



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_36827
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE OF Plasmodium falciparum multi - drug resistance gene (Pfmdr1) IN HUMAN IMMUNE DEFICIENCY VIRUS PATIENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF UYO TEACHING HOSPITAL, UYO-NIGERIA
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The author measured the spread of malaria among HIV positive subjects. The impact of different factors, such as sex on malaria dissemination among the mentioned group and the prevalence of the drug resistance plasmodial gene pfmdr1 among the malaria infected subjects with or without HIV The design and the outcome of the study looks very nice and organized and the study has good novelty. The information provided are quite valuable but I have the following issue Pfmdr-1 gene is not the main gene concerned about drug resistance and the resistance is mainly affected by pfcr gene. That is why it was more advisable to work with this gene. Overall, it is fine to study the prevalence of mutant phenotype of pfmdr1 that contribute to drug resistance. The author needs to explain precisely what is the function of pfmdr-1. Actually, Pfmdr-1 is available in all species of plasmodium but there are some mutant phenotypes; available only in the chloroquine resistant strains of Plasmodium falciparum and the author needs to address them in his study. If he/she worked with such mutant one, he/ she needs to show with which mutation did they work as	Dear reviewer To be specific, I have decided to rephrase the title of the study. The title shall now be PREVALENCE OF MUTANT <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> chloroquine – resistance transport gene (<i>Pfcr</i>) IN HUMAN IMMUNE DEFICIENCY VIRUS PATIENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF UYO TEACHING HOSPITAL, UYO-NIGERIA The study was aimed to detect and quantify the mutant gene <i>Pfcr</i> that contribute to drug resistance.



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	different pfmdr-1 mutations were observed in the resistant strains of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>. The author should pass through this review article “Role of Different Pfcrt and Pfmdr-1 Mutations in Conferring Resistance to Antimalaria Drugs in Plasmodium falciparum. The author needs to show the gene sequence of the pfmdr-1 gene that he/she detected in the infected individuals for the purpose of documentation as it has been found that different mutations exist in different parts of the world. Till now we dont know with which pfmdr-1 did he/ she work with ? Overall, it is compulsory for the author to specify the sequence of the mutant pfmdr-1 that he/she detected its prevalence among the infected subjects. Although, the author mentioned that the molecular details of the gene are neglected in Nigeria, but he/ she should not neglect in his study and should specify the sequence of the gene that he/she worked with.	
Minor REVISION comments	1-The author needs to explain the relationship between CD4+ count and prevalence of HIV or malaria. This link can be explained through explanation of how HIV compromises the delayed type hypersensitivity reaction that plays a role in malaria 2-Abstract / line 16 why did the author put the % sign for the number of infected and uninfected individuals.	An explanation about the relationship between CD4+ count and increase of malaria parasite can be found in paragraph two, line 56-64 of the introductory part of this study. Low CD4+ can be a risk factor to malaria in HIV, which is explained in the Risk factor associated with malaria in Table 2. Which was explained in the discussion part of this study, It is highlighted by a yellow marker In the Abstract ,the percentage used to denote the number of HIV patients and non HIV individuals



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	3-The reference style should be standardized	has been edited All reference listing in the study have been organised in a standardized manner in accordance to science domain policy of referencing. Please note some references have been included due to suggestion accepted to re-name the resistant gene to the study.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It is advisable for the author to measure the prevalence of mutant <i>pfcr</i> gene which is more related to drug resistance I think it is better to remove figures 1.2 and 1.3 as the prevalence is explained well in the text. Or combine the two texts and the two figures in one figure.	I agree, and so a new title for this study has been adopted. Therefore the study will be titled "Prevalence of mutant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> chloroquine resistant transport gene in Human Immune Deficiency Virus patients attending University, Uyo-Nigeria Figure 1.2, 1.3 has been combined to be one figure (Figure 1.2) Pls note, all yellow marked words represent corrections and additions of some statement with references due to the advice taken from the reviewer in this documentation.