



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_10778
Title of the Manuscript:	Assessing the Performance Characteristics of the "CareStart™ Malaria HRP2 pf (CAT NO: G0141, ACCESSBIO)" Rapid Diagnostic Test for Asymptomatic Malaria in Mutengene-Cameroon

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
1. In order to evaluate sensitivity and specificity of this RDT for only falciparum detection, this comparative study should describe how to determine which cases should be considered as True positive (TP), and also other parameters (<i>ie.</i> FP, TN, FN). According to the principle of microscopic method, all species of Plasmodium can be detected whereas RDT can detect only falciparum. Based on this information, only falciparum cases should be True positive. Also total positive cases by Microscopic method should be described by species. Other species of malaria should not be recruited as true positive cases. In the statistical analysis, The author should describe in detail about True positive and also other parameters (<i>ie.</i> FP, TN, FN) . 2. References should be follow author instruction. Journal name abbreviations should be used as found in the NCBI databases (Link: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals).	1. All the values of FP, TP, TN and FN have been defined in the materials and methods section (See section 2.6). ➤ In the introduction, we indicated <i>P. falciparum</i> to be the pre-dominant species in the study area. Out of the 406 cases examined, 386 were compared using both methods. ➤ A total of 162 cases were positive for malaria by microscopy. Out of these, 158 were pure <i>P. falciparum</i> infections, while 4 were mixed with <i>P. malariae</i>. The determination of true positivity (TP) was done only on the 158 pure <i>P. falciparum</i> infections. ➤ 2. The references have been modified as indicated in the instructions to authors