

Review of: "Exploring the Factors Aggravating Disease Transmission in Healthcare Environments: Strategies for Mitigation"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The article comprehensively explores disease transmission within medical settings, emphasizing the importance of understanding and addressing transmission mechanisms. It covers various healthcare environments, including microbiology laboratories, clinical laboratories, operating theatres, emergency departments, patients' rooms, and pharmacy areas.

Strengths:

Comprehensive Coverage: The article provides an overview analysis of disease transmission in diverse medical settings.

Practical Solutions: The inclusion of detailed solutions for each setting demonstrates a practical approach to mitigating disease transmission risks.

Areas for Improvement:

Clarity and Conciseness: While thorough, the article is quite lengthy. The introduction does not highlight the knowledge gap that this article intends to fill. Although it covers a lot of locations, the description is very superficial, and there are no specific common pathogens or diseases described. Different pathogens spread differently; for example, MRSA spreads by direct contact, in contrast with influenza, which spreads by droplets. Due to the different nature of how pathogens spread, different measures are taken to curb/prevent their spread. This was not highlighted in the article.

Visual Aids: Consider incorporating visuals, such as figures or tables, to enhance the presentation of complex information and improve reader engagement. A table summarising all the locations, the disease dissemination process, and the methods for prevention.

Future Prospects: The section on future prospects could be more specific. It would be beneficial to provide the burden of disease created by disease transmission in terms of mortality, morbidity, and cost incurred. The examples of emerging technologies or methodologies expected to impact disease control should be included.

Grammar and Style: Review the article for grammar and style, preferably by a native speaker. Even though it is

commonly used, abbreviations should be described in full before they are being used (e.g., MRSA, AIDS).

This article needs revision(s). With some refinements for clarity and conciseness, it has the potential to serve as a comprehensive resource for healthcare professionals, policymakers, and researchers.