



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRIMPS_39732
Title of the Manuscript:	Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates from patients attending health care facilities, Ebonyi Sate, Nigeria
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>)

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		
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Additional information about patient morbidity and treatment outcome (if known) in Table I would be informative</p> <p>In the Abstract and in several places in the Result section the number of resistant strains is not correctly presented, e.g.: "... the highest sensitivity was seen to ofloxacin 32 (78.05 %) followed by ciprofloxacin, 29 (70.73 %) and ceftazidime, 26 (63.41 %)." should be "...the highest sensitivity was observed for oxoflacin (32 strains; 78% of P. aeruginosa isolates), followed by ciprofloxacin (29 strains; 63% of P. aeruginosa isolates) and ceftazidime (26 strains; 63% of P. aeruginosa isolates)."</p> <p>page 4 line 89: should be mm instead of mL</p> <p>page 8 line 16: compared to</p>	All the corrections pointed has been effected
Optional/General comments	There are at least three previous publications (quoted in the paper) reporting <i>P. aeruginosa</i> wound infections in Nigeria together with antibiograms. It would be informative to have a genetic characterization of these isolates to gain insights into the diversity of <i>P. aeruginosa</i> strains in Nigeria and whether they are comparable to strains isolated worldwide.	This will be one of our focus in subsequent studies