



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012/IJTDH/2457
Title of the Manuscript:	Adopt a village, rural rabies prevention project: A 'one health' experiment in India

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 (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	Line 65 Please check the number of human rabies death. According to the 'National Health profile (NHP) of India published by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence', the number of human rabies deaths is 181 in 2010 and 253 in 2011. The data from the WHO (ref. 2) and the NHP differ greatly. http://www.cbhidghs.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/08%20Health%20Status%20%20Indicators%20%202011.pdf (3. Health Status Indicators, page 76-77) Line 90-92 Information about the institute, college and AWO should be provided as references (home pages, if available) Line 95-96 Are the three villages adequate as control? Are they not only geographical close but similar in socio-demography? Line 114 More detailed information is needed. How many times was your project monitored per month? Who were national and international observers (sector, position etc.)	The NHP data is collected routinely by paramedical workers based on lay diagnosis and reports passively. A special survey done by Government of India, APCRI and WHO showed it to be 20,000 human rabies deaths per year. Ref: 1) WHO TRS 931; 2) http://rabies.org.in/rabies-publications/who-survey-report/ --Complied-- Yes. The control villages needed to be geographically close and similar in socio-demography for appropriate comparison. These are adjacent villages which didnot receive any project benefits and depended on routine services and other private sources. Day to day monitoring of the project was done by project officers from Medicine & Veterinary school. Twice by International observers once each year and once by national observer. <u>International monitors:</u> 1) Dr. Deborahh J. Briggs, Executive Director, Alliance for rabies Control, USA 2) Dr Louis Hendrik Nel, Professor, Department of



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	Line 147 Information about the foundation should be provided as references (home pages etc.). Line 166 How many veterinary institutions are in India? Does the majority of institutions employ such diagnosis method? Line 198 You should discuss the outcome of your project. Is there any system for integrating the results of your project into national plans? Does your project have an influence on other local human and animal health management?	Microbiology, University of Pretoria, South Africa <u>National Observer:</u> Dr. R. L. Ichhpujani, Additional Director, National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), Government of India, New Delhi --Provided-- There are about 50 veterinary institutions in India. No Complied. Yes. The results of the project when published will draw the attention of policy makers.
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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Line 72-73 In addition to the information about ministries, the regulatory framework such as the laws and enforcement regulations can be described. Line 86 Have any rural trials been reported before your project? Line 123, 126, 132, 135, 139 You can add photos of wall paintings, calendars, books, chart, and posters to make them understandable.	Dog control measures are described in municipal and village panchayat acts in India. Animal birth control programme is being implemented under prevention of cruelty to animals act by NGOs mainly in few cities of India. www.awbi.org . However, incorporating this details in the manuscript will loose the focus. No These are in local dialect (Kannada) and could be accessed in the main report vide http://www.rabiesinasia.org/AVVP.pdf
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	This paper deals with rabies control and prevention on a local level in India. As a whole, the message of this paper is good and would be pertinent and helpful for future rabies control in Asia. However, there are not enough information about the background and content of the rabies prevention project. Also some additional discussion is needed to link up the project to challenges for the future.	Done. Discussion is revised. Full report of this project is available on http://www.rabiesinasia.org/AVVP.pdf