



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_23122
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE OF ECTOPARASITES OF INMATES IN THE BAMENDA CENTRAL PRISON, NORTH WEST REGION OF CAMEROON
Type of the Article	Original research Articles

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.

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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	The authors must respect the instructions of the journal concerning the citations and references. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lines</th><th>In the paper</th><th>Remarks</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>14</td><td>Dermatophytoses such as scabies (20.86%)</td><td>N ??? (20.86%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>16</td><td>Infection</td><td>Infestation (in all the paper)</td></tr> <tr> <td>17-18</td><td>For the other parasites, multiple infections were more common than single infections with the adult inmates more infested than the younger ones.</td><td>Not clear</td></tr> <tr> <td>26</td><td>Citations</td><td>See instructions to authors</td></tr> <tr> <td>27-28</td><td>infected</td><td>infested</td></tr> <tr> <td>30</td><td>Appleton <i>et al.</i>, 1994; Gillespie <i>et al.</i>, 2004; 2005</td><td>See instructions to authors for the citations</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Lines	In the paper	Remarks	14	Dermatophytoses such as scabies (20.86%)	N ??? (20.86%)	16	Infection	Infestation (in all the paper)	17-18	For the other parasites, multiple infections were more common than single infections with the adult inmates more infested than the younger ones.	Not clear	26	Citations	See instructions to authors	27-28	infected	infested	30	Appleton <i>et al.</i> , 1994; Gillespie <i>et al.</i> , 2004; 2005	See instructions to authors for the citations	OK
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	32	can be translated by the alteration	can concern	
	43-44-45	several factors such as poor hygiene and sanitation, overcrowding, sharing of personal belongings, lack of appropriate lodging and medical facilities such as toilets, beddings and portable water in prisons	It would be very interesting to examine the results on the light of each of these factors.	
	50	Area of study	Draw a map and situate the study area	
	64-65	an ethical clearance was obtained from the National Ethics Committee of Cameroon	Give the references	
	97	Figure 1: Prevalence	Write the prevalence of each species of parasite on the figure but a table should be clearer	
	139-140-	factors; Poor personal hygiene of the inmates (most of them	Can you distinguish	



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	141	don't bath often nor wash their beddings and dresses frequently). Absence of a pressing iron for dresses and beddings after washing.	different groupes of cells according the degree of unhygienic conditions of the inmates and test la difference
		In this study, not all males were infested with ectoparasites/dermatophytoses whereas only two females were infested with ectoparasites/dermatophytoses.	This finding must be presented in the results section in a table
		Ectoparasitic infestations varied between the various age groups.	Make a table and present this result
		References	See instructions to authors



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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It an original article, very interesting, approached an outstanding problem in African prison. Should be improved.	