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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_23084
Title of the Manuscript:	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CERVICAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS DNA TESTING AND CYTOLOGICAL FINDINGS AMONG WOMEN PRESENTING FOR PAP SMEAR IN A TERTIARY HEALTH CENTRE IN NORTHERN 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>)

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	Kindly add inclusion and exclusion criteria for the study	1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria have been added based on the suggestion. 2. Different parts of the manuscript have highlighted the important



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		role/advantages HPV DNA testing in cervical cancer screening especially for women above 30 years of age. It is simple and objective with longer screening intervals which cumulatively make it cheaper as a screening tool. The fact that it is amenable to self-sampling, can be automated and carries the potential of being done with other body fluids like urine makes it more attractive than pap smear. It has the potential of being used routinely even in low income countries as Nigeria.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Study when has low sensitivity will have high specificity, how do you justify the usage of such ttechnique in routine practice can be elaborated further	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		