



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Research Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARJGO_47780
Title of the Manuscript:	ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES ON URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN WOMEN IN PORT HARCOURT
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The grammar needs major attention and should be corrected throughout the paper. 2. Abstract needs to be rephrased. It's important. 3. It's better to write descriptive study instead observational study. 4. In line 14, samples can be written than specimen as it sounds better. 5. The study is about the urinary tract infection (UTI) and hormonal contraceptives, so it is not necessary to explain about fertility regulation in detail in introduction rather explain the relation of UTI and contraceptives, causative agents and risk factors. 6. Methodology needs major attention as it would assist if it has been explained in order i.e study design, ethical approval, sample collection and processing and statistical analysis. 7. Authors has not mentioned about informed consent, verbal or written. 8. Line 70-74 should be written in sample study design. 9. Author has not mentioned anything about ELISA and hormones like progesterone and estradiol in any section except in methodology. Why it is explained in method as analytical procedure? This need to be elaborated upon. 10. Urine culture was done but which media was used for culture was not explained. 11. Table for prevalence of contraceptive user and control is missing. 12. Age factor has been explained twice in table 2 and table 3. Why? 13. Line 92 to 99 need to be omitted. Every factor should be explained according the table orderly. 14. No table was found for bacterial count. 15. Write the genus and species of organism in the table. 16. Once the organism name has written in full form, it can be written in short form later. 17. The study is about determining the effects of contraceptive in UTI patients. So, were all women UTI patients' i.e 200/250 or hormonal users (200). 18. Discussion is also need major correction as it should be discussed orderly with table. 19. References are not in correct form. Follow the format. 	
Minor REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. References are not in correct form. Follow the format. 2. Reference number should not be written in discussion. Only the name of author and year is enough. 	
Optional/General comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correction is required throughout the paper. 	

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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<p>If plagiarism is suspected, please provide related proofs or web links.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The negative effect of high fertility rate on women and their children, and the benefits of fertility control are well known. (http://datad.aau.org:8080/jspui/handle/123456789/569)2. These factors, among others provide health rationale for fertility regulation and family planning, which is now considered an essential element of preventive health care. (http://ir.knust.edu.gh/xmlui/handle/123456789/102?show=full)3. The benefits from fertility regulation relate to the broader issue of the status of women. (https://www.scribd.com/document/122281226/Ghana)4. have structural or functional abnormalities, including instrumentation such as indwelling urethral catheters, and are frequently asymptomatic (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3275859/)	
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As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

<http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>

Reviewer Details:

Name:	<i>Eliza Ranjit</i>
Department, University & Country	<i>Griffith University, Australia</i>