Author's response to reviews

Title: Prevalence, impacts and medical managements of premenstrual syndrome among female students: cross-sectional study in college of health science, Mekelle university, Mekelle, northern Ethiopia

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Subject: SUBMISSION OF EDITTED MANUSCRIPT AFTER PEER REVIEW

Dear editor, the following points are among the main areas where our manuscript entitled “Prevalence, impacts and medical managements of premenstrual syndrome among female students: cross-sectional study in college of health science, Mekelle university, Mekelle, northern Ethiopia” submitted and reviewed by “BMC Women's Health” for possible publication is manipulated to cope with the standards of the journal and the concerns of the reviewers.

• Background has been modified and shortened
• Redundancies of ideas in background and discussion parts are cleared and shortened
• Grammar and spelling errors in the document are corrected
• Current contraceptive users and participants with irregular menses are excluded from analysis
• The data are analyzed again considering participants not to be included in the analysis like Current contraceptive users and participants with irregular menses.
• The terms “main aim” and “determine” are replaced with “primary aim” and “assess” respectively
• The diagnosis of PMS was set by using DSM-IV TR diagnostic criteria
• The operational definitions for degree of PMS symptoms are included
• Limitations of the study are explained.
• “Fertile age group” in the inclusion criteria is changed to “Women within 15-49 years of age”.
• The exclusion criterion “Had undergone total abdominal hysterectomy operation” could not be deleted as these patients cannot have menses and it is not possible to associate the symptoms whether they are of PMS or not because the symptoms can be of another disease states even though PMS symptoms are associated with ovarian hormones
• Inconsistencies in reference writing are corrected
• Not only Chi-square was used to test the associations in between different variables with development of PMS and use of PMS therapies but also odds ratio was used.
• The contents of the questionnaire are elaborated.
• The whole result and discussion parts are reviewed again and corrected accordingly considering the modified exclusion criteria.
• All the tables and figures are redone considering all the reviewers’ comment
• Average menstrual cycle length for majority of the world population is 28 days and that is why we used it to be.
• The questionnaire is attached.

Best Regards,

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