

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.

The article titled "Knowledge and Risk Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Exposure in Abuja, Nigeria" explores the awareness and understanding of PFAS among the population in Abuja, Nigeria. The study sheds light on the potential risks associated with PFAS exposure in the region and recommends measures to address the issue.

The authors need to pay attention to language and grammar. For example, there are instances where the authors used capital letters unnecessarily. The sentence "The challenge is that a great number of people in Nigeria and Abuja, the study area, don't know what PFAS is and the risks associated with the use of products that contain PFAS" needs to be rephrased with the use of proper punctuations. The authors need to strengthen the discussion, providing comprehensive citations, considering the global context, exploring engagement strategies, and discussing policy implications. Overall, the study serves as a valuable starting point for addressing PFAS-related challenges in Nigeria and beyond.

Areas for Improvement:

Methodology: The article could effectively address the knowledge gap regarding PFAS exposure in Abuja, Nigeria, by increasing the number of questionnaire participants (400 is inadequate to draw a conclusion given the population of the study area). Different age groups from different parts of the city should be interviewed.

Discussion and results: How did the participants know that they had been using PFAS-containing products if the results from the questionnaire indicate that 91% of them do not have knowledge of these products? The discussion section could be expanded to provide deeper insights into the implications of the study findings. For example, discussing the potential consequences of widespread PFAS exposure on public health, ecosystems, and economic development would enrich the analysis.

Citations and References: While the article mentions various studies and reports on PFAS, more explicit citations within the text and a comprehensive list of references would enhance the credibility of the research. Providing direct references to sources would allow readers to explore the topic further.

Global Context: While the study focuses on PFAS awareness in Abuja, incorporating a broader global context could strengthen the discussion. Exploring international efforts to address PFAS contamination and highlighting lessons learned from other regions facing similar challenges would enrich the discourse.

Engagement Strategies: The article mentions the willingness of respondents to attend awareness programs on PFAS, but it could delve deeper into potential strategies for engaging the community effectively. Discussing preferred communication channels, culturally sensitive messaging, and stakeholder involvement would add depth to the recommendations.

Policy Implications: While the recommendations touch upon regulatory measures at the national and international levels, elaborating on specific policy implications and potential barriers to implementation would provide policymakers with actionable insights.