



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Medicine and Medical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJMMR_25347
Title of the Manuscript:	Radiologic pattern of sputum-positive Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) among immunocompetent patients in Gwagwalada, Nigeria.
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Methods :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the study period? • How was the sample size determined? • Describe the reading procedure of chest x-rays: who? Where? How?... • What were the variables of interest • The disease duration and the treatment duration are important issues to be studied • What about ethical issues? <p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line 87: in which groups were the difference sought? • Table 1: there is no scientific reason to present pulmonary lesions by age group as done • Table 2: this table is not necessary. All the informations stated here can be said in one sentence • What difference is done between "upper lung zones" and "upper lobes" <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This study did not demonstrate "that reactivation of primary focus was a predominant findings in immunocompetent adults in Abuja". The authors should stay consistent with the objective of the study • The concept of "reactivation lesion" has not been clearly defined in this study • The author did not clearly justify the predominance of fibrosis in their sample. This 	<p>METHODS</p> <p>. Sixteen (16) month.</p> <p>. by this formula $N=z^2 \text{ pq/d}^2$</p> <p>. by two consultant radiologist, after which decision was taken in cases of divergent view. In radio diagnostic unit, Radiology department. Insert the radiograph film across a well illuminated screen.</p> <p>. Fixed variables were age,sex and occupation. Other variables were radiologic findings, sputum AFB and HIV findings, recent and old sputum positivity without therapy</p> <p>. Institutional ethics approval granted by University of Abuja Teaching Hospital.</p> <p>RESULT</p> <p>. Line 87: Between those patient with normal chest radiograph and those patients with abnormal radiographs, but both groups had a common denominator which was sputum AFB positivity. Both groups were subjected to statistical test of significance</p> <p>. Age is a strong factor in pulmonary</p>



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	<p>lesion is supposed to be a sequelae of TB. Why is it so frequent here?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limitations to this study should be discussed <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly give the answer to the research question <p>Ethical issue: The authors should indicate if they obtained the institutional board review authorization</p>	<p>findings and the table had shown the age with likely findings peculiar to it. . I appreciate the comment but one sentence may not explain the importance of this findings On a chest radiogram lobes are not seen rather zone is the preferred radiological word. In contrast to computed tomography which gives a 3-dimentional view of the lung where the lobes are seen. Computed tomography was not used in this study.</p> <p>DISCUSSION</p> <p>Line 140-141: Thanks for the comment, delected replaced by varying findings which was in line with my objectives .Reactivation is not a concept but a clinical rule for adult TB in developing countries while primary TB profusely state clinical TB in children. Fibrosis, cavitation,pleura effusion are product of reactivation . The area of study (Tuberculosis) is common in Nigeria and late presentation of patients to scarce health facilities alienate typical pulmonary features and promote sequelae of TB . Limitation will be added sir</p>
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		CONCLUSION .Noted sir Ethical clearance was obtained
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">References in the text should be written in brackets	Noted sir
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many typos have to be addressed: example “low income countries” instead of “resource poor countriesRevise the hole text for serious grammatical issues	It will be addressed