



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_40520
Title of the Manuscript:	Determinants of Childhood Malaria Morbidities in Nigeria: Secondary Analysis of 2015 Malaria Indicator Survey
Type of the 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>)



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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	none	
Minor REVISION comments	Lines 26-27: Current estimates of annual death due to malaria are less than 500,000. Please cite the latest WHO World Malaria Report 2017 instead of the outdated 2002 report (Ref 1). Line 36, Ref 6: Please cite a more easily accessible reference on epidemiology (and not on entomology). Lines 46-47, "The mosquito is highly anthropophilic and bites indoors (endophagy)": This statement is not always true when referring to "female Anopheles mosquito" (line 45). Some are zoophilic and bite outdoors. Line 49, Ref 9: Please cite a more appropriate reference on malaria epidemiology (not on Anopheles). Lines 49-53 and lines 64-65: Please avoid repetitions. Line 101, references: It seems that Ref 20 was not cited. Please check. Also Bull WHO in 1999 corresponds to volume 77. Please verify the year, volume, and page numbers. Line 117: What is a "popular" river? Table 1: The authors should place the "number" column before "percentage" column. The units should be provided (age of respondent in years). Tables 2-5: age of respondent in years; under "education" none (not "none education"); the expression "household sprayed with IRS" should be revised since IRS stands for indoor residual spray ("spray" is repeated). Line 254: Pluess and colleagues [33] Suggested editorial corrections: Please avoid the uncommonly used abbreviation "U5" Lines 28-29: childhood deaths... constitute Line 31: Anopheles gambiae (in italics) Lines 32-33: "areas infected with malaria vectors" – infested? Line 45: Anopheles (in italics)	



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	Line 48, 50: Plasmodium (in italics); P. falciparum (in italics) Line 49: Start a new paragraph after [9]. Line 62: Plasmodium (in italics) Line 88: key interventions that aim to achieve Lines 104-105: data which have a large sample size and are nationally representative Line 126: data...come from Line 148: child's age Results (from line 160): The result section should be in the past tense. Lines 163-164: The distribution of respondents (women) by wealth showS (or better still, showed) Lines 165-166: one of ten respondents was Lines 171-172: 81% knew... Lines 199-202, "So also household ownership..." This is not a complete sentence. Line 204: only household wealth quintile and place of residence... appear (or appeared) Line 218: in predicting factors related to malaria morbidity in children Line 222: regression shows (or showed) Line 243: finding...indicates Line 256: Plasmodium (in italics) Line 263: turned out Lines 278-281: Please correct the syntax "For instance, this relationship..." Line 295: some do not Ref 10: Delete the issue number "2" Ref 11 is not an easily accessible reference. Please cite a more appropriate peer-reviewed publication. Ref 15: Please check the journal name. The issue number "8" can be deleted. Ref 17: This website is inaccessible or does not exist. Please check. Ref 28: Please check that this reference is cited with correct numbering in the text (line 272).	
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Optional/General comments	The authors analysed epidemiological and parasitological data obtained from households surveyed in 2015 Nigeria MIS to assess significant factors associated with malaria-associated morbidities.	
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Reviewer Details:

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