



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_23533
Title of the Manuscript:	Multidrug Resistant Salmonella enterica strains in South Western Nigeria: Prevalence, and Susceptibility to Ceftriaxone
Type of the Article	Original Research Articles

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 (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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<u>Line 29:</u> you mentioned the estimated number of cases are 30 million cases and 600,000 deaths annually (WHO, 1998). You should include the number of cases in the time of your study. Is this number lower or higher than the number in 1998 <u>Line 67 to 73:</u> There is no need to mention the sterilization procedure as this is routine work. <u>Line 79:</u> You mentioned that you used cotrimoxazole tablet then in line 80 You mentioned that you dissolved powder in water. How you dissolve the powder as it has very low solubility in water.	600,000 out 30, 000,000 (2%) The new cases is 217,000 out 21,700,000 (1%). yes, it is lower. Ok. Line 67-73 have been removed It was first dissolved with DMSO



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	• Why you choose these 4 different concentrations. It was better to use antibiotic discs. <u>Line 82 to 87:</u> Delete this paragraph as this is routine work. <u>Line 102:</u> There is no need for MIC determination by broth dilution you can calculate MIC by agar since you used four different concentrations in Antimicrobial susceptibility testing <u>Line114:</u> Change <u>produced</u> to <u>showed</u> and change <u>found</u> to <u>exhibited</u> <u>Line 115:</u> Delete However, lesser percentage (38.1%) resistance was found against Ceftriaxone as you mentioned the sensitive percent in line 117 In table 1: The table is misleading sometimes you mention the results as S or R and another time you mentioned the diameter not S or R	It is important to have different concentration gradients for determining the MIC. Ok. It has been removed. Broth dilution is used for the accurate confirmation of the MIC Ok. Corrected Ok. Corrected Sensitivity (S) is based on zone of inhibition measured in diameter (mm). Isolates without inhibition zone or zone lesser than 10 (mm) is considered to be resistance (R)
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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The number of references is limited and some not present in reference part like CLSI, 2010. Most reference are old the most recent one is in 2011	Ok. References have been updated.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It was necessary to be conducted on a larger number of antibiotics and you should study the mechanisms of resistance to the used antibiotics	