

Review of: "Incidence risk of major reproductive disorders of dairy cows and cow-level risk factors in Wolaita Sodo town, southern Ethiopia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

In Abstract:

Only mentioned between (Study duration can be mentioned here as it is a prospective study)

In Introduction:

With approximately 62 million cattle, Ethiopia is the African country with the largest livestock population (CSA 2020). Despite having a large population, the productivity and economic importance of cattle are low because of a number of factors, such as diseases, poor nutrition, poor management, a lack of marketing opportunities, inadequate animal health services, poorly coordinated development programs between various levels of governmental institutions and/or non[1]governmental organizations, and the subpar performance of native breeds. (Better to rephrase as an assertive statement)

In Methodology

Study population:

According to the Wolaita Sodo Livestock and Fisheries Development office (2019), there are 85 dairy farms in the town. (Mention the average cattle population or the min-max number)

Study design and sample size

Accordingly, of the 85 dairy farms in the town, 20 farms that had 10 or more cows were specifically selected for the present study. (Clearly mention the inclusion criteria in one point: the sample size is better to select)

Overall:

Good presentation of the results, but was there any censored data or dynamic events (e.g., died or were sold)? Better to mention in the Methodology.