

Review of: "Characterization of Workplace Violence in Healthcare Workers at an Emergency Room in Bogotá, Colombia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

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This study aimed to characterize workplace violence faced by emergency staff at the Hospital Universitario San Ignacio. Authors found approximately 91.4% of the staff had experienced verbal altercations at their workplace, and 17.1% had experienced physical violence. Workplace violence had a significant negative impact on mental and psychological wellbeing. Thus, authors suggested it was necessary to take action to prevent and reduce the workplace violence in medical staffs especially in the emergency department.

This paper focuses on an important issue. There are also some new findings in this study, which have some value for the prevention of workplace violence in healthcare workers.

However, there are still several bugs and problems that need to be further resolved. Authors are suggested to make some revisions to improve their paper as follows:

1. First of all, as the phenomenon of workplace violence is not rare, the sample size of 35 is too small, so this study only a pilot study, though authors have mentioned in the part of "Limitation", and it is possible not stable in many results if authors increased the sample size even do a multi-center or national research as mentioned in some references [1-2].

2. The details of the sampling methods were not listed, if the sampling method is not randomly, it should need more samples.

3. The *Search strategy in the Methods* part, including the **Appendix 1**, authors should give readers the information of how to use the search results, to help the design of the scale/questionnaire of this survey? while not only emphasized the searching terms and databases.

4. IRB number is missing, only describing as "written consent to participate in the study is the first item of the

questionary. This study accomplished the ethical standards established by the Declaration of Helsinki of 2013” is not enough.

5. In table 1: the total proportion of gender was not 100%;

The data of “Marital statu” \ “Professional Qualification” was abosultly the same.

6. The serious gender imbalance might lead to a selection bias to evaluate the overall severity of workplace violenc in healthcare workers. Moreover, the survey time is between January 23 and 27, 2023, it is suggested author could discuss whether there is an effect of COVID on the workplace violenc in healthcare workers or not ^[3].

7. Morover, this paper mainly described some phenomena of workplace violenc in healthcare workers in a single hospital, and there are no difference comparison, no statistical tests. For some influencing factors, authors should have an abundant discussion, especially the multivariate analysis are recommended to add in this or future studies.

In the final, thanks for the authors sharing their research findings.

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