



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_7951
Title of the Manuscript:	Seroprevalence and relative risk of HBsAg among female patients seeking healthcare service in Bo Government Hospital, Sierra Leone: 14-months database study
Type of the Article	Research

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		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	1. Regarding study subjects: Inclusion & exclusion criteria is not given. It has to be given. 2. Method adopted: Determine HBsAg immunoassay is not a sensitive one. Specific & sensitive assays like ELISA could have been done to confirm the results obtained. 3. Biochemical study: Results for LFT could have been done to strengthen the HBV infection. It is preferable to add LFT results	Comment noted and corrections made inside the text. See Line 74-93. Agreed. But ELISA is a more expensive diagnostic kit for resource-constraint countries like Sierra Leone. LFT was not done because of logistics reason (see above). Comment noted and adjustment inserted in the text as part of the conclusion. See Line 241-245. LFT was not done because of logistics reason (see above). But all initially seropositive subjects were requested to undergo further (secondary) Rapid



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	4. Higher incidence of HBsAg positivity among pregnant women & lactating mother is alarming & needs special care & check by other specific means of diagnosis.	Determine HBsAg immunoassay for confirmation. 4. See Conclusion section.
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