



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_9484
Title of the Manuscript:	Helminthiasis in School Aged Children in a select population in the Niger Delta.
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:

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



SDI Review Form 1.6

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	- The major problem of this paper is that it is confusing. The authors collected blood and stool samples and they reported parasitemia for four nematodes; A. lumbricoides; Hookworm; S. stercoralis and T. trichuris. Parasitemia means presence of parasites in the blood. As far as I know it is not possible to detect these nematodes by microscopy in the blood. I advise that the authors present a list with the prevalence of all parasites they identified in the blood and stool samples. - The authors claim that their study showed that infection stimulated specific immune reactions. No immunological tests were performed according to their description of materials and methods so their claim is not valid.	- It is important to state that the objective of the study is to assess the effect of helminthiasis on haematological parameters in school aged children. We did not state that parasites were seen in blood smears rather we used the basic procedure of determining blood differential through smear analysis. The worms expressed in the study all came from stool smears. - The variations observed in the haematological parameters in the infected and in comparison with the uninfected precipitated the suspicion. - This however, the statement could be rephrased to eliminate impression that we are considering immunological reactions in the infected.
Minor REVISION comments	- Describe in detail the statistical analysis. - Explain what is the practical application of determining the age related specific parasitemia (sic).	- Statistical analysis involved the use of the variance in the means of the two group and single factor excel anova was employed. - The sampled population were grouped subsets representing specific age classes. The age classes constituted the distinct sample group from the level of parasite load (mean) was compared - In this study age related specific



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		paratemia relates to the specific parasites age per class. E.g. <i>A. lumbricoides</i> in the 5-7 age group. $P_i/N \times 100/1$. • P_i= pop infected, N = total pop sampled.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		