



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_22830
Title of the Manuscript:	Breastfeeding and Association with Diarrheal Diseases: A Tale of two Councils in South-Eastern Nigeria.
Type of the Article	Original research Articles

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	This is an article that, beyond the scientific content, have a deep cultural and social value. Only comment I would place more attention (epidemiological data) on the actual causes of the diarrhea episodes. In other words, I would associate with the data obtained from the mother a brief description the disease determinants (information obtained from the hospital in which the mothers were hospitalized). Concerning the 54 cases corresponding to 27% of diarrhoeic children: were the cause known (viral or bacterial infection)? And in the case reported of mix fed: what kind of water has been used (in breastfeeding which correspond to breast and water)? In the discussion it will be interesting to compare the cultural level of mother and father and the same concerning the occupational status. In particular Line 53 insert the acronym EBF or specify it in line 60 (inserting the meaning) Line 61 insert, comparing for the first time (because the article can also be read by person with different scientific profile) the meaning of R.R.: Relative Risk/Risk Ratio	Dear Reviewer, Thanks so very much for your insightful comment and recommendations. We did not use any hospital data in our study but the questionnaires shared to the parents/carers of the infants. 1. The mothers presented to the health centres for the routine immunisation of their children and/or for minor complaints. So they were not hospitalised. 2. The cause of diarrhoea was unknown as this was from the mothers' report (not from any hospital or laboratory records) 3. The water used is ordinary water- usually sourced from tap water, rain water or boreholes. 4. The parents in this study were from the same tribe (Igbo) and shared the same cultural ideals, values and practice. So this makes it difficult to compare. This is quite insightful. We are planning this same study with our other colleagues in many centres within the 6 regions of Nigeria. We do hope it will be very needful then to compare this along ethno-cultural and religious lines. Line 53: EBF inserted Line 61: RR here means relative risk. We have corrected this. Thank you
Optional/General comments		