



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14429
Title of the Manuscript:	Population stress, civil unrest and the male to female ratio at birth in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Australia and Finland
Type of Article	

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Author has almost responded and compiled the comments. It suggested that the author may rewrite following paragraphs. From lines 44 to 49 inference is clear that woman in stress of any kind is more likely to deliver female child. From line 51 to 56 inference emerges; Healthy male is likely to outreproduce a female and vice versa if the couple is in poor condition the woman is likely to outreproduce a male. It seems that the statements in two consecutive paras are contradictory. There are total five figures. The X scale starts form 0.504 to 0.508 a difference of 0.004. The range of values (excepting figure 5) is from 0.010 to 0.015. In actual graphs Figure 1 and figure 4 reasonable heights are depicted. Whereas figure 2 and 3 are almost having same values as that of figure 4 the height is very small. It creates optical illusion. It is suggested that author may rethink about the figures. All the graphs may start at 0.504. All graphic figures excepting figure 5 may have same scale 0.504 to 0.520. The height may be like figure 1 and 4.	I have expanded this section to clarify (highlighter grey) and this then leads naturally to the following paragraph that sums this up: “Pregnant women who are stressed or who are exposed to toxins have therefore developed mechanisms that allow them to cull male fetuses” All graphs are now 0.504-0.519 except for Finland.