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Journal Name:	**International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_IJTDH_24293**
Title of the Manuscript:	**PREVALENCE OF ABO BLOOD GROUPS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MALARIA PARASITEMIA AMONG STUDENTS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE, ONDO STATE.**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

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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.
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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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**Abstract** The abstract require major revision. Line 9-15 is Ok but the rest of the abstract need revision. Need to be written in an orderly and coherent way. Key issue in the abstract should be: • Total sample population/proportion of male/female • ABO – how many were A, B, or O • Rh is a minor blood grouping • Relate malaria parasitaemia to the ABO blood group • Conclusion in the abstract may not be appropriate **Introduction** Line 28-29 is poorly expressed – why not a simple sentences of Plasmodium species. Malaria or malaria parasites are transmitted by female anopheline mosquitoes. Little focus on ABO blood group and other innate mechanism of malaria resistance in Africa such as thalassaemias, G6PD deficiency, and haemoglobinopathies including Sickle cell disease and narrowing it down to the study area/region would be helpful. What is the question that the investigators are seeking to answer? It is not clear at the end of the introduction. **Materials and Methods**	

	There is little description of the study population. Inadequate description of how parasitaemia was estimated **Results** Presentation of result needs to be clear, orderly and cohesive. Needs a major revision starting from line 15 – The 312 samples..... The focus of study here is the ABO and parasitaemia not Rh blood group. The study recruited 312 individuals, of which X number where males. The "O" and "B" blood groups account for 61.5 and 18.9 percentage, respectively (Table 3). Malaria infection was predominant in individuals with "O" (n=87, 45.3%) and "B" (n=22, 37.2%) blood group but highest parasitaemia was observed among individuals with "A" blood group, followed by "O" group. Rhesus blood group, though important but what is its relevance in this study? It accounted for 43.6% (n=136) of the study population. Malaria parasitaemia showed age-related phenomenon and such trends are usually observed in epidemiological studies, so not unusual here. <u>Comments on the Tables</u>: **Table 1:** Rhesus factor in the table indicate 288 Rh positive and 24 Rh negative – does this mean 288 of the sampled population were Rh positive? Table 2 is not relevant here. Table 3 is more relevant. The ABO grouping and malaria parasitaemia becomes important so this needs to be clearly presented in the Results section and be able to show if there is any significant relationship or association. **Table 2:** Not relevant and should be deleted **Table 3:** Very relevant and important to the study. Mean parasite	

	densities are usually expressed in terms of parasites/µL of blood **Table 4:** May be relevant so keep it. **Table 5:** Number of positive column seemed to have the same number for all species – is it correct? **Discussion** This section requires major revision. 1. The discussion could start with a clear statement of the finding between ABO and parasitaemia 2. Importance of ABO group as part of innate resistance etc. **Paragraph I:** Line 206 213 need revision as suggested above. **Paragraph 2**: Lines 214-224 Not sure whether one can use this small study finding to define endemicity as mesoendemic area. The important finding would be students are being affect with malaria and may impede their studies. May suggest institutional intervention to protect students against malaria. **Paragraph 4:** Lines 234 statement is not verifiable in any of the tables. **Paragraph 5:** Lines 241-242 – while malaria prevalence decreases with increasing age, the reverse is not always true. Check such statements. **Paragraph 6:** line 249 statement is little absurd. Nothing has been discovered here, the predominance of P falciaprum is just consistent with this species and is the most dominant species across Africa and elsewhere where malaria is endemic.	

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	Conclusion Need revision and must be consistent with research findings and its implications.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	**General Comments** The authors investigated relationship between ABO blood group and malaria parasitaemia among the university students. The objective of the study was sound and information generated may be of great value for local practice. The MS require some major revisions	

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