

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMAH_98696
Title of the Manuscript:	Management of Helminthiasis and Virological Outcomes Among HIV coinfecting Under-fives Receiving Health care at Mwananyamala Hospital, Tanzania
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:

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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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. (Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</p>	<p>Yes. However, the author should write more the bold impact of the coinfection and the efficacy of drug usage.</p> <p>The title should insist on the relationship between helminthiasis coinfection and ULHI, and how the drugs used are effective.</p> <p>The correlation between aims and conclusion is not accordingly.</p> <p>In the result sections, three subsections should be made. Firstly, the description of the population. secondly, the coinfection , and thirdly, the efficacy of the drugs used either for helminthiasis or ULHI.</p> <p>It is correct already as case study.</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	Adequate	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>Please notify the relationship of the title, objectives, and conclusions as written in the manuscript. In my opinion, they need to be synchronized and written for more clear purposes. I make simple suggestions.</p> <p>Title: Management of Helminthiasis and Virological Outcomes Among HIV coinfecting Under-fives Receiving Health care at Mwananyamala Hospital, Tanzania</p> <p>Objectives in abstract:</p> <p>The study aimed to assess the Management of helminthiasis and virological outcome among ULHI receiving health care at the Care and Treatment Centre (CTC) located at Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital (MRRH) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.</p> <p>Conclusions in abstract:</p> <p>Helminthiasis is still prevalent among ULHI, despite the lack of a significant difference between males and females. The prevalence of HL was relatively higher among ULHI with virological success (lower HVL).</p> <p>Objective in introduction:</p> <p>Therefore, the purpose of this research was to evaluate HL management among HIV co-infected under-five children and its relationship to virological outcomes.</p> <p>Conclusion in the end of the text:</p> <p>Helminthiasis is still prevalent among ULHI, albeit with no significant statistical difference between males and females. ULHI that experienced virological success (lower HVL) were more likely to acquire HLs than those that did not. ABZ-ALL and MBZ-TLD were the most frequently used combination therapies for managing HL-co-infected ULHI. The virological success was achieved using the combination of MBZ-ZLL/R, ABZ-TLD, and IVE-TLD. ULHI, who frequently visited the CTC for medical care, experienced a marked decline in HLs. Anthelmintic prophylactic</p>	

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	<p>chemotherapy should be given to ULHI more regularly to avoid HLs and enhance the well-being of the children. Studies need to be conducted to determine how HLs affect the decline in virological outcomes observed in the current study. We recommend comparing ULHI and HIV-negative under-fives to look into different factors that may shed light on some still-unresolved issues.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <p>Title: The Role of Management on the Relationship between Helminthiasis and Under-fives HIV –fives: A Case Study at Mwananyamala Hospital, Tanzania</p> <p>Objectives (abstract and introduction):</p> <p>The study aimed to discover the coinfection relationship between helminthiasis and the ULHI, and to evaluate the efficacy of several drugs used for helminthiasis and ULHI.</p> <p>Conclusion (abstract and text):</p> <p>In conclusion, referring to the objectives in the abstract and the introduction is necessary.</p> <p>Firstly, is there and how is a relationship between helminthiasis and ULHI. What is the prevalence of helminthiasis coinfection in ULHI? What is the importance or the impact of this helminthiasis coinfection?</p> <p>Secondly, how is the Management or the efficacy of the drugs used for helminthiasis and ULHI, alone and in combination?</p> <p>Other suggestion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Please make graphical abstract. b. Please make a simple pie chart explaining the prevalence of helminthiasis coinfection in ULHI. c. If possible, please supplement the original data at the end of the article so that other researchers can use them for further research. d. In conclusion, please make this study's impact on the hospital and the government. 	
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PART 2:

	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>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

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