

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research and Reports in Hepatology</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRRHE_81501
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiological features of hepatitis A among children in Hodeidah, Yemen.
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:

(<https://www.journalajrrhe.com/index.php/AJRRHE/editorial-policy> )

### 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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The authors examined the prevalence of HAV infection by detecting IgM HAV antibody among children and the associates in Yemen. The analysis of the results and discussion is incorrect.</p> <p>Major comments</p> <p>#1. Section 3-3. All of the analysis is wrong. For example, HAV-antibody positive rate is 4.7% in male and 6.6% in female (p=0.4126).</p> <p>#2. Table 2. All the p values are incorrect. There is only one significant difference noted in age, where HAV-antibody positive rate is significantly higher in the children aged 7 and 8 (7.2%) than in those aged 9 and 10 (1.4%)(p=0.0130). HAV-antibody positive rate is tended to be higher in the children whose parents are illiterate or read/write (7.1%) than those who have parents with primary, secondary or university (3.1%)(p=0.0640).</p> <p>#3. P8, lines 3-7. The description is wrong. HAV-antibody positive rate is significantly higher in the children with hand washing (12.5%) than in those without hand washing (4,3%)(p=0.0158). HAV-antibody positive rate is significantly higher in the children with clothe sharing (8.8%) than in those without hand washing (3.0%)(p=0.0099). HAV-antibody positive rate is significantly lower in the children without family HAV infection (4.5%) than in those without family HAV infection (19.2%)(p=0.0014).</p> <p>#4. Discussion. The authors discussed based on the wrong analysis of their data. They should correct the analysis and discuss them appropriately.</p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

### PART 2:

	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)
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<p>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</p> <p>No description on approval of review board and Helshinki declaration.</p>	

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