



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJOB_33246
Title of the Manuscript:	SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINIC AT GENERAL HOSPITAL ARGUNGU, KEBBI STATE NIGERIA
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In line 19, the percentages don't match, should be (239/300) 79.66% and (61/300) 20.3% for monogamy and polygamy respectively 2. Line 46-47: the statement "Neonates born of chronically infected mothers are 70 – 90% at risk of the infection progressing to chronic phase" is not valid. The assumption that all children born to a chronic mother are infected and are at 70-90% risk of progressing to a chronic phase is not accurate. Please note that, not every child born to a chronically infected mother will be infected. A mother who is positive for HBsAg confers a 20% risk of passing the infection to her offspring at the time of birth. This risk is as high as 90% if the mother is also positive for HBeAg. See Ghosh et al., 2015, Xu ZY., 1985 and Luuse et al., 2016 3. This statement from line 74-78 "The ACON HBsAg Rapid Test Strip (serum/plasma) is a qualitative, solid phase, two-site sandwich immunoassay for the detection of HBsAg in whole blood, serum or plasma. The membrane is pre-coated with anti-HBsAg antibodies on the test line region of the strip. During testing, the whole blood, serum or plasma specimen reacts with anti-HBsAg antibodies conjugated particles" indicates that the test kit contains the antibody. You now use the kit to detect antigens (HBSAg). So in your abstract line 11 "38 (12.7%) of the patients have antibodies to HBV" should read "38(12.7%) of the participants were positive to HBV" Also note that, the women are not patients but participants. 4. In line 45-50 you are detecting antigens but not antibodies 	

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