



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2015_IJTDH_17672
Title of the Manuscript:	Case Report and Literature review: Podoconiosis in South Western Uganda
Type of the Article	Case Study

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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	1. Written consent has not been taken from the subjects. 2. The cause has not been confirmed as the antigen detection was not available.	1) Line 83/4 mention how verbal consent was obtained for pictures and to describe and publish cases and photos from each patient, we did not obtain written consent. Note that none of the patients were literate and therefore verbal consent was obtained in their local language by a local healthcare worker. 2) Case #1 is confirmed with a negative antigen detection test {BinaxNOW Filariasis, Alere. Providence, Rhode Island- see line 103-4}, the other two are only referred to as suspect cases as filarial blood smears were obtained but antigen detection was not available at that time- this was specified in the manuscript. Please also note that we explained in the manuscript that“. An assessment of lymphatic filariasis in Uganda, made by screening 17,533 children, found no circulating filarial antigens by immunochromatographic card tests above 1300 masl [12].” All patients in this case report presented in a region >1500masl making filariasis very unlikely.