



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14759
Title of the Manuscript:	Microbial quality and antibiotic residues in raw beef from selected abattoirs in Accra, Ghana
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Line 59: MATERIALS LINE 79: Was oxidase test used for Staphylococcus aureus? Lines 83-92: Insert useful references What were the methods used for each of the identification of the pathogens. Was serotyping used for some of the pathogens particularly Salmonella tyhimurium and Escherichia coli	The changes have been effected in lines 79-90 in the main text. No. For detection of <i>S. aureus</i>, 0.1ml of the homogenate was cultured on Baird Parker agar Black shiny convex colonies surrounded by zone of clearing formed after 18 hours of incubation of sample on Baird Parker Agar, suspected to be <i>S. aureus</i> were confirmed using Staphyloslide Latex Test (BD 240952) for Staphylococcus aureus. After culturing of homogenate on selective microbiological media, suspected colonies that were Gram negative rods were sub cultured on nutrient agar and were confirmed using API 20E. Serotyping was done for all confirmed <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> isolates as explained in the materials and methods. Pathogens of interest in this research were, <i>Salmonella</i>, <i>Shigella</i>, <i>E.coli</i>, <i>E. coli</i> O157: H7, <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>. The methods used have been explained in the methodology.
Minor REVISION comments		



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The pathogens isolated by the authors cannot be relied upon since methods for their specific identification to species levels have not documented	The methods are documented in detail at the methodology section
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