



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_18935
Title of the Manuscript:	Co-infection of malaria and typhoid fever in feverish patients in the Kumba Health District, Southwest Cameroon: public health implications
Type of the 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	Authors tried to investigate the existence of co-infection of malaria and typhoid fever in feverish patients in the Kumba Health District, Southwest Cameroon, however this type of study has already been done earlier, but different regions (JO et al., 2011; Ammah et al., 1999; Nsutebu et al., 2003). Major comments; 1. Authors mentioned that they have performed different tests (motility, H₂S production, oxidase activity) for identification of Salmonella, but never mentioned the data related to these results. 2. It is very easy to show some patients' slides with malaria infections.	We preferred not to publish these results because they were not the primary aim of this manuscript but supportive. We simply used the methods to characterize the aetiologic agents. We believe that presenting patients' slides with malaria parasites is too elementary for this manuscript.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		



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	Minor comments; 1. It is very strange!!!! to mention already published result in-front page of result section (Isibor JO, Igun E, Okodua M, Akhile AO, Isibor E and Adagbonyi E. Co-infection of malaria parasites and 342 Salmonella typhi in patients in Benin City, Nigeria. Ann Biol Res. 2011; 2(2):361-365). 2. Authors mentioned in the last page conclusion that <i>"Co-infections of malaria and typhoid fever exist in Kumba but not as common as previously thought"</i>, reviewer seems interesting to know what was previously thought, since it was missing in the MS. However, in the front conclusion it is stated as <i>"This study confirms that co-infections of malaria and typhoid fever are common"</i>. Looking both the conclusions, it seems confusing!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	We have verified the results and do not see where already published results are mentioned on the front page of our own results. The risk factors for contracting typhoid fever are generally high in Kumba. After detecting higher levels of co-infections of these diseases in localities considered to have better levels of sanitation than Kumba, (Lines 241 – 242) it was thought that the situation in Kumba will be worse. Although the situation was not worse, co-infections of malaria and typhoid fever were however still diagnosed.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	May be reconsidered after serious major revision .	