

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_76882
Title of the Manuscript:	Seroprevalence of anti-SARS-cov-2 antibodies in covid-19 patients in Hyderabad, Pakistan
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>There is no inclusion or exclusion criterion or a more detailed description of the participants in the materials and methods. Only one piece of information was given in which period the study was conducted. The time elapsed since the infection in the subjects was not indicated. The potential limitations of the study are poorly described. The statistics show that the number of patients was compared to the number of healthy people, but the results were not statistically significant. These results should be discussed in the discussion. It was not indicated whether all the people in the hospital during the study or selected were examined.</p> <p>It seems that the study group is too small to be able to draw constructive conclusions. It is possible to evaluate the rate of infection detection in this way compared to the results from other countries. I agree that „ Antibody testing in the general population can help to determine the true number of asymptomatic carriers; however, it cannot be used for diagnosis' but to confirm it, more people should be examined. It was not stated whether the subjects were vaccinated or not, whether they were seriously ill or not.</p> <p>The discussion should be about assessing the results obtained, especially the regressions. By reference to other studies, they should be evaluated. This section mainly compares the numbers of people with and without antibodies. The study did not argue why, "The analyzed data showed more positive results as compared females, it was yet discovered why males were more positive than females".</p> <p>Statistical analysis is essential for this article. However, the exact statistical methods used were not specified. For example, has the group homogeneity been achieved?</p> <p>The conclusions contain the prospects for the use of such research rather than a summary of the work. It seems that the article is written quite chaotically and often deviates from its purpose. It is certainly a valuable source of knowledge about the possibilities of using antibodies in identifying the true number of COVID-19 cases.</p> <p>However, the lack of precise characteristics of the group, indication of, for example, vaccinated or not vaccinated people, distinguishing those who have had the disease hard, lightly or unconsciously-asymptomatically, and discussing the exact results obtained, reduces the quality of work.</p> <p>The article "Seroprevalence of anti-SARS-cov-2 antibodies in covid-19 patients in Hyderabad, Pakistan" is an interesting source of knowledge about the possibilities of disease monitoring and building population immunity. Disease prevention can be improved if about 60% of the population produces antibodies, which could be an interesting starting point for assessing the results obtained. However, there are many shortcomings in the work, e.g. discussing own results in comparison to similar studies in another country. The methodology of the study is clear.</p> <p>The paper indicates that „ Therefore, this study intends to assess the presence of antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 discusses immunity against consequent COVID-19 infection. In this report, we present data on the characteristics of patients with reported COVID-19 infection from various hospitals in Hyderabad, with the aim of determining the proportion of serious cases versus asymptomatic, moderate, or non-pneumonia cases ". However, there is no such division in the results, and they only show the number of people with antibodies and the division into sex and age.</p>	<p>1. The information about the collection period, inclusion and exclusion criteria is included in the material and method. Information about the study subject and limitations are included in the manuscript and all results are also discussed.</p> <p>2. Conclusion is modified as per suggestion and results are also discussed with the comparison of other countries.</p> <p>3. The discussion section is revised, and all results are discussed clearly. A detailed discussion is added in the manuscript about males being more affected than females.</p> <p>4. Statistical analysis is revised as per recommendation.</p> <p>5. conclusion is revised as per suggestion.</p> <p>6. The results are clearly discussed with other studies and the Methodology is also revised as per recommendation.</p> <p>7. The age and gender wise results are explained in the manuscript.</p>
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	-	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>There are missing of the ethical issues in this manuscript. Authors should enclose information on the consent to the research, consent to the processing of personal data, consent of the bioethics committee, as well as the criterion of inclusion and exclusion from the research.</i>	There is not any ethical issues in this manuscript and the study is approved by the ethical committee of Isra University which is also provided in the section of ethical approval and consent to participate.