Review of: "Quantile regression for identifying latent structures in COVID-19 pandemic – Examples from Nepal"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article requires revision before being resubmitted, since in the current state to get into the shape of a scientific research article. The scientific reasoning of assertions and interpretations) have to be clear and simple to the readers. The aim this manuscript is primarily to study the effects of vaccination, and early pandemic governmental controls, on the numbers of daily SARS-CoV-2 infections in four countries, viz India, Nepal (developing countries), Germany and Netherlands (developed countries). The study used quantile regression to study dynamics of change in COVID-19 pandemic. Two quantile regression models are developed by the authors – (i) quantile regression of Daily Infection on Daily Discharged, Phase and Time of infection and Phase Time interaction is presented for Nepal, (ii) constructed quantile regression of Daily Infection on Ratio 2, Phase, Time and Phase and Time interaction and tested for Nepal, India, Germany and the Netherlands. The behavior of the quantiles, before and after vaccination is compared and found that, quantiles and quantile regression are more robust with respect to underreporting (Nepal and India). The manuscript appears to be over ambitious and needs simplification reducing the pages. However, the data needs publication after resubmission.