Reviewer's report

Title: Assessment of the magnitude and determinants of abortion among Wolaita Sodo female university students, Wolaita zone, Ethiopia.

Version: 3 Date: 22 February 2014

Reviewer: Kuldip Singh

Reviewer's report:

The manuscript entitled “Magnitude and risk factors of abortion among regular female students in Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia” written by the authors Amha Admassie Gelaye1, Kalemelekot Nigussie Taye, and Tesfa Mekonen are reviewed and needs minor correction and after inclusion these minor correction the manuscript is should be acceptable for publication

Minor changes:

1. Page- 5: paragraph
Virtually all abortions (96.9%) were induced abortions out of which 34% were self-induced. Only half (16) were reported to be safe, that is, they were performed by a trained health professional in standard health institution. Most (11) of those who had initiated the induction of abortion by themselves reported used excessive drugs (like Ampicillin) and some (8) used traditional remedies like “Embway” - a traditional herbal medicine (a variety of nightshade, Official name: Solanum marginatum L. f) [17] and the remaining (7) reported use of some kind of physical means to initiate abortion by themselves. See figure 2. Should be rewrite as

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Page- 6, paragraph
Alcohol use had a statistically significant association with abortion, with those who ever had alcohol having 20 times more risk of having abortion than their counterparts. Similarly, experience of rape compounded the occurrence of abortion. On the other hand, use of emergency contraception was found to be protective against abortion (OR = 1.6, 95 % CI 1.2 – 4.4). [See table 2 below]. Should be rewritten as

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counterparts. Similarly, experience of rape compounded the occurrence of abortion. On the other hand, use of emergency contraception was found to be protective against abortion (Table-2).

Page-5; 2nd last paragraph

Table 3 below depicts the complete list of conditions with their respective percentages.

Students were asked if they were to use abortion services for unwanted pregnancies.

Delete the word “below” rewrite as

Table-3 depicts the complete list of conditions with their respective percentages.

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Page-9: paragraph;

students from faculties and departments with high school level and beyond science education (faculty of Health, Natural Sciences and Engineering) had a significantly lower risk of abortion as compared to students faculties with no post grade 10 level science course, [Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Business and Economics and School of Law] (see figure 2 below).

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References : Kindly check the style of journal