



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_39659
Title of the Manuscript:	MANSONIC SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN THE BRAZILIAN SOUTHEAST: SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN MINAS GERAIS
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:

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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	ABSTRACT 1. This section should be re-written to reflect all vital points of the study. However, more attention should be paid to the result of the study and their significance. INTRODUCTION 1. The objective of the study was not stated in this section. MATERIALS & METHODS 1. Information about the study area is too shallow. What type of vegetation does it have? What is the geographical coordinate of the area? What are the annual rainfall (average), temperature range and major seasons? What are the major rivers draining the area? As far as economy is concerned, of what importance is the study area to Brazil? 2. Very little information is available about the people in the area. What type of language do they speak? Do they have culture that encourage mansonic schistosomiasis transmission? What are their major occupations? DISCUSSION 1. Limitations of the study should accompany this section. 2. The discussion should reflect how the physical condition (presence of rivers, lakes, etc, average annual rainfall, temperature, etc) of the different parts of the study area agree with the result of the study. 3. This section should be broadened to accommodate the findings of other researchers in other epidemiological settings. This will attract more references that will in turn enrich the content of the manuscript. REFERENCES 1. This section is too scanty.	Some of the reflections are not part of the study and I see a difficulty in answering his suggestions. One of the issues listed concerns language. This item is not pertinent to the study mainly because unlike some countries, a lot of the nations of the world and there would like to include Brazil is monoglota. Another issue the epidemiological study is based on data information systems and is not based on field information. Thus defining the main rivers, unless otherwise seems to me to be a relevant data under the proposed aspect of the Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis. Another issue raised is the cultural issue, which does not differ from other regions, there is a homegeneity and it is difficult to determine what is cultural difference. Questions of presence of rivers and lakes, precipitation, temperature are factors or variables that cannot be measured. We have a region with 852 municipalities and there is no pluviometric or temperature data collection. So tenaar to include variables that cannot be measured seems to me something that might actually be an error bias. The studies proposed by Luc Anselin in the area using secondary data actually seek to use data from governmental institutions and demographic censuses, which is the scope of this work. , exploratory spatial data analysis (ESDA) is a collection of techniques to describe and visualize spatial distributions; identify atypical locations or spatial outliers; discover patterns of spatial association, clusters or hot-spots; and suggest spatial regimes or other forms of spatial heterogeneity. Central to this conceptualization is the notion of spatial autocorrelation or spatial association, i.e., the phenomenon where locational similarity (observations in spatial proximity) is matched by value similarity (attribute correlation). I understand the concerns, but the proposed changes involve variables that cannot be measured and out of the scope of work. My question is, with the suggested data, temperature, precipitation, rivers, economy, language, culture, stand in a problem, or these data do not exist (temperature, precipitation, economy) or they do not fall within the scope of evaluation (language, culture). for example I cite the language question, there are no dialects, or another spoken language. evaluator understands that the issues listed as important are different in other countries and so something that in a country or region can be measured, or other countries this issue simply does not exist.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	The article on 'mansonic schistosomiasis in the Brazilian southeast: spatial analysis in Minas Gerais' is of interest. Consequently, it will benefit the readership of this journal. English Language quality is good. Minor language editing is still, however, needed.	