



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

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

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Although the authors have raised most of the inquired questions the manuscript must undergo to an extensive proofreading. The text has very long sentences.	Some editing done especially on the Discussion and other sections to shorten it: e.g 1. Sierra Leone is recorded as an HBV. The screening for HBsAg is not included at the national level in the routine antenatal check for pregnant women except through private medical care or in cases of high suspicion of HIV infection, HBV infection or coinfection with both. 2. Rapid Determine HBsAg diagnostic test was widely accepted for use in the diagnosis and screening of infectious diseases in both developing and developed countries in past years. 3. The Bo Government Hospital serves all the other peri-urban areas and rural villages in the south. 4. Assay sensitivity is the main criterion considered during HBsAg testing of blood donors or donations in developing countries with high HBV seroprevalence. Assay test specificity is also important. Assay test specificity picks out the proportion of patients without the disease and who are really negative for the disease. 5. This study recommends a gold standard diagnosis of all HBsAg seropositive patients by other specific diagnostic kits other than the Rapid Determine HBsAg immunoassay alone.