



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

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.

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
- The authors confuse parasitological terms. PARASITEMIA means the presence of parasites in the blood, but they did not examine the presence of parasites in blood. What they did was to examine the presence of parasites in faecal samples. Therefore they should replace the term "parasitemia" with the term "gastrointestinal parasitism" (Lines: 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 97, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 125, 127, 133, 150, 159, 160, 162, 166, 167, 169) - The authors should describe the kind of data used (quantitative, qualitative, nominal, categorical etc), what were the independent and dependent variables, and how each type of data was analysed. - The authors should describe the practical implications of their work. For example they found that the 8-9 age range had the highest gastrointestinal parasitism. So how they will apply this knowledge?	- The correction is noted however we prefer gastro-intestinal helminths in line; 21, gastrointestinal worm load in 23, worm load in 24, infection in 27, infection in 28, worm load in 33, gastro intestinal worm burden in 97, worm burden in 107, 108, gastro intestinal helminths in 112, worm burden in 125, infection in 127, helminths infections in 150, worm burden in 159, 160, 162, helminths infection, gastro intestinal parasitism in 167 and helminths infection. - The data used were qualitative (sex) and quantitative (parasitic load, hematocrit readings, height, weight). Independent variable is parasitic load and dependent variables were height, weight, hematocrite count and other blood parameters). Sex was descriptive while the dependent variables were determined through specific measurements. - The work explains establishes that the relatively high worm burden observed in 8-9 age is due to their overall robust out disposition tinted with unhygienic practices which predisposes worm infection. It also establishes that children of the age group are not practically self conscious to manage their contact with the soil during play. The study emphasises the need for periodic deworming of school aged children by parents and guidance especially an endemic region like the Niger Delta.