are essential for research involving human participants.

Minor Comments

1. The title should be grammatically refined and made more concise while retaining the population, intervention, and study setting.
2. The abstract should be structured into Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, and Conclusion, if required by the journal.
3. Several grammatical, spelling, punctuation, and sentence-structure errors require correction throughout the manuscript.
4. The terms "structured teaching programme," "knowledge," "prevention," and "home care" should be used consistently.
5. Figure 1 and Table 1 should have clear titles, appropriate legends, and complete source information.
6. The epidemiological data presented in Table 1 should be checked for consistency with the cited official source.
7. The conclusion should be based strictly on the study findings and should avoid claims that extend beyond the study design.
8. The manuscript should undergo comprehensive language editing to improve readability and academic presentation.