



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_6187
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of Alcohol consumption on some haematological and haemostatic parameters among consumers in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria
Type of the Article	Research Paper

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: 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 subject is relevant because alcoholism has been neglected by physicians in recent years. However, the manuscript has major flaws that do not allow approval for publication. Some of these flaws are listed below: 1 - The <u>title</u> is inappropriate because the authors studied platelet, PT and APPT, but not studied other hematological and hemostatic parameters. 2- There is a poor <u>Introduction</u>: the rational presented to sustain the research was lack of information on the problem in Nigeria and paucity of reports on the problem in developing countries. However the authors did not comment publications on the impact of alcoholism on platelets and hemostasis , with some controversial results. Controversies are in relationship with the composition of sample studied, especially if sample includes chronic alcoholic with or without liver lesions or both (as cited below, this was a major flaw in the sample described in the submitted manuscript). 2 - The biggest flaw is in the sample (<u>subjects</u>). The authors selected 100 alcoholics, separated in two groups which termed chronic or moderate; however they did not inform on the criteria used for this separation. In addition, the authors did not investigate liver damage in these alcoholic patients. This is essential because liver injuries greatly affect PT and APPT and also the number of platelets (cirrhosis, for example, induces decreased number of platelets). There is high probability of severe liver injury, including alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis, in these patients. Thus, without the investigation and characterization of liver lesions in alcoholics it is difficult to discuss the results. The reduction in the number of platelets observed in alcoholics is related to the effect of ethanol or is secondary to the alcohol-induced liver damage? (Cirrhosis with portal hypertension eg.). 3 - Description of the study area is very long and not necessary.	Yes we agree with the reviewer's comment and we have made all the revisions suggested and indicated them in yellow colour in the text



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	4 - In methods, statistical analysis: check that p values less than 0.05 are significant (no >0.05) 5 - The results can be summarized in a single table with three columns in which groups (chronic, moderate and control) can be indicated; in three lines the three variables studied (PT,APP and platelet counts) can be indicated. P values can be indicated in a 4th column. 6 - Morphological analysis of blood smears is insufficient to identify macrocytosis. This is identified by direct or indirect assessment of the mean corpuscular volume. Macrocytosis indicated by morphological examination is not reliable, unless a morphometric method has been performed.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		