

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research in Animal and Veterinary Sciences</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRAVS_91094
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence, economic impact analysis and viability of Hydatid cysts in Bovine slaughtered in selected abattoirs within Kaduna metropolis, 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:

(<https://www.journalajravs.com/index.php/AJRAVS/editorial-policy> )

## Review Form 1.6

### 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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Keywords:</b> Echinococcosis; cysts; abattoir; fertile; viability; organs ... keywords must be separated with semicolon</li> <li>✓ The direct loss was calculated based on condemned organs (lungs, liver, heart, spleen and kidney) .... it should be "heart"</li> <li>✓ <b>National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS). Echinococcosis. Animal Health Australia. 2004. <a href="http://www.aahc.com.au/nahis/disease/dislist.as">http://www.aahc.com.au/nahis/disease/dislist.as</a>. Retrieved January 28, 2020.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>In the abstract section, it is stated that the research was conducted from January to July, 2019. But in the reference section, it is stated that the information was retrieved January 28, 2020 .... The research is already completed before the retrieval of the information! Make an agreement of these two!</b></p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cysts were found to be distributed in the lung, liver, kidney, spleen and heart as follows: (colon must be inserted)</li> <li>✓ Out of the 36 hydatid cysts examined, 17 (47.22%), 14 (38.88%) and 5 (13.88%) were found to be small -, medium- and large-sized respectively (not necessary to repeat "sized")</li> <li>✓ Likewise, out of the 36 cysts assessed.... as the cysts are definite</li> <li>✓ .....there seems to be an existing socio-economic situation ... write the word in red as a single word</li> <li>✓ The information on the breed of the cattle, age, sex and body count score ... "cattle" is the appropriate term rather than "cow"</li> <li>✓ A total of 160 carcasses (40 from each abattoir) were randomly.....</li> <li>✓ The cysts were considered fertile when..... plural noun followed by plural verb</li> <li>✓ The relative prevalence of the cysts is higher in the lungs followed by.....</li> <li>✓ Lower occurrence was recorded in the heart and spleen with 4.76% each.....</li> <li>✓ The status of cysts from different organs of the cattle slaughtered in the four abattoirs ... "the" should be deleted</li> <li>✓ In the lungs there, there were eight cases of fertile viable cysts which represent 47.05%, six cases of non-viable cysts were six which represents 35.2%, two cases of sterile cysts which representing 11.76% and one case of calcified cysts which represent 5.8%. Only one case of viable cysts was reported in the liver occurred which represents 7.14%. No case of non-viable and sterile cyst was found in the liver. There were 13 calcified cases of cysts which represent 92.8%. All the cases occurred at 33.3 % in the kidney with the exception of the calcified ones. In the spleen and heart each, one case each of non- viable and sterile cysts occurred respectively.</li> <li>✓ In this study-a, a total of 17 lungs with average weight of averaging 1.2kg; 14 livers with average weight of 3.5kg; three kidneys with an average weight of 0.6kg and one heart with an average weight of 0.7kg were discarded due to infestation with hydatid cysts.</li> <li>✓ The prevalence of hydatidosis of 12.2% in this study is closer to the 15.4% reported by [11], but lower than that the findings of 20.5% reported in Kano by [12] and 24.3% reported from southwest Nigeria by [13]</li> <li>✓ From this study, hydatidosis is an important disease of cattle in Kaduna metropolis and its surroundings, causing substantial losses due to condemnation of organs and weight loss in infected livestock (It is better if this statement is included in the conclusion section ) .....it would be better if the following two statements are forwarded as recommendations.....</li> <li>✓ Much attention and resources should be channeled to research in order to curtail the mode of transmission of these parasites from definitive host to intermediate hosts and vice-versa.</li> <li>✓ Health workers should be empowered to enlighten the abattoirs operation on the claim of hydatidosis transmission. They should also increase inspection visits and monitoring of abattoirs activities to avoid illegal consumption of hydatid infected organs. Anti-helminthic drugs should be made available to bovine farmers in order to eliminate the parasites.</li> </ul>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p>A cross sectional study (,) ... it would be better to insert comma to make the statement punctually correct.</p> <p>No significant variation was observed between sex of animals</p>	

### 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?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	

### Reviewer Details:

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