



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_10089
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and laboratory profile of hepatitis B virus co-infected Nigerian children with human immunodeficiency virus infection.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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 (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		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The authors must explain the common and not common socio demographic characteristics between Nigerian children and of other African countries with similar findings. The high rate of HBV and HIV co-infection in children without increased liver enzyme must have an explanation Recommendation: The authors should offer an hypothesis why the difference were not significant in ALT level among the HBV co-infected patients and the other one taking into account their observations.	This has been included in the discussion. We have included a section on studies that showed that childhood-acquired chronic HBV infection has a long inactive carrier phase; and that acute exacerbation of chronic HBV infection, with reactivation of HBV replication and re-elevation of alanine aminotransferase levels is relatively rare in children, in comparison to adults. This section has also been expatiated by comparing the ALT of mono and co-infected patients in different age groups as suggested by another reviewer. We observed that older children co-infected with HBV had significantly higher ALT levels compared to mono-infected children. It could be that HBV infection was inactive in younger children but became active in



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		older children.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	In Table 2 p value must be locate outside the Table because there are several blank space and it can confuse the readers. It should be located in the foot of the table. Please clarify the ethical issue if any	The P value has been moved to the foot of the table