



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_15816
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Endometritis and its associated risk factors in Dairy Cattle of Central Uganda
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR’S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors’ response to final evaluator’s comments
I am not really convinced about the title of the article; however, it the authors decided maintain it like it is, I have not any problem about. Abstract: As previously indicated, I do not think that infertility and increased calving to conception days (> 90 days) are risk factors because of the time of the events; what was first? CE or infertility? CE or increased calving to conception days? What I think is that CE or SCE is the cause, not the effect; so, I cannot accept the use of the denomination “risk factor” here. In this case, I would prefer say that “infertility and increased calving to conception days (> 90 days) were associated to CE and SCE (P < 0.05)...” because such statistical association exists. About the use of (p<0.05): Nowadays this form to report results in most of the scientific areas, but especially in epidemiology, is not accepted. You have to indicate the measure of association with its confidence interval when are talking about risk factors; otherwise it have not to be accepted. Matherials and methods: Authors insist in do not specify the sample size calculation or say something about the representativeness of the farms included. This issue is crucial when one is reporting results of an epidemiological study, specially when is a prevalence study. I do not accept the reasoning of the authors to skip this issue. Again, no statistical anaysis for risk factors assesing was performed. A simple chi-square calculation is not the best way to assess risk factors. The prevalence ratio, or the rate ratio could be better; otherwise, you only can talk about «factors associated to» Results, discussion and conclusion have subtantialy incresed their quality and look better.	Incidence is the measure of probability while prevalence is measure of proportion within a particular time. The study is measuring proportion. Incredible observation, error has been edited Noted and edited Unfortunately the study was conducted and we can’t do a retrospective sample size calculation but we take note for the next study. We greatly appreciate your efforts