Reviewer’s report

Title: From disease to desire, pleasure to the pill: A qualitative study of adolescent learning about sexual health and sexuality in Chile.

Version: 1 Date: 14 August 2015

Reviewer: KAREN PHILLIPS

Reviewer’s report:

ABSTRACT

line 37-“ and internet, adolescents are increasingly exposed to [this information] from a myriad of” UNCLEAR- THIS INFORMATION REFER TO SEXUAL RIGHTS? SEXUAL HEALTH, OR INFORMED DECISIONS

line 44: “primary sources of information” AGAIN, CLARIFY WHAT TYPE INFORMATION

line 55-57: “With the goal of improving life long sexual and reproductive health, this paper recommends expanding the understanding of what adolescent sexual health and sexuality information needs are.” –THIS WOULD MAKE A NICER INTRO SENTENCE IN BACKGROUND

CONCLUSION- seems to describe results that could not be related to data collection, perhaps overreaching. Unclear that ‘trusted sources’, including parents and friends, can be mandated to ‘move beyond providing narrow heteronormative biological and theoretical information’. This recommendation must only apply to individuals in healthcare, education or community sectors mandated to promote sexual health information. Change ‘trusted sources’ wording as this is previously defined in RESULTS as parents and friends etc.

Objective line 101- “where Chilean adolescents learn about sexual health and sexuality” rephrase, not WHERE, but ‘information sources’,

Line 102- (3) how this information is communicated; ‘HOW’? unclear, information channels? E.g. discussion, internet, tv, media, etc?

Line 102-3- (4) “how they judge the trustworthiness of the information” again, clarify ‘HOW’ (mechanisms?) and clarify ‘THEY’ (Chilean adolescents?)

METHODS- “Study context” – this entire section should appear earlier in BACKGROUND

Line 184- deviant case sampling; rephrase, prejudicial, perhaps purposeful sampling

This section has no mention of boys vs. girls. Race. Age stratification, What was the goal regarding sampling? Heterogeneous yes, but equivalent boys and girls?

Interviews

Line 200- so 20 students across 3 schools, small sample; justification,
DEMOGRAPHICS table- for interviews, focus groups (race, age, sex, school type/career)

Line 281-282- “observation that these adults role modelled healthy sexuality”- this is fascinating, what did ‘healthy sexuality’ mean to these participants? Married, heteronormative couples? How could participants have insight into the sexualities of healthcare providers?

Line 552- “different triangulation techniques for assessing critically the trustworthiness”- what were these approaches?

Limitations- expand
Small samples across 3 schools, heterogeneity of samples

Conclusion
Line 775- not sure that the study reflects removal of homosexual-abortion taboo, seems to reflect prejudices, misinformation and ‘deviance’

Minor Essential Revisions
TITLE: The ‘pill’ referenced here would seem to refer to emergency contraception, however the typical usage for ‘the pill’ is oral contraceptives, not mentioned in the article. Suggest remove “From disease to desire, pleasure to the pill” from title

BACKGROUND
line 68- ‘exponential’ sexual development- hyperbole, reword
line 72-74- would expand beyond coercion to include sexual violence
line 76- “Exactly what this sex education should look like” rephrase; Designing effective sex education …. One of the challenges of such sex education designs, and relevant for current study, may be the setting or culture of the education. American sex ed studies have specific American-culture (religion etc) challenges, perhaps allude to specific South American, or Chilean challenges that must be considered with design of sex ed (culture, religion, multicultural, new immigrants) (perhaps put in section line 86-96)
line 95-98- cumbersome sentence, perhaps break into shorter sentences “It remains unclear what information is provided from these sources, how it is communicated and in which context, whether the adolescents trust the information and what sociocultural factors influence this…”

METHODS
Line 111- “During the past five years however, advances have been” I would avoid references to time, once paper is published the ‘past five years’ can no longer apply with the passage of time. State specific dates (2010-2015). Do not create paragraph break … use this sentence to link to “In 2010, a law was
passed ensuring the right to sex” in same paragraph
Line 118-119- rather than “sexual minorities”, consider LGBTQ community?
Line 123- here could be a new paragraph, the epidemiological evidence
Line 127 “When it comes to sexually” rephrase, ‘when it comes to’…
Line 128- “condiloma” more commonly in English- “genital warts”
Line 134-136- move back to Law paragraph

STUDY DESIGN- this should be the beginning of Methods section
Line 139- specify data collection year
Line 145- “to clear up” – translate, explain, rephrase
Line 146- ‘trial the wording’…. Test the wording? Not trial- reword
Line 148- reword ‘tweak’; modify, adjust
Line 149- “opening up for discussion” again, colloquialism, rephrase
Line 152- 20 adolescents recruited from each school?
Line 156, 162- Catholic (capitalize)
Line 163- unnecessary paragraph break
Line 169- space "under18"
Line 245-2 consecutive sentences beginning ‘During’, and replace ‘tweak’

Header FINDINGS- replace RESULTS
Line 266- “one of [ the] their parents’ delete THE
Line 405- ‘sexual orientation’ I think the term ‘sexual identities’ is better
Line 436-438; interesting, the health professional uses concept of sexual identity as a choice? “when he has decided on his sexual” was this challenged?

Discussion
Line 660- biologicalization; reword
Line 755- “It is a reproductive right to have a sexual life free…”; not reproductive right, but human right

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:

I declare that I have no competing interests