



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_34605
Title of the Manuscript:	Sero-prevalence of Transfusion Transmissible Infections among Voluntary Blood Donors in Rural South Western Uganda: A Retrospective Study
Type of the Article	<i>Original Research Article</i>

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	The study is of public health importance in the prevention of blood transfusion diseases, the study results are well presented and the introduction and methodology is well presented and directed to the study topic Result well-presented and precise. But what were the constraints and limitations encountered in the study? What are the disadvantages of retrospective study found in this process? Ethics- no discussion was made relating to the ethical aspects of the study and was the study reviewed by an independent ethical committee? What was done to ensure confidentiality?	Limitations This study was a retrospective study that had advantages and disadvantages. The main advantages we obtained was the large sample size of 23,504 which greatly reduced on our sample errors. It was again rather cheap to conduct. The disadvantages we got were mainly due to the missing needed variables (sociodemographic variables) were missing. Though the sample size was big a substantial amount of data was discarded due to incompleteness of the records on donors. The results obtained from the donors cannot be extrapolated to the general population because of the poor sampling methods used i.e. donors were mainly targeted at school going children who are mainly below 18 years. 2. The Architect I 2000 system being used in the blood bank for running HBsAg, anti-HCV and HIV Ag/Ab is prone to producing some false reaction due to some reasons especially in areas where there is



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		low prevalence population. A supplemental sensitive tests are require to confirm particularly the repeatedly reactive samples. B. Ethics: There was a whole section on ethical issues regarded during the conduct of the research. We have highlighted it again in yellow just in the Method section after analysis section
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		