



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_46949
Title of the Manuscript:	Plasmodium falciparum Sporozoite Rates in Anopheles gambiae s.l. at a University Teaching Hospital and Contiguous Village, Rivers 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 <i>(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)</i>
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<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p>	<p>Abstract</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Your methodology is incomplete (what method did you use to capture mosquitoes?, How did you determine the status of female mosquitoes regarding malaria infection?) 2) How many mosquitoes were captured? 3) The conclusion of your study is lacking in the abstract. Please, add a conclusion 4) Reduce the number of Keywords! Certain of them are not consistent with the title of manuscript <p>Introduction</p> <p>Lines 42-46: Add bibliographic references</p> <p>Your introduction deeply lacks bibliographic references</p> <p>Materials and Methods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lines 71-72: Specify how did do to distinguish between unfed, gravid, half-gravid and fed mosquitoes. 2) Your methodology is incomplete: How many days your collection of mosquitoes lasted? Because I think the sample size of captured mosquitoes is small enough as compared with study of the same type. <p>Results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- a. Mouth-aspiration was used to catch indoor resting mosquitoes, the residual fauna. Endophagic, Endophilic and Anthrophilic (line 12) describe the collection venue, mosquito behaviour and population target. Line 67 in Materials and Methods reiterates these concepts in details. b. Basic entomological standard keys for gonotrophic differentiation established by Detinova (1962) and re-echoed everywhere and most recently by Service (2008, 2012) are Unfed, Fed, Half- or Semi- gravid and Gravid 2- A total of 407 at the hospital, 266 from Alakahia, the adjacent village, making 673 for the study. Lines 83 & 85 in results, Tabs 1,2 3- Conclusion has been included 4- The number of keyword (s) has been reduced. <p>Introduction</p> <p>Appropriate references are cited in lines 25-42 at the introduction. A reference in line 42 addresses available sporozoite rates studies. Reports of mosquito bites and nuisance (in lines 42-46) are from patients and caregivers who work at UPTH, also from participatory observations during patient visits. There are no records to be cited.</p> <p>Materials and Methods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Under a dissecting microscope, the blood meal stages are distinguished based on Detinova (1962), Service (2008, 2012). With the naked eye, the color contrast of red, white or both are used to separate the gonotrophic stages. 2- These mosquitoes are residual fauna, caught in the hospital wards where patients on admission slept and in sleeping rooms of houses where an informed consent was given in Alakahia. Consequently, the sample size is not small. <p>Discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has been linked 2. The connection has been made
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	<p>Discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lines 118-139: You have to link this paragraph to your findings on sporozoite rates Lines 130-136: It is not clear how this paragraph is related to your proper findings. In other words, I don't understand what you want explain or demonstrate Lines 130-136: It is not clear how this paragraph is related to your proper findings. In other words, I don't understand what you want explain or demonstrate Lines 137-150: It is not clear how this paragraph is related to your proper findings. In other words, I don't understand what you want explain or demonstrate Lines 151-170: It is not clear how this paragraph is related to your proper findings. In other words, I don't understand what you want explain or demonstrate <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Add a conclusion within this work</p> <p>Other remarks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sections named "Acknowledgments", "Conflict of interest", "Authors' contribution" are missing. Please add them You have to specify the limitations of your study Be careful with your references as some of them are not properly presented as per guidelines of the journal. Please go through and deal with it Reference N°1 is too old. Replace it by a more recent reference as the World Malaria Report of 2018. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The connection has been made Data obtained had to be compared with results from other sites The essence of this section is to show that without data on human blood index (HBI), sporozoite rate values can still be useful in assessing malaria risk. The essence of this section is to show that without data on human blood index (HBI), sporozoite rate values can still be useful in assessing malaria risk. <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Conclusion has been added</p> <p>Other Remarks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment, Conflict of interest, Authors' contribution, have been included Limitations were access to wards, permission to replicate the study in subsequent seasons, References have been revised as per journal's guidelines Each annual report states facts in time, if they remain true, we don't ignore but stress that little has changed since 2010.
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Minor REVISION comments	Introduction Lines 35-36: Add bibliographic references Line 37: Add bibliographic references Materials and Methods Results Discussion Conclusion	Introduction "Sporozoites (the infective stage) are transmitted from the salivary glands of an infected female <i>Anopheles</i> during a bite. Species of the <i>Anopheles gambiae</i> complex are the most efficient vectors, because of their anthropophily endophagy and endophily". Basic entomological facts found in all lecture notes of vector biology Bibliographic references have been added
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	NO, we did not handle humans or animals