

SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_48099
Title of the Manuscript:	OPHTHALMIC PROBLEMS OF ADULTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that <u>NO</u> manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '<u>lack of Novelty'</u>, 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	The methodology was very scanty without the required details. Please kindly add flesh as follows:	
	(1). Where was the comprehensive ocular examination carried out? Was it in the field or in a clinical setting. Please name the field location and/or the clinical facility in Etche LGA of Rivers State of Nigeria.	
	(2). Mention the total number, number of males, number of females, age range and if possible occupations of the patients examined in the study	
	(3). Give the names/types/models of the instruments used for the comprehensive ocular examination (Visual Acuity, Visual Field, Tonometry, Ophthalmoscopy etc).Eg The Visual Acuity was measured with Snellen's Chart, or Log MAR chart etc. The Visual field were assessed using Carl Zeiss automated Visual field Analyzer or by Arc perimeter model 786 etc. The Ophtalmoscopy was done with a hand-held Keeler 0976 model ophthalmoscope. The tonometry was done with a non contact, table top, pulsairintellipuff T16 model, or contact hand-held Goldman 435 applanation tonometer.	
	(4). If the tonometry was with a contact tonometer, please give the name, type and strength (%) of the topical anaesthetics used. Eg (xylocaine 1%topical anaesthetics, lignocaine 2% topical anaestheticsetc).	
Minor REVISION comments	 (1). Sentence constructions, punctuations, spellings and grammatical errors should be reviewed and corrected. (Discussion and conclusion should be in past tense) 	
	(2). Citations in the text, should be indicated by normal reference number and not superscript, preferably in bracket [] rather than in parentheses () as stated in the authors' guidelines at <u>www.sciencedomain.org</u> /journal/23/ authors-instruction. Refer for further clarifications.	
	(3). Tables have to be self explanatory. However kindly move the explanations you made above tables 2, 3 & 4 to under the results and explain or make reference to the Tables from the result.	
Optional/General comments	Red highlights on manuscript signifies delete /make corrections Green highlights on manuscript signifies add /corrected	
	Please note that non exclusion of the names/types/models of the instruments used and types/strength of diagnostic drugs, occasionally add to confounding results in medical research. Researchers in the Ophthalmology, Optometry, Vision Science and Epidemiological world, would always be curious to know.	

<u>PART 2:</u>

		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?	<u>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</u>	

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