



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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>The manuscript Ms_ARRB_34737 has been reviewed. The study deals with the coprological prevalence of geohelminth in horses in an area of Nigeria. The number of horses examined (n=48) is too small. Statistical analysis section is lacking in Materials and Methods. However, the authors report the finding of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> eggs in horse faeces. This is the first time I read something like that. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> is well known to be a parasite affecting human beings not horses. Moreover, although the authors report the finding of <i>A. lumbricoides</i> eggs, they show a picture of <i>Ascaris</i> larvae (?) where only plant debris can be seen. Similarly, it is also amazing that the authors report the finding of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> larvae in horse faeces. <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> is also well known to be a parasite affecting human beings not horses. Although the authors report the finding of <i>S. stercoralis</i> larvae in horse faeces, they show a picture where only a strongyle-like egg can be seen. <i>Strongyloides</i> species other than <i>S. stercoralis</i> parasitize horses but they release embryonated eggs not larvae in faeces. The authors seem to confuse gastrointestinal strongyles of horses and <i>Strongyloides</i> species. Gastrointestinal strongyles of horses and <i>Strongyloides</i> species are completely different parasites with different life cycle and different host range, even if the name sounds similar.</p>	<p>The number examined (n=48) is because there are no more than that number in Dutsinma metropolis, it is a little settlement.</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>



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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		