



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_29181
Title of the Manuscript:	Ectopic pregnancy: recent experience in a tertiary hospital, South-southern 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 (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		
Minor REVISION comments	In this article, the authors treat an important topic of gynecology. This is a cohort study of 2 years in Nigeria. The methodology is correct in its entirety. Moreover, some observations are presented to authors for improving the manuscript. 1- In the introduction of level: * I think that it would be interesting to present some prevalence in Nigeria on maternal and child health. Also it is interesting to add one or two sentences about the prenatal monitoring system in the country. * I also think that authors need to further clarify the choice of the region where the study was conducted and its representation in relation to the population of women of childbearing age in Nigeria. 2- At the Methodology and Results: * You must present the statistical software that was used for data analysis. * Authors should add information about the status of the investigation team. * In the results, the investigators speak about risk factors (Table IV). I think it would be interesting to calculate the OR. 3- In terms of references	Incidence/prevalence in Nigeria/developing countries Use of biochemistry and ultrasonography are employed in prenatal monitoring. Laparoscopy when available is also utilized. Nigeria is divided into size regions. The study was carried out in one of the six regions with a population of app five million women of child bearing age The statistical software used is SSPS12 and results expressed in simple percentages. Studies were done by consultant staffs of the hospital.



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	The majority of references date back more than 5 years and some are even very old. I Think That If The Authors Take Account Of Notes Above Mentioned, The Article Could Be Improved And Thus Could Be Accepted For A Possible Publication.	More references have been added.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		