

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 51289

Date: 26/04/2025

Title: Association Between Demographic Factors and Knowledge of Cholera Prevention in Owerri North, Nigeria

Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 27/04/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study highlights that demographic factors, especially educational level, significantly influence knowledge about cholera prevention in Owerri North. Despite high awareness levels, detailed understanding remains inadequate among certain groups, underscoring the need for targeted, culturally sensitive health education. Addressing socio-economic and educational disparities is crucial for effective cholera control and prevention efforts in these communities.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

- **Comprehensive Methodology:** Utilizes a structured, pretested questionnaire with validated reliability (Cronbach Alpha of 0.75) to ensure data accuracy.
- **Representative Sampling:** Employs random sampling across multiple communities, enhancing the generalizability of findings.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Uses appropriate analytical tools like chi-square tests to determine associations, providing robust evidence.
- **Focus on Sociodemographic Factors:** Effectively identifies key predictors—education, age, religion, marital status—that influence cholera knowledge.
- **Contextual Relevance:** Addresses an ongoing public health concern in Nigeria, providing actionable insights for intervention.

Weaknesses:

- **Limited Depth on Behavioral Aspects:** While knowledge levels are assessed, the study provides less insight into actual behaviors or practices related to cholera prevention.
- **Potential Response Bias:** Reliance on self-reported data may lead to social desirability bias, especially regarding health practices.
- **Cross-Sectional Design:** Limits the ability to infer causality between demographic factors and knowledge levels.
- **Lack of Qualitative Data:** Does not explore community perceptions, beliefs, or cultural factors deeply influencing prevention practices.
- **Insufficient Intervention Detail:** While it recommends targeted educational campaigns, specific strategies or tailored interventions are not elaborated.