



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_29780
Title of the Manuscript:	Hepatitis B virus infection among chronic renal failure predialysis patients in Hodiedah, Yemen: Retrospective study
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 article is in need to little grammatical and lexical correction. We would advise the author to give the work to a qualified and experienced English language editor. - The manuscripts should include approval from the Institutional Ethical Committee - All HBs Ag positive cases with rapid test should be confirmed by enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELIZA).	Done. Ethical approval based on questionnaire of epidemiological research of tropical medical centre in Hodiedah University Done.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The objective mentioned in the manuscripts is to determine the prevalence of HBV in pre dialysis patients. The author does not explain his aim clearly. The author should differentiate between the prevalence of HBV in patients with chronic renal failure who are on conservative management before entering into a hemodialysis program (pre dialysis) and with	Objective: This study aimed to find the prevalence of HBV in renal failure patients admitted for dialysis for the first time (pre-dialysis stage) in renal dialysis center of Hodiedah city, Yemen to isolate infected patient in certain machines in dialysis unit and subsequently to prevent the contamination of hospital acquired infection (HAI) Conclusion: In conclusion, pre dialysis screening for HBV is an effective strategy taken to ensure containment of hospital acquired infection (HAI) by isolation of



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	hemodialyzed patients to elucidate whether the prevalence of this virus is influenced by that observed in the pre dialysis stage. Also, the author should use control group of healthy subjects to find any association between HBV and CRF that would suggest that the prevention and/treatment of this virus may likely lead to a reduction in the prevalence of CRF.	patients in certain machine. Our study is a retrospective, we did not study design on case control.
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