Reviewer’s report

**Title:** Lymphatic filariasis control in Tanzania: Effect of six rounds of mass drug administration with ivermectin and albendazole on infection and transmission

**Version:** 1  **Date:** 27 February 2013

**Reviewer:** Patrick J Lammie

Reviewer’s report:

In this manuscript, Simonsen and colleagues report the results of six rounds of mass drug administration (MDA) on lymphatic filariasis in Tanzania. Their experience reflects the reality of country programs – with irregular MDAs, communities that tire of regular follow up and changes in monitoring tools. Particularly interesting is the dramatic shift from Anopheles to Culex transmission because it occurred prior to the mass distribution on insecticide-treated bed nets. I would have liked to see more discussion on why this happened, but in any case, it is important to understand if this shift is being observed elsewhere.

I have only a few comments.

1) If the third MDA was in May 2007 and the fourth in February 2009, I don’t understand how the authors consider them 26 months apart.

2) The shift for Og4C3 ELISA to ICT and from using serum to blood spots for the Bm14 ELISA is concerning as this may change the sensitivity of the assay (in both cases) and lead to an overestimation of the impact of MDA.

3) Was compliance compared for MF+ and Mf- persons?

**Level of interest:** An article whose findings are important to those with closely related research interests

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Statistical review:** No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

I declare that I have no competing interests.