Review of: "Misdiagnosis of Dengue Fever as Malaria and Typhoid Fever and Their Co-infection in Rural Areas of Southwest Nigeria"

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The study addresses a significant public health concern in Nigeria regarding the misdiagnosis of dengue fever as malaria or typhoid fever. However, several corrections should be made:

1. The method to detect and validate misdiagnosis needs to be clearly stated, particularly since misdiagnosis is the primary focus of the study.

2. The description of 'co-infections' in the Results section is confusing. The following sentences should be rephrased for clarity:. a) Rephrase this sentence: Of the total number of 714 confirmed malaria cases, 50 (6.7%) also had DENV NS1 (co-infection) (t=5.8540), which was also confirmed by RT-PCR; there were 13 (3.9%) typhoid-DENV co-infections (t=9.3611). Rephrase this sentence too: From the 333 samples positive for typhoid fever, malaria/typhoid co-infection with DENV had 5 (0.5%) samples positive (p=0.9296 and p=0.9432, respectively).

3. Figures III and IV need clarification. The term "Frequency of sample concentration" is ambiguous. Percentages should be used to indicate the proportion of samples with high levels of NS1, IgM, and IgG.

4. Consider discussing the correlation between high levels of NS1, IgM, and IgG with the study's objectives. This could involve examining previous research for comparisons and exploring any potential associations between these markers and symptoms or co-infections.