



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.

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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	Major editing changes needed. The authors tried to demonstrate and understand the property and contribution factors of IBD in Zaria. However their data are not strong enough to lead their conclusions. Their statistical analysis did not base on proper data to investigate the contributions of different factors affect the disease occur. To grant publication, major reversion is needed. 1. AGAR GEL PRECIPITATION TEST does not necessarily support your conclusion. The positive result only show the exist of antibody but cannot recognize the antibody from vaccination or produced during infection. 2. Figure 1 and 2 has same title. It looks Figure 1 should be morbidity rate. Can you correct that and combine figure 1 and 2 in one figure. 3. Table 1 only shown some cases from March to June (not July) 4. The contribution analysis data (table 2-9) based on all poultry diseases but not all the flocks (diseased and none-diseased) in that area. These data are more likely to lead the conclusion that IBD contributes to the poultry diseases but not the probabilities of IBD occur. 5. There are no normal controls if BBR, TBR and SBR data (figure 3-5). This makes data weak. Please include the normal control data, If possible.	1. Sir, Agar gel precipitation test is one of the major tests used in confirmation of gumboro disease in poultry. However, we conducted nested polymerase chain reaction (nPCR) to confirm the outbreak of the disease in these flocks during which we compared the two tests (AGPT and nPCR) but the result of the nPCR was not included. 2. Correction noted 3. Table 1 showed the 10 flocks we were able to visit and follow up the course our study. 4. Yes sir IBD contributes to poultry diseases in Nigeria but we wanted to establish the probabilities of IBD to occur in Zaria Nigeria. 5. There were no control data. Cases reported to avian unit of ABVTH and were tentatively diagnosed of IBD based on post mortem signs and clinical signs, then we follow up the cases to obtained information and collected specimen for laboratory diagnosis.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		