



SDI Review Form 1.6

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| Journal Name: | Asian Hematology Research Journal |
| Manuscript Number: | Ms_AHRJ_43647 |
| Title of the Manuscript: | SEROPREVALENCE OF THE CARRIAGE OF ANTIGEN HBs IN BLOOD DONORS IN A RURAL HEALTH AREA IN THE NORTHEAST OF DR CONGO (ISANGI) |
| 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. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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) |
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| Compulsory REVISION comments | <p>Title: Use "Hepatitis B Surface Antigen" instead of "Antigen HBs"</p> <p>2nd page, row 37: "viral hepatitis B screening is performed on less than 50% of blood bags in most African countries" old references. This is no longer happening. Please, clarify which countries are not performing Hepatitis B surface screening for blood donors.</p> <p>Methods: Which donor selection criteria is adopted in your area? Are the exclusion criteria mentioned in rows 55 and 56 are the only to be excluded in your blood bank?</p> <p>Page 4: Table: Association between socio-demographic characteristics and positive serology for HBs antigen. No data was shown about the number of positive HBsAg among different sociodemographic categories. Regarding gender, most donors were males (82.5%), what is the percent of positive HBsAg among males and females in the studied population?</p> <p>Page 5: What is meant by: "Niveau d'instruction" and "Matrimonial status". The article should be in Arabic</p> <p>All over the article: replace "family donors" by "family/replacement donors".</p> | |
| Minor REVISION comments | <p>1st page, row 12: "donor status" what is meant by status? do you mean voluntary or family replacement donor?</p> <p>1st page, row 14: DBS abbreviation is not recommended in abstract.</p> <p>1st page, row 18: No previous mentioning of "Kisangani" as it (ISANGI) is the previously mentioned zone/area. Where is "Kisangani"?</p> <p>2nd page, row 38: incomplete sentence?</p> <p>2nd page, row 42: use "lab. or blood bank" instead of "environments".</p> <p>2nd page, row 43: ELISA is a method not an equipment.</p> <p>2nd page, row 44: What is meant by "altered general state"...rephrase</p> <p>Results: What is the difference between "pupils" and "students" in the first table? Regarding the marital status in the first table, do you mean "not married" or "live alone". The "not married" includes students living with their parents???</p> <p>Rows 71, 72, 75 and 76 please rephrase. (bad language).</p> <p>page 6, row 88: delete "Africa".</p> <p>Row 89: What is "DBS"?</p> <p>Rows 91 and 92: "HBsAg, HBcAg, HBcAb, HBeAg, HBeAg" revise, please. Repeated marker and listing of HBsAg between the markers?</p> <p>Rows 97 and 108: Remove the initials of the authors' names.</p> <p>Row 108: "higher blood donors" do you mean highly educated?</p> <p>Rows 111 and 112: You may replace this phrase by means to encourage this category of donors and suggesting educational programs for the other categories (low-educated and jobless).</p> <p>Row 113: more clarification about "living alone" in the current study is needed. Was the questionnaire used to collect the data included "living alone" or "not married"?</p> <p>References There are many differences in the way of writing the references' list. Please make all the references written in the same way... for example</p> <p>No. 12: Valente F, Lago BV, Castro CA, Almeida AJ, Gomes SA, Soares CC. Epidemiology and molecular characterization of hepatitis B virus in Luanda, Angola. Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. 2010;105(8):970-7.</p> | |



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| | <p>No. 16 : Tagny CT, Owusu Ofori S, Mbanya D, Deneys V. The blood donor in sub-Saharan Africa: a review. <i>Transfusion Medicine</i>. 2010;20(1):1-0.</p> <p>No. 17: Tsega E, tsega M, mengesha B, nordenfelt E, hansson BG, lindberg J. Transmission of hepatitis B virus infection in Ethiopia with emphasis on the importance of vertical transmission. <i>International journal of epidemiology</i>. 1988;17(4):874-9.</p> <p>No. 18: Rajab JA, Muchina WP, Orinda DA, Scott CS. Blood donor haematology parameters in two regions of Kenya. <i>East African medical journal</i>. 2005;82(3) :123-7.</p> <p>No. 21 Allain JP. Moving on from voluntary non-remunerated donors: who is the best blood donor? <i>British journal of haematology</i>. 2011;154(6):763-9.</p> <p>No 22: Koné MC, Sidibé ET, Mallé KK, Beye SA, Lurton G, Dao S, Diarra MT. Seroprevalence of human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus among blood donors in Segou, Mali. <i>Medecine et sante tropicales</i>. 2012 Jan 1;22(1):97-8.</p> | |
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