



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_4514
Title of the Manuscript:	Hydatidosis in Cattle Slaughtered at Adigrat Municipal Abattoir, Ethiopia
Type of the Article	Research Paper

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:

[\(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline\)](http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

- This form has total 7 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 2: 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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Various similar studies have been conducted on ruminant hydatidosis in various parts of Ethiopia and this piece of work brings an additional scientific information for the specified study area in Northern Ethiopia to be put into good use by veterinary authorities in disease control planning and decision making. This reviewer therefore recommends that the manuscript be published in IJTDH with minor revision as indicated herein below.	- yes
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1. The sample size of exotic/cross-bred cattle in this study is very small. In addition, what the authors referred to as 'Barka' breed is also a local breed. Therefore, comparison between hydatidosis infection prevalence and breed of cattle is not supported by sufficient data and any inference drawn from this analysis is misleading. 2. A possible comparison that authors may consider to undertake is the relationship between body condition scores and the size of hydatid cysts.	1. The study animals were selected randomly. As a result the number of exotic/cross breed slaughtered during the study period was small but it does not mean that the population of these breeds in the study area is small. The study area is mostly highlands and dominated by east Africa local zebu cattle. Barka breed is also considered as a local breed but mostly found in lowland area of Ethiopia (Shire and Sheraro). However, due to trade they brought to the abattoir and we considered as separate group.



SDI Review Form 1.6

	3. The scope of the study is limited and need to emphasise only on the economic importance of hydatid disease in cattle in the specified study area. In the absence of (at least not included in this study) of cyst viability and fertility studies and retrospective analysis of local hospital data, it's hardly possible to underscore the public health aspect of hydatidaosis. The entire statements in the 'conclusion' part of the manuscript need to be rephrased to reflect the above assertion.	Even the number of breeds is unbalanced; it is possible to determine the association of breed with prevalence of hydatidosis. Therefore, the inference drawn from this analysis is not misleading. 2. We accepted and incorporated the association of hydatid cyst size with body condition scores of the cattle, see in the revised manuscript. 3. Scope of our study is limited on economic importance of hydatidosis, actually we did not incorporate the public health aspect of hydatidaosis. But we recommend that study cyst viability and fertility are important to underscore the economic and public health aspect of hydatidosis.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		