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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_11523
Title of the Manuscript:	High prevalence of hypocholesterolaemia among Antiretroviral Therapy-naïve HIV-infected Children in Makurdi, Nigeria: A Retrospective Study
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	In this manuscript, the authors reports of hypocholesterolemia in ART-naïve children in Nigeria. This is an interesting study bringing somehow unexpected results. The study appears well planned and is well written. The authors try to explain their unexpected results by the low dietary cholesterol levels of the patients (living on peasant meals low in cholesterol) and it might be the reason why the results in this study are different from others in other parts of the world. The authors also caution about the limits of the study because of this particular diet. 1. In Table 1: there is “Hepatosplenomegaly: 35 patients”, “Hepatomegaly: 39 patients, and “Splenomegaly: 5 patients”. How are they defined clinically and why is there only 35 patients with hepatosplenomegaly if there are already 39 with hepatomegaly?	1. The confusion arose because Hepatosplenomegaly, splenomegaly and hepatomegaly were not previously well defined in the manuscript. We have now defined the terms as Ref. Nos 28 & 29 on page 5. (also shaded in yellow) Bearing the current definitions in mind, hepatosplenomegaly implies the presence of both hepatomegaly



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		and splenomegaly simultaneously in the same child and at the same time of performing the physical examination at enrolment into our care and ART programme. There was a mistake in the labelling of these terms in the Table 1. As actually, the 39 was meant for hepatosplenomegaly and the 35 for hepatomegaly. Thank you
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		