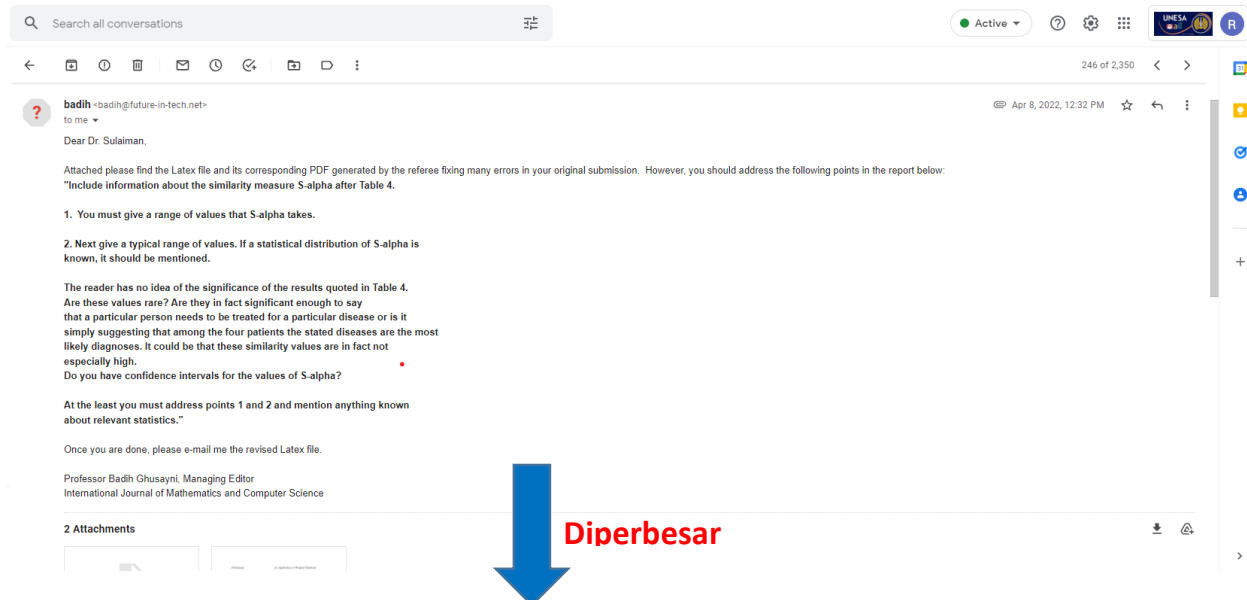


Melalui email dari Managing Editor (Prof. Badih) Tanggal 8 April 2021, dikirim 2 file, yaitu 1 file latex dan 1 file pdf. Dua file tersebut merupakan hasil revidi dari referee, dan disebutkan bahwa pada file Latex terdapat beberapa kesalahan (error). Kami disuruh merevisi dan mengecek file pdf.

Berikut Email dari Prof. Badih:



Attached please find the Latex file and its corresponding PDF generated by the referee fixing many errors in your original submission. However, you should address the following points in the report below:

"Include information about the similarity measure S-alpha after Table 4.

- 1. You must give a range of values that S-alpha takes.**
- 2. Next give a typical range of values. If a statistical distribution of S-alpha is known, it should be mentioned.**

**The reader has no idea of the significance of the results quoted in Table 4.
Are these values rare? Are they in fact significant enough to say
that a particular person needs to be treated for a particular disease or is it
simply suggesting that among the four patients the stated diseases are the most
likely diagnoses. It could be that these similarity values are in fact not
especially high.
Do you have confidence intervals for the values of S-alpha?**

**At the least you must address points 1 and 2 and mention anything known
about relevant statistics."**

Tanggal 10 April 2021, kami melakukan perbaikan atas beberapa kesalahan pada File Latex, sehingga file Latex dapat di “run” dengan baik, Disamping itu kami melakukan revisi berdasar hasil revidi dari referee dan melakukan beberapa klarifikasi.

Berikut email tersebut.

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**R. Sulaiman** . <radensulaiman@unesa.ac.id>
to badih ▾

🗨️ Apr 10, 2022, 9:54 AM ☆ ↶ ⋮

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Firstly, I would like to say thank you for some corrections by the referee regarding errors and typos.

According to the report by the referee, we provide the following explanations:

1) We do not use “confident degree” like the method in statistic.

The number that appear in Table 4 show the index of similarity between patients and diseases.

The largest similarity index means the smallest distance between patient and diseases. Therefore, the disease is most likely diagnosed by that index.

This method does not have “confidence interval”. It is a number that used to decide a disease that most possible have been suffered by the patients based on the symptoms. I have added this explanation after Table 4.

2) We have not find the distribution of S-alpha. Our method is used according to the result of the data of the symptoms.

P.S:

We have revised the formula of S-alpha, because of error typing and we also have revised the result of calculation.

Please find attached file of my revision based on the referee's report

Sincerely

R. Sulaiman

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2 Attachments

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Berikut revisi terkait dengan konten:

NASKAH AWAL

Similarity degree S_{α} between each patient's symptoms and the considered of possible diagnoses as Table 4.

Table 4: Similarity S_{α}					
	Viral fever	Malaria	Typhoid	S.problem	C. problem
Al	0.183	0.184	0.188	0.125	0.148
Bob	0.143	0.119	0.173	0.192	0.161
Joe	0.180	0.174	0.185	0.131	0.154
Ted	0.191	0.183	0.185	0.162	0.167

From Table 4 we choose the largest number of similarity. The largest similarity means the distance is the smallest. From this table we conclude that Al and Joe suffer from Typhoid, Bob suffers from stomach problem, and Ted suffers from Viral fever.

5 Conclusion

SETELAH REVISI

Similarity degree S_{α} between each patient's symptoms and the considered of possible diagnoses as Table 4.

Table 4: Similarity S_{α}					
	Viral fever	Malaria	Typhoid	S.problem	C. problem
Al	0.917	0.918	0.938	0.627	0.740
Bob	0.716	0.594	0.864	0.962	0.805
Joe	0.900	0.869	0.925	0.653	0.768
Ted	0.954	0.913	0.927	0.808	0.833

Table 4 shows the index of similarity between patients and diseases. The largest similarity index means the smallest distance between patients and diseases. Therefore, the diseases is most likely diagnosed by that index. It is a number that is used to decide a disease that most possible has been suffered by the patient based on the symptoms. From this table, we conclude that Al and Joe suffer from Typhoid, Bob suffers from a stomach problem, and Ted

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suffers from a Viral fever.

5 Conclusion

Tanggal 14 April dinyatakan bahwa file Latex sudah tidak bermasalah dan konten juga sudah tidak bermasalah, sehingga artikel siap untuk dipublish (accepted).

Beriktu email tersebut.

