Reviewer's report

Title: Etiological study of enteric viruses and the genetic diversity of norovirus, sapovirus, adenovirus, and astrovirus in children with diarrhea in Chongqing, China

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Reviewer: Runu Chakravarty

Reviewer's report:

Worldwide viral diarrhea is one of the most common diseases affecting children <5 years old, leading to significant morbidity and mortality, especially in developing countries. Ren et al evaluated the etiology and diversity of viral diarrhea-causing pathogens in children in Chongqing, a metropolitan city in western China. This study included samples from children <5 years of age suffering from both acute and persistent diarrhea in university children’s hospital in Chongqing in August to November 2010. They found that viruses are the main cause of acute diarrhea in Chongqing; rotavirus and norovirus are the two predominant viruses and sapovirus, adenovirus, and astrovirus are responsible for only a small percentage of children with acute diarrhea. The molecular characteristics of the noroviruses, sapoviruses, astroviruses, and adenoviruses were also reported. They should also include molecular characteristics and serotypes of Rotavirus A, the predominant virus. The GenBank accession number of the sequences should also be included.

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

Declaration of competing interests:

No competing interest