



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMAH_37371
Title of the Manuscript:	ABO BLOOD GROUPS AND MALARIA PARASITAEMIA USING DIFFERENT DIAGNOSTIC METHODS IN A REFERRAL HOSPITAL
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>)

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Line 51. Ethically it is not pleasing to use the word <subjects> for humans. It will be better to say selected <people>. Line 51. You indicated that you did random sampling, How did you do this? Was it one out of every two, or three or four? If you accepted the people as they came and consented, then it is not random sampling but incidental sampling (because it appears that there was no randomisation of the study population). Lines 54 - 58. The heading has <Study population> but the write-up in that area has nothing on the description of the study population. Other parameters that affect malaria prevalence if blood group is kept as a constant are age, sex and social status. These factors need to be mentioned in the description of the study population because they could affect prevalence status. e.g Prevalence in age group 0 - 5 will be different from other age groups irrespective of blood groups. Lines 84 - 88: How were other variables such as sex kept constant? The data analysis could be improved to bring out the relation between other parameters such as sex and age in relation to prevalence and parasite load and state if there are significant differences or not so that the impact of blood groups can be well appreciated. This should also be mentioned in the discussion.	The authors have implemented the necessary corrections. Study participants were randomly sampled using computer generated random sequence by Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software. Incidental sampling or accepting people as they came and consented was not practiced in this study. The authors have implemented the necessary corrections. Malaria prevalence according to age, sex and social status were not included in the manuscript due to the research design which focused on ABO blood groups and malaria prevalence. Age, sex and social status are socio-demographic variables while ABO blood group is a genetic variable. These variables are independent of each other in analysing malaria parasitemia because they provide different information on malaria prevalence (in relation to each variable). Therefore, the research focused on only the relationship between ABO blood groups and malaria prevalence in line with the research design. However, the authors appreciate the opinions of the reviewer.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		