



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Scientific Research and Reports</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JSRR_50189
Title of the Manuscript:	Cryptococcosis in HIV – infected hospitalized patients in Latvia.
Type of the Article	Short 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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>This study on <b>Cryptococcosis in HIV – infected hospitalized patients in Latvia</b> will significantly adds to body of knowledge after publication and would create an awareness on morbidity and mortality associated with Cryptococcosis among HIV positive individual. However, there is need to clarify the sample size use.  How were participants recruited for the study?  Were all HIV patient (699 )in the hospital screen for <b>Cryptococcosis</b>?.  Does 69 represent only hospitalize patient with Cryptococcosis. Were all hospitalize patient infected with Cryptococcosis  Please clarify this issue from abstract, method and analysis to aid clarity and strengthen this write up.  Remember: Prevalence is calculated from affected population  Suggestions are made in highlighted areas with reviewer pane in the manuscript.</p>	<p>Thank You for review!</p> <p>During the study period, for all patients infected by HIV (previous diagnosis or confirmed at hospital during the study), who were admitted in the hospital, a CrAG test in serum and urine and DNA assay in serum was performed. Further analysis was performed for HIV infected patients with diagnosed cryptococosis.  All HIV patients (699) in the hospital screen for Cryptococcosis.  69 represent only hospitalized HIV patient with Cryptococcosis. Remaining ( 630) HIV patient were without diagnosed cryptococcosis.</p> <p>WU1 : Done  WU2: Done  WU3:  WU4:  WU5: Done  WU6: Done  WU7:Done  WU8: Done  WU9: Done  WU10; WU11: Done.</p> <p>During the study period, for all patients infected by HIV (previous diagnosis or confirmed at hospital during the study), who were admitted in the hospital, a CrAG test in serum and urine and DNA assay in serum was performed. Further analysis was performed for HIV infected patients with diagnosed cryptococosis.  WU12: patients should be asked whether they know how they are infected with HIV. Some of the patients are clearly aware of how they are infected by sexual intercourse or using intravenous drugs. We can analyze this information. If the patient does not know how to get HIV infected, we cannot analyse this patient's transmission route.  WU13: Done  WU14:</p>
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		



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