

### Review Form 3

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research and Reports in Gastroenterology</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRRGA_128111
Title of the Manuscript:	Probing the Seroprevalence of Hepatis B and C infections among Meat Handlers in a Mega Abattoir in Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Type of the Article	

#### **General guidelines for the 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 guidelines for the Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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#### **Important Policies Regarding Peer Review**

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**Review Form 3**

**PART 1: Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's Feedback</b> <i>(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
<b>Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.</b>	This study shows importance of Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C infections among Meat Handlers. This study plays important role in prevent HBV infection and Hepatitis C infections in Meat Handlers and its complications, morbidity and mortality in them. Definitely, However.I likes this manuscript because this will help in decrease HBV and HCV infection in Meat Handlers of world.	
<b>Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</b>	YES, I would be change only 2 thing. That will be Seroprevalence instead probing the seroprevalence. Second is Hepatitis B virus infections and Hepatitis C virus infections instead of Hepatitis B and C infections.	
<b>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.</b>	YES	
<b>Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.</b>	Overall, this manuscript is likely to be real and authentic. Although they have been taken only rapid test method for detection of HBV and HCV. I think if they involved the ELISA test also, this will helps in important aspect for scientifically robust and technically sound of this manuscript. Results are also significant and correlate with other studies of that region but cannot explained relation transmission of HBV and HCV infections between different abattoirs and human being. In general, Blood borne viral hepatitis can be transmitted between human being by blood, blood product, vertical, sexually transmitted and infected person mostly. However blood borne viral hepatitis can be transmitted very rare from animal to Human being.	
<b>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.</b>	No, I think all references related to HBV and HCV infections occurs in human being by blood, blood product, vertical, sexually transmitted and infected person. Only 1 article related to this manuscript means which shows Different abattoirs and Meat handlers	
<b>Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</b>	YES	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	As, I already mentioned about that Blood borne viral hepatitis can be transmitted between human being to human being mostly. Blood borne viral hepatitis can be transmitted very rare from animal to Human being. One important aspect of this manuscript is that in female prevalence are zero because generally they are not involved in cutting of meat. Generally they do related work with cleanness and handling of meat means no cutting of meat. So, male prevalence is predominating in this manuscript. *THIS IS MY PERSONAL OBSERVATION IN 21 YEARS OF MY TEACHING EXPERIENCE, FEWMALE ARE PREDOMINTELY SUFFERS FROM MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS DISEASE IN INDIA BECAUSE THEY INVOLVED IN BURNING PROCEDURE (LOCALLY CALLED AS SHREE) OF BRAIN AND LEG PARTS OF ANIMALE IN ABITTORES. Another important aspect of this manuscript is HBV IS MORE PREVALENT THAN HCV BECAUSE HBV CAN BE TRANSMITTED in HUMAN BEING BY MINUTE QUANTITY (< 1MICROLITER) WHERS AS HCV REQUIRED (>! MICROLETER TO <1ML) AND HIV (>1ML) OF INFECTED BLOOD FOR TRANSMISSION TO INFECTED HUMAN BEING.	

**PART 2:**

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

**Reviewer Details:**

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