



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Microbiology Research Journal International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_MRJI_32081
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and Antimicrobial resistance patterns of extended spectrum beta lactamase producing Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli strain O157:H7 from cattle and humans in Moshi, northern Tanzania
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	1-should compare Antimicrobial resistance patterns of ESBL producing -EHEC O157:H7 in cattle and human & Antimicrobial resistance patterns of ESBL producing non-EHEC O157:H7 in cattle and human statistical . 2- should compare result with other country as bench mark. 3- Result should be comparison between human & cattle . 4- should confirm first it is ESBLs with E-TEST , as author only done phenotyping and antibiotic disc diffusion 5- at least do MIC after disc diffusion . 6- infection control aspect should be in result table as risk factor in Veterinary ,also in hospital for human 7- should be mention antibiotic used with different age group. 8- environmental factor should enter in result for cattle	We agreed with reviewer's comment, we made correction, corrected parts in the manuscript are highlighted in yellow colour; E-TEST was not done due to limited funds for the study, isolates which were resistant or intermediately susceptible to any of the third generation cephalosporins were selected for ESBL confirmation using MIC. Results were compared with studies from other countries such as; Sudan- Ibrahim <i>et al</i> 2012, United state – Tadesse <i>et al</i>, 2012
Optional/General comments		