



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_19448
Title of the Manuscript:	ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUG - INDUCED ELEVATION IN SERUM ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT) LEVELS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT HIV SEROPOSITIVITY IN YENAGOA, NIGERIA
Type of the Article	ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

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	There should be no paragraph in your abstract. Line 21: to read No patient with or without HIV seropositivity had ALT value in the grade 3 and 4 category ≥ 251 U/L <i>There was no statistically significant difference in ALT values between cohorts with or without HIV in the 3 ALT phase obtained while on antituberculous drugs ($P = 0.761, 0.367$ 23 and 0.197) ?</i> Please clarify whether your result was compared between the test subjects with HIV and without HIV. You can use a more technical word other than with or without HIV <i>It is encouraging to find a low rate of antituberculosis drug induced hepatotoxicity than one would expect based on the high prevalence of risk factors in our environment.</i> Were these risk factors part of your findings? if not do not recommend or conclude base on the factors	Thank you, the suggestion has been implemented. We have replaced phase with categories. Yes, the results were compared. These risk factors include poverty, overcrowding, Hepatitis B and C which are common in our environment.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		