



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_30914
Title of the Manuscript:	CURRENTLY OBSERVED TREND IN THE RESISTANCE OF MALARIA TO ARTEMISININ BASED COMBINATION THERAPY IN NIGERIA – A REPORT OF 5 CASES
Type of the Article	A REPORT OF FIVE CASES

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 refer to WHO definition of early treatment failure and provide a bit more details to the cases presented accordingly. Example: parasite levels. The presence of parasites after completion of treatment does not necessarily suggest treatment failure. Ethical Issues: Was ethical clearance obtained?	Thank you, we will include the parasite levels. The presence of parasites and persistence of symptoms despite adequate dosage and compliance suggests a failure of some sorts. Yes, consent was obtained from adults and parents of the child used in the report.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Title: please review the title since the paper seeks to describe early treatment failure not drug resistance. these are technically not the same Also Malarone is not an ACT Case 1- parasite levels before and after treatment.? If available please provide this for all the cases. Exclude this case since malarone is not ACT or review title Case 2- on what day following treatment was he seen. Was diagnosis confirmed the first time? Was malaria really being treated? Why was arthemeter injection used to complete treatment after iv artesunate? Is it the national protocol? Case 3- again malarone is not ACT. Strict adherence? Was treatment directly observed? Why was malarone used as a first line drug? Discussion- why were parenteral drugs used instead of 2nd line ACTs	Thanks this will be reflected. Parasite levels, pre and post treatment will be indicated for all cases and the title will be reviewed. He was seen in day 3 of treatment 8 hours after completion of tabs Coartem which is used for treating malaria. He had already completed a course of oral ACT which provided no relief of symptoms. Malarone is one of the medications used as first line of treatment. The severity of symptoms and reduced tolerance of oral medication necessitated parenteral forms.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		