



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_32599
Title of the Manuscript:	COMPARISON AND EVALUATION OF ASYMPTOMATIC MALARIA PARASITAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING SPECIALISTS HOSPITAL, SOKOTO, NORTH-WESTERN, NIGERIA
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The author has addressed some of the comments, but has not explained why these results have higher prevalence despite that it not is significances. “There was higher prevalence of the infection on those in higher socio-economic class (25.0) compared to other socio-economic classes (p-value = 0.897). Table 2 shows the prevalence of malaria parasitaemia with respect to age group. There was a higher prevalence of the infection in those with the age group of 21-25 (33.3%) compared to other age group with lower prevalence in the age group of 41-45 (2.1%) (P - value = 0.779). The language needs a grammar check.	The reason why the results have high prevalence despite not being statistically significant may be as a result of the small sample size used in the study(202) The other part can be re-frame as follows; With regards to socio-economic class, a higher prevalence of infection was recorded (25.0%) among those in the higher class compared to (22.0%) in the lower socio-economic class (p-value =0.897). Table 2 shows malaria parasitaemia prevalence with respect to age group. The result of our study shows that prevalence of infection was higher among those in the age group 21-25 years (33.3%) compared to age group 41-45 years (2.1%) p-value= 0.779.