



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_4581
Title of the Manuscript:	ASSESSMENT OF ANTIMALARIAL DRUG USE AMONG THE PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN NORTHERN PART OF NIGERIA
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.



SDI Review Form 1.6

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	In table 1, patients have been stratified according to their education level (primary, secondary, undergraduate, graduate, none). However, in the following tables, no correlation between education and answers from interviewees is indicated. In my opinion, it might be useful to regroup the answers shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4 by distinguishing 5 sub-categories, stratified according to the education level of the interviewed patients. Results from this additional analysis should then be properly discussed in Discussion section.	
Minor REVISION comments	References 1 and 2 should be replaced by more recent citations: 1) WHO. (2011) World Malaria Report. 2) Khadjavi A, Giribaldi G and Prato M. (2010) From control to eradication of malaria: the end of being stuck in second gear? Asian Pac J Trop Med 3: 412-420.	



SDI Review Form 1.6

<u>Optional/General</u> comments	This is an interesting work aimed at defining the level of knowledge on malaria pathophysiology and treatment in a sample of malaria patients showing different degree of education. Alarming, despite the high numbers of literate people in the sample, it emerged that several basic issues of malaria were still ignored by many interviewees. Therefore, the overall work highlights that more efforts aimed at informing the population on malaria pathogenesis, diagnosis, therapy and prevention are urgently required, in order to improve the quality and efficacy of treatments and to reduce local morbidity and mortality in the future.	
---	--	--

Note: Anonymous Reviewer