



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_27007
Title of the Manuscript:	Effectiveness of semestrial mass administration of <i>Praziquantel</i> 600 mg in the Schistosomiasis high transmission areas of Senegal River Basin.
Type of the Article	Original 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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The title should be revised because the author does not identify a suitable frequency of administration PZQ (in the introduction it says that it is already recommended in some cases). The study is testing the effectiveness of the six-month treatment in 4 villages of the Senegal River Basin.	Thanks. Effectively, the title has been reviewed and we agree that we didn't identify a suitable frequency of administration of PZQ. The new title is: " Effectiveness of semestrial mass administration of Praziquantel 600 mg in the Schistosomiasis high transmission areas of Senegal River Basin. "
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Standardize the text to use tables or tableau. The populations of the first and second intervention were changed? In table 2 the number of boys and girls is different in the first and second survey. It was to have been done with the same people?	The advice has been taking into consideration The population consists of children of school age (5 to 14 years old) identified in the four villages. However, for each intervention we realized the enumeration of the total number of children per village group before making a random selection of 120 children.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	This manuscript is relevant for proposing interventions to areas with high prevalence of schistosomiasis.	Thanks. We will take it into account. After publication we will share it with Senegal River Basin states (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal). We hope that the results of this research will help to save lives.