

Review of: "Sero-prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B and C infection and associated factors among Pregnant Women in Southeast Ethiopia: Community-based crossectional study"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is an opportune and wellcome article, a cross-sectional study addressed to an important world health issue: the burden of B and C Viral Hepatitis in pregnant women. It should be added that it has been done very recently, 2022, and that it is targeted to the Southeast region of Ethiopia. We lack articles on that region of the world, or, to be precise, we lack knowledge of that area, not just articles.

The study has a considerable number of participants, 410, which were recruited from 3 villages (*kebeles*) located close to the institution where the authors are based, revealing the concern with the particular needs of the population assisted by the authors, another merit of the research

In fact the title already mentions that it is a "community based" study. An underrated issue's evaluation of scientific articles is their title: this one not just delivers what it suggests, but thoroughly goes through it, turning the technical language accessible not just for the hard to die strong willed lay people. That is particularly more than wellcome in altimetry times.

The introduction, as well as the discussion, is carefull and complete when puting in context the burden of the disease, specially by adhering to the World Health Organization (WHO) standards and criteria.

My suggestion is a question: could the article provide more information on things the authors take for granted and are certainly perfectly aware, but the readers may not be: could they add a few words - quotes - on their country's history, on their country's cultural diversity? Also, as the authors' background suggest otherwise, we might benefit, in the discussion section of the article, by articles displaying the obstetric articles's view on the subject.

People should know how many countries there are in Africa, how many peoples there are in Ethiopia, and how many languages are spoken in the Souteastern region, in order to to infere the risks of transmission of the studied diseases.