



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_34859
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE, PARENTAL PERCEPTION AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRACTICE OF DEWORMING SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA.
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Title: Delete prevalence as the study is not a prevalence study. Abstract: Lines 9 & 12 Make study design and Methods bold. Lines 17-20: The statement is not clear so rephrase. Introduction: You did not introduce what you set to achieve in the study i.e the aims and objectives were not stated in concluding paragraph of the introduction. Materials and Methods: Line 84 The sentence should read Bauchi is demarcated on Latitude----- Lines 101-102: Indicate the attrition in percentage e.g 5%, 10% e.t.c not just absolute value from 502 to 598. Ethical considerations: Indicate if you receive assent from the children and also consent from participants ≥ 18 years Result: You have been using agriculture and farming interchangeably. Stick to one. Tables 2 & 5: the figures for manufacturing group do not tally. In one is 18 and the other 15. Preferably you should only use table 5 and delete table 2. The figure of children who were dewormed do not	Corrected



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	tally with the one in line 146. In Table 4, put the percentage of the Total also. Lines 175-176: the statement is not clear, Rephrase. Table 5: Line 2 Rephrase- Guardian who have ever dewormed other children. Lines 197-199: Rephrase- Male children are 3 times more likely to be dewormed than their female counterpart. Discussion: First paragraph- State why the differences of deworming practices in different parts of the world to your study. Lines 227-228 and 238-239: These statements look more of recommendations. References; No 15 was not correctly cited. Ethical considerations: Indicate if you receive assent from the children and also consent from participants ≥ 18 years	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Nil	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Nil	