



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_15727
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiology of hepatitis C virus infection in Egypt; overt and occult
Type of the Article	Mini review 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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	No major revision needed	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Which method follow for HCV genotyping that authors mentioned a high mixed genotypes	The HCV genotype was determined by a reverse hybridisation technique (Inno-LiPA I and II). "Zekri, et al. Hepatitis C virus genotyping in relation to neu-oncoprotein overexpression and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. J Med Microbiol. 2000 49(1):89-95".
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The mini review entitled "Epidemiology of hepatitis C virus infection in Egypt; overt and occult" It is well written and informative. Authors tried to explain the prevalence of HCV in different population group, migration of HCV genotypes, social factor, education and other related factors that effects HCV infections. They try to support their information with all the related reports published in different parts of Egypt. They cited enough references for this mini review. They provide few documented reports like men in Egypt were more likely to be infected than women, injecting drug users contribute very little in the community (<1%). Occult HCV infection has also been described. They	



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	also mentioned, in Egypt prevalence of HCV infection is directly proportion with age. The only statement is concern to me is the mixed genotype (15.7%), please mentioned whether this percentage is based on DNA sequencing or PCR based. Overall this manuscript is acceptable in this journal with some grammatical correction.	
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