



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	2014_JAMPS_13809
Title of the Manuscript:	THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY TO IMPROVING THE HEALTH CONDITION OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN THE NEW JUABEN MUNICIPALITY
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
There is still need to remove the unnecessary parts in introduction so as to remain with only ARV related indicators with your country as the main ones Remove some of the track changed area and delete the unnecessary qualifiers	- The title of the manuscript has changed to "Antiretroviral therapy contribution to patients health in New Juaben Municipality". "The WHO reports that by the year 2011, a total of 36,700,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS with 1,700,000 deaths [2]. Western and Central Europe accounted for 860,000 with 9,300 deaths. Eastern Europe and Central Asia had 1.5 million PLWHA of which 90,000 died. In central and South America, there were 1.4 million PLWHA with 57,000 AIDS-related deaths. Asia and the pacific accounted for 5 million with 331,000 deaths, while the Caribbean had a total of 230,000 with 10,000 deaths. Approximately, 330,000 people had HIV in North Africa and the Middle East with about 25,000 deaths. An overwhelming number of 23.5 million people were reported living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Sahara Africa with 1.2 million deaths [2]. In 2010, Sub-Sahara Africa accounted for approximately 68 percent of PLWHA worldwide and 70 percent of the new infections among adults and children. The region also accounted for 67 percent of the world's AIDS-related deaths in 2010 [3]" has been deleted. "A Research by the International Centre for Research on Women found the possible consequences of HIV-related stigma to be: loss of income/livelihood; loss of marriage and childbearing options; poor care within the health sector; withdrawal of care giving in the home; loss of hope and feelings of worthlessness and loss of reputation [14]. Some of these consequences refer to 'internal stigma' or 'self-stigma'. Internal stigma refers to how people living with HIV regard themselves, as well as how they see public perception of people living with HIV. Self-stigma and fear of a negative community reaction can hinder efforts to address the AIDS epidemic by perpetuating the wall of silence and shame surrounding the epidemic [14]. Lack of confidentiality on the part of healthcare workers has been repeatedly mentioned as a particular problem in health care settings. Many PLWHA do not get to choose how, when and to whom to disclose their HIV status" has been deleted. "This section explains the study location, research design and methodology" has been deleted. "This section of the chapter seeks to describe the study area and the facilities available to the people living with HIV/AIDS" has been deleted. - Ok. 3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS has been deleted



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	8. 3.1 Summary of Major Findings has been deleted. Thank you very much for your useful and valuable comments.
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