



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_25331
Title of the Manuscript:	Parasitic zoonoses from dogs: how common are they in Zambia
Type of the Article	Minireview 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>)



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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	Line 22: change royalty to loyalty	The word has been changed from royalty to loyalty , line 22
Minor REVISION comments	An estimation of the population of dogs with a comparison to the human would be helpful in providing context to the exposure potential. Can a distinction be made between domestic dogs and stray dogs? If so, then the paper's focus should focus on the group that is more of a zoonotic challenge. The majority of references used for this paper is older than 5 years which does not provide a current situation to the topic being written on. An effort to update the references to include more recent citations will be beneficial.	Only one study by De Balogh et al. (1993) has been conducted on dog ecology in Zambia and it reported a dog:human ratio of 1:45. This was for one residential area only. However, both the human and dog population has grown since then and the reference does not give the current situation, hence not used. I am not aware of any other studies on the same in Zambia. Yes a distinction between domestic and stray dogs. However, in Zambia, particularly in densely populated areas owned dogs are rarely enclosed and therefore freely interact with stray dogs especially when scavenging for food. When considering zoonotic transmission of diseases, the two groups cannot be distinguished The manuscript contains both old and recent references. Some old references have been used because they provide a historical perspective on some parasites particularly in Zambia (e.g. 60-61), others contain information which is still true today (e.g. 1, 3) Some new references have however been added from articles published from 2011 onwards.
Optional/General comments		