



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_11595
Title of the Manuscript:	NASOPHARYNGEAL CARRIAGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS AT MBARARA REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL, UGANDA

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
It is very unlikely that authors used disk with oxacillin to determine of penicillin susceptibility in studied pneumococci. In that case, why did they use disk with penicillin (10unit)? This correction is unbelievable. Authors have mainly categorical variables, so they should use chi-squared test or Fisher exact test to the statistic analysis. t-Student test is used only for continuous variables with bell curve. Authors did not make a correction related to statistic analysis of relationship between antibiotic therapy and S. pneumoniae carriage. Lack of data cannot be considered as variable. Authors explained that small number of colonization rate in their study is connected with that "this study included only those children that were apparently health and came for immunization at the Hospital, the Mayuge study was a home based study that included children that could be more at risk of nasopharyngeal carriage." This is unsupported argument because it is proved that high rate of pneumococcal colonization in children under 5 years is observed in healthy children as well.	

Reviewer Details:

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