Reviewer's report

Title: Current status of Schistosoma mansoni and factors contributing to infection among primary school children two years after four years of mass drug administration in Mwea irrigation scheme, Central Kenya: a cross-sectional study.

Version: 2  Date: 9 February 2015

Reviewer: Humphrey Mazigo

Reviewer's report:

The paper is confusing, understanding the baseline data and the monitoring data on the effects of treatment, I suggest that, the objective of the paper is to understand why re-infection? The schools included in the study were those which have been monitored during the MDA and the fact was that re-infection was high. Thus, the main question was why re-infection and which factors are associated with re-infection. Focus of the data in the way it has been presented does not add values to the already published work from the same area and the study has no meaning. I suggest that, the last author to help more on this work to improve it and make it more focused on why re-infections.

OTHER CORRECTIONS

1. ABSTRACT

- Is too long and going through it carefully, the manuscript appears to answer the question why re-infections after 4 years of MDA. The need to establish the cause/reasons for re-infections

- Methods: Mixing school children and Pupils. Need to be revised" a cross-sectional study was conducted among school children aged 8-16 years attending 3 primary schools located in Mwea irrigation scheme in Kenya"

- Results and discussion: What is the prevalence of S.mansoni in relation to demographic factors and then, factors associated with S.mansoni.

2. Background

- Line 31-32: use updated data from Steinman et al 2006 and Rollinson et al., 2013

- Line 35: water cannot be infected

- Line 36: transmission of schistosomiasis does not go through soil. Mixing with STH

- Background: The section can be re-written to cut out other information and tighten the sentences to make the manuscript presentable.

- Authors should be very clear on the objective of the study. It appears the study seeks to understand factors associated with re-infection and not factors
associated with S.mansoni infection.

3. Results
- Consider intensity of infection
- References: Look for journal styles
- Too much information for the factors associated with S.mansoni - focus on the information which are significant and refer the tables. Repetition of Tables information.
- Prevalence of S.mansoni: Consider infection intensity in relation to demographic factors

4: Discussion
- Too much information

5: References: Follow journal styles.

**Level of interest:** An article of insufficient interest to warrant publication in a scientific/medical journal

**Quality of written English:** Needs some language corrections before being published

**Statistical review:** Yes, and I have assessed the statistics in my report.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

NONE