



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_29316
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility profile of bacteria isolated from the environment of two tertiary hospitals in Calabar metropolis, Nigeria
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 (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	1. Only comparison of the numerical value of the other research results, there is no description of the result of the analysis in the discussion section. 2. Table 1 is unreadable because of not understanding the contents. Reconstruction of Table 1 is required. Authors should rewrite Table1. 3. Why do authors insist that airborne sources and inanimate surfaces of hospitals are important reservoir of multidrug resistant nosocomial pathogens? What results can prove this hypothesis? 4. After all, was there a significant difference between infectious diseases hospital and General Hospital in this study?	The description of the result analysis has been added in the discussion section. Table 1 has been appropriately arranged. Airborne sources and inanimate surfaces of hospitals have been implicated as reservoirs for multidrug resistant nosocomial pathogens because of the free influx and efflux of people, and contact with these surfaces. Considering the nature of disinfection and sanitation protocols observed in hospitals in developing countries which often influence selection pressure, these surfaces serve as possible sources of microbial contamination. Based on the mean load and frequency of isolates per hospital. We concluded that the frequency of bacteria in GH is more than that of IDH.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1. Antibiotics should be written in a generic name instead of the product name. 2. Two of the medical facilities of the scale (number of beds, such as the number of patients. etc) should be written. 3. MICs and MBCs should be shown by the micro g/mL. 4. How did authors calculate MAR indices? Ethical issue: Authors need ethics committee approval because clinical epidemiology research.	The antibiotics have been appropriately written in generic names. Ethical approval from the Cross River State Ministry of Health was obtained for this work.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		