



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_33993
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in a Rural and Urban Community in South-west Nigeria: a cross-sectional study
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Line 78: change city to cities Line 79: change LGA to LGAs Line 80: change development area to areas In which state is Ilara/Akaka- Remo? Line 96: Change selected urban and rural community to communities Line 119: change blood pressure was to blood pressures were Line 124: change Table 1 below to Table 1[remove below] Line 126: Title of Table 1 should be on top of the table and not below the table Line 154: diastolic measurements should change to diastolic BP measurements Line 165: state values of variables, % elevated BP, low HDLc and dysglycaemia Line 196: prevalence of MetS in Nigeria is highest in SSA- Recast this sentence for clarity State the exact P-values i.e. P= and not P< or P> There are a few other publications on MetS in Nigeria that were not cited which I think could add value to the report, especially as they cover areas of rural, urban; urban-suburban comparisons and relative risk of the MetS components. Siminialayi IM and Emem-Chioma PC. Metabolic Syndrome in a rural Nigerian community: is central obesity always the key determinant? The Nigerian	All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript All Corrections recommended by reviewer made see manuscript Basically, manuscripts that compared the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in rural and urban communities using more than one



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	Heath Journal 2008; 8(3-4):48-51. Siminialayi IM, Emem-Chioma PC, Odia OJ. Relative risk of metabolic syndrome components in Nigerians: the adult treatment panel III definition. Port Harcourt Medical Journal 2009; 3:302-311. Siminialayi IM, Emem-Chioma PC, Odia OJ. Prevalence of Metabolic syndrome in urban and suburban Rivers State, Nigeria: International Diabetes Federation and Adult Treatment Panel III definitions. The Nigerian Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 17 (2):147-153.	definitions were mostly cited in this study. The articles recommended for citation did not fall into the categories. Therefore, they will not add value to the manuscript
Minor REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		