

Peer Review File

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Reviewer A

The authors aimed to provide a review of evidence on the influence of COVID-19 in the management of asthma. Whilst I understand the aim, I find that there is no novelty to the current work. The authors might want to rethink about the overall purpose and compare it to other Asian setting and include patient, healthcare perspectives.

I am sure that the manuscript can be written in a more concise and succinct manner. The introduction reads long, and coherence is lacking.

Comment 1: The authors aimed to provide a review of evidence on the influence of COVID-19 in the management of asthma. Whilst I understand the aim, I find that there is no novelty to the current work. The authors might want to rethink about the overall purpose and compare it to other Asian setting and include patient, healthcare perspectives.

Reply 1: Thank you very much for your suggestions. I have also reflected on this article. Although we are currently in a state of fully lifting the epidemic, and COVID-19 is becoming increasingly distant from us, the pandemic has brought unprecedented disaster to the world. Taking this as a lesson, it requires the joint efforts of respiratory doctors and all sectors of society to effectively respond to future potential public health emergencies and strengthen the management of asthma, in order to provide experience for managing asthma in similar situations in the future. Therefore, the author believes that this article still has certain reference value for the management of asthma as a chronic disease under special circumstances. Asthma, as one of the common chronic airway diseases, has always been a global public health concern. Over 358 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, and there are still 346,000 deaths from asthma each year. This article, based on the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, summarizes the latest issues regarding the management of asthma patients in the face of COVID-19, applicable to all asthma patients in different countries and regions, and therefore does not make a comparison with patients in other Asian regions.

Comment 2: I am sure that the manuscript can be written in a more concise and succinct manner. The introduction reads long, and coherence is lacking.

Reply 2: Thank you very much for your suggestions. Following your advice, the author has made revisions to this article, particularly refining the introduction.

Reviewer B

Although the topic is of considerable interest, the article needs to be structured more appropriately. The article should be completely restructured. In the current presentation, it is absolutely not presented as a scientific work but as a disjointed series of bullet points that deal with various themes.

For example, the main objective of the review is missing from the introduction.

The material and method section must include the research dashboard (pubmed, scopus, embase), more than one, in which the keywords searched by the authors to find articles on the topic have been inserted (i.e COVID.19, asthma, managmente.....).

Tables relating to studies on this topic must be included in the result section. Conclusions are missing.

Comment 1: Although the topic is of considerable interest, the article needs to be structured more appropriately. The article should be completely restructured. In the current presentation, it is absolutely not presented as a scientific work but as a disjointed series of bullet points that deal with various themes.

Reply 1: Thank you very much for your suggestions. I have made revisions to the article as per your advice, and sought guidance from the English teacher at the university to refine the grammar.

Comment 2: For example, the main objective of the review is missing from the introduction.

Reply 2: Thank you for your reminding. This article reviews the changes in chronic asthma management under the COVID-19 epidemic to provide reference for chronic disease management of asthma after the epidemic and for various public health emergencies in the future.

Changes in the text: The purpose of this review has been added at the end of the introduction,

Comment 3: The material and method section must include the research dashboard (pubmed, scopus, embase), more than one, in which the keywords searched by the authors to find articles on the topic have been inserted (i.e COVID.19, asthma, managmente.....).

Reply 3: Thank you very much for your suggestions. After discussing with the first author and corresponding author, we have decided that writing the article in the form of subheadings as a mini-review would make it clearer, more organized, and more reader-friendly. The use of subheadings allows readers to quickly navigate and understand the structure of the article, aiding in their comprehension and digestion of the content.

Comment 4: Tables relating to studies on this topic must be included in the result section

Reply 4: Table 1 summarized some factors related to respiratory virus infection and asthma attack

Changes in the text: See Table1 for details.

Comment 5: Conclusions are missing.

Reply 5: Thank you for the reminder. The epidemic of COVID-19 has brought many difficulties to the chronic disease management of asthma, and has had a certain impact on the disease control of asthma patients. Let us clearly understand that the current chronic disease management model of asthma still needs to be improved, in the era of more and more

information, Internet hospital is the trend of The Times, how to make Internet medical penetration into chronic disease management of asthma, to seek the Gospel for asthma patients is a long way to go.

Changes in the text: We have added conclusions at the end of the text.
