



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_12194
Title of the Manuscript:	Cases of dog bite in Aba , Abia state Nigeria and its public health significance
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	It is simple descriptive epidemiological study and it has limitation as data is referred to Veterinary clinic which is not providing post-exposure prophylaxis. It is difficult to understand why dog bite cases are recorded at a veterinary clinic. It will be better to focus on dog rabies issue and vaccination practices. I will be happy to see structured questionnaire design and help to extract data and information which will lead to appropriate [public health intervention. Statistical analysis is needed to prove statistical significance of breed specific and vaccination status. More literature review is necessary as there are many KAP and dog bite studies in rabies endemic countries. The recommendations are general and not specific recommendations should be made based on research findings and it should contribute to control dog rabies.	The standard practice is that in Nigeria the first place a dog bite victim should visit is the veterinary clinic, where the veterinarian make recommendations to the health care authorities based on the status of the dog and what mode of post exposure treatment should be given based on the dogs history, that's why we got cases from the veterinary clinic. The major challenge was that it was only the information recorded at the clinic on the dog bite cases that was used for the study other useful information like sex of the offending dog, if the bite was provoked or unprovoked e.t.c couldn't be extracted because it wasn't in the record sheet. The structured questionnaire wasn't added to my submission but for the study 215 structured questionnaire design was used that covers all the 215 cases of dog bite reported between 2007 to 2012. Containing two sections. Section A: includes the victims information like Age, sex, month of bite, site of bite, while Section B : includes the offending dog information like breed,vaccination status. The statistical analysis has been added



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		The literature Is just a brief background, that is why is not doesnt covers much on kap And the recommedation will be much more specific based on the findings of the research and it will be highlighted in the corrected manuscript.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Apparently healthy dogs excrete rabies virus in their saliva is misleading as nothing is mentioned about human rabies cases due to handling or slaughter of dogs for meat consumption. It is necessary to check validity of research results in Nigeria.	This was just to note that dog bite cases need to be taken with all seriousness, though no known human rabies cases due to handling or slaughter of dogs for meat consumption have been recorded but detection of rabies antigen in these dogs is a risk factor and need to be stated.