

Review of: "COVID-19 transmission in group living environments and households"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

This is a well-written manuscript addressed an important public health problem about the significance of COVID-19 transmission in group living environments and households. However, the manuscript needs to be revised before possible publication.

The following are some advises for this manuscript:

1. The date of implementation of this project in the abstract is inconsistent with the following text (July 2020 and May 2021 VS July 2020 to March 2021). Please verify.
2. The keywords could be expanded and be selected according to the PubMed MeSH terms.
3. Since there are only 120 people in the dormitory contact group, is there a problem of insufficient sample size? How was the sample size calculated in this study?
4. This study included 120 dormitory residents from three dormitories who contacted other infectious residents. How were the dormitories selected? Since the dormitory A was the place where the largest cluster of COVID-19 in Sendai city, was there any bias in choosing objects like this?
5. In Figure 1, please clarify how many close contact with patients and lower-risk contact at dormitory and at home (just as the people contact outside residence).
6. The risk of household transmission in non-adults was significantly higher. Other confounding variables which might affect infection, such as lifestyle, need to be compared among different groups.
7. Fig 4 (A), why didn't illustrate positive rate rather than number in different age groups?
8. Please compare the results with articles about the same topic in other countries.
9. What is the guiding role of this study for epidemic prevention work? Which prevention and control measures can be improved? I suggest to add a brief practical value statement in the discussion section.