



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2015_BMRJ_16757
Title of the Manuscript:	THE SERO-PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG PATIENTS SCREENED FROM 2008 - 2013 ATTENDING FEDERAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL BARNAWA KADUNA STATE NORTH WEST NIGERIA.
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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(<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 <i>(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)</i>
Compulsory REVISION comments	The idea of the article is very interesting. Psychiatric disorders may increase the risk for HIV infection (hypersexuality, impulsivity, sexual abuse). In addition, HIV can predispose to psychiatric disorders by several mechanisms: direct infection in the CNS, opportunistic infections, disease stigma and losses on work, finances and social life. In addition, a positive manuscript was a significant sample of 472 psychiatric patients. However, some modifications are suggested. The abstract needs to be better structured. It would be interesting you add the main objective, the methodology summarized in the abstract and the most important conclusions. In the discussion, hypotheses should be thought about why the highest HIV prevalence found in this study compared to others. I missed the study limitations in the discussion. An important limitation of the study was that it included all psychiatric disorders globally, without specifying them. If possible, I recommend to detail the most common psychiatric diagnosis (depression, psychosis, substance use, anxiety disorders) and to evaluate differences according to gender and age. I think that magnify the article. More care should also be dedicated to the standardization of references. For example, in reference 15, a term is underlined; and 16 others are in bold. They	Noted, We are limited to the specificity of the various psychiatric cases from where we got our data, since is retrospectral.



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	differ from the others. In some references, there colons separating the authors and the title; in other, period. Ethical issue; The ethics committee of 82 the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Barnawa Kaduna, Nigeria, approved the protocol of the 83 study. The hospital keeps confidential records of all results from HIV tests.	They approved the research and gave clearance letter
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The phrase "The study population Involved 232 males and 240 males" (lines 78-79) seems wrong, since it indicates the number of males twice and not the females. Figures and tables should be used when you cannot write the information in the text. Figures 2 and 4 seem unnecessary, because their information already is in the text. I also did not understand the purpose of Figure 5. There is significant difference in the age distribution of HIV infection among men and women? If yes, make it clear and make the two-dimensional graphic; if not, the figure must be removed. I also suggest turning the figure 1 in table because it contains few information to be expressed graphically.	Female 240, shall be corrected Noted
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The article is interesting and talks about a very important subject (relationship between HIV and psychiatric disorders), although it could have discussed in more detail, specifying the psychiatric disorders, differentiating patients with HIV and without AIDS and patients without AIDS. Modifications are suggested to improve its structure and value your results.	Noted