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Journal Name:	British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJPR_25268
Title of the Manuscript:	Self-medication with antibiotics: Empirical evidence from Nigerian rural population
Type of the 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:

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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	 A few comments about the "methodology" section: The authors did not clearly describe which variables were collected. They only report self-medication (At any time in life, and self-medication by their family mambers). How did the authors ensure that the participants were actually from Niger rural population? I suggest change the perspective of the study. It can not be guaranteed that it was evaluated the prevalence of rural population of Niger State, but they can guarantee that it was assessed the prevalence of self-medication in a rural area of Niger State. A few comments about the "result" section: They did not report how was handled questionnaires with missing data. The questionnaires with missing data are excluded from the analysis? I recommend design a flowchart of study participants. I'm doubt about questions regarding the recall period used. There are 82.2% participants using antibiotics in the past 12 months. Further, the authors reported that the same 82.2% of participants used antibiotics in their lifetime and 53.4% of those have used antibiotics without a prescription. It is difficult to understand what is the prevalence of self-medication and what was the recall period 	

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used.
I request the authors to improve the description of
these two items.
It is unclear how the prevalence of self-medication
was evaluated. The recall period used was the past
12 months? Or at any time in life?
I guess that was used at any time in life as recall
period (see at method section).
The authors are confused when they demonstrate
the prevalence of self-medication. What is the
correct result: 53.4% or 50.8% or 59.9%?
The authors are saying that self-medication
practices of participants were significantly affected
by gender, but the p-value was higher than 0.05, so
there is not statistical difference between male and
female in self-medication practice.
How was this information collected? The authors
not included in the study respondents with
occupation related to health care. As there were no
health professionals interviewed, the highlighted
information becomes questionable. Please explain.
(see at review manuscript).
A few comments about tables:
Table 1: At education level, The sum of the number
of participants is inconsistent.
623+390+135 = 1148
related to health care were not included in this
5
However, the total study respondents was 1150. At the section "methodology" is described: "Respondents under 18 and those with occupation

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participants that, in theory, are not included in the	
study?	
If the authors excluded 44 participants under 18 of	
the study, all analyzes must be redone, because the	
final number of participants would be 1106.	
Table 3: There are two different results. The	
evaluation of the confidence interval indicates that	
there is no significant difference between the	
presence / absence of symptoms. However, the	
value $p = 0.02$ indicates a statistically significant	
difference between the presence / absence of	
symptoms.	
This difference in results is impossible.	
Please, redone the analyses.	
Table 4: At the section "methodology" is described:	
"Respondents under 18 and those with occupation	
related to health care were not included in this	
study".	
How is possible there is information about	
participants that, in theory, are not included in the	
study?	
Table 5: In this study, the confidence interval is a	
range of possible values for the magnitude of the	
prevalence. However, the confidence intervals are	
not containing the prevalence.	
The authors must revaluate these confidence	
intervals.	
(See more recommendations in the revised	
manuscript)	
Ethical Issues	
Yes. "Approval was obtained from the officer-in-	
, <u></u>	



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	charges of the PHC facilities and informed consent	
	from the participants".	
Minor REVISION comments	The authors did not inform how they worked the	
	possible bias in the study. If they did not use some	
	strategies to avoid bias, they should describe it in	
	the limitations.	
	The authors did not inform if there were	
	questionnaires excluded from the analysis and they	
	did not report how they handled questionnaires	
	with missing data.	
	Was it applied a method for verifying the	
	authenticity of the questionnaire responses?	
	I did not see in the methods and in the results the	
	description that the authors collected	
	socioeconomic information on all participants.	
	They should clearly describe which variables were	
	collected in the methodology and they should	
	describe this result in the manuscript.	
	(See more recommendations in the revised	
	manuscript)	
Optional/General comments		
	(See more recommendations in the revised	
	manuscript)	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Paulo Henrique Faria Domingues
Department, University & Country	University of Brasília, Brazil