**REVISION RESPONSE**

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| Serial | Comment | Response |
| 1 | In the Introduction, line 30- Minor issues, such as "CHIV" instead of "CHIKV." Careful proofreading is necessary to correct minor typos. | CHIV is replaced with CHIKV. The manuscript was carefully checked for typos. |
| 2 | In the Method section- Only patients visiting a single institute (IEDCR) were enrolled. There is a high likelihood of selection bias, as the sample is not representative of the entire Bangladeshi population. Single-centre, convenience sampling limits the generalizability of findings to the broader population. To ensure clarity, it is essential to mention this as a limitation of the study: the study is limited to patients presenting at a referral centre and may not accurately represent community cases. | Added to the discussion section [line 19-20, page 9] |
| 3 | Chikungunya and dengue are spread by Aedes mosquitoes. The epidemiology of Chikungunya and dengue illnesses is likely temporally and spatially connected. It would be better to mention the dengue positivity rate among the 394 suspected CHIKV patients. | Dengue positivity rate was mentioned (2.8%) [line 18-20, page 7] |
| 4 | In severity Analysis, it could explore whether comorbidities, extreme age, sex, or initial severity predict poor outcomes. |  |
| 5 | You mention “Fig” or sometimes “Figure”; make sure to properly embed figures representation as per journal instructions. | Corrected and mentioned as “Figure” as per journal instruction. |
| 6 | In the discussion, you could add 1–2 sentences summarizing why the observed E1-K211E mutation is alarming, based on global patterns, to highlight its more substantial impact. | The following lines were the added as per the reviewer suggestion [line 19-24, page 10]:  “This mutation was first detected in Chikungunya viruses causing outbreak in India during 2016 and spread extensively onwards to the countries in the South Asia including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, Myanmar, Thailand and also to the African countries like Kenya. Previous studies have shown that the E1-K211E substitution enhances the virus's fitness in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes resulting in increased replication and transmission of the virus in mosquito contributing to the major outbreaks.” |
| 7 | To make the discussion section more instructive, the authors are suggested to include the clinical importance of co-infection (dengue and CHIKV), which are spread by the same vector and have comparable clinical manifestations. [Hidden burden of chikungunya in North India; A prospective study in a tertiary care centre. J Infect Public Health. 2018 Jul-Aug;11(4):586-591. doi: 10.1016/j.jiph.2017.09.008. Epub 2017 Oct 6. PMID: 28993172.] | A few lines were added [line 1-7, page 10] |
| 8 | References like World Bank' New York' typo. Also, inconsistent citation formatting (mix of [Internet] tags). | All references were reviewed and edited to make them consistent with the journal citation style. [Internet] tags were removed. |