



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14579
Title of the Manuscript:	GASTROINTESTINAL HELMINTH INFECTIONS IN HIV SEROPOSITIVE PATIENTS IN DSCHANG, CAMEROON
Type of the 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>)



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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	-in materials and methods describe socioeconomic and sanitary conditions of the population under study -The paper presents the limitation of the number of samples from each patient (if they were three samples have better results) and was used only one method (Willis) when it should have used at least two different methods. -results also put in sanitary conditions, household income, water supply etc. -Another limitation of the study relates to the age of patients. Probably children will have greater prevalence of helminths which does not apply to HIV patients who are adults	-We agree and added it in the manuscript. It has been highlighted -We used the method which was more available for us and collect many samples for each individual was too difficult -We agree and these are illustrated in table 4 added to the manuscript. household income was not take into consideration - We take individuals from 15 years and above in order to put the 2 groups in the same conditions since the range 15 to 49 years is the most infected by HIV/AIDS
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The paper presents a significant n	