

Peer review file

Article Information: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/ajo-20-67>

Reviewer A

Comment 1: Title: The article does not review the literature adequately to call this paper a literature review.

Reply: Thanks for your comment, we have amended the title as follows.

Changes in the text: Title: Inhalation and ingestion of magnetic foreign bodies in a toddler with persistent cough – an unusual presentation (Page 1)

Comment 2: Line 120: Authors report this as the only known case in the literature but a very simple search found this one:

Ibrahim, Sami M., et al. "Simultaneous tracheoesophageal magnet foreign bodies: a unique case report in a child." Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 24 (2017): 151-154.

Reply: Thanks for pointing out this paper in the literature, not sure why it had escaped my search before! I have now amended it to say that it is the first such case report in Australia, to our knowledge.

Changes in text:

1. Abstract section: To our knowledge, this is the first case in Australia described of two foreign bodies entering the airway and digestive tract at the same time. (see line number 15 of page 2)
2. Discussion section: To our knowledge, this is the first such case reported in Australia (see line number 4 of page 9).

Comment 3: Are the authors aware of current Australian consumer guidelines and product bans involving magnets and also regulations surrounding toys containing magnets and small parts

Reply: Thank you for raising this. We have now included a paragraph on the ban in the Discussion, and updated the Case Presentation section and Conclusion accordingly. Unfortunately, the parents of the patient

in this case had discarded the toy in question following the choking episode and were unable to recall the manufacturer details.

Changes in text:

1. Case presentation section: The toy in question has been disposed of. (see last line of Page 4)
2. Discussion section: Following the death of a toddler in 2011, a national ban on small high powered magnets used as toys or in toys was introduced (Consumer Protection Notice No. 5 of 2012). Under this ban, products that are unsafe should be reported to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) for investigation and potential product recall. Indeed, there had been a number of product recalls following this ban. However, despite the national ban, consumers are still able to purchase magnetic toys via online retailers and private sellers. Moreover, the ban does not apply to small high powered magnets used in household goods or for teaching purposes in educational settings (see line 16 of Page 10)
3. Conclusion section: It also highlights the need for increased public awareness regarding the dangers of magnetic toys as well as tighter regulation of online sales of these products. (see line number 10 of page 11)

Comment 4: A review of Australian centric data would be more interesting

Reply: Thank you for your suggestion. We have now included this data in the Introduction and Discussion section.

Changes in text:

1. Introduction section: Monash University Accident Research Centre reported 39 cases of children who presented to Victorian hospital emergency departments following ingestion of magnets over the period 2004 to 2008 (see line 8 of page 3).
2. Discussion section: A child in New South Wales required surgery for bowel obstruction and perforation in 2006. Mater Hospital in Queensland also reported 3 children who required surgery for bowel perforations secondary to magnet ingestions in 2009. (see line 14 of page 10)

Reviewer B:

The authors reported a 21-month-old toddler who both inhaled and ingested two small magnets. The toddler was misdiagnosed as a viral respiratory tract infection at the very first visits by the local doctor. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and management of magnet foreign bodies causing persistent cough were discussed. Literature was reviewed. This case report warns the AJO readers to bear in mind that foreign bodies should be investigated when young children present with persistent cough not responding to medications for respiratory tract infection. Two magnets magnetized to each other in the aerodigestive tract make this article interesting. LBO and related management was clearly described. I do not have comments.

Reply: Thank you for your kind words.