The study titled “Prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) risk post-COVID-19 in 12 countries in Latin America: a crosssectional survey” tries to evaluate the risk of PTSD according to the immediate environment's suffering or grief after exposure to COVID-19 in 12 countries in Latin America. The subject matter is highly significant, and the presented data holds the potential for gaining insights into COVID-19 risk factors within 12 countries in Latin America. While the paper is generally well-crafted and engaging, some aspects require further clarification. These include:

1. Address issues such as capitalization errors and incomplete referencing (including volume and pages).
2. Enhance the clarity of the data collection, sampling techniques, and analysis processes to bolster the strength of the conclusions drawn.
3. Clearly define " post-traumatic stress" and "COVID-19" by specifying whether the study encompasses suspected cases, epidemiological cases, or laboratory-confirmed cases. Maintain consistency in terminology throughout the methods section.
4. Refine the analytical model between PTSD and other variables. Explain the detail why you used the GLM model.
5. Descriptive statistics needed, like crosstab, chisq test.
6. A little discussion/literature review was observed in the introduction about the association.
7. Reviewers recommended showing the formula to calculate the sample size or provide a reference, which formula they follow.
8. In “study variables” please explain all categories and how you categorized them. If needed, provide references. Or if they are categorical variables then change your methodologies.
9. Please divide all variables into dependent and independent variables. It is hard to find dependent and independent variables.
10. The representation styles of the Table are also not representable for journal publications.
11. There is a great deal of room for improvement in both writing and grammar. I advise the authors to work with a writing coach or copy editor to improve the flow and readability of the text.
12. The authors just describe the model’s name but it is unclear how the model was established such as which method was followed (i.e.; forward entry, backward selection, enter method, etc.) or on what basis regressors were chosen to build the final model. Any model evaluation methods were applied like AUROC/AIC/BIC?
13. Cite this recent article. Keep them on literature review and discussion.
    1. Insight into vaccination and meteorological factors on daily COVID-19 cases and mortality in Bangladesh
    2. The disproportionate case–fatality ratio of COVID-19 between countries with the highest vaccination rates and the rest of the world
    3. A 30-day follow-up study on the prevalence of SARS-COV-2 genetic markers in wastewater from the residence of COVID-19 patient and comparison with clinical positivity
    4. An opinion on Wastewater-Based Epidemiological Monitoring (WBEM) with Clinical Diagnostic Test (CDT) for detecting high-prevalence areas of community COVID-19 Infections
    5. Two Decades of Endemic Dengue in Bangladesh (2000-2022): Trends, Seasonality, and impact of Temperature and Rainfall Patterns on transmission dynamics
    6. Variant-specific deleterious mutations in the SARS-CoV-2 genome reveal immune responses and potentials for prophylactic vaccine development
    7. Wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance to monitor the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in developing countries with onsite sanitation facilities
    8. Knowledge, attitude and practices toward Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Southeast and South Asia: a mixed study design approach
    9. The Global case-fatality rate of COVID-19 has been declining disproportionately between top vaccinated countries and the rest of the world
    10. Coexistence, Infections, and Deaths of SARS-CoV-2 in the South Asian Country of Bangladesh in June-September 2022
    11. Wastewater based surveillance system to detect SARS-CoV-2 genetic material for countries with on-site sanitation facilities: an experience from Bangladesh
    12. The global case-fatality rate of COVID-19 has been declining since May 2020
    13. Exploring two pandemics in academic arena: Physical activity and sedentary behaviors profile of university students in Bangladesh
    14. The Global Health Security index and Joint External Evaluation score for health preparedness are not correlated with countries' COVID-19 detection response time and mortality outcome
    15. Effects of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and meteorological factors on the daily confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Bangkok during 2020–2021, Thailand

These suggestions aim to enhance the study's coherence, precision, and informative value, ensuring it provides valuable insights.