Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_IJTDH_39279**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Impact Assessment of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccination on Nasopharyngeal Pneumococcal Carriage: A case study of vaccinated and unvaccinated Children under-Five Years attending Mbale Municipality Health Centers, Eastern 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.
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SDI Review Form 1.6

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	To determine the nasopharyngeal carriage of Streptococcus pneumoniae among children under-5 years of age who have been vaccinated with Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) and those unvaccinated in Mbale Municipality Health Centres. We enrolled 280 participants (140 vaccinated with pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and 140 unvaccinated). Demographic data and vaccination status were obtained from the care takers, evidenced by the vaccination card. We collected nasopharyngeal swabs that were bacteriologically investigated to isolate and identify Streptocuccus pneumoniae. Pneumococal carriage was defined by a positive culture, with an identification The overall prevalence of Streptococcus pnuemoniae was 123 out of280 (43.93%; 95% Confidence interval: 39.88-47.69). The prevalence of pneumococcal carriage among the pneumococcal conjugate vaccinated children was 14.29% (95%% CI: 11.33-16.73), compared to the 85% (95%CI: 81.34-88.61) among unvaccinated children. The odds ratio of pneumococcal carriage was 7.4 among the unvaccinated children compared to the PCV immunized children. Vaccination with PCV offers protection to the risk of pneumococcal carriage. Grounded on this, vaccination of children is key to prevention against pneumonia infection and the associated mortality. The results obtained in the paper are publishable, subject to some necessary changes. The techniques used to solve the problem are standard with some novelty, and the results obtained are correct. However, there are some points need to be further clarified before its final acceptance for publication: 1. The motivation on the study should be further emphasized, particularly; the main advantages of the results in the paper comparing with others should be clearly demonstrated. 2. English should be further improved, since the paper has some spelling and grammar errors. Also the paper has some editing problems. 3. The example section needs to be further expanded and including some remarks to show the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed method, compared with others. 4. Some remarks on paper would be necessary and helpful.	
Optional/General comments		

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