



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2015_IJTDH_17246
Title of the Manuscript:	Pulmonary tuberculosis and associated risk factors among inmates of a Ghanaian prison
Type of the Article	Original 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>)



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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	The authors should consider revising the manuscript to look at prevalence of tuberculosis and known risk factors among inmates rather than risk factors associated with PTB since there was only one TB case and with this all the statistical calculations for associations are not realistic. Note: Much as the PTB prevalence is low, if the frequency of the known risk factors is high, it may mean that if the number of new inmates with TB increase, new cases within are also likely to increase at a high rate. Therefore, the situation can easily be contained by screening all new prisoners on entry as well as continuous screening at a given interval the system work on reducing the risk factors. <u>Results section:</u> Results should be revised to look at PTB suspects vs. non-PTB suspects.	The title of the manuscript has been revised to reflect the prevalence of tuberculosis and risk factors as recommended. The non-PTB suspects were not interviewed. This study sought to determine the prevalence of PTB and its associated risk factors but found only one case of PTB. The study therefore focused on PTB suspects. The outcome measure was confirmed PTB.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<u>Sampling lines 62-63:</u> Justify why not all TB suspects were tested for HIV since the relationship between TB and HIV is well known. <u>Table 1.</u> It would be better to consider only PTB suspects vs, non PTB suspects and remove the line for PTB prevalence since those numbers will not yield any statistical significance. Also better to have only p-value	The protocol for testing is to screen all confirmed TB patients for HIV. We therefore tested only the confirmed PTB cases PTB prevalence column has been removed. Only p-value has been stated and χ^2 removed.



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	rather than both P value and χ^2. Note that: only one PTB suspect was confirmed for PTB. <u>Line 156 Prison related factors associated with TB.</u> This should be prevalence of PTB risk factors among prisoners. The word associated is kind of misleading. Again this should look at PTB suspects versus non PTB suspects and you may have a note below the table which indicates that among the suspects, only one was confirmed to have PTB. <u>Figure 2.</u> Should be proportion of PTB symptoms among PTB suspects. (note ; only one suspect was confirmed to have PTB) Table 4 and the concerned section : not informative	The sub-heading has been changed to “Prevalence of PTB risk factors among prisoners” This has been changed as recommended Table 4 has been removed
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Revise the discussion section in line with the results.	Discussion section has been revised in line with the results