



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BMRJ_23800
Title of the Manuscript:	Staphylococcus aureus: Nasal carriage in health care workers and in-patients with special reference to MRSA.
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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	It is a well written manuscript. In my copy there is a problem the words are wholly mixed. I think this is because of the PC problems. English must be checked.	Dear reviewer, thank you for your valuable suggestions and words of encouragement.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The statistical data only given in the tables. But in the abstract a p value must be given. At the end of the abstract's results section (line 22). The materials and methods section is very long and too many unnecessary knowledge. For the description of the method only line 76-78 is satisfying. The sentence followed this must be removed (line 78 with zone diameters measured). Also the sentence beginning with Zone of inhibition must be removed (line 82-84). This method is a very basic method only the references for CLSI or EUCAST is satisfied.	P-value has been added in the abstract as per your instructions. The lines have been removed as directed Hope you approve the changes made in the manuscript.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Studies like this one must be guiding on the microorganisms causing nosocomial infections. And reflecting the clinicians to these microbes which spreading from health care workers or it can be an endogenous pathogen.	