Peer Review Report

Review Report on COVID-19 vaccine attitude and its predictors among people living with chronic health conditions in Ibadan, Nigeria
Original Article, Int J Public Health

Reviewer: Ugochukwu Anthony Eze

EVALUATION

Q 1 **Please summarize the main findings of the study.**

The main finding
1. Less than 50% had positive attitude towards vaccination
2. This was was found to be higher with education.
3. Higher income was associated with higher positive attitude
4. Poor hygiene associated with higher positive attitude
5. Adherence to covid safety practices were associated with lower positive attitude

Q 2 **Please highlight the limitations and strengths.**

This is a good work, but the authors did not own up to certain limitations of their study. When authors own up to their limitations in a study it give a lot of credence to to integrity of the process. We all know there is no perfect study.

Also, it will be good to note that good attitude doesn't translate into acceptance of vaccine and there are other factors that will ultimately influence receipt of the vaccine irrespective of attitude such as some listed already in this work, and availability too since the vaccine is not provided in Nigerianother factors will determine it's import and distribution.

Otherwise the concept of this work is good

Q 3 **Please provide your detailed review report to the authors. The editors prefer to receive your review structured in major and minor comments. Please consider in your review the methods (statistical methods valid and correctly applied (e.g. sample size, choice of test), is the study replicable based on the method description?), results, data interpretation and references. If there are any objective errors, or if the conclusions are not supported, you should detail your concerns.**

Line 4: A suggested modification for the short title to reflect the population of interest. Kindly consider it –
COVID-19 vaccine attitude and predictors in chronic conditions.

Line 79: many should start with a capital letter
Why not say – Many participants (79%) … instead of many (79%)

Line 89: "most studies have focused on the general population"…
Kindly reference this statement.
It is also good authors note there are other studies among specific groups of the population
such as students and health workers. We have a good number of these in Nigeria.
The above statement to some extent invalidates the quote in parenthesis to some extent.
Though it may not be analyzed in this review, it is good authors look closely at this point.

Line 104: Please why the assumption of 50% prevalence? There are Nigerian studies that have prevalence of attitude and acceptance. Eze et al gave about 66% acceptance rate in Nigeria. Samples were also taken in Ibadan.
Conversely, are you particular about populations with chronic conditions? If so there are studies outside Nigeria that provided prevalence rates

Please note that this point above is open and subject to rebuttal.

Line 133: Why not be more explicit with the Likert points you represented as '...'. Kindly give the full prose to make it easier for your prospective readers.

Line 225: You can effectively make your point in the sentence – 'less than half...' without mentioning the figure 46.6% which may amount to repetition of results in discussions.

Line 297 and 298 read that participants response did not differ in ethnicity or Religion. However another study in Nigeria showed some significant difference in some of these . It is suggested that authors take another look at this point, discuss any difference in this point I their result with existing literature for a more robust discussion. The citation of one of such local studies has beenn suggested below.

Eze UA, Ndoh KI, Ibisola BA, Onwuliri CD, Osiyemi A, Ude N, Chime AA, Ogbor EO, Alao AO, Abdullahi A. Determinants for Acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccine in Nigeria. Cureus. 2021 Nov 22;13(11):e19801. doi: 10.7759/cureus.19801. PMID: 34963828; PMCID: PMC8695669.

Line 379: Reference 14 (Xx Xxxx) is wrong
Also the dates seem to be different from what is online and seen below. The correct date in PubMed is 2021 but here, 2020 and 2019 appears as stated by the authors

Ko JY, Danielson ML, Town M, Derado G, Greenlund KJ, Kirley PD, Alden NB, Yousey-Hindes K, Anderson EJ, Ryan PA, Kim S, Lynfield R, Torres SM, Barney GR, Bennett NM, Sutton M, Talbot HK, Hill M, Hall AJ, Fry AM, Garg S, Kim L; COVID-NET Surveillance Team. Risk Factors for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Hospitalization: COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Clin Infect Dis. 2021 Jun 1;72(11):e695-e703. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciaa1419. PMID: 32945846; PMCID: PMC7543371.

Line 454: Reference 37, the '(Xxxx)' there is inappropriate for the particulars of J. Intgr Med. Also the year stated in PubMed is 2022 as against 2021 in this this work. See citation below

Hong J, Xu XW, Yang J, Zheng J, Dai SM, Zhou J, Zhang QM, Ruan Y, Ling CQ. Knowledge about, attitude and acceptance towards, and predictors of intention to receive the COVID-19 vaccine among cancer patients in Eastern China: A cross-sectional survey. J Integr Med. 2022 Jan;20(1):34-44. doi: 10.1016/j.joim.2021.10.004. Epub 2021 Oct 26. PMID: 34774463; PMCID: PMC8559872.

Please what referencing style was used here? Please be sure it is in line with what this journal wants.

Figures: Please note that conventionally, figures are labeled below. However, if this particular journal is okay with this style then it's alright.

Also Figure one the bar chart has different significant varbles of interest labeled 'others' such as Other respiratory conditions, other GIT conditions, and the very last others which are higher than some specific diseases listed. It will be nice to have those specific entities that sum up to the others represented in the chart.

Otherwise to me, this is a good work that can be better.

PLEASE COMMENT

Q 4   **Is the title appropriate, concise, attractive?**

Main Title is appropriate concise and attractive

However, a little modification is being suggested for short title. Which is
COVID-19 vaccine attitude and predictors in chronic conditions

The addition is at capture the population involved since int mattered to the authors and appeared in the justification of the work

Q 5   **Are the keywords appropriate?**

Yes

Q 6   **Is the English language of sufficient quality?**
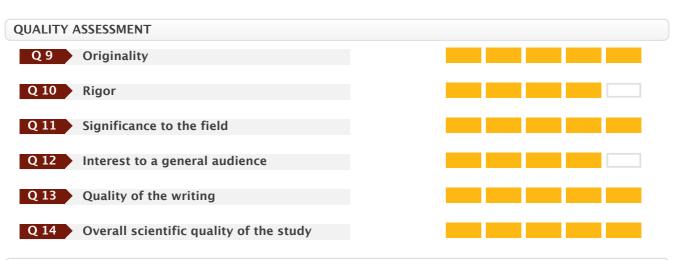
Yes

Q 7   **Is the quality of the figures and tables satisfactory?**

Yes.

Q 8   **Does the reference list cover the relevant literature adequately and in an unbiased manner?)**

Yes but could be slightly adjusted to improve the discussions with relevant literature. Suggestions for improvements have been made to that effect

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Q 9	Originality	■■■■■
Q 10	Rigor	■■■■□
Q 11	Significance to the field	■■■■■
Q 12	Interest to a general audience	■■■■□
Q 13	Quality of the writing	■■■■■
Q 14	Overall scientific quality of the study	■■■■■

REVISION LEVEL

Q 15   **Please make a recommendation based on your comments:**

Minor revisions.