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Journal Name:	**British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science**
Manuscript Number:	**2013_BJMCS_5571**
Title of the Manuscript:	**MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ASHANTI REGION OF GHANA**
Type of the Article	**Research Paper**

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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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	**Report on Mathematical Modelling of the epidemiology of tuberculosis in the ashanti region of Ghana** This manuscript deals with the problem of mathematical modelling of tuberculosis (TB) in a human population. The authors use an autoregressive moving average model (ARMA) to predict the epidemiology and incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in the Ashanti region of Ghana. They found that TB will be stable from April 2013 to September 2013. The depth of the analysis is impressive and appears mostly correct (in my opinion). I believe that the following points would permit to emphasize the scope and aim of the manuscript	**We have addressed all the comments in the text. Thank you very much.**

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1. The authors should explain if they studied pulmonary tuberculosis or not in their work. This is not clear in the manuscript. From my point of view, it is important to study pulmonary tuberculosis because she is contagious, while extra-pulmonary tuberculosis is not contagious.
2. The authors only predict the evolution of TB in the Ashanti region of Ghana until September. The evolution of the disease should be predicted for several future years.
3. For many diseases, the migration of populations can also contribuate to the spread of diseases in the whole region. What is the impact of the migration of populations on TB in the Ashanti region of Ghana?
4. Some studies support that there is a seasonal fluctuation on new TB cases in many countries like China, Cameroon,... The authors should explain if there exists a link between seasonal variation and the appearance of new TB cases in the Ashanti region of Ghana.
5. What are the consequences of self-medication of some infectious, failure of treatment and the fact that some people who are sick cannot go to the hospital on the incidence of TB in the Ashanti region in Ghana.
6. Many diseases in Africa can be induced by poverty, hygien, malnutrition, alcohol dirinking, air pollution and co-infections. Are there any links between the incidence of TB and poverty, malnutrition, alcohol dirinking, air pollution, co-infections ,...?

	7. I think that a mathematical model using ordinary diferential equations or partial differential equations can help to support health decisions for fight against TB in the Ashanti region of Ghana. So, I suggests to construct a mathematical model that can best match real data of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. 8. The authors should propose some innovative solutions to fight TB in the Ashanti region of Ghana. It would be better if the authors say something about the impact of education of populations and the role of media coverage on the fight againts TB in the Ashanti region of Ghana. 9. The paper is not well written and the reference is poor As a summary, in my opinion, the manuscript could be published if these major issues are attended by the authors due to the results look promissory.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		