



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	2012_IJTDH_2901
Title of the Manuscript:	SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MALE PRISON INMATES IN KADUNA STATE, NORTH WESTERN NIGERIA

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:
(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



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PART 2: 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>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The enrolment method for participants is vital important for one study, it is better for participants be randomly selected from the source population, while the authors of this manuscript failed to describe it. None of them 181 admitted to partaking in any of the mentioned risky sexual practices, does this mean that the enrolled participants in this study cannot represent all the prisoners? Or whether there were high percentage of social desirability bias existed in this survey ? The author should describe or discuss these problems in this study,	All the comments made have been noted and corrected as indicated. However, we wish to refer you to: a) This study is more of an operational research with emphasizes on qualitative method and hence FGD was used (line 17-20). In lines 121-124 the method of selection (purposive) was stated. b) The desirability bias may probably be a limitation of the study. However, is worth to note that, results cannot be forced out of respondents? Moreover, these inmates may still fear punishment from the authority even though they were assured of confidentiality. May be in subsequent studies participant observation will be the best method if the authority permits..
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The length of participants stayed in the prison may significantly correlate with the prevalence of homosexual behaviour, while there were not enough described information in this manuscript. The sexual behaviour of participants before entered the	



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	studied prison may significantly associated with current sexual behaviour, while this study failed to mention this content in this study. It is better for the author to add related information.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	No	