



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_13024
Title of the Manuscript:	Knowledge, attitude and practice towards neonatal jaundice among community health workers in Southern Nigeria
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	There is nothing on the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, a relevant etiology in this part of the world (eg Olysanya et al, Acta Paediatr 2014). There is nothing on the background of this cohort of health workers: were these nurses, midwives, dedicated to infant/child health or general health care workers: this is important since the interpretation and the extrapolation of the results will depend on this. There is recent literature on other aspects of hyperbilirubinaemia in Nigeria, eg. Maternal care- seeking patterns (Ezeaka et al, BMC Health Serv Res 2014), phototherapy use (Olusanya et al, BMC Pediatrics 2014) , device effectiveness (Cline et al, J Trop Pediatr 2013), sunlight (Slusher et al, Pediatrics 2014) or morbidity/mortality patterns of neonates in Nigeria (Ekwochi et al, Niger J Clin Pract 2014) or malaria (Osonuga, Asain Pac j Trop Biomed 2012)	The study was done among community health extension workers. Authors agree that G6PD deficiency is common in our part of the world, however it was omitted from the questionnaire because of the technicality of the term considering the category of health workers being studied. Community health extension workers spend up to 80% of their time in the community. They work within the community, identify problems like NNJ and have the responsibility to refer patients appropriately. This has been included in the manuscript. Some of the literature referred to here have been included in the manuscript. See references17, 18 and 19
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	I fully respect and value the efforts of these authors, but I hope that we all can agree that further improvements are possible.	