



SDI Review Form 1.6

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:

(<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, 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 interesting but the low sample size cannot allow some of the comments (relationship of coinfection to anaemia for example) and related conclusions in the abstract section. Introduction: should focus on the malaria helminth coinfection prevalence and any impact Methodology section: - the authors did not include any ethical approval of any ethic committee and neither they asked for participant consent before inclusion. - Hematocrite level cannot prove anaemia (revise). - Malaria parasitaemia load should be revised: the + model is not convincing and if you want to consider this model, indicate the parasite number per field examined for each grade. - details description of the study area should indicate if there a systematic malaria control programme for pregnant women based on chemoprophylaxis, mosquito net use. - indicate the minimum sample size calculated. Results section: The authors cannot conclude on any malaria helminth coinfection relationship to anaemia as the prevalence of this coinfection was very low. Also, the methods used for helminth detection are not quantitative thus the authors cannot indicate any parasite density. The most interesting which appear is the occurrence of anaemia in malaria infected pregnant women. The impact of helminth infection on anaemia cannot be highlighted. Discussion: revise and no relationship in the lone helminth infected woman is not convincing here. The study title can therefore be revised.	Thank you for your comments. Approval for the study was gotten from the Ethics committee of the hospital and a consent was obtained from the study participants. See page 18 of the manuscript. This have been included. This has been done and the minimum sample size calculated included. Method used for helminth detection has been revised. The study title has been revised.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	Research on human being need Ethical approval from a recognized ethical committee and the participant consent is obligatory before its enrolment. This study was descriptive, the number of coinfectd very low to allow the authors comment and conclude for any relationship between anaemia and coinfection. Revise the study title with respect to results gathered.	The study title has been revised with respect to the results of the study