



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_22387
Title of the Manuscript:	Clinical spectrum of severe Plasmodium falciparum malaria in a tertiary care centre of eastern India.
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>)



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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Line No.26, Ref No. 7a The southern, eastern and northern regions of Odisha Odisha are also known for year round manifesting drug resistant malaria and the hill-plateaus therein are known as india's malaria hub [Ref, 7a], including sickling and poly infestations along with malariasis. Bhattacharya Deepak, Bhuyan BM, Pradhan PK, Nayak DK., 2013. Transmission Blocking of Year Round Resistant Malaria in Koraput (India) by OMARIA – A New Antimalarial Phytotherapy, <i>British Jor of Pharmaceutical Research</i>; 3(1):54-77. Line No. 149 The local health administrations have multi-layered anti-malaria programs all being effective concurrently. This makes free availability of CQ over wide domains and they are also consumed. Therefore, virgin cases are few and far-in between. Even then our study shows Ve+ which may also mean 'resistant strains'.	As per the reviewer's comment we have incorporated the suggest reference in the revised manuscript. We agree with the reviewer's comments. Many patients attaining to this hospital may have administered anti-malarial treatments either from the health workers available in the local areas or from different health care facilities in the periphery. The finding of such positive cases in our study may have anti-malarial drugs resistant strains. In this study we have only analysed the haematological and clinical parts of the patients. Study of drug-resistance strains in these cases will help for better understanding of disease pathophysiology.



SDI Review Form 1.6

<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Ethical issue: Seemingly NOT (Medical College – epidem study)	This study is based on patients admitted to a tertiary health care centre. So the ethical approval has been obtained from the Institutional review board.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		