



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012 IJTDH 2738
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITE INFECTION AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINICS IN PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE, 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 (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	-Study site(s) ; type, public, private, referral centre, district, local clinic etc. -how was randomization done? What is the source population? -how were slides read? Per X fields, per y WBCs, per z minutes? by one or more persons? Quality control? The data on gestation period and parity are very different from those in the other paper on bed nets by the same authors and on the same (apparently) study population Parasitaemia in pregnancy depends on transmission, preventive measures (ITN IPT), age, parity, gestation period, and these are not independent; they must be analysed in combination by appropriate statistical methods. On the discussion: the relevance of comparing with data from different countries with variation in transmission and over a long time frame from 1980 to 2007 is limited. The discussion on parasitaemia in primi-/secundigravidae versus multigravidae and CSA remains confusing	Details on the study site(s), randomization method, source population, reading of slides and quality control are in the corrected manuscript. The usage of Long Lasting insecticide Nets (LLINs) and other malaria control strategies have a direct impact on malaria prevalence rates in relation to gestation period and parity. Parasitemia in pregnancy is dependent on several factors and such factors can either be studied collectively or individually (to determine the statistical significance of a particular factor). In this study, parasitaemia in primigraviidae and secundigraviidae was analyzed against that of multiparous women because multiparous women have the highest resistance to <i>Plasmodium</i> due to increased levels of immunity. Other necessary corrections have been effected.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		