

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"

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The main question posed in this article refers to the prevalence of giardiasis and the risk factors for this disease. Yes, there is a note of originality in that the research manages to determine the prevalence in the human population, although on a relatively small number of patients and over a short period of time, and by contributing to the identification of risk factors.

The method used for identification is not very precise. With the X10 objective, it is difficult to identify Giardia. The copro-immunological methods would have been more precise and more appropriate, and I think a much higher prevalence would have been obtained.

Discussions are made only by comparing the situation in Ethiopia and other countries with high prevalence percentages. Maybe it would be good if countries where the prevalence is very low were also discussed. This is to enable a comparison of the risk factors. In the discussion chapter, too few references are made to the risk factors that contribute to the increase in the degree of Giardia infection.

The tables are self-explanatory. The bibliography is not presented unitarily.

The conclusions are based on the results obtained from the research.