# SDI Review Form 1.6

## PART 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Journal Name:</strong></th>
<th>British Journal of Medicine and Medical Research</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manuscript Number:</strong></td>
<td>MS: 2012/BJMMR/2516</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title of the Manuscript:</strong></td>
<td>Narghile smoking among educated Arabic working women: attitudes and beliefs</td>
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**General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:**

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.
### Compulsory REVISION comments

Reviewer’s comment

In the Abstract, text in “Conclusions” is not well linked to data reported in “Results.” For example, it would be helpful to describe social influences and location of NS in Results, since these findings are discussed in Conclusions. And since findings on hygienic practice is featured in Results, the implications could be presented in Conclusions.

Methods, Data Collection: I am confused about the timing of the interview and pre-prepared questionnaire administration. Which occurred first? Clarifying this will help to interpret the finding that women reported NS on the questionnaire but not during the interview.

Results, Characteristics of Smokers: why did “No narghile smoker indicated the frequency of their practice”? Does this mean that this question was asked but all NS refused to answer?

Author’s comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)

### Minor REVISION comments

Reviewer’s comment

In the manuscript title, “Jordanian” would be a more descriptive and accurate word than “Arabic.”

Discussion, 2nd paragraph: the authors speculate that the
reason women started NS after cigarette smoking was “initial resistance to the practice.” This may be true, but another reason may be that for many of these women, especially the older ones, NS became popular fairly recently, and after they had already smoked cigarettes. For example, see Rastam, S., et al., Estimating the beginning of the waterpipe epidemic. *BMC Public Health, 2004, 4, 32*. http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-4-32.pdf.

The authors make reference to published studies of NS among women in other Arab countries. It would be informative in the Discussion section to compare and contrast NS use characteristics among this Jordanian sample with these other studies.
## Optional/General comments

Limitations of the manuscript are that it uses a very small sample (n=96) from a parochial population (one university) and provides only simple descriptive analysis. There are several strengths, however. The population—working Jordanian women—has not been studied in terms of NS use, and is interesting from the perspective of how use patterns compare and differ from other Arabic women that have been reported in the literature. Random sampling within this population also is a strength. The study employed very good questionnaire development procedures, and the manuscript is well written. Lastly, the 96% participation rate is impressive.

## Reviewer Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Kenneth D. Ward, School of Public Health, University of Memphis, Memphis TN USA</th>
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<td>Name:</td>
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<td>Department, University &amp; Country: School of Public Health, University of Memphis, Memphis TN USA</td>
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