



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 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.

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Impressive study of over 2000 hospitalized children for moderate to severe or mild diarrhea, appropriately emphasizing the importance of rotaviruses and shigella. However several questions include: 1. The authors need to qualify that this study just focused on rotaviruses and major bacterial causes of diarrhea; ie the did NOT examine for protozoa, noroviruses, other viruses, other types of enteropathogenic E coli (besides ETEC; ?EAEC, etc), and need to clarify this important limitation. 2. Further comments should be made about duration; ie prolonged or persistent diarrhea, and their similar or potentially different etiologies and impact.	Many thanks for your valuable comments and suggestions. Many thank for your valuable comments. This study is a part of Diarrhoeal Disease Surveillance System (DDSS) of icddr, b like Dhaka Hospital, Matlab Hospital and Mirpur Treatment Centre. Though Dhaka, Matlab DDSS have started long ago; however, Mirpur Treatment Centre started in 2009. On the other hand, in Mirzapur (Kumidini Hospital), it started from 2010. In all the study sites, same protocol has been followed to identify the common pathogens such as <i>Shigella</i>, <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>, ETEC and rotavirus following standardized laboratory methods. A new objective has been added when Mirzapur DDSS was launched which was to distinguish childhood cases between moderate-to-severe disease and mild disease. Many thanks for this valuable comment. None of the enrolled children under 5 years old in Mirzapur was diagnosed as persistent diarrhoea and the mean duration of diarrhoea during hospital admission was 3.5 days. So we apologise that we could not determine potential differences in etiologies and their impact.



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Minor REVISION comments	Considerable editing is needed throughout; for example, in the abstract (and on page 4), "90% were suffering from rotavirus diarrhea" is unclear; likely NOT meaning that 90% are constantly suffering RV diarrhea, but perhaps that 90% experienced at least one episode of RV diarrhea over ?period of time. Similarly, in the abstract and elsewhere (including conclusions), shigella was the most common BACTERIAL pathogen, right?	Many thanks for your valuable query. "90% were suffering from rotavirus diarrhea" it means that among all the rotavirus diarrhoea, 90% children were aged less than 24 months. Necessary correction and writings have been done in Abstract and other sections as well.
Optional/General comments		