



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_15117
Title of the Manuscript:	Seroepidemiology of toxoplasmosis in pregnant women attending antenatal clinics at the centre for maternal and child health care in Daloa in Ivory Coast.
Type of Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
This reviewer evaluated the manuscript on their scientific context and suggestions are made to improve its quality that may also be considered for the authors for further studies. 1-I am completely aware of the epidemiology and life cycle of the parasite and the many risk factors associated in the transmission to humans. If authors considered the type of housing as an important risk factor, more detailed information and much more discussion should be included. 2-This a seroprevalence report in pregnant woman and not about the risk of congenital transmission, so pregnant woman can became infected at any time. Being infected during the 3rd semester is NOT a risk factor. 3-The manuscript reports risk factors; if risk factors are not important for the manuscript then must be deleted or describe them in a correct way (including OR and CI). 4-Authors did not followed all other recommendations. References are written in different styles. Risk factors are not discussed. The conclusion is out of context. Authors must adequate the conclusion based on the aims of the study. Please avoid repeating results in this section.	1- Reply to the issues 1 We added more detail 2- Reply to the issues 2 We agree that women can be infected at any time. But we reiterate that being infected in the third trimester of pregnancy is a risk factor according to Dunn et al, 1999 (Mother-to-child transmission of toxoplasmosis: risk estimates for clinical counselling) result published in the lancet (THE LANCET • Vol 353 • May 29, 1999). 3- Reply to the issues 3 The risk factors we have shown are those that could affect the occurrence of the disease according to the everyday environment of women interviewed. According Epidemiology studies, risk factors of a disease may vary from one geographic region to another although transversal factors do exist. According to the book of Epidemiology published by T. Ancelle in 2011 (STATISTIQUE EPIDEMIOLOGIE, 3^e édition, collection Sciences fondamentales) in the chapter 16, at the bottom of page 196, it is noted that the CI of the odds ratio have the same meaning as the <i>p-value</i> of chi-square test. I agree that we could use univariate and multivariate analyzes to show the importance of a risk factor in terms of the odds ratio, but in the literature, several manuscripts discuss the results from chi-square test. For example, see: - Adoubryn et al 2004: Dépistage sérologique de la toxoplasmose acquise chez les femmes en âge de procréer dans la commune de Yopougon (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire). - Alayande et al, 2013: Occurrence of antibody to Toxoplasma infection among pregnant women with obstetric histories and at different trimesters in Sokoto, Northwest Nigeria. - Amany et al, 2012: Epidemiology and Molecular Detection of Zoonotic Toxoplasma gondii in Cat Feces and Seroprevalence of Anti-Toxoplasma gondii Antibodies in Pregnant Women and Sheep 4- Reply to the issues 4 We have improved the references to the strict guidance of Instructions to Authors. The discussion of risk factors was improved. We have improved the conclusion