



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAERI_20652
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE AND INTENSITY OF INFECTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN CAVIES FROM MENOUA DIVISION-WEST REGION OF CAMEROON
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>)



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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Material and methods lack management information referred to in the discussion. Not clear how many animals per farm are sampled. Abbreviations not explained, different order in parasites and topics. Results with EPG and OPG not clear what is given. Significance not given between locations or groups but only that there is a difference in the line. Text not always in line with data in tables. Info in text and figures similar. Figures and tables should have same layout and throughout the manuscript and titles should be understood without reading the article. Literature referred too not valid or outdated. See remarks in the manuscript	Cavy production in Cameroon is done traditionally, with no defined management practices. Only small animal number per household was encountered. Mean flock size in most households was about 12. Most feed is provided from kitchen waste and farm residues, sometimes supplemented with forages. Cavy housing differed per locality. In Dschang, cavies were confined in small kitchen corners and in one case in raised cages. Most cavy farmers in Dschang reported that they carry out weekly bedding change. In Penka –Michel and Nkong-Ni, cavies were also confined but bedding change was very irregular, with faeces piled up to about six weeks. This is to be used for vegetable cultivation. In Fokoue, Fongo-Tongo and Santcou, cavies were allowed to scavenge freely on kitchen floors. EPG means egg per gram. This was used to compute parasitic load of helminth parasites since these parasites lay eggs. OPG means oocyst per gram. This was used to compute parasitic load of <i>Eimeria</i> sp since this parasite passes out oocysts.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		