



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_27862
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and determinants of antimalarial self-medication in southern Benin
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 <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 REVISION</u> comments	The study indicated almost 2/3 cases have been taking self-medication, and very high rate (83.75%) of drug from illicit market. Almost 1/3 was ACT with artemisinin. This is a very disturbing finding. Any information on fake drug not mentioned here.	Authors would sincerely like to thank Reviewer for his relevant and useful comments. Please find below the changes to the manuscript according the raised concerns. We introduce information and comments trough Lines 211 to 217 in chapter Discussion, section 5.1. Prevalence of antimalarial self-medication in households
	Ethical clearance is not clearly mentioned.	In Section 3.7. Ethical considerations (Page 3), we mentioned that "After study objectives have been explained to participants, we get just voluntary free and informed oral consent that was obtained from participants before starting the interview"
	Half of respondents failed to identify malaria. The main issue is what the local government is doing to counter it.	The government is not doing enough about this situation. Although regulations exist, repressions are scare while the phenomenon of counterfeit drugs is ambient. There are releases on the radio asking to call a hotline when we see an unauthorized person sells ACTs.
	Ethical Issues: The authors must take proper IEC approval	In Section 3.7. Ethical considerations (Page 3), we mentioned that "After study objectives have been explained to participants, we get just voluntary free and informed oral consent that was obtained from participants before starting the interview"



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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It is not clear that the self medication is linked to economic status. The analysis in term of quartile may not be correct analysis.	Antimalarial drugs sale at illicit market are cheap compared to those sale in health canters and at chemist office. As the study is conducted in poor resource setting, it may be plausible that self-medication is linked to economic status.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The study finding is very disturbing, the authors must share this with the local government	Results of the present study are yet shared with the National Malarial fighting programme managed by Ministry of Health. The student in Master degree who worked in this study is recruited by the National Malarial fighting programme.