Review of: "Which Attributes Explain Gender Differences in Impostor Syndrome Scores in Medicine and Health Sciences Students: A Secondary Multivariate Analysis"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article explores gender differences in Impostor Syndrome (IS) among 753 medical and health sciences students using the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (CIPS). The study uses multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) to identify item-specific gender disparities and to construct a composite variable representing these differences.

Key Findings:

- Women tend to experience higher IS scores related to self-doubt, fear of failure, and attributing success to luck. Comparing oneself to others (Q17) and worrying about failure (Q18) significantly contributed to Impostor Syndrome in women.
- Men showed lower IS scores overall, with overcompensation (Q2) and perfectionism (Q8) being more relevant to their experience of IS.
- The study confirms that women are more susceptible to IS and offers a detailed analysis of how IS varies between genders.

Implications:

- Gender-specific interventions are recommended, such as focusing on self-doubt and fear of failure in women and addressing perfectionism and overcompensation in men.
- Educational and clinical settings should incorporate mentorship programs and peer support to combat IS, with special attention to gendered experiences.

Conclusion: The study emphasizes the complexity of IS and the necessity for focused interventions to improve the well-being and effectiveness of healthcare students.

For publication, I would recommend **minor revisions**. The study offers useful insights but needs more discussion on how its findings apply more broadly, along with a detailed examination of its limitations and potential confounding factors. The methodology is robust, but the authors should ensure clarity in explaining how their approach can inform real-world interventions.