



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_23747
Title of the Manuscript:	High disease burden among sanitation workers of Shimla Municipality in Himachal Pradesh, India - A leading cause of adult mortality
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>)



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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	It was not fully clear how the authors have articulated the relationship of chronic diseases and communicable diseases, and their role in occupational health of workers.	This has been reflected in their dietary habits and beliefs to eat more non veg and take drinks and tobacco, This was corelated with high BP and High sugar when a medical camp was organised for their check ups.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	I missed a greater delineation of the method. Furthermore, the presentation of the study site in the introduction could be made in the method, restricting the introduction to the research problem. However, this does not bring damages the quality and presentation of the work.	Most of the study is a retrospective account of the data already available with the municipal corporation supported by perception of health workers recorded through interviews.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The manuscript makes clear its importance. Although sin, a little in the originality, exposes a scenario that strongly threatens the occupational health of these workers and highlights the need for interventions mainly by local administrators.	The objective is to highlight the problems of sanitary workers so that their health is top priority of the administration as they are more exposed to the hazardous garbage that includes biomedical waste and even acid.