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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_13342
Title of the Manuscript:	KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC AT KISII LEVEL FIVE HOSPITAL IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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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SDI Review Form 1.6

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	• Key words there is duplication of AIDS – delete • Abstract Introduction include information about PMTCT and minimize the other general information about HIV & AIDS. • Abstract Objective & Methodology PMTCT to be written in full. • Abstract Methodology Spell out the study participants. • Abstract Findings The sentence on line 35 (Challenges that affect the PMTCT program include stigma still surrounding HIV and AIDS as a disease, which has led to a number of people not willing to know their status.) does not reflect a finding from the study. I suggest it be revisited. • Introduction The risk of MTCT can be reduced up to 2% if comprehensive approach of PMTCT will be put in place line 59 (De Cock KM et al 2000). I suggest cite recent literature i.e. Chasela et al., 2010; Kanniappan, 2008. Even figures for Kenya line 70 (KDHS, 2003), line 107 UNAIDS/WHO 2008, line 116 Risby J, 1995. • Line 71-78 cite references. • Literature review section to be embedded in the introduction/background section. • Methodology Present the section systematically i.e. A. Study Design	• One of the keyword AIDS deleted • Information about PMTCT included and a summary of other general information done • PMTCT written in full • ‘...pregnant mothers aged between 15 to 49 years old’ included in the methodology. • The findings on mothers HIV tested after counseling that was earlier omitted is included. • Literature review embedded in the introduction. • Methodology is presented in the following subsections:



SDI Review Form 1.6

	B. Recruitment of Informants C. Sampling Procedure D. Sample Size E. Data collection F. Data Analysis • Results Change use of STDs to STIs (Sexually Transmitted Infections) • Discussion (Check spelling) Discuss/synthesize the findings. This is extremely lacking throughout the discussion section i.e. what this entails. Some of the examples are: Lines 281-284 The majority of the respondents 297 (90.5%) had knowledge sexually transmitted infections (STIs), these findings concurred with previous studies done by (Ekaneem E. E. and Moses O. et al, 2007) at Lagos and rural Nigeria respectively. Line 285 delete repeated word. Line 296 there was an association between the respondents' occupation and the knowledge on PMTCT services Line Line 306 It was found that other sources of information about PMTCT included; interactions with friends, during antenatal visits, radios programs and seminars. Line 309 Most stakeholders involved have	1. Study Design 2. Study Area 3. Sampling method and sample size determination 4. Data collection instruments and procedure 5. Data analysis 6. Ethical considerations • All STDs changed to STIs • Spelling of Discussion corrected • All the findings are discussed. • Repeated word deleted • Finding discussed further • Finding Discussed
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	knowledge on PMTCT, though others are not aware, especially those who are not involved in the program. Line 318 Most pregnant mothers felt it is important to have an HIV and know the status while few did not see the importance of knowing the HIV status this was because, some pregnant women still have a negative attitude towards HIV testing. There are no limitations of the current study discussed in the conclusions and there are many-please cover these.	• The findings of mothers HIV tested after counseling is included in the finding section.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	This is a nicely written paper that uses a quantitative approach to address an important question about the knowledge and attitude on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic in a high-prevalence context of sub-Saharan Africa. This paper has many merits, including: featuring a firm grasp on the structural literature, however, there are some weaknesses which need to be addressed as indicated above. I feel there are in belt ethical issues i.e. the study is dealing with people living with HIV which but not addressed in the methodology section.	• The study targeted all women of age between 15 and 49 years attending ANC clinic and not only those living with HIV.