



SDI Review Form 1.6

SPART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012 IJTDH 2662
Title of the Manuscript:	Disease severity and common etiology of diarrhoea among children under-five in Mirzapur, rural Bangladesh.

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



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Three. 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 REVISION comments:</u>	The authors have determined the frequency of the four most common etiologies of diarrhea in 2,234 children under the age of 5 years, and correlated their microbiologic findings with the clinical severity of disease. The findings showed that rotavirus was the most common etiology in young children and shigellosis was most common overall (4%) and 45% in 2-5 year old children. They also showed that rotavirus caused a less severe disease than shigella. The high rate of shigella infections was the most striking finding in the study. The low rates of ETEC infection were surprizing, since this is usually the most common agent in other similar studies of young children living in developing areas. This may be due to the methods used for identification They did not identify any specific risk factors, which is not surprising, since patterns of life are very similar in this region . 1. Laboratory methods used for identification of entero pathogens must be given in detail. These methods determine the results and their interpretation. 2. The statistical analysis is not all correct and is difficult to interpret; see table 3 , bottom line. When percents are used, the actual numbers should be used; bar graphs would also make these data easier to interpret.	Many thanks for your valuable comments and suggestions. 1. Many thanks for this valuable suggestion. A detail Laboratory methods has been mentioned for identification of entero pathogens. Necessary modifications have been incorporated in the Method section. (Page-4) 2. Many thanks for the comments and suggestions. A bar graph has been added instead of table with its statistical values (page-8).



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	3. Table 4 needs to be revised; both environmental features and clinical features are given together. They should be separated. Since there are no significant risk factors identified, these could be given in the text without a separate table. The clinical features could then be in a separate table.	3. Meanwhile, Data in Table 4 (now table 1 and 4) has been splitted accordingly and described at the beginning of the Result section. At the same time the clinical features have been described in a separate table and necessary modifications have been incorporated accordingly (Page-6).
	As noted above, the large tables are difficult to read.	Many thanks, necessary correction has been made (page 6).
<u>Optional/General comments</u>	The high percentages of Shigella infections in this population should make it ideal to test new Shigella, vaccines, as well as make it useful for clinicians treating these patients.	Many thanks for these valuable comments. These have been incorporated in the conclusion section (page-11).