



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_26774
Title of the Manuscript:	Considerable low frequency of soil-transmitted helminths and higher frequency of intestinal protozoa in shanty towns of Libreville, Gabon
Type of the Article	Short 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>)



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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 16: What is the actually number of positive samples (75 or 76)? Line 19 and 255: <i>G. intestinalis</i> 1.97% (should be 1.98%) compare with Line 21 and 245: <i>A. lumbricoides</i> 2.0% These two species should have the same percentage (select one 1.98% or 2.0 %). Line 20: 7.6% (should be 7.9%) Line 22, 23, 232, 233, 234 and 235: Coparasitism was present in 47.4% (n=36/76) of positive cases. In my opinion the percentage of coparasitism should be presented in 35.6% (n=36/101) of total stool samples. The 2, 3, 4, and 5 parasites infections accounted for 23.76%, 6.9%, 3.96%, and 0.99%, respectively. All these percentage results in Table 1 can be comparable. Line 77: 9% (should be 0.9 or 0.85%) Line 99: 47.2% (should be 47.5%) Line 111-112: Coparasitism rate (27.8%; n=25/90) was almost twofold lower among adults compared to children (54.5%; n=6/11) ($p=0.14$). This sentence may make confusion as p-value is more than 0.05. It means that there is no statistical significance. Line 174: Reference no. 4 "1994" should be in this format "Asia Pac J Clin Nutr. 1994; 7:21-25"	Correct number is 76 Corrected as follows: n=2/101; 2.0% Corrected Corrected Corrected The absence of statistical significance is added Corrected.
Minor REVISION comments	Line 33-36: appear redundancy? Ethical issue: Is there written informed consent from each participant? Did researchers receive a parental permission for 13-17 years old participants?	Redundant words have been removed Oral consent for data use was sought. Assent of children aged 13-17 years old as well as consent from their parents were also obtained



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	1. Are the word “prevalence” and “frequency” found in the article interchangeable or difference (mostly concern on article title and Table 2)? 2. Have any follow up been done after treatment of positive participants to ensure completed dose/effectiveness of drugs? 3. To identify <i>E. histolytica</i> cyst, permanent stain (hematoxylin, trichrome, etc.) is required.	Prevalence is kept Patients are seen during weekly consultations performed by MD parasitologists. They are treated according to detected parasite species. But the purpose and the design of the study were not to evaluate dose effectiveness MIF coloration with lugol has a good sensitivity for the detection, the fixation and conservation of vegetative forms and cyst of <i>protozoa</i>. This simple and faster method Their identification is facilitated by the adjunction of iodine and eosin which stain vegetative forms in bright yellow or light brown. The nuclear membrane appears in dark brown, the chromatin mass and siderophilic bodies appear by refractive power: free or phagocytized red blood cells appear bright red. Cysts are colourless in a red background. MIF that combines fixation and staining in a haemolysis tube is a simple and faster colouring method. It gives excellent results for amoebas 2 - Identification of protozoa cysts is carried out as follows. First marked the cyst or vegetative forms is detected at magnification x10 or x40; after perfectly centred and addition of a drop of immersion oil on the slide, the parasite is recognized at magnification x 1000.
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