

Area	Editors Criteria	Editor comment	Our new edit
Title	Is the title of the article suitable? Do you have any alternative Title in your mind?	Reviewer 1 – I would drop “and Mobility Equity” from the title as it’s mentioned one time in the discussion and it’s not a significant issue within the article.	
		Reviewer 2 – Exploring perceived sensory and physiological challenges experienced by car passengers: Implications for occupational therapy intervention	Article Title now reads: Exploring perceived sensory and physiological challenges experienced by car passengers: Implications for occupational therapy intervention
Abstract	Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? If your answer is No, please provide suggestions	Reviewer 1 – I would suggest expanding the results section to discuss the percentage of participants that experienced symptoms that impacted their ADL function.	This now reads: Results: Forty-five car passengers completed the survey; 35.5% reported no symptoms, while common symptoms included fatigue (24.4%), irritability (20%), and eye strain (13.3%), mainly affecting the eyes (28.8%), back (26.7%), and head (20%), with durations of 18–35 minutes and moderate impact on social and leisure activities.
Abstract		Reviewer 2 – The background could use some statistical data to emphasis the need of this study exploration. Methods -specify the survey type, # of questions in survey, type of survey. Results -include some of your statistical results to paint a picture for and engage your potential reader. I recommend writing your abstract in narrative form.	This now reads: Background: Car travel as a passenger involves unique sensory and physiological discomfort, yet it remains understudied. (Ittner et al., 2020). Up to 60–70% of passengers report motion-related discomfort such as fatigue, dysregulation, or nausea (Lackner, 2014). This survey examines the

			<p>frequency, location, duration, and functional impact of these symptoms in adult passengers.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 45 adults using a self-administered 26-question online survey to assess symptom frequency, location, duration, and impact on activities of daily living (ADLs) through descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis.</p> <p>Results: See Reviewer 1 above - we addressed it.</p>
<p>All Sections</p> <p>Discussion Section</p>	<p>Please provide your comments regarding the appropriateness of different sections of the manuscript.</p>	<p>Reviewer 1 – I would have liked to have seen a longer discussion section, especially talking about the variability and subjective nature of car rides. I think this would be a good place to discuss more about common themes that emerged from the open-ended questions.</p>	<p>Can be added between first and second paragraph of discussion section. This now reads:</p> <p>In the free response questions, participants frequently described neck stiffness and tension as common passenger experiences, often worsening with longer trips. This discomfort may stem from sustained postures, limited movement, or poor seat ergonomics. Others mentioned sensory-based symptoms such as light sensitivity, eye strain, inner ear discomfort, or nausea.</p> <p>Overall, four main themes emerged: musculoskeletal tension, sensory discomfort, emotional fatigue, and duration-dependent effects. Participants noted stiffness in the neck, back, and hips, as well as light sensitivity, eye strain, and nausea linked to vestibular or visual factors. Some described</p>

			irritability and difficulty concentrating during longer rides, highlighting cognitive and emotional influences. These responses emphasize the complex interaction between physical, sensory, and psychological factors in shaping the passenger experience.
All Sections	Please provide your comments regarding the appropriateness of different sections of the manuscript.	<p>Reviewer 2 – Introduction-How would home-based rehabilitation services impact a potential passenger client? I can see how an individual receiving outpatient services may be impacted.</p> <p>Recommendation for sentence, “this can lead to” Subsequently, these unanticipated changes; Question for sentence, “transportation is a social” to How does this statement relate to your topic? Transportation as a social determinate of health is related more to lack of accessibility and affordability. This statement seems out of place for your narrative. Observation-the sentence beginning with sensory conflict theory is unclear and may need rewording.</p> <p>Results: Did you mention the patterns that were derived from the qualitative portion of your investigation?</p>	<p>This now reads:</p> <p>Introduction: Car travel is a common yet often overlooked activity that can significantly impact occupational performance, particularly for individuals receiving outpatient or home-based rehabilitation services, where travel comfort and tolerance directly influence participation and consistency in therapy.</p> <p>Intro</p> <p>Cont. Recommendation Fix: Passengers lack control over the vehicle's movement, making it more difficult to anticipate changes in speed or direction and limiting their ability to make timely postural adjustments (Song et al., 2023). Subsequently, these unanticipated sensory and positional changes can lead to motion-related discomfort such as fatigue, dysregulation, or nausea (Song et al., 2023; Chang et al., 2017).</p> <p>Observation Comment addressed and now reads:</p>

			<p>According to sensory conflict theory, motion sickness arises when mismatched sensory information from the visual, vestibular, and proprioceptive systems disrupts spatial orientation, leading to symptoms like nausea and fatigue (Irmak et al., 2023; Bertolini & Straumann, 2016). Vehicle vibrations, sudden movements, and prolonged sitting further contribute to discomfort, affecting the vestibular and musculoskeletal systems (Okunribido et al., 2007). Despite these physical challenges, factors like vehicle type, road conditions, and individual health also shape the subjective passenger experience (Koohestani et al., 2019). However, sensory conflict theory represents only one explanation, as other research highlights the role of discrepancies between expected and actual sensory signals, further emphasizing the complexity of motion sickness mechanisms (Nooij et al., 2021).</p> <p>Results: See Reviewer 1 above - we addressed it.</p>
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