



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_4759
Title of the Manuscript:	BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD IN NIGER DELTA, NIGERIA: TOWARDS ENSURING EFFICIENT CORD BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION.
Type of the Article	Research paper

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 7 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	Challenges of setting up the first stem cell transplant centre in a developing country (Nigeria) - A Review Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) has become an important treatment modality for the cure of malignant and non malignant diseases. Especially in developing countries where getting even a mediocre facility for conservative treatment for many disease is a dream for a common man with little or no support from government ,HSCT is a blessing. But getting the infrastructure and equipments or support system for HSCT in developing countries is a challenge right from counseling a patient to opt for treatment to getting optimum necessary support systems, equipments. Setting up a HSCT centre in Nigeria too posed similar problems. There was a scarcity of trained support staff; infrastructure too was inadequate and substandard. Inadequacy of funds and lack of government support was well taken care of by the hospital itself that supported the entire project. Pharmaceutical agents with license did lend a helping hand by procuring certain rare drugs. As there was a lack of awareness	



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	amongst the general public, patient and their relatives (donors) were reluctant in opting for treatment& had to be counseled. In spite of several setbacks and challenges,HSCT centre was set up where first allogenic transplant was done on a 7 years old patient of aplastic anemia with stem cells obtained from 11 years old sibling. *It was a great initiative taken by the hospital to set up HSCT unit in a poor country like Nigeria without government backing or funding. *With scarcity of trained support staff, necessary equipments ,expansion of stem cells and the subsequent procedure, the entire transfusion procedure was quiet risky especially when it was already known that there would be a volume overload and risk of cardiovascular accident was high. * More number of support staff should have been trained during the period when patient screening, testing etc was being carried out. However tie up with the Basel hospital for regular training of the hospital staff was a good step. *Government involvement in such kind of projects is a big support .Public support would increase many fold if government is involved even if it is on a smaller scale. *Rigorous planning must be done prior to taking up such a project. * What was the outcome of the transplant? Was the project a success? What are the infrastructure requirements and necessary precautions to be taken when taking up such a project are some of the	
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	queries which are yet to be answered. *comment received as separate word file from reviewer*	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

Note: Anonymous Reviewer