

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_87633
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiology of Pathogenic Free-Living Amoeba
Type of the Article	Systematic Review

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.journalijtdh.com/index.php/IJTDH/editorial-policy>)

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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 objective of the article is good, since the effects caused by free-living amoebae are poorly described in the literature, however, a thorough analysis is required for the manuscript to have a scientific contribution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be considered a systematic review, the methodology, criteria, and analysis plan must be explained to ensure the reduction of biases and limitations 2. The manuscript has a large number of spelling and grammatical errors, so it is recommended that it be reviewed by a native English speaker. 3. Check that all scientific names are well written and in italics. 4. In the case of the figures, although they are cited, you must have the permission of the authors to avoid a copyright conflict. Also, in the figures a brief description of what is observed in the images is required. 5. In order to understand the role those free-living amoebas have in the parasite-host interaction, a paragraph should be added indicating the virulence factors that these amoebas have and that allow efficient pathogenesis, for example proteases such as collagenases and some other cytolytic molecules. 6. As for the diagnosis, this is very general, there are conditions caused by free-living amoebae in which the diagnosis is made through cerebrospinal fluid, analysis of tissue biopsies, real-time PCR, etc. I recommend drawing up a table with the affectation caused by free-living amoebae and the diagnosis of choice for this affectation. 7. What about the cultivation of free-living amoebae and serodiagnosis, are they relevant? 8. In the conclusion, you must express some recommendation addressed to the health authorities or the general population to avoid having contact with free-living amoebae 	
Minor REVISION comments	Yes, You must have the authorization of the original authors who generated the figures used in this article.	
Optional/General comments		

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

Reviewer Details:

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