



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

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 Article	Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
WEAKNESS OF THE ARTICLE: 1. 80 NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRE IS NOT ADEQUATE TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSION, 2. 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 ¼ 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. We noted the limitation on sample size posed by the actual small size of the community population, size of the age group of respondents selected (that is those capable of responding to questions (13 yrs and above), as well as availability and willingness of the natives to participate in the study. In this circumstance, the 80 number of questionnaires administered provided needed information which was useful in a preliminary study as this. In this study we aimed at reporting the prevalence of malaria to form a basis for further studies, which would include parasite and vector studies. 2. A prospective longitudinal study would necessarily compare the results of this study. This study forms the basis for further studies. .