



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_42423
Title of the Manuscript:	Phenotypic and Genotypic Antimicrobial Resistance Profiles of Escherichia coli O157 Isolates from Cattle in Cameroon
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	Update the references, most papers used for discussion date back of 2010. Only one reference used in the discussion can be considered recent (Ayukekbong et al, 2017). Being treated of antimicrobial resistance and its health impacts, it is considered important the update literature. The use of samples and their processing do not look divergences from the usual practices.	Done, most references have been updated to after 2010. This manuscript focused on phenotypic and genotypic profiling of the isolates whose isolation and characterisation has been described detailly in another manuscript also under review.
Minor REVISION comments	The use of antibiotics on the discs was based on their use in treatment of human or bovine enteritis? The selection of sampled establishments was random, which criteria used in this selection?	"The choice of the antibiotics was based on regular usage in human and veterinary medicine, local availability, potential public health importance and recommendations from the guideline of antimicrobial susceptibility testing from CLSI". This statement has been highlighted in the manuscript and the antibiotics are both used in humans and cattle (as prophylactics, growth promotion and therapy including in the treatment of bovine mastitis). Samples were collected from all the cattle slaughtered within study period between October 2015 and September 2016
Optional/General comments		