



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2013I_IJTDH_6118
Title of the Manuscript:	THE INCIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION ON TEN FLOCKS INFECTED WITH GUMBORO DISEASE VIRUS (IBDV) IN ZARIA
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 (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	On this paper the authors follow up ten outbreaks of IBD in Zaria-Nigeria. The paper is well written and the results are clear. However, this reviewer considers that the manuscript does not fit the scope of the International Journal of Tropical Disease Health. Gumboro disease is an important viral infection that affects the poultry industry and the virus causing this disease does not affect human beings. Therefore this paper will have a better scientific impact in a veterinary or a journal specialized in poultry diseases.	Ok sir noted
Minor REVISION comments	This reviewer suggests some changes that can help the authors to improve the manuscript before send it to a more appropriate journal. 1. The term "mortality rate" should be changed by the term "fatality rate". 2. Page 4, paragraph 2: Check for spelling. 3. Page 4 (last paragraph) and 5: It is not clear what is the meaning of plates. Are they categorizing the disease sings or animal groups? Are those results associated to any table or figure? 4. Page 5, paragraph 2: Please specify the meaning of BBR, SBR, and TBR as follow: Bursa to Body ratio, Spleen to Body ratio, and Thymus to Body ratio respectively. 5. Page 5, paragraph 4: The MSR for march is 2.8% in the text but 2.1% in the table. 6. Figures 1 and 2 have the same title and different	1. In veterinary practice, mortality is used instead of fatality rate 2. Weighing the spelling is corrected 3. No sir they are not categorizing. PLATES were associated to pictures taken from the diseased organs during the research but the pictures were not properly attached to research paper but I will include them in the corrected paper. 4. Correction noted sir 5. Correction noted sir 6. Sorry sir FIGURE 1 is morbidity rate while figure 2 is mortality rate of the same group of animals under the study 7. Correction noted sir 8. Correction noted 9. The plates, figures and tables are full explained in the content of the work under the result section



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	results. They should have a detailed explanation. Are they different groups of animals? 7. In the Abdu PA et al. 1997. reference the name of the university should be spelled out and the country name should appear after "Zaria". 8. The references Mato T.et al. and Pitcovski J. et al do not appear in the text. 9. All figures and tables should have and explanation after the title.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The observation that the local animals are more resistant to the disease is very interesting. It will be interesting to demonstrate that those animals are more adapted to circulating viruses and this genetic selection could explain the results showed in table 4. The fact that after vaccination those animals get infected deserves further analysis. Is it possible that partial vaccination make those animals more susceptible to suffer IBD?	Sir it's possible that partial vaccination makes those animals more susceptible or that that the circulating strain of viruses in the field is slightly different from the vaccinal strain because IBD virus has the ability to mutate or that the vaccinal strain is too hot for the immune organs of the birds thereby destroying the immune cells which makes the birds more prone to infections.