

Review of: "Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Refugee Children Utilizing Healthcare Services of Türkiye (2021-2022): A Single-Centre Study"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Abstract

Conclusion to be in line with the results. Revisit

Introduction

More than 1.8 million, about 50% of all refugees, are children, 15% of whom are under 5 years of age. In March 2022, the Ministry of Health Director announced that 754,000 Syrian babies had been born in Türkiye since 2011. This has created a considerable burden on pediatric and maternal health services in the country.

However, amongst this refugee population, pregnancy and birth patterns include high numbers of teen pregnancies, birth intervals of less than two years between children, and large numbers of children in families. Breastfeeding may be initiated but is discontinued early. Formula feeding is often started, and complementary feeding is initiated too early (<17 weeks) or too late (>26 weeks). Consequently, many of these children have acute or chronic malnutrition. Other factors of concern include premature birth, congenital anomalies, and a high risk of child abuse and neglect.

Comment: Provide the reference for the above facts.

Results

Whenever you provide %, i.e., (51.5%), also provide n=? It should read as 51.5%, n=?

Discussions

In our study, the ED utilization rate was higher compared to the outpatient service, and the majority of those visits were non-urgent. In addition, 4.9% of children presented to the ED for only a general examination, and one quarter of all ED visitors had recurrent admissions.

Comments: Provide a comparison with studies around this finding.

Conclusions

I would suggest putting the conclusion as the last paragraph.

