

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Pathogen Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPR_77803
Title of the Manuscript:	Delicious To The Last Piece: Why Ectoparasite Prefer Human Skin
Type of the Article	Minireview 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:

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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>The manuscript provides data on the host-parasite relationship, particularly between ectoparasites and the host. The MS, reviews the main mechanisms by which the host prevents the entry and establishment of the parasite on its body and the mechanisms available to skin-tropic parasites (chelicerae, stylets, etc.) to cross, the skin, the first immune barrier. However, it would be appropriate to present a sub-heading on the excretion-secretion products and the somatic antigens that parasites use to modulate the host, particularly the immune system. We understand that this is a small review of the literature, so it must be concise. However, it is important to mention these parasitic products, as they are involved in the disease state. Scabies described as allergic dermatitis.</p> <p>Title : Delicious To The Last Piece: Why Ectoparasite Prefer vertebrate Skin</p> <p>Ectoparasites do not only choose human skin but rather the skin of all vertebrates. The important thing is that they find the right host. It would be better to use vertebrate skin (to be broader) rather than human skin (restricted). Probably, the MS was written by our colleagues in human medicine, so it is only aimed at humans. However, the parasites they mention are very common in animals.</p> <p>Line 24: The transmission of arthropod-borne human pathogen instead of illness. The vector transmits the pathogen that causes the disease.</p> <p>Line 30: Ectoparasites are a taxonomically diverse group of micro-organisms.... Ectoparasites are not only micro-organisms, what about the tick, lice, fleas etc...</p> <p>Line 38 : Please provide an explanation of this concept : direct physiological cost ?</p> <p>Lines 44-45: Epidermal parasitic skin diseases (EPSD) are a spectrum of heterogeneous categorization of transmittable infectious illness. No, it transmit a pathogen not illness. The last caused by the pathogen.</p> <p>Line 51:in specific cases of myiasis (fly larva infestation). Some larval myiasis are not skin one but deep. Such as <i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i> or <i>Chrysomya Bezziana</i>. They start in the skin wounds and penetrate deep into the muscle.</p> <p>Please provide examples for skin myiasis in human.</p> <p>Lines 133-134 : You state reducing the parasite's chances of finding equivalent mate?</p> <p>Parasitism is a way of life that has prepared the parasite in the course of evolution for a defined mode of reproduction. Therefore, it does not prevent the parasite to chose the partner, given the intervention of attraction and repulsion pheromones. The parasite adapts a mode of production that facilitates its survival. It's important to use skin parasite instaed do deep parasite. You mention <i>Schistosoma</i> that once it meets its mate, they stay together forever. First of all the blood system is vast, the chances for the male parasites to perceive the signals of the female pheromones are reduced, to overcome this disadvantage, the <i>Schistosoma</i> have adapted this conjugal way of life. However, the situation is different for ticks, lice, fleas etc...</p> <p>This idea needs to be improved or rewritten.</p> <p>Line 168-169 : Most vitally once again, the host supplies a guaranteed supply of good quality of nutrient for the life of the parasite.</p>	

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	<p>You said earlier that the host response provides a hostile environment, including the immune response. So the parasite and the host are in a perpetual war, in our opinion the word life should be replaced by survival.</p> <p>Line 217-218 : Pthyrasis is considered as sexually transmitted disease ?</p> <p>The concept of a sexually transmitted disease means that the pathogen is transmitted after penetration of the penis into the vagina, in contrast to pthyrasis, which is transmitted by bodily contact between a man and a woman during sexual intercourse. The latter is completely different from the former.</p> <p>Rewrite this sentence.</p> <p>Line 24 : A louse gets its nutrient by way of penetrating the host's skin The louse didn't penetrate the host skin. But she use the haustellum for sucking blood.</p> <p>Please rewrite the sentence.</p> <p>Line 213 : Myiasis (fly larva infestation). Beside their role as potential vector.</p> <p>To ours knowledge, the fly larva are not vector of pathogens! The concept of the vector is different from your insertion.</p> <p>Vector is a hematophagous arthropod that takes the parasite from a host, stores it, ensures its development, and transports and inoculated to new host. The parasite in the vector undergoes some changes: biological vector, for example, <i>Theileria-Animal-Tick</i>, trypanosomosis: <i>Trypanosoma-Animal-Glossin</i>.</p> <p>The parasite is not modified inside the vector. It is the mechanical vector, for example, <i>Anaplasma-Tabanus-cattle</i>.</p> <p>The notion of myiasigenic larvae as pathogen vectors needs to be reconsidered.</p> <p>The authors should rearrange the MS according to the author's instruction.</p>	
<p><u>Minor</u> REVISION comments</p>	<p>We have made some spelling and modification in the MS</p>	
<p><u>Optional/General</u> comments</p>		

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PART 2:

	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>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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