



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_35340
Title of the Manuscript:	The Prevalence of Malaria Infection Among Patients Attending the Health Centre of the Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria
Type of the 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>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, corrects the manuscript and highlights that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The paper describes malaria prevalence in a university health centre in Akure in Nigeria, over the year 2015. Thick and thin smear was examined for the diagnosis and a high prevalence throughout the year was noted with minor variation. As all the cases examined are either hospital staffs or students, they are expected to be in a better sanitary condition than others in the university is a residential one. If not then this prevalence detects the prevalence in fever cases. The prevalence in those who are not febrile is likely to be different and should be mentioned. In this paper no species identification has been made, that should be included. What were the results of the treatment and what treatment was given? How often these patients developed complications of malaria. How many died? All information should be included to improve the paper. What was the prevalence of malaria associated severe anaemia. Clinically what were the findings at least how often splenomegaly was seen needs to be documented? Was there any sickle cell carrier or cases amongst malaria infected patients? If yes they should be analysed separately and their outcome should be compared with non sickle patients.	Research was based on know the prevalence and distribution of the infection among the studied samples.
Minor REVISION comments	2.3 Blood Sample Collection paragraph: Last sentence needs to be corrected to December 2015 instead of 2016	All necessary corrections made the reviewer have been effected.
Optional/General comments		