



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_8985
Title of the Manuscript:	Serum Iron Status and Haematological Profiles in Adult Nigerian Sickle Cell Anaemia Patients
Type of the Article	Original Research 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	1. Introduction Section: Lines 48- 50: State the major complications of sickle cell anaemia and give examples. 2. The study subjects were not properly matched giving that the number of enrolees is small and reduction of even one enrolee will impact on the results. 3. Describe the method of selection of the study controls. 4. Were haemoglobinopathies excluded from the controls. If so, state the method (s) applied. 5. State the study inclusion and exclusion criteria respectively. 6. Define the criteria for steady state as applied in the current study with relevant references. 7. State the sensitivity/specificity and positive and negative predictive values of the diagnostic methods as applied in the methods. 8. The socioeconomic classes (SEC) of the study population was not captured in the results.... Table 1. Inclusion of the SEC may impact on the	1.complications such as hand- foot syndrome, stroke, acute chest pain, vaso-occlusive crisis, femoral head necrosis auto-splenectomy, hepatomegaly, priapism, renal failure, heart failure and leg ulcers. 2.Agreed, not a perfect match but very close 3. Some of the Controls are blood donors whose Hgb Electrophoresis were determined to be "A" while the remaining are hospital workers who already had their haemoglobin electrophoresis determined to be Hgb A 4. Yes. As stated above. 6. Steady state subjects were those that have not had acute complicating factors or acute clinical symptoms or crisis for at least three months. (Included) HPLC is highly sensitive and specific The subjects and controls belong to similar ie low to intermediate SEC although not captured



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	nutritional status including iron status. Hence Table 1 should be expanded to include the various SEC, and age groups studied. 9. Provide a description (in prose form) of Table 1. 10. Discussion must be rewritten avoiding casual/loose statements, repetition of results/findings and ensuring adequate flow of information. 11. The majority of the references are old e.g. refs. Nos. 8, 9, 12, 13 & 19 respectively. They should be replaced with more recent and relevant references.	in the study Provided Discussion adjusted
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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1. Provide conclusions/ recommendation(s) both in the abstract and discussion section respectively. 2. Provide more references to justify the study and research question other than some casual observations. 3. Classify the various acute phase reactants stated, lines 175- 176. 4. Delete lines 63-65. 5. References: incomplete referencing for ref. No.7 (article name, year of publication etc).	2. More references provided 4. Deleted
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Cited refs. Vis: nos. 9, 10 should come immediately after the author's name e.g. Usanger et al ⁹.	Noted and corrected.