



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_7573
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of malaria and geohelminth infection on birth outcomes in Kumasi, Ghana
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	1. Stillbirth was not defined accurately. So this could have effect on the whole results of the paper. 2. HIV is one of the main causes of pregnancy adverse effects, It has to be mentioned in all parts of the paper including method, results	We understand the definition of stillbirth extends beyond the time stated in this paper. Some definitions have it as death occurring 12 hrs prior and after delivery. We could not have the information 12 hrs after delivery because these women could only be kept in the hospital for about 4 hrs maximum 6 after delivery. This is our working definition in a not too ideal circumstance. It is true that HIV is a major contributor to adverse birth outcomes. However, we stated in line 305 that we did not consider HIV in this analysis due to the very low prevalence of HIV among the study participants (8/630) = 0.01%. We adjusted for the effect of HIV in the multivariable analysis.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		