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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_27030
Title of the Manuscript:	SEROPREVALENCE OF CYTOMEGALO VIRUS INFECTION AMONG HIV PATIENTS ACCESSING HEALTHCARE IN FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE KEFFI, NIGERIA
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	The authors reported the prevalence and risk factors for the viral infection among HIV/AIDS patients in Keffi. Blood samples from 208 HIV patients were screened for CMV using specific CMV IgG Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay. The authors found overall prevalence of CMV IgG antibody was 77.0%. No difference was found according to gender, age and other risk factors. The only significant association was found between CMV and CD4 cells count. They concluded that the study reported 77.0% CMV infection among HIV patients with low CD4 counts as a risk factor. Marital status, occupation, level of education, residence and antiretroviral therapy status had no statistically significant association with CMV infection. The threat of	This is the FIRST time that such a study has been carried out in KEFFI so it is a new study. The reviewer might be familiar with SIMILAR studies from other places NOT KEFFI. Moreover , in Epidemiological studies even if a study is repeated after sometime within the same population, it is still a NEW STUDY IN ITS OWN RIGHT. For example you must have a baseline and repeated studies to know whether or not a disease is increasing or decreasing. And each of such studies is a new study because you cannot predict the exact result. AIDS is just an advanced stage of HIV infection. The paper is therefore on ANYPERSON infected with HIV. PLEASE see line 11 & 62.



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	CMV reactivation and consequent sequelae among those seropositive to IgG must not be overlooked in the study population. HIV patients should therefore be monitored closely for clinical signs of CMV syndrome. Major Comments Although the manuscript is described in a clear and objective way, the topic is not new to the reader. In addition, it is not clear if the study was done in the general population of people with HIV or included patients with AIDS.	
Minor REVISION comments	The English language needs to be reviewed by a native speaker	Noted with thanks
Optional/General comments		