



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_34541
Title of the Manuscript:	Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea with Special Reference to Clostridium difficile
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Table1 and 2 presented lack contents to justify authors claim. I advice authors to review.	Age and Sex distribution is given to show the demographics of patients with antibiotic associated diarrhea in a tertiary care centre. Table 1 Shows the distribution of patients developing antibiotic associated diarrhea belonging to different hospital department/ services and also indoor and outdoor. Majority of patients in present study (31.4%) belonged to the Faculty of Surgery followed by Medicine. This is probably because long term antibiotic treatment are used as a part of surgical prophylaxis and most of the patients in medicine units have a major underlying disease for which they are treated with broad spectrum antibiotics for long periods Table 2 Our patients who developed AAD received a variety of antibiotics belonging to different groups. The distribution of antibiotic intake in the study group is shown in table 2. In the present study, patients received ceftriaxone more commonly followed by amoxicillin and amoxicillin plus clavulanic potassium.