

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 manuscript reports a study on the seroprevalence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus infections among pregnant women in Southeast Ethiopia. The study is meaningful and relevant because of the impact of these viral infections on public health and especially on the health of pregnant women.

The study employs a community-based cross-sectional approach with a substantial sample size. The inclusion of both seroprevalence data and associated risk factors provides an overall picture of the problem. The manuscript addresses a very important issue, given the high prevalence of HBV and HCV infections in Ethiopia, particularly in pregnant women. The findings have important implications for public health policies and interventions in the region. The statistical analysis is robust and the presentation of results is easy to follow. Multivariable logistic regression analysis helps to identify significant factors associated with HBV and HCV infections. The manuscript highlights ethical aspects, such as informed consent and counseling for infected persons, thus demonstrating a commitment to participant welfare.

Areas for improvement: the abstract should be more concise and highlight the key findings and implications of the study. The manuscript's structure could be improved for better readability. Consider splitting the "Results" section into subsections for HBV and HCV results to help readers navigate the data. Although the limitations are briefly mentioned, it would be useful to discuss them in more detail in the Discussion section. Discussing potential biases or limitations in data collection and analysis can help readers to interpret the results. The manuscript would benefit from a section discussing the practical implications of the findings and recommendations for future research or public health interventions.

With some improvements in structure, clarity and the inclusion of conclusions and recommendations, it can be recommended as a research paper.