



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_29469
Title of the Manuscript:	Determinants of sexual risk practices and HIV transmission among women of childbearing age in sub-urban communities of Rivers State, 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 <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</u> REVISION comments	Sex and HIV education programs that are based on a written curriculum and that are implemented among community, are a promising type of intervention to reduce adolescent sexual risk behaviors. They are often well-designed to be implemented in schools, where they can potentially reach large numbers of youth. Virtually all the programs encouraged specific sexual and protective behaviors. Communities should implement curriculum-based sex and HIV education programs . Because these programs can reduce sexual risk-taking by a modest amount, communities should not rely solely on these programs to address problems of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy, but should view them as an important component in a larger initiative that can reduce sexual risk-taking behavior to some degree.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Sex and HIV education programs that are based on a written curriculum and that are implemented among community, are a promising type of intervention to reduce adolescent sexual risk behaviors. They are often well-designed to be implemented in schools, where they can potentially reach large numbers of youth. Virtually all the programs encouraged specific sexual and protective behaviors. Communities should implement curriculum-based sex and HIV education programs . Because these programs can reduce sexual	



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