



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14609
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Malaria in the Highlands of Obudu Cattle Ranch, Nigeria
Type of the Article	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>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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	WEAKNESS OF THE ARTICLE: 1. THIS A RESTROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HOSPITAL RECORDS, IT IS NOT JUST GOOD ENOUGH FOR PUBLICATION. 2. 80 NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRE IS NOT ADEQUATE TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSION, 3. THE RESEARCH COULD NOT PROVIDE THE SPECIES OF PLASMODIUM ENCOUNTERED. SUGGESTION TO MAKE THE PAPER BETTER: 1. A PROSPECTIVE STUDY SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO COMPARE THE PREVIOUS RESULTS. 2. THE RESEARCH SHOULD HAVE USED $\frac{1}{4}$ OR CALCULATE SAMPLE SIZE TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE USED. THE PROSPECTIVE STUDY WOULD PROVIDE OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION ON THE SPECIES OF PLASMODIA IN THE STUDY SITE.	1. A retrospective study in an area where there is no previous study in the desired area of interest is significant, if only to generate information that would form the basis for other investigations. This study has therefore provided preliminary information on highland malaria in West Africa that compares with other similar studies already done in other parts of the continent and other highlands of the world. As we have rightly concluded, it sets the stage for further studies. 2. We did not need to capture $\frac{1}{4}$ because of the already small actual size of rural agrarian community population; sampling was based on age of respondents, in order to obtain reasonable response. Hence questionnaires were administered on people from 13 years of age; and also considering the factors of availability and willingness to participate in the study especially due to traditional intensive farming practice. 3. The study was not aimed at parasite taxonomy. A separate study may be considered to study Plasmodium species.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		