



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_39180
Title of the Manuscript:	GEOHELMINTHIC INFECTIONS AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN SELECTED SHANTY/BATCHER SETTLEMENTS IN PORT HARCOURT METROPOLIS, RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA
Type of the 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>)

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		
Minor REVISION comments	- The manuscript is a bit choppy and needs to be re-written in some parts. For example: lines 35 and 36: "The study recorded infection with, Investigation showed that..." Idem lines 136,137 - Specimen collection: the examination of multiple stool specimens per patient rules out parasitic infection. Serial stool sample collection increases the number of parasite – positive fecal specimens and not a single stool sample. - Why did the authors investigate only helminths and not protozoa, taking into account that transmission of many pathogenic protozoa occurs through a fecal-oral route (i.e. contaminated food or water or person –to- person contact)?	Conclusion Ascaris, hookworms and trichuris were recorded in the study, these parasites are found prevalent in Nigeria and associated with poor infrastructure and unsanitary habits. Males showed a higher prevalence of intestinal parasite infections than the females and multiple parasitic infections were not recorded. Open defecation and non-usage of footwear were associated risk factors in the acquisition and distribution of geohelminth infections among the children. However, wish to inform you too that the manuscript been a bit choppy and needs to be re-written in some parts. Had been taken care and ask for your perusal again This is not institutional based study so could not collect multiple stool specimens per patient. Only single stool sample was collected per patient and parasitological techniques were observed. Yes, we investigated all but there was no pathogenic protozoa found, We decided to use the term geohelminth. However, the title is subject to change
Optional/General comments	The revision comments should be properly addressed by the authors for the paper to be considered for publication.	