

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.

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

Review points:

1. The authors used HBsAg to stand for HBV infection which is wrong, in addition the abbreviation is written as HBsAg without n.
2. Samples are collected from 3 villages so it does not express the real prevalence in that town or city, what is the percentage of the three villages population in relation to the city? it does not show any differences between rural and urban society.
3. Regarding the test used which is rapid test, indeed for a scientific paper it is not accepted to get prevalence of any infection using rapid test although manufacturers claim high sensitivity and specificity of the test. Since authors are citing their information from WHO articles so they should follow the definite steps in diagnosis of HBV and HCV using documented serological tests such as ELISA or CLIA and to confirm the results of Anti HCV by confirmatory test.
4. It was mentioned at the beginning that 3 ml of blood was taken then in material and methods it was written 5 ml??
5. The positive samples for Anti HCV tests are only three which is not enough to have conclusion about the associated factors that authors considered as risk factors.
6. Another study is advised to collect more samples from different rural and urban area to cover wider geographical region and for longer duration not only three months especially for HCV.
7. Many studies have been done in different geographical areas but the results are controversial especially with the results of study done in (Bahir dar) in such a case a meta-analysis study may help to settle the results.
8. Conclusion should not contain repetition of the results.

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