



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2013_IJTDH_3136
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Antibody to <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> in women Delivering Infants at Parkland Health & Hospital System, Dallas, Texas, USA

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The author insists that the presence of antibodies alone is a risk of fetal and maternal transmission according to the literature. The transmission mechanism is still unknown.(1) There are factors and mechanisms that the author has not considered.(2)(3) Well placental lesions that are crucial for this mother to child transmission and to the presence of antibodies could prevent transmission to harm the parasite. The author mentions that there is little information on maternal fetal transition I suggest reading the work published in 2012.(4) With sample size 2896 which is the sum of the binomial 1448 mothers and their newborn babies published in 2012 which certainly must put the literature correctly years, vol, pages and authors. 1.- Alonso-Vega C, Hernann E, Truyens C, Rodriguez P, Torrico MC, Torrico F, Carlier Y. Estatus inmunológico de las madres infectadas por <i>T. cruzi</i>. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 2005;38: 2.- Carlier Y. Factores y mecanismos involucrados en la transmisión y el desarrollo de la infección congénita por <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 2005;38: 3.- Fernandez-Aguilar S, Lambot MA, Torrico F, Alonso-Vega C, Coórdoba M, Suarez E, Noël JC, Carlier Y. Las lesiones placentarias en la infección humana por <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 2005;38:84-86. 4.- Jiménez-Cardoso E, Campos-Valdéz G, Cortes-Campos A, Sánchez R, Rivera-Mendoza C, Plascencia-Hernández A, Hernández-Ramírez M, Ruiz-Habana J, Bonilla-González E, Damian-Matzumura P, Carlier Y. Maternal fetal transmission of <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>: A problema of public health little studied in México. Experimental Parasitology 2012;131:425-432.	* The maternal-fetal transmission mechanisms are unknown. * The study was not designed to investigate placental pathology, even though That would be an important feature of future studies. * The additional references alluded to by the reviewer have been read. One had already been referenced in the prior version of the manuscript (Exp. Parasitol. 2012;131:425-432). All references to maternal-fetal transmission rates and mechanisms were in studies done in Latin America – not in North America. * We did not suggest that the presence of antibody in umbilical cord Blood equates to maternal-fetal transmission. It is simply a marker for that Possibility.