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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_38278
Title of the Manuscript:	THE PREVALENCE OF MALARIA AND HELMINTH CO-INFECTION IN PREGNANCY AND THEIR CORRELATION TO ANAEMIA AT BOOKING AT A TERTIARY HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN 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:

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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		
Minor REVISION comments	ABSTRACT: Line 13 -14: Blood samples were collected and evaluated for malaria parasites, haemoglobin estimation and stool samples examined for ova of helminths. Even this is abstract, it is very important the authors indicated how blood samples and stools were analysed. This can be done by two or three words. 1. INTRODUCTION Line 35: this could have dire consequences on pregnancy [1,2]. I guess the authors may want to say direct and note dire. Please correct the word Line 38- 40 According to the latest WHO estimate, there were about 207 million cases of malaria in 2012 and 627,000 deaths worldwide [3]. About 85% to 90% of all malaria morbidity and death occur in Sub-Saharan Africa [3]. The author should update with latest WHO estimation, at least with data from 2016 report. Line 57-58 : Although the distribution of plasmodium and helminths widely overlap on the African continent, reports on parasitic infections are usually solely made on malaria or helminths alone. This paragraph is not well edited. Even I am trying to get the argument of the author I clearly disagreed with. The co-infection is widely studied (just introduce in pubmed: "Malaria and helminth Co-infection" , you can see the number of paper drawing from the web. Of course the originality of your paper come from the study in pregnancy women. So teh author should rewrite this section considering mostly the pregnancy aspect more than others. 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS 64 2.1 Study Site Line 66 There is no information related to the Study Site, ante-natal clinic of the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital. The following data are of importance when describing the hospital as a study site: the number of patient coming to the hospital (annually),the number hospitalisation... This can help understanding what kind of clinic is. The authors can also give an overview in malaria prevalence or prevalence of malaria hookworm co-infection in the area when available. Blood and Stool sample collection Line 91: Even this is supposed to be known, it is of interest the authors clearly the the thick film was used to determine the parasite densities by Microscopy and clearly how this done, as the technique can slightly varied from one site to other. The helminth detection section is well written.	Thank you for your pertinent comments. This has been included in the abstract. The word "dire" used in the manuscript means ominous and not 'direct' This has been updated to the WHO 2016 report. The paragraph is now well edited. These information have been included as suggested. Correction has been effected



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	RESULTS Line 115-116: Majority (89.4%) had mild parasite density and 10.6 % had moderate parasite density while that of helminth infection was 0.5%, and the infection was of moderate parasite density, mild or moderate anemia, . The authors should defined in the Methods section what is called Moderate, mild parasite density. This should be done before Table 3, 4 and 5 will be interesting to be presented as a figure (histogram or pie chart)	Parasite density has been defined in the methods. Tables 3, 4 and 5 have been presented as figures.
<u>W</u>	DISCUSSION SECTION This section is very poor in comparison with others studies. The authors reinforce this section by looking again the numerous studies conducted in the same topic	