



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_24808
Title of the Manuscript:	Knowledge, attitudes and practices towards malaria in Mbonge and Kumba sub-divisions in Cameroon
Type of the Article	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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	I read the manuscript with pleasure and found it to be suited for a specific context. This is an interesting KAP survey that collects valuable information on what is known, believed and done in relation to malaria in different settings in Cameroon. This is a huge undertaking managed with successful results. Therefore I congratulate them for such a useful and scientific study that adds clues on programmes adopted by the Cameroon government for controlling malaria. However I would like to make few suggestions: INTRODUCTION (Lines 16-18) Since there was already more recent information concerning the malaria situation by WHO Report (2014) mentioned at the beginning of the study, I	Thank you for your kind comments. Lines 16-18 have been updated to recent figures and the corresponding references updated as well. I have also added a sentence to take into consideration the WHO recommendation for IPT-sP.



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	would recommend that the statements on the lines 16-18 should be revised as well the respective references Line 39 The Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) with Sulfadoxine-Pyrimetamine (SP) should be emphasized as a strategic framework to control malaria in Africa according to recommendations of WHO (2004). The other components of the manuscript are very well and in my opinion they emerge along with the design of the study; that's why the conclusions are acceptable. Congratulations.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		