



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Pregnancy and Childbirth
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJPCB_51396
Title of the Manuscript:	Is there a relationship between repeat-induced abortion and current use of contraception among women in the reproductive age? A study in Ghana
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<p>INTRODUCTION: In paragraph one of this section, author(s) “Globally, an estimated 55.7 million induced abortions occurred annually between 2010-14” It would be better for author(s) to write out the highlighted portion in full. That is 2010 – 2014.</p> <p>In this same paragraph, author(s) wrote “Furthermore, the reasons why women induce abortion are known”. This statement appears to incomplete and given that the next sentence is related to this, it would be more explanatory for author(s) to list some of the reasons why women induce abortion.</p> <p>In paragraph two, author(s) wrote “Women who induce abortion may not desire another unwanted pregnancy” Author(s) may wish to remove unwanted from this sentence. It is the lack of desire for a pregnancy that makes it unwanted.</p> <p>Also, in paragraph two, author(s) wrote “Therefore, the use of contraception can be vital in preventing unwanted pregnancies and reducing maternal deaths in settings where abortion is common.” This sentence makes it appear like death is due to prevalence of abortion. Death from abortion is usually due to complications from unsafely performed abortion procedures and not just because abortion is common.</p> <p>MATERIAL AND METHODS: Towards the end of the first paragraph of this section, author(s) wrote” From the merged dataset, information on the current use” It is not clear if author(s) received a merged dataset from the DHS programme or author(s) merged two separate dataset on their own. Author(s) need to clarify this and also briefly explain the merging process if datasets were merged by author(s).</p> <p>RESULTS: Author(s) will need to arrange Figure 1 so that the bars are arranged in increasing or decreasing order of frequency</p> <p>DISCUSSION: Author(s) opened this section with the proportion of women currently using a method. Given that this manuscript is about repeat abortion and contraceptive use, it would be necessary to also see the proportion of women with repeat abortion in this early section so that readers can relate exposure (repeat abortion) with outcome (contraceptive use)</p> <p>In paragraph 2 of this section, author(s) wrote “The positive association between younger maternal age and current use of contraception in this study is in contrast to the findings of a study in Angola [16]. In spite of that, a study by Achana et al. in northern Ghana found no significant association between age and use of contraception, although they observed a decline in use with increasing age” Author(s) might need to hazard some type of explanation for these findings. It is not enough to just say the results are the same or not.</p> <p>In this same paragraph, author(s) wrote “Hence, younger women, especially those not married may use contraception to avoid unwanted pregnancies, out of wedlock children and stay in school.” Although the regression output indicates that contraceptive use declines with age, author(s) cannot say single women are more likely to use</p>	



SDI Review Form 1.6

	contraception because this contradicts the result presented in Table 4. Author(s) may wish to perform further analysis to examine if there is interaction between age and marital status in this population of study.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

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>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Osabohien Mathew Okoh
Department, University & Country	Johns Hopkins University, Nigeria