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Journal Name:	**International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health**
Manuscript Number:	**2014_IJTDH_14300**
Title of the Manuscript:	**GESTATIONAL DIABETES IN A TERTIARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE IN ABEOKUTA SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA A FIVE YEAR RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW**
Type of the Article	**Clinical research**

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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.
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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	**Summary** 1. No references in a summary, please! 2. Tests of proportions (Chi square) and unpaired t-test were used (but not seen in the text) to obtain results = ???????? 3. Conclusion not in accordance with aim and results. **Introduction** 1. Gestational diabetes is defined as any degree… = of variable severity. 2. … during the index pregnancy = ????? **Methodology** **1.** Not a retrospective survey but a cross-sectional study . **2.** The characteristics evaluated….. Why also include factors accounting for in GDM diagnosis? **3.** WHO criteria (reference???). **4.** initial weight (=???) and body mass index… **5.** Maternal complications and neonatal outcomes = not clearly defined in the text. **6.** … data collected was (= were) entered into Microsoft Excel and analyzed. (types of analyses???). **7.** Frequencies were obtained using descriptive statistics (is there another way to obtain these???). And what about other tests promised in summary as well as those needed to ascertain	

	significance mentioned below? **Results** 1. The women that presented with cardinal symptoms (of what??? Overt diabetes or gestational diabetes???) were ten… 2. Caesarean section as a mode of delivery of the gestational diabetes mothers was significant (=???)… according to what test? 3. Tables with apparent frame (no more in use!!!) 4. Modalities of treatment (not announced/presented in study design) **Discussion** 1. No African studies??? Please check these (at least those in English): - Sengeyi MAD, Tandu-Umba NFB. Etude de l'association polydactylie néonatale et intolérance glucidique maternelle en milieu congolais de Kinshasa. J Gyn Obst Biol Repr., 2006, 35 : 813-819. - Tandu-Umba NFB, Sengeyi-Mushengezi D, Paka MA, Mbungu MR. Neonatal risk factors in gestational diabetes mellitus screening. Diabetic Medicine, 2006, 23 (Suppl. 4): 392. - Mbungu MR, Tandu-Umba NFB, Muls E. Influence of body composition on screening test for gestational diabetes mellitus. Diabetic Medicine, 2006, 23 (Suppl. 4): 641. - Tandu-Umba NFB, Paka MA, Mbungu MR, Muls E. Etude de la prévalence du diabète gestationnel à Kinshasa. Ann Afr Méd 2009 ; 3 :321-325.	

	- Tandu-Umba B, Mbangama MA, Mbungu MR. Effect of maternal alcohol consumption on gestational diabetes detection and mother-infant's outcomes in Kinshasa, DR Congo. Open J Obst Gyn 2011;1:208-212. doi:10.4236/ojog.2011.14040. - Tandu-Umba B, Mbangama AM. Outcome-based diagnosis of hyperglycemia in pregnancy in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. Int J Gynecol Obstet 2013; 120: 93-4. 2. Among various risk factors associated significantly (?????) with GDM were multiparity… 3. Risk stratification in relation to gestational Diabetes… (??? = non defined in the text). 4. Our results showed if we did not screen low risk pregnant women for GDM we would have missed one woman with GDM (where in the text and how?????). 5. … low risk of GDM (???)… 6. The other studies (references, please!) also showed GDM tend to occur more frequently in women with BMI more than 25 (83%) (??? = sentence to be re-written). 7. … the number of parity in GDM was higher than normal group (meaning ???). 8. Recommendations Too long and not drawn from study's results (= seems to be just extracted from a textbook).	

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Minor REVISION comments	1. Tolorance = tolerance. 2. WHO criteria (reference???). 3. … fourteen.threepercent (???). 4. … fourteen.sixpercent (?????) etc. 5. The body mass index of majority of the gestational diabetic~~s~~ mellitus … (22.~~00~~%). ~~6.~~ Among the endocrine disorders affecting pregnant women, gestational diabetes has been identified as the the commonest ~~endocrine disorder during pregnancy.~~	
Optional/General comments	A new design and a new structure should be prepared for the document. Although I am not a native English speaker I found a lot of mistakes in English.	

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