



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMMR_50302
Title of the Manuscript:	Educational intervention in sexually transmitted diseases.
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/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	<p>Was this study translated from Portuguese to English the grammar is not good and need a lot of correction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What type of educational intervention was given t this children and how was it done? Those are the thing we like to seen in the methodology. 2) How many hour or days was this educational intervention conducted 3) You also said the study test was used to measure a) the knowledge in b) the anatomy and c) sexual physiology, STDs prevention and ant contraceptive. Where the result for these outcome that was expected? 4) What are the various level of reproductive health given to this student in their various school? These will have some influence on their level of understanding with respect to STD 5) In Mexico what is the average prevalence of STD and also in the community where the study is been conducted 6) In the school in Mexico what is the nature of health education and reproductive health offer to this student? It is important to known all this facts 7) The Methodology was not written properly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A modified Likert quiz and quiz were used, designed and validated by professionals. The scale used has an alpha Crombach reliability index equal to 0.65; being its moderate reliability. The participation of adolescents consisted in answering an evaluation that focuses on the topics related to Sexually Transmitted Infection, after which an educational intervention was made consisted of taking a course - workshop, later another questionnaire to assess the increase in knowledge. 2) The research was carried out in the period from January 1 to April 30, 2017. 3) When evaluating the knowledge of their pre and post educational intervention, an increase of 10.6% in high degree was obtained in the comparison with the results in the first evaluation. 4) According to the test used, the knowledge level is divided into high: score equal to or greater than 24 to 35, average knowledge: score equal to or greater than 12 - 23, low knowledge: score equal to or greater than 0 - 11. Unfortunately in schools there is often only talk of sexuality inthe subject of human biology this subject is not specifically focused on the sexualdevelopment and learning of adolescents we can say that there are no levels in terms of that matter asin others for example mathematics I,II as a result of this, many young people are left with doubts often by going to public media containing erroneousinfo rmation 5) According to the Ministry of Health, during 2017:121 cases of congenital syphilis, 61 men (50.4%) 60 women (49.6%) ,4703 cases of acquired syphilis,2,891 men (61.5%) and1,812 women (38.5%).4,344cases of genitourinary gonococcal infection 2169 men (49.9%) and 2,175 women (50.1%).In connection with Human Papillomavirus, 27,610 new 95.9% were women (26,491). In the same year the incidence rate hpV is 1.86 per 100,000 men and the female case is 41.86 for every 100,000 women The age group with the highest involvement of new cases of Papillomavirus Human was the 25 to 44 year old at the rateof almost 25 women for every man. In 2017, the incidence in men of AIDS cases was 7.75 (per100 thousand) 1.46 for women. In Puebla according to the CENSIDA of the third quarter2016 reported 6456 men and 1794 women with AIDS. 6) Reproductive health education is very poor is not given theimportance that it requires,there is material for good ed ucation however more staff islacking in knowing how to transmit knowledge withoutprejudice sexual education is currently taught in primary school withhuman biology subject matter however this does not con tinuemany times in the following school years.
Minor REVISION comments	<p>The reference need some review</p> <p>The introductory section was difficult to understand, it need to be review/</p>	
Optional/General comments	Not a clear study	



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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>	