



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARRB_34737
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE OF GEOHELMINTH PARASITES OF HORSES IN DUTSINMA METROPOLIS, KATSINA STATE NIGERIA
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>)



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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		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<p>Geohelminth parasites are soil-transmitted helminths which are groups of parasitic worms causing 25 human and other Animals infection through contact with parasite eggs or larvae that thrive in the 26 warm and moist soil of the world's tropical and subtropical countries. This study was carried out to investigate the prevalence of geohelminth parasites of horses in 8 Dutsinma metropolis between May to August, 2016. Parasitic diseases are the major obstacle in the growth and development of animal health all over the 35 world. Horses, among most domestic animals are reported to be more susceptible to large number of 36 parasite. Therefore it is important in this area. It has been deduced in this research that <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> and <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> were 189 identified as important geohelminth parasites in Horses, and are of great public health concern in 190 Dutsinma Local Government Area of Katsina State in horses and other animals.</p> <p>This manuscript is briefly. Therefore, the article should be supported with strong references.</p>	<p>The isolated eggs were those of <i>Strongyle vulgaris</i> and <i>Oxyrus equi</i> and not <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> and <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> as stated in the paper.</p> <p>It was a serious mix up and highly regretted please.</p> <p>Comments are noted for action.</p>