



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_23211
Title of the Manuscript:	The Interaction between Malaria parasites and Blood Groups in Port Harcourt, 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>)



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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Very well written paper. Also good English. Good modelling - & - lay out. Few small yet NEW findings.	Thank you for the comments. It is well appreciated.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<u>INTRODUCTION</u> OR Discussion: Even decade long public-private (repeat) studies in core endemic malaria hub of India namely, Koraput have not addressed the issues as in the present caption [Ref]. Koraput in India has been reported as having mixed infections, drug resistance of high order and also as having a wide spectrum of the malaria spp. Hence we feel, that our model is also relevant even to pan Asian contexts. Ref – 1 : Bhattacharya Deepak, 2011, Fight Malaria at Home, <i>Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Diseases</i> , Volume 1, Number 2, June, pp.142-49. http://www.apjctm.com/zz/2011jun/13.pdf doi: 10.1016/S2222-1808(11)60055-8. Ref – 2 : 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.	Thank you for the comments. We hope to improve more and more in our research efforts in order to translate our findings to impact on malaria control in our community.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<u>CONCLUSION</u> It is well known that 'D' antigen protects the RBCs from haemolytic syndromes. Such protection makes it a preferred candidate for the defenceless hemoprotozoa to house in for its developmental cycle. In other words 'D' antigen also protects the parasite which is why it registers more during diagnostic exercises. It is a case of 'Natural preference'.	Thank you for this comment, it highlights the potential of the Rhesus D protein.