Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJMAH_37743**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Contraceptive Practices Among Married Women of Reproductive Age Group in Ogbomoso Metropolis, Nigeria**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

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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.
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SDI Review Form 1.6

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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**This is a very relevant study given the Nigerian setting where contraceptive prevalence rate has remained around 10% for decades. It is, therefore and appropriate to understand why families are not using contraception given the huge benefits associated with doing that, and myriad of problem that arise when women don't use contraceptives. However, the authors should refine their argument in order to be cleared and focused. For example, in the background, they highlighted the ills of not using FP and used unwanted pregnancies and abortion as the main complications. They why are they only assessing FP use among married women who we know are not the one that commonly die from abortion. The problem of unsafe abortion, although can occur in any woman, but is mainly among young unmarried women in Nigeria. So, if the rate of abortion is what the authors are worried about most, they should revise their article based on the existing knowledge where we know that most unsafe abortion takes place among young unmarried women as opposed to married women. In the introduction, it seems the argument has change now to discuss the benefits of spacing and delaying and the disadvantages of not doing that. So, in general, let the investigators decide on what they are interested in and be focused and clear from the beginning. The introduction is very sketchy and no relevant reference to portray the enormity of the problem in Nigeria** **Limitation of the study: What the authors described does not seemed to be a limitation to me. It is more of a challenge which was addressed. In any case, limitation is discussed at the end of an article not immediately under the methodology. This should be revised, if possible.**	
Minor REVISION comments	**Abstract** Background • Line 7: the term illegal abortion is archaic and should be substituted with better term like unsafe abortion or something like that Objective: The objective and the title should be reconciled. Are the authors interested in all women of reproductive age group or only married women? Materials and methods Women that are divorced or widowed are more at risk of unwanted pregnancies and unsafe pregnancy in Nigeria and they should not have been excluded. So, depending on what the motive of the authors is, this should be revised. Results Line 22: if 41% of current users of FP are using injectables, 41% does not translate to 'most' of them are using injectable. The authors may like to say 'many' of them instead Conclusion The major 28 • Line 28 – 29: "reason why non-users refused to use contraceptives was the fear of side effect". We are reading this for the first under your conclusion. Why is it not mentioned in the results? • Line 29 – 31: "It is therefore recommended that family planning commodity	

	researchers should work more in reducing the side effects associated with family planning usage". This recommendation is not realistic. Family planning researchers cannot easily reduce side effects associated with FP usage. Instead, service providers should be trained to counsel women on side effects from the beginning so that women would likely tolerate them better • The authors should also have recommended improving spousal communication as we see that lots of women are using FP without the knowledge of their spouses. **Main manuscript** Results • Line 96: IUCD the commonest method used by current users. This contradict the results under the abstract where injectables are the commonest methods used •	
Optional/General comments		

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