



SDI Review Form 1.6

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

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	Please clarify the ethical issue: How malaria positive cases were dealt with?	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	PREVALENCE OF ABO GROUPS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MALARIA PARASITEMIA AMONG STUDENTS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE, ONDO STATE OVERVIEW Prevalence of malaria parasitemia and its possible association with ABO blood group has been thoroughly investigated all over the world, especially in Nigeria. This study attempts to investigate the extent of the problem as well as to understand its root causes. Therefore the study adds important information on the subject that could be used as a tool for government control	



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	programs seeking to reduce the mortality and morbidity by malaria infection. 1. TITLE (Lines 3 and 4) It reflects the problem under investigation. 2. ABSTRACT (Lines 8 to 26). It is good but participants should be further characterised into symptomatic and asymptomatic ones. 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS (Line 63) The study area should be clearly defined regarding its endemicity condition, not withstanding the fact of having already been mentioned elsewhere in the discussion section (Line 215). The Study of population recruited should be useful. • Were almost of them from the same ethnic group? • What was the selection criteria?	
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	• How the minimal sample size was calculated? • Were there any constraints related to participant recruitment? 4. ETHICAL CLEARENCE (Line 70) Besides informed consent, other ethical aspects were not considered such: • the benefit of the study for the participants. • How malaria positive cases were dealt with? • Could the participants have access to the data? 5. RESULTS (Line 104) The results were perfectly well presented. 6. DISCUSSION (Line 205)	
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	The discussion is great. However, I would like to know if the author considers the parity a pre-disposing factor other than those mentioned in line 222, under the assumption that the study area is a mesoendemic one. 7. REFERENCES References are appropriate and sufficient.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

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