Reviewer's report

Title: Current Status of Intestinal Parasitic Infections and Associated Factors among primary school children in Birbir Town, Southern Ethiopia. A Cross Sectional Study

Version: 0 Date: 01 Jan 2019

Reviewer: Tran-Anh Le

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Please reconsider the word "parasitosis" in the name of MS: "Current Status of Intestinal Parasitosis and Associated Factors among Students at Birbir Primary School, Southern Ethiopia. A Cross Sectional Study". The research focuses on infection, not on diseases. Besides, E. dispar rarely causes the disease.

Line 12 0 14 (page 5) "Only 11% of the total population has access to sustainable sanitation, and less than 42% have access to safe water": reference?.

Results: Line 14 (page 8): "333 (94.9%) children had a habit of hand washing after the toilet"; In table 3 only 318 children have a habit of hand washing after the toilet?

The association between factors and the rate of intestinal infection may be analyzed differently according to different route of infection (faecal - oral route and through the skin).

Discussion: line 31: "because of poor performance in the prevention activities which aids re-infection to occur in dewormed children, the burden of helminths is not acceptably decreasing": the comment should be reconsidered. Deworming usually decrease the intensity of intestinal helminth infection and do not have much impact on the prevalence of intestinal helminth infection (the authors also pointed out in reference 25). The absence of impact of control measures (deworming and WASH) may result from the fact that the study could not identify the intensity of infection.

Also, the authors should clarify the meaning of "magnitude": "prevalence" or "intensity" of STH infection or both. In this study, only the prevalence of IPI was addressed.

Line 14 - 16: "while higher infection rate of 11.4% and 12.65% were reported from Bahir dar and Homesha [22, 23]": Bahir dar and Homesha were in Ethiopia?

What factors are the difference between SAC of 10 - 14 year and 5 - 9 year old? Which factor makes 5 - 9 year old SAC more sensitive to intestinal parasite infection?

Line 24 - 36: "Recent studies at different geographical settings of Ethiopia indicated that shoe wearing habit [16, 22-24], consumption of raw/unwashed fruits and vegetables [22, 26], habit of swimming [26], family size [23], cleanliness of finger nail and trimming [22, 23] and waste disposal habit [22] were significantly associated with intestinal parasitosis. However, these
factors were not associated with intestinal parasitosis": Please give the reason why these factors were not associated with intestinal parasitosis in this study.

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Are the methods appropriate and well described?
If not, please specify what is required in your comments to the authors.

Yes

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If not, please specify which controls are required in your comments to the authors.

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the data shown?
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No

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