



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_6962
Title of the Manuscript:	Studies on the Pattern of Plasmodium falciparum among settled Fulani Pastoralists in Rivers State, Nigeria
Type of the 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	Revise topic to be 'Patterns of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> among settled Fulani Pastoralists in Rivers State, Nigeria' or appropriate topic to reflect study carried out. Add a map of study area Legend of table 1 should be reviewed to capture data and study area Replace references in text with numbers Write a brief conclusion Review discussion, try as much as possible to remove results in the discussion.	'Patterns of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> among settled Fulani Pastoralists in Rivers State, Nigeria' Please check the paper page 8 This was removed because table 2 captured data and study area. However, table 1 now captures the species prevalence Numbers are replacing text in references please check paper . CONCLUSION The result showed a high prevalence of <i>P. falciparum</i> in different bush encampments and considering the importance of this group to the public, their well-being should be protected. Therefore, educating the herdsmen on malaria infection, prevention and control through environmental management will help to alleviate malaria infection. Private and public bodies should assist the government in donating and ensuring access to basic health care such as free anti-malaria drugs and long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (IITN) which is the goal of malaria control programmes.
Minor REVISION comments	 due to their comparative lower immunity status' replace immunity with immune the Fulani herdsmen. In Adamawa State, Gundiri et. al;	due to their comparative lower immune status' the Fulani herdsmen. In Adamawa State, Gundiri



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	year? recorded 80.0% prevalence. Ekpo et al; year? reported 33.6% prevalence <i>Plasmodium</i> should be in italics 'This again is related to exposure of the males to disease vector while herding' these statement in discussion is not clear, please recast	et. al; 2007? recorded 80.0% prevalence. Ekpo et al; 2008? <i>Plasmodium</i> all in italics, please view paper This may equally be attributed to exposure of the males to mosquito bites both day and night while herding
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		