



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_31413
Title of the Manuscript:	Determinants of malaria treatment seeking behaviour among urban and rural households in north central Nigeria
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
As I stated in my previous comments, the Ms was not revised as presented due to incomplete or improper presentation of the study. Therefore, this can be considered as a first revision. I have included a parcial number (39) of comments to the Ms Word presentation as questions to the authors. Reference citing need to be carefully revised.	I have noted your comments and corrections have been effected accordingly. However, for the sake of clarity I hereby offer the following response to your comments. C22 – Malaria diagnosis was confirmed by healthcare facilities and respondents either showed laboratory results or orally informed data collectors C23 - Age was not a variable. References to age only related to demographic characteristics of respondents and authors opinion on differences in family size between rural and rural areas. C24 – knowledge of malaria was not an objective of this study, so there is no data to present. Any reference to knowledge is purely explanatory drawn on conclusions from other studies. C26 – Hospitalization with or without prior treatment. C27 – Figure 1 show overall percentage malaria cases per survey area, while figure 3 focus on distribution of malaria related hospitalization among households. Households that reported between 1 – 5 malaria related hospitalizations within the family in both rural and urban areas were presented in table 3. C28 – Respondents reported malaria diagnosis made at healthcare facilities. Data collectors did not carry out laboratory diagnosis or evaluated diagnosis reported by respondents. C29 – Episode or case mean the same thing – malaria attack resulting in clinical symptoms. C30 – Author provided probable explanation for higher malaria cases in urban areas as it relates to family size. C31 – Authors explanation as to reasons for fewer reported cases in rural areas.