SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	**International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health**
Manuscript Number:	**2014_IJTDH_13282**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Investigating prevalence rate of HCV, HBV, and HIV co-infection in Khorramabad, iran, in 2013**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health Manuscript Number: **2014_IJTDH_13282** Title: **Investigating prevalence rate of HCV, HBV, and HIV co-infection in Khorramabad, iran, in 2013** Authors: Mengistu Endris Mr., Yegnasew Takele Mr., Desalegn Woldeyohannes Dr., Moges Tiruneh Prof., Rezika Mohammed Dr., Feleke Moges Dr., Lut Lynen Dr., Jan Jacobs Dr., Johan van Griensven Dr. and Ermias Diro Dr. In the manuscript, the authors determined the prevalence of the bloodborn diseases **HCV, HBV, and HIV co-infection in Khorramabad, Lorestan province, Iran, in 2013. Among the main findings, t**hey concluded that HBV and HCV infections were more severe when individuals were co-infected with HIV and a relationship between hospitalization and co-infection was found. The issue is relevant mainly by their epidemiological aspects in developing cou ntries. However, I have both, major and minor comments. **MAJOR CONCERNS**	

	The determination of prevalence of bloodborn diseases such as HBV, HCV and HIV and its co-infection in developing regions such as Khorramabad, Iran is a key point for the managing and understanding of the disease burden in the region and worldwide. However, the manuscript presents several limitations. The biggest one, which I think may hinder publication, is the results presentation and statistical analysis. Although purely descriptive, the authors must improve the statistical analysis and the whole manuscript as well.	**Thank you for your comments.**
	MINOR CONCERNS **Abstract** Methods section: "ELISA serological test", the term is redundant and should be corrected. In the Results: A phrase can't start with Arabic number. Firstly, the results should be start with the prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV of the whole studied population. After, clinical and demographic characteristics may arise. Conclusion: The conclusions do not support the aim of the manuscript.	According to reviewer, was corrected. The aim of our study was the frequency of synchronization and communication of clinical symptoms and test results from the three viruses were not targets. According to reviewer, was corrected
	Introduction The term Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is widely used, human disability virus it sounds strange. The term "mother to embryo" should be replaced by "mother-to-child-transmission (MTCT) or vertical transmission.	

	There are some extensive phrases and the reading of the manuscript turns monotonous and tiring. The aim of the intr oduction should be the same of the abstract. Authors should considerer a shorter "introduction section" focusing on the aim of the manuscript. **Results and Discussion** The authors stated that hospitalization can be a risk factor for co-infection, mainly in patients harboring immunodeficiency. What are the possible mechanisms triggering this situation? In the phrase: Also in a study in Tehran (2009)… Who are the authors? In the paragraph: Moreover, due to frequent injections and intake of blood and its products…Bloodborn diseases are not investigated previously by the public or private health system in blood donors in Iran? If not, the authors should highlight the information in the discussion. If a previously screening in blood products is carried out before blood intake, it is difficult to justify the fact that hospitalization is a risk factor for HBV, HCV and HIV infection/co-infection. Conclusion section: The conclusions do not support the aim of the manuscript. The conclusions must be an idea of the authors and not of a cited author. **Bibliography:** There is no format, with a lot of mistakes	Results of this study can provide effective solution in terms of the impact of infection control. According to reviewer, was corrected According to Screening of all donated blood for hepatitis B, which already takes place and increasing use of hepatitis B virus vaccine, fortunately, the prevalence record of this infection has been remarkably decreased. But, due to the lack of a vaccine for preventing the infections caused by hepatitis C and HIV viruses, infection with these diseases has still remained a challenge. Fortunately, in our country the prevalence of HIV among blood donors is not very high and it shows blood safety. According to reviewer, references was corrected

	and is not in line with the Vancouver style.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		