

Review of: "Road Safety Perceptions and Practices among Undergraduate Medical Students"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

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This study explored the KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice, KAP) status of RTIs (Road Traffic Injuries, RTIs) in medical undergraduates, and analyzed the good aspects and deficiencies of medical undergraduates' understanding of RTIs. As the burden of global RTIs are significantly higher with the Middle- and Low-income countries, and most of global road traffic deaths occur in these countries, thus, this paper focused on an important issue. There were also some new findings in this study, which have a great value for the prevention of RTIs in some extent. The authors also gave their corresponding measures and suggestions to reduce RTIs at the end of this paper.

The separation of knowledge, attitude and practice was one of the main findings of this study, and the authors also summarize it in the conclusion part. Not surprisingly, this phenomenon is actually quite similar in many other studies^[1-3]. A very simple example, the health hazards of smoking is well known by most people, especially doctors, however, there are still quite a few smokers in the whole population, the rate of smoking decrease slowly and it is still not in a low level, which is actually a typical phenomenon of KAP separation.

There are some limitations in the research. The author is suggested to make some revisions to improve their paper as the followings:

1. First of all, this was a very low response rate in this study (A purposive sample of 525 was chosen, while the study questionnaire received responses from 207 students and interns, with a response rate was only 39.4%). Why would there be such a low response rate? Authors could explore and discuss the potential reasons. Are the students regarding not enough attention and low interests on this research topic? Or is the design of the questionnaire too long/cumbersome, or is there some other reasons lead to a low enthusiasm for the response?

2. In addition, generally speaking, the knowledge, attitude, behaviors of medical students in RTIs should be better than general persons. It should even be higher than many undergraduates in other majors. It is not strange that medical students are relatively with high knowledge and more likely to pay much attention to RTIs than others, because the treatment of RTIs is also related to their specialities. However, some of the results are surprising, such as: Only 37.2% knew the limit of blood alcohol concentrations that were safe for driving; only 23.6% of the respondents were aware of the

recently updated penalty charged for driving without a license and 15.5% correctly answered the indication of amber yellow light at the traffic signals (Table 1). The proportion was relatively too low. Therefore, it is suggested that the authors should appropriately compare the results with those of other populations in the discussion part.

3. Moreover, this paper mainly described some phenomena of KAP, and made a comparison only between the sexes. For some influencing factors, authors should have an abundant discussion, especially the multivariate analysis are recommended to add in this study.

In the final, thanks for the authors sharing their research findings.

Reference:

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