



Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_43809
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of Soil-Transmitted Helminthes among School Pupils in the Upper West Region of Ghana Using Direct Wet Mount technique and Formol-Ether Concentration Technique.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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	Introduction The author doesn't explain the reasons which lead him/her to undertake this study. Material and methods A map of Ghana showing the study is necessary for the comprehension. The study period must be specified. Study population About the study population, the author must tell how the sample size of 198 and 196 pupils were selected for the study? ethical issues: There was a big ethical problem in this study. Normally, a written consent form must be signed by the participants or their parents, so a verbal consent is enough replace the written form. But, at the end of the study, all the infected children must be treated by Albendazole. General remarks: Except for the description of the tables and figures, all verbs must be conjugated to the past.	All the necessary modifications have duly been made
Minor REVISION comments	Title: Line 5: the title is too long. To be shorty and efficient I propose the following title: Prevalence of Soil-Transmitted Helminths among School Pupils in the Upper West Region of Ghana Using Direct Wet Mount technique and Formol-Ether Concentration Technique. Summary Line 14: Why do you want to determine the prevalence of STH now? Is to compare the two techniques? If yes, you must tell it. Keys words: you must add the word Ghana. Results Lines 141 & 142: The higher female ratio can be attributed to most parents now embracing the idea of sending their female children to school. This sentence is for the discussion not for the results. Line 143: "This proportion of children is significant because most studies on helminths have targeted children between this age group [13]". This sentence also is required for the discussion. The author must note that in the chapter of results, there is never "reference". Lione 147: The paragraph on "Macroscopic examination of specimen" must be re-written as: The table 1 below represents the relative frequencies of the types of consistency of stool samples corrected from the studied patients. It shows that most of the stool specimens 228 (57.87%) were semifirmed or soft in Nature, whereas mucoid stool was less frequent, 5 (1.27%). Comments: it's not necessary to describe all the content of the table, but the author has to be limited to the salient points. Lines 161; 162: the best comment of this part is: "According to the table 2, the study revealed that the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthes in Gia is 3.54% with the direct wet mount method against 10.61% with the formol-ether concentration technique" The title of table 4 should be: "Table 4: Prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthes in the Gia community, Upper East Region of Ghana, period????" Discussion The discussion must begin by the sentences of lines 141, 142 and 143. Lines 219, 220 and 221: The lack or the absence of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> and <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> could be also due to the mass drug distribution if the strategy is done by the national control program for long time in this region. Conclusion Lines 258, 259 and 260: The sentence must be declined as: <i>the study, clearly indicated that the formol-ether concentration method was more performant than the direct wet mount methods for routine diagnosis of intestinal helminthes infections. We conclude that</i>	All corrections suggested duly made. All the necessary corrections have been duly made
Optional/General comments	The article is certainly interesting but it deserves to be well rewritten.	

