



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_40254
Title of the Manuscript:	Human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus co-infection: a cross-sectional household survey in Kiruhura district, southwestern, Uganda.
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	in the material and methods section of this study, it is understood that HBV and HIV serological diagnosis were performed independently of the results of one or the other. Therefore, it is expected that the results of HIV prevalence and that of HBV prevalence is informed in addition to the results of HIV/HBV co-infection. Does co-infection occur differently in relation to HIV and HBV mono- infection in some of the demographic data analyzed? What is the prevalence of each one? In several parts of the study (but not in materials and methods) there is a misconception about the significance of anti-HBc and HBsAg serological markers. Both of them are detectable in acute and chronic infections. Chronic infection occurs when HBsAg is detected in the serum for more than six months. The detection of HBsag therefore means a present infection (chronic or acute) In all tables <i>p</i> VALUE should be displayed to evaluate the significance of each variables . ables are not formatted in publishing pattern. A comparison of these results with those obtained in other studies the same country is expected	The information on prevalence of viral monoinfections of HIV, HBsAg and HBcAb were 6.6% (CI; 5.5-7.8), 4.1% (CI; 3.3-5.1) and 31.5% (CI; 29.7-33.9) respectively in the whole study population. These results have been presented in a narrative form in the abstract and result sections of the manuscript. The markers of HBsAg were used to determine the prevalence of current HBV infection meanwhile the serological markers of HBcAb were used to establish the lifelong infection in this study. All the relevant changes were made in the various sections; row #14 in the abstract, row #318 in the discussion, and row #328 in the conclusion In the two tables (3 and 4), the first column has odds ratios and p-values for the bivariate analysis for the independent variables and the outcome/ dependent variable. The second column has a multivariate logistic regression analysis for only those variables that were significant in first bivariate analysis. This multivariate analysis is supposed to rule out the confounding variable as is stated in the data analysis plan. Therefore the p-value in column one were all presented as requested by the reviewer but in column 2 only those p-value that were significant were presented In the discussion of the result section we have compared our results with those obtained by other researches in other studies in Uganda.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		