



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_43867
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and Factors Contributing to Non-adherence to Diabetes Treatment Among Diabetic Patients Attending Government Hospitals in Addis Ababa
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	NONE	
Minor REVISION comments	1. PAGE 2, INTRODUCTION- reframe first paragraph to Diabetes mellitus is defined as a chronic elevated level of blood glucose. There are two main types of diabetes- Type 1 and Type 2. Type 1 Diabetes is due to absolute lack of insulin and Type 2 diabetes results from defective secretion of insulin and/or defective action of insulin (insulin resistance) or both(1, 2). Type 2 Diabetes is more frequent; represents 85% of the cases and is related to excessive weight and physical inactivity (1). Type 2 Diabetes, most commonly occurs in middle-aged and older peoples but increasingly affects overweight children, adolescents and young adults. It is particularly affecting peoples in the productive years of the life cycle (3). 2. PAGE 2, INTRODUCTION- reframe second paragraph first line to The prevalence of diabetes mellitus is higher in developed than developing countries. However, it is a rising health problem in developing countries (7). 3. PAGE 2, INTRODUCTION- reframe second paragraph last line to In Ethiopia more than 1.9 million people were estimated to have diabetes in the year 2013, with prevalence ranging from 5.1% in urban and 2.1% rural residents in the age group of 35 years and above (9, 10). 4. PAGE 3, INTRODUCTION- reframe third paragraph to An individual is considered non-adherent in chronic disease if he/she is taking less than 80% of the prescribed treatment (16). Majority of the published studies show that there are unsatisfactory compliance and glycemic self control in type 2 diabetic patients	Thank you. It is reframed Thank you. It is reframed Thank you. It is reframed Thank you. It is reframed



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	globally (17). 5. Page 7, Table- Edit table field Family income to Family income per month 6. Page 14, DISCUSSION- second paragraph last line edit to Published studies have shown a significant association between illiteracy and non adherence to Diabetes medication in India (72.6%, p=0.001) (31).	Thank you. it is edited Thank you it is edited.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	NONE	

PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	