Review of: "Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Consumption Preferences"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

After reading the text of paper Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Consumption Preferences, I put my suggestions for improving the article below:

In the summary section

The lockdown imposed on people affected the country's men's feeding habits and had a financial impact over the globe, especially in the context of developing countries. Because they mentioned that MEN the pandemic favored a change in food consumption, regardless of gender.

In the introduction section

Globally, the coronavirus COVID-19 has affected 228 countries and territories, causing 6,618,223 deaths worldwide as of November 2022 (Worldometer coronavirus, 2022). ov There was a mistake in the sentence above. The virus that causes covid-19 is SARS-CoV-2. Covid-19 is the name of the disease. In most countries, fruits, vegetables, legumes, and pulses were consumed more, and people even less fast food during the COVID-19 pandemic (AlTarrah et al., 2021). This sentence above is not valid, this actually happened, but there was an increase, in several countries, in the consumption of ultra-processed foods and fast food as well.

The COVID-19 endemic has drastically condensed household purchasing power covid-19 was not endemic but a pandemic, I suggest correcting the name

In the methods section

It is important to cite a sample calculation, that is, whether a minimum sample size was calculated to obtain a sample with power. It should inform, for example, the population size of Kira. The data collection period must be mentioned, and the age of the person who should respond to the questionnaire was defined in advance. Mention that this is a cross-sectional study. You should also inform if there was a person responsible for collecting the data, if it took place in loco, or if the questionnaire was delivered to the houses and then looked for. That is, you need to better detail how the data collection was carried out. In the methods, should it also be detailed which dietary inquiry instrument was used in the research, or did they only assess food preference? Since the results are presented as a food preference... Now food preference is mentioned, or food consumption levels are mentioned, and to state food consumption levels, some dietary survey must

have been used, so it is necessary to correct this in the text! How was food consumption classified? You mention low, normal, high, and very high consumption; what is the cutoff point to define each of these levels?

Item 2.2 is already a result, so it should be presented in the results section! In item 3.0, it should be clarified how the data were statistically analyzed; however, the authors are presenting the results! So I suggest you rewrite this section and move all text from this section to the results section.

In the results section

This study concluded that modernizing agriculture in the country is the only way to address food abundance and scarcity following a pandemic. I find your statement very complicated. The modernization of agriculture does not guarantee that it will solve issues of scarcity or abundance of food since, in order to purchase food, the consumer must have the financial resources to do so! A chi-square test cannot be used to assert an association. I suggest that the authors perform a multivariate analysis with the variables that presented a P-value <0.2 in the univariate to verify which variables remained in the model. Those with a p-value of less than 0.05 can be considered as associated with food preference during the pandemic.

In the conclusion section

The study's results also demonstrated that the pandemic results in a shortage of animal products (meat, milk, and eggs) and processed meals (bread, cake, biscuits, and pasta) and an excess of plants and cereals (posho, maize, rice, millet, cassava) along with fruits and vegetables. Based on the results of this study, it is not possible to make the above statement.