

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.

- The study focuses on an important topic Sero-prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B and C infection and associated factors among Pregnant Women However, the following comments need to be addressed.
- You need to take another look at the entire work, including the grammar.

Methodology:

- please include overall and region-specific demographic information in the general population.
- References for the statistical software must be added.

Discussion:

- In the discussion "In the present study, pregnant women who had a history of tooth extraction had a three-fold higher likelihood of contracting HBV infection than those who didn't have a history of tooth extraction (AOR =2.70, 95% CI 1.09, 6.69, $p = 0.032$). This finding was consistent with study reports from Southwest Ethiopia [36] and Northwest Ethiopia [29] showing a significant association among study participants having a history of dental extraction with HBsAg infection. However, it conflicted with the study finding report from Saudi Arabia, in which dental extraction was not significantly associated with HBV infection [37]. The reason for these discrepancies could be due to differences in sociodemographic characteristics and study settings'. This reason is unclear. It is preferable to concentrate on infection-control strategies.
- What are the Strengths and limitations?
- Also, you may discuss the generalizability of the results.
- Also, if you can add what is already known and what this study can add to the literature,