



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARRB_43840
Title of the Manuscript:	Parasitic Profile of Fresh Vegetables sold in Selected Markets of the Cape Coast Metropolis 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>)

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Herein, Ghanaian authors present a very interesting article, especially in tropical Africa, on the epidemiological chain of intestinal parasites. It is a very well written article, which remains mostly succinct and therefore very easy to read.</p> <p><u>On the substance</u></p> <p>My prime concern, which was the search for other parasites including <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts, were well taken into account and cited as limit in the end of the discussion. However, regarding the very high number of larvae of <i>S. stercoralis</i> found, it seems important to give more details on the methodology that authors allowed to differentiate these larvae with these of <i>Ankylostoma</i>, <i>Rhabditis</i> or other <i>strongyles</i> for example, that can all be found on the soil.</p>	<p>This comment has also been addressed in the text. Because of the difficulty in distinguishing between the larval forms of different species of Strongyloides, we have refrained from using the species name and rather reported it as Strongyloides spp.</p> <p>It should be noted that Hookworms or Ancylostoma spp were reported based on detection of ova of the parasite.</p>
Minor REVISION comments	<p>In the presentation of the study site (Line 41 to 48), the conditions of vegetable cultivation should be detailed, especially if the farmers use fertilizers of human or animal origin and if there is use of wastewater.</p> <p>In laboratory procedures (L61-69), it is necessary to specify in case in which the vegetables are contaminated (recovered) with sands, did you remove the sand before dipping them in water?</p>	<p>We didn't elaborate on the conditions of vegetable cultivation in detail under the study area because no visits were made to the farms in this particular study.</p> <p>However, it is widely known and has been reported that vegetable farmers sometimes use, manure of animal origin, waste water from the drains in the cultivation of their produce.</p> <p>Most of the vegetables purchased had been cleaned in some way by the vendors and so did not come with noticeable amount of sand even though some had visible dirt on them.</p>



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		We also mentioned that we strained the suspension from the washed vegetables.
Optional/General 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>	