



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_22294
Title of the Manuscript:	A survey of human onchocerciasis among children and teenagers in rural Nigerian farm settlement
Type of the Article	Original research paper

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>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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	After reviewing manuscript it was found author has performed good research work but the number of sample size is too small as it is epidemiological work which demand large number of sample size, as the work is also supported by funding agency. Author has not mentioned acutaul p- values in the tables. As expected prevalence of infection in males more than in females due to out door activity of males more than females, but in current study there is not any significant difference of infection in different sexes which author need to explain in detail. Lower age group children are more vulnerable to fly bites than higher then why results are reverse.	The work was not funded by any agency. In the study area, although males are often found going to farms, females also indulge in outdoor activities such as fetching of water and bathing at the river and streams. Since the net time spent out among males is higher than that of females, it is reasonable that the occurrence of the infection among males should be higher than those of the females. However, this is not statistically significant. Also in the study area, little children seldom go to sites that predispose them to the infection, since they neither engage in farming nor fetch water downstream. Hence, the occurrence of the infection among children of lower age group should be plausibly lower.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		