

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_118941
Title of the Manuscript:	Chlamydia trachomatis infection among pelvic inflammatory disease patients attending the gynaecology clinic of a private tertiary hospital in Ogun State, Nigeria.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The manuscript is highly significant for the scientific community. It provides valuable insights into the prevalence and impact of Chlamydia trachomatis infections among patients with pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in a specific geographic region. Given the association of Chlamydia trachomatis with serious reproductive health issues, including infertility, understanding its prevalence and management in PID patients is crucial. This study can help inform local and global public health strategies, guide clinical practices, and stimulate further research on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in similar settings. 2. Yes, the title of the article is suitable. It effectively communicates the key elements of the study, including the pathogen (Chlamydia trachomatis), the population studied (pelvic inflammatory disease patients), the setting (gynaecology clinic), and the location (a private tertiary hospital in Ogun State, Nigeria). 3. Overall, while the abstract is comprehensive, making some adjustments for clarity and conciseness could enhance its effectiveness in conveying the study's significance and findings to readers. 4. The structure of the manuscript is logical and follows standard scientific reporting conventions. Ensuring that each section is detailed and follows a logical flow will enhance the clarity and impact of the manuscript. Subsections within major sections (like Results and Discussion) can also help organize the content and improve readability. 5. The manuscript is scientifically rigorous and methodologically sound, with a well-structured introduction and detailed conclusion. 6. The references provided are generally sufficient and cover a broad range of relevant topics. However, the inclusion of additional recent studies would strengthen the manuscript's scientific foundation and ensure it presents the most current information. 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The language and English quality of the article are generally appropriate for scholarly communication, but with some targeted revisions, the clarity, precision, and overall readability can be enhanced. These improvements will help ensure that the manuscript effectively communicates its findings to the scholarly community. 	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>This study provides valuable insights into the prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis infection among women with pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and associated risk factors. The high prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis IgG and IgA antibodies among PID cases highlights the importance of this pathogen in the development of PID. The findings underscore the need for screening programs and early diagnosis, especially among young populations, to prevent severe sequelae such as PID. However, the study acknowledges limitations such as the lack of PCR-based techniques for definitive diagnosis, which could be considered in future research to enhance diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, the association of certain risk factors like the number of lifetime sex partners and early sexual debut with Chlamydia trachomatis infection emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions and comprehensive sexual health education. Overall, this study contributes valuable data that could inform public health strategies aimed at reducing the burden of PID associated with Chlamydia trachomatis infection.</p>	

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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>	

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