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Journal Name:	International Journal of Pathogen Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPR_66841
Title of the Manuscript:	SEROPREVALENCE OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS AMONG PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH SEIZURE ATTENDING FEDERAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, KADUNA , NORTH WEST NIGERIA.
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: (<http://www.sciencedomain.org/journal/10/editorial-policy>)



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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Major Problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The authors provide no rationale to support the implication that CMV infection is the cause of seizures in immune competent children. The authors imply that prior CMV infection causes seizures in children, but they only show correlations of CMV serostatus. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. One possible approach would be to include the CMV serostatus of a cohort of healthy/seizure-free children as a control group. There are global blood banks available in addition to many potential collaborators that could be contacted to request access to a data set. b. Another possibility is to determine whether identified congenital infection correlates with seizures later in childhood. It is not clear whether the authors currently have a large enough data set for this determination. c. Did the authors consider that the high incidence of CMV infection in their seizure cohort represents institutional infection, and that the seizures are actually caused by a different condition? A healthy cohort, or seizure-free cohort would help address this concern. 2. The authors provide no evidence to support their claim in the Conclusion that CMV causes seizures in immune competent children. 3. The authors do not provide any evidence of ongoing/current CMV infection. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Their current sera samples could be screened by PCR for CMV DNA. If real-time PCR machinery and reagents are not available, conventional PCR screens with accompanying gels would suffice. b. A more economical assay that could provide adequate data would be a screen of these sera samples for CMV antigen by ELISA. This would provide evidence of ongoing CMV replication in these patients and suggest a stronger association between seizures and CMV infection. 	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Minor Problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What CMV target antigen was used in the ELISA assay? 2. It should be stated in the tables that the listed percentage is of total samples. It currently appears that the percentage is of each age group. 3. Table 2. It's not clear why the authors display percentages of total samples rather than percentages of the analyzed subset, by gender. <i>i.e.</i>, The current analysis makes it appear that only 20% of female samples were positive for CMV, but it's actually 90%. This is a mistake made again in the 4th paragraph of the Discussion. 	
Optional/General comments	<p>In manuscript ID Ms_IJPR_66841 titled, "SEROPREVALENCE OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS AMONG PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH SEIZURE ATTENDING FEDERAL NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, KADUNA , NORTH WEST NIGERIA", the authors investigate cytomegalovirus serostatus among seizure patients in a cohort of children younger than 13 years. They examine sera from 90 patients for antibody responses to CMV using a commercially available ELISA. They find a preponderance of CMV immunity among their cohort. However, the authors do not include a control group of age-matched children that do not suffer from seizures. They also do not present data suggesting time of CMV infection and provide no measure of active CMV infection in their patients. It is not clear from their data whether any of the patients are immune compromised. There is no prior literature to support CMV immunity as a cause of seizures in otherwise healthy people. These are major concerns with the current study and they should be addressed prior to publication. I offer a few possible ways to address them below. I also list a few minor problems that should also be addressed prior to publication. Due to the current flaws in the study, I recommend Major Revisions prior to publication.</p>	

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



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