

# Review of: "Giardia lamblia infection And Associated Risk Factors Among Patients Who Are Seeking Stool Examination At Bule Hora University Teaching Hospital, West Guji Zone, Ethiopia"

Noradilah Samseh Abdullah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is a good and promising study; however, the study needs several amendments based on several factors:

1. Exclusion criteria: Did the authors consider excluding participants with other parasitic/bacterial/viral diseases that may mimic symptoms of giardiasis?
2. Methodology: It seems that the authors confirmed the positivity by using a saline wet mount. The advantage of a saline wet mount is to see the motility of protozoa; however, in this case, identification of trophozoite and/or cyst is very important, and a saline wet mount cannot provide more detailed information on some of the internal structures which usually can be observed using iodine and other techniques, e.g., permanent staining. Using a saline wet smear, misidentification/misdiagnosis is likely to happen. The parasitic burden cannot be counted using this saline wet mount. The risk of false negative results could be very high. In this study, the authors reported a low prevalence of giardiasis (25/137=18.2%). There is a possibility of misdiagnosis. Authors should confirm all cases by more valid, reliable diagnostic techniques, at least by an iodine mount or permanent staining, e.g., trichrome. Authors may consider adding pictures that represent positive cases to convince reviewers and readers.
3. The total number of samples was 137, so the prevalence of giardiasis should be  $25/137=18.2\%$ , not 18.7%, as reported by the authors.