



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_28884
Title of the Manuscript:	Investigating the Plasmodium falciparum infection intensity and two methods of malaria diagnosis in North Western Nigeria.
Type of the 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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Title – Not appropriate. It may be written as “Investigation of the <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infection intensity in North Western Nigeria using two methods.” • Very poor English needs lots of improvement. • Ref. 9 is missing between 8 and 10 in the text. Results and Discussions • Line99- spelling ‘species’ • Line101- instead of ‘in found’ it should be ‘found in’ • Line107- instead of ‘18.6%. (273).’ Write ‘18.6% (273/1470)’ • Line109- what does (P< .00) means • At most of the places no digit (‘0’) is written before decimal while mentioning ‘P’ values which is incorrect. It should always be P< or > ‘0.0’ • Line115- ‘also’ is written two times. ‘Also’ a prevalence of 76% was also reported by Aribodor <i>et al.</i> (17) in Anambra State’ • The para (153-157 lines) should be rewritten. How can 9.6% be highest and 27.9% is moderate----- etc. What I understand through table 4.4 it is distribution of intensity amongst Pf +ve patients. Therefore findings should be discussed in this direction. • Check table numbering? Conclusion If the difference is not significant then it cannot be concluded that “The prevalence of <i>P. falciparum</i> was influenced by age”.	I don't agree with the given suggestion, because RDT method of diagnosis cannot be used to determine <i>Plasmodium</i> intensity. Okay, will do our best. Noted and corrected Corrected Corrected corrected corrected Corrected Lines 153-157 rewritten



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		Table numbering has been corrected. Right, there must be some mix up. The conclusions have been rewritten.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It was really difficult to assess this type of MS. It took lot of time and efforts to understand what authors want to communicate. The MS does not contain new information.	It does contain new information. The use of RDTs for malaria diagnosis in Nigeria, have become very popular, the study showed the short comings of the RDTs.