Review of: "Identification of Canine Parvovirus Antigenic Types Circulating in the Mexican Cat Population"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

The manuscript by Martinez et al. focuses on the circulation of canine parvovirus in domestic cats in Mexico. Although similar studies have been carried out in other countries, none have been done in Mexico.

1. I am surprised by the high positivity rate in cats: it is unfortunate that the authors do not refer to more similar studies in the literature. The work of Byrne et al, for example, did not reveal than cats had a role as CPV reservoir role in Australia.
2. More information on cat sampling is needed. How were the veterinary hospitals chosen? Where were they located? Over what period of time did the sampling take place? A map of Mexico showing the different sampling locations would be welcome. If the sampling did not take place in the whole country (and since the number of simples is limited), the authors cannot say that they studied the Mexican cat population in general.
3. Are the primers used really specific for CPV? Did the authors look for FPV infection? Since both viruses are genetically close and since viral loads can be very elevated in animal suffering from viral diarrhoea, FPV may have been detected by CPV primers.
4. It is unfortunate that we do not have more data on the animals, including age, breed, lifestyle.
5. Discussion section, first paragraph (please, add the line numbers for your reviewers' sake!): Why would a veterinarian need to conduct a laboratory test to diagnose a CPV infection in a cat? Since there is no specific treatment for parvovirus infection, treatment of viral gastro-enteritis is only symptomatic.