



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">South Asian Journal of Parasitology</a>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_SAJP_41742</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Investigation of crab-eating influence on Paragonimiasis infection in six communities of Abayong from Cross River State Nigeria</b>
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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In some parts of the manuscript, the authors refer to the parasite as <i>Paragonimus uterobilateralis</i>, and in other parts solely as <i>Paragonimus</i>. Why the difference in the nomenclature?. What reliable techniques were performed in order to be able to refer to it as <i>P. uterobilateralis</i>?</li> <li>2. Fig.2. Please do not repeat data on the Figure that has been explained already on the manuscript. Either you explain data with the Figure or on the manuscript.</li> <li>3. Conclusion: The authors name <i>Sudanautes africanus</i> for the first time in the conclusion. It should have been named before, anywhere in the text.</li> </ol>	<p>1 The difference in nomenclature is that <i>Paragonimus</i> is a genus with two species, <i>P. africanus</i> and <i>P. uterobilateralis</i> which were not identified before sputum examination, thus the use of <i>Paragonimus</i> species. The reliable technique performed to be able to refer to it as <i>P. uterobilateralis</i> was the concentration technique, which revealed a mass of golden brown-coloured, large operculated eggs.</p> <p>2. Data has been removed from the figure.</p> <p>3.The name <i>Sudanautes africanus</i> has been added in the text</p>
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	The manuscript contains valuable information to be published, after the review comments have been made.	