

Peer Review File

Article information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jeccm-21-114>

Reviewer Comments

Comment 1: " This is an interesting study aiming to explore the epidemiology of gunshot injury. I have a few comments: it utilized the secondary database, which is publicly available. "--it is better to provide link the repository."

Reply 1:

The following paragraph along with the references have been added to the *Methods* (lines 123-126) and *References* sections.

Data for this report are from the 2017 NHAMCS, a nationally representative survey of nonfederal, general, and short-stay hospitals conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional information on the methodology of NHAMCS is available as public-use data files (1).

1. National Center for Health Statistics. [2017 NHAMCS micro-data file](#). 2019.

Comment 2: More in-depth analysis should be performed for example the outcome data, if long term outcome is not available, the hospital outcome can be provided to see whether such outcome can be influenced by day of admission.

Reply 2: The database includes primarily utilization of various health care resources. The data does not include outcomes information either long term or short term. The only outcomes listed is the fatality rate which has already been reported. The lack of outcomes information has been listed as a limitation of the study. This information is listed on lines 204 – 205.

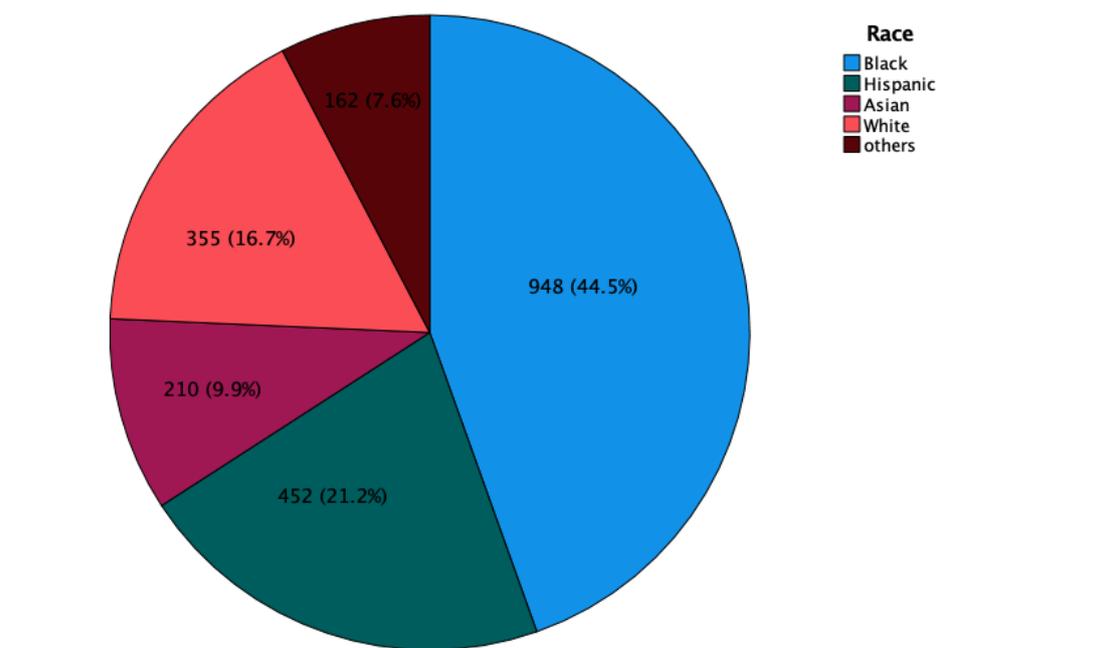
Comment 3: The severity of injury on presentation to the ED should also be reported.

Reply 3: The sentence "The severity of injury on presentation to the ED has been added as "Immediate", "Urgent", "Semi-urgent" and "Nonurgent" based on how the severity is reported in the database" has been added to the *Methods* section of the manuscript. See lines 120-122.

Comment 4: Information in figure 1 can be better captured in pie plot.

Reply 4: Please, see the pie chart below (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The Number of Gunshot Wounds by Race Reported to the ED



Comment 5: Due to the limited information reported in the study, I think this can be better reported as a research letter.

Reply 5: The authors believe that due to the relevance of the topic, and the thorough discussion and analysis of the pertinent variable, that there is enough information to justify as a research article. Per the suggestions of the reviewers' further analyses has been performed to make the study more robust.

Comment 6: If the authors can provide more data and perform more analysis (multivariable regression to see some risk factors for mortality outcome), it can be considered as a full-length article.

Reply 6: See Table 3 below to be inserted in the results section of the manuscript along with the following paragraph to be inserted in the manuscript and highlighted in yellow.

Variable	Correlation with Intensity of wounds	Multiple Regressions weights	
		b	β
Type of Holiday	0.603	0.569	0.603
Race	0.064	0.048	0.064
Day of the week	-0.022	-0.033	-0.036

Correlation and multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between the intensity level and the various potential predictors. As it can be seen the type of holiday and race are positively and significantly correlated with the

criterion, indicating that those admitted on the Labor Day and Memorial Day tend to have higher intensity level of the wounds upon admission. However, there was no correlation with the days of the week on the intensity of the gunshot wounds and it did not contribute to the multiple regression model (Table 3). See lines 178-184 in the manuscript (also highlighted in yellow).