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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_27084
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Human Taeniasis in Odeda area of Ogun State, Nigeria
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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:

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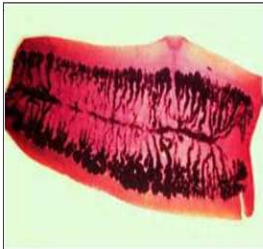
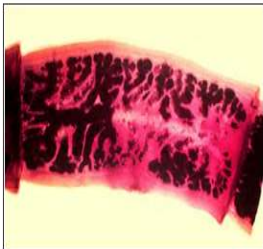
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PART 1: Review Comments

	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	- You exposed: Humans acquires infection when they consume raw or minimally cooked infected beef or pork [7], and can serve as the definitive host, intermediate host, or both [1]. I suggest you that you should specify infected beef (in case of <i>T. saginata</i>) or pork (in case of <i>T. solium</i>) can serve as the definitive host (<i>T. solium</i> and <i>T. saginata</i>) or intermediate host (<i>T. solium</i>, cisticercosis) - Unlike the proglottids of <i>T. solinum</i>, proglottids of <i>T. saginata</i> can occasionally travel to organs such as the appendix, uterus, bile ducts and nasopharyngeal passages, thereby causing appendicitis and cholangitis (Revise this statement) proglottids of <i>T. saginata</i> do not travel beyond intestinal compartment. - However, infection with the larva form of the worm (reffered to as cysticercosis) (You should specify that is caused by <i>T. solium</i>). Materials and Methods - The area is located on longitude 3.2833300, and latitude 7.3166700 with a projected population. You should revise the notation of longitude and latitude, for instance: <u>7°00'00"N 3°35'00"E</u> - You detail how the communities were randomly selected across the LGA for the	Correction made Noted and revised Noted and revised Corrected For the age, there is always delayed and poor school attendance in Nigeria. Infact in some rural Northern part of the country you can



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	study. But, I would like to ask you, as all the selected children came from primary school, how is possible that you have a group of children from 11 to 15 years old. Basically in Latin America and Western countries primary school refers to children from 5 to 6 years old to 11 to 12 years old. You should detail this issue. Results • From the Parasitological point of view is extremely important that you detail in how many children did you find proglottids because in that sense you could easily differentiate the two main species of <i>Taenia</i> (<i>T. solium</i> and <i>T. saginata</i>)  E F E, F: Mature proglottids of <i>T. saginata</i>. Injection of India ink into the genital pore in Figure F helps with the visualization of the primary lateral uterine branches. Note the number of branches (>12).  G H G, H: Mature proglottids of <i>T. solium</i>. Injection of India ink into the genital pore in Figure H helps with the visualization of the primary lateral uterine branches. Note the number of branches (<13).	expect to see over-aged children in primary classes. So in the context of Nigerian Schools age 6-15 or more is obtainable Thank you for this important comment. I would rather regard this as a limitation. We did not think of differentiating the species during the microscopic examination, we only focused on the presence of eggs or proglottids and their number to estimate prevalence and burden.
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	This important data is missing through this entire document. Please, detail this issue. As <i>T. saginata</i> may produce up to 100,000 and <i>T. solium</i> may produce 50,000 eggs per proglottid respectively, it is probably that those areas where you obtained a higher Intensity of Taeniasis among surveyed children probably they were infected by <i>T. saginata</i>. Discussion The discussion should be more extensive. For instance, there is one report from Nigeria (This year 2016; Seroprevalence of human cysticercosis and its associated risk factors among humans in areas of Kaduna metropolis, Nigeria) that you can use when you compare your data with others. They expose: Studies on human <i>T. solium</i> cysticercosis in Nigeria are very limited. In Nigeria pig rearing and consumption are common practices (Edia-Asuke et al., 2016). In your case, how many children were infected with <i>T. solium</i>? So you can speculate about the risk of cysticercosis in those cases. We already know that microscopically is not possible to differentiate <i>T. solium</i> from <i>T. saginata</i> that is why the final report is <i>Taenia</i> spp. Nonetheless when you have proglottids you can do this differentiation. Taenia solium taeniasis/cysticercosis is a neglected parasitic zoonosis with significant economic and public health impacts. Control measures can be broadly grouped into community health education, improvements in hygiene and sanitary conditions, proper meat handling at household and community level, improved standards of meat inspection, pig management, treatment of individual patients and possibly human populations, and treatment and/or vaccination of porcine populations	Corrections have been made Ethical issues have been clearly state with the manuscript body
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	Please clarify the Ethical issue, if any.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Abstract • <i>Taenia</i> spp.(in upper case) in line 8 Introduction • Include <i>Taenia asiatica</i> in the list of <i>Taenia</i> species • <i>Taenia solium</i> instead of <i>Taenia solinum</i> (line 24)	Noted and corrected Noted Correction made
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The World Health Organization announced in November 2014 at the fourth international meeting on 'the control of neglected zoonotic diseases - from advocacy to action', that intervention tools for eliminating <i>Taenia solium</i> taeniosis/cysticercosis (TSTC) are in place. The present work aims to show the prevalence of taeniasis in one locality of Nigeria which results are important for appropriate prevention and control strategies.	