



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	Nigeria is a region with high HBV, HCV and HIV infection in addition to alcoholism. The coexistent viral hepatitis B and C and possible HIV should be tested, excluded or compared. The occurrence of low platelet count in chronic liver disease is well known. The platelet/spleen ratio is better than platelet alone in the clinical correlation. Prolonged prothrombin time or INR are better than the prothrombin time in the clinical correlation.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The clinical and biochemical data are not presented. The figure of correlation between duration of alcoholism and PT and APTT is not presented.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Birnin, Kebbi is a remote city in north-western Nigeria. The information of alcoholic liver disease and viral hepatitis in this region is lacking. The lack of medical resource and financial support may make the clinical diagnosis difficult. I agree with the low platelet count is the simple and cheapest way, which may be regionally important, for the early identification of serious liver disease in underdeveloped region.	

Note: Anonymous Reviewer