

# Review of: "Expanding Participatory Epidemiology to Explore Community Perceptions of Human and Livestock Diseases among Pastoralists in Turkana County, Kenya"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this paper. This is a manuscript with the following objectives: 1) to use Participatory Epidemiology to establish links between human and livestock diseases; 2) to determine perceptions of disease priorities; and 3) to assess knowledge of disease epidemiology, all of this within a One Health approach, in a sample of pastoralist in Turkana County, Kenya.

## Comments to the authors

The major strength of the manuscript are the results obtained, which are very interesting in the sense of combining the perception of diseases by pastoralists and the given classification of diseases, which provides valuable information from the epidemiological point of view in a geographical area with a high prevalence of zoonotic diseases and contributes to highlighting the importance of using the One health approach in scientific research.

The major weakness of the manuscript is the small sample size, which is why a qualitative and semi-quantitative approach had to be used for the results section. This fact, I think, makes this research a "pilot study", which can be used as a baseline for future research on the use of Participatory Epidemiology and the One Health approach. This concept of "pilot study" could be used in the title of the manuscript.

-I think that the introduction section is too long. The last three paragraph corresponds to discussion instead introductory concepts to the topic of the manuscript. I suggest to transferring those paragraphs to the discussion section.

-For a better understanding, the objectives of the study should be written in the last paragraph of the introduction section.

-Even when the sample size of the study is low, it is necessary to define a statistical analysis to give "more weight" to the results obtained. In Figure 3, in which the data are quantitative, for example, ¿the disease count is statistically different between diseases in each geographic area?

- The results section should be written according to the specific objectives proposed in the investigation, for a better understanding of the study.

-In general, the number of references is adequate, and the bibliography is up to date.

