

Review of: "Knowledge of Risk Associated with Exposure to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Abuja, Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

COMMENTS

It is a good idea to assess how informed community members are about a product they use and the possible associated risks. This would have been a fantastic paper for a major journal if the following issues were considered.

1. The introduction was not well articulated:

The author should articulate the introduction well. There is limited literature and data to inform the reader about the prevalence of the product within the study area. It is therefore not clear, based on the introduction, if it was relevant to carry out the study in the area. The author should support statements made in the introduction with previous studies. The author should also correct several grammatical errors in the manuscript.

1. Materials and Methods were insufficient and not methodical:

The author should think through the methods for the study and explain them in the manuscript. It was not explained how the authors selected their subjects randomly. The author should also use more than one tool for the study instead of depending on only the survey. Supporting the survey with interviews and observations can be useful. The set of questions used was not included or explained.

1. Results and Discussion

The purpose for gathering the socio-economic status of the respondents was not explained. The author should have linked the data with the study. It appears that the data was not necessary. The study has not done enough to discuss the prevalence of the products in the study area. The data gathered is evidence of a lack of awareness about the product. However, whether it is prevalent or not could have been shown by observation. In effect, why should the knowledge and potential risk of PFAS be researched if it has not been proven by an earlier study that it is commonly used? Thus, the questions should have been structured to enable the researcher to determine the extent of use of PFAS in the study area.