



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_21895
Title of the Manuscript:	Water and Waterborne Diseases, a Review
Type of the Article	Review

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	It is an interesting review on a topic of great importance, such as water-borne diseases. But some things must be corrected. Text writing must be revised; there are problems in punctuation and fused words. Eg. In section "soil-transmitted helminths" all scientific names are stuck. This happens throughout the manuscript. I do not agree with a couple of statements in Table 1: -The rout of infection of Dracunculus is not percutaneous, it is oral, by drink water with infected Cyclops. -The route leaving host of Enterobius is anal, but not in faeces. Section "flea, lice, mite and tick-borne diseases": relating flea, lice, mite and tick-borne diseases with water is forced. Insect vectors of malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis and onchocerciasis breed in water. But insect vectors of West African sleeping sickness and leishmaniasis don't breed in water. What is their relationship to the theme?	Thank you. This error occurred during compatibility mode (using a lower version of Microsoft Word instead of the Word 2013 which was originally used for the write-up) when the review was about to be sent for publishing. Both (<i>Dracunculus</i> and <i>Enterobius</i>) have been corrected. The male <i>Enterobius</i> actually leaves through faeces while the female through anus after emerging to get oxygen necessary for the maturation of its eggs. Also, retroinfection, a process where pinworm larvae hatched on anal mucosa migrate up to bowel and back into the gastrointestinal tract., can also occur. This section will be removed completely. These vectors (of West African sleeping sickness and leishmaniasis) that do not breed in water



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	The format of the references should be thoroughly reviewed; it contains many errors and inaccuracies.	will be removed. Will be checked and corrected as necessary and required.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		