

Journal Name:	Microbiology Research Journal International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_MRJI_34789
Title of the Manuscript:	Correlation of virulence determinants of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> to the severity of diabetic foot ulcers in a tertiary care centre, Egypt
Type of the 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.

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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	Conclusion is oversimplified because virulence factors of causal agents are related to rate of progression of ulcers, not the severity of ulcers which depends upon course of progression and control measures for diabetes and infection. Such ulcers are often poly-microbial, including some anaerobes, so the outcome may also be influenced by their presence. These aspects can be included in discussion part.	I modified the conclusion I added this point to discussion
Minor REVISION comments	Other tested virulence determinants e.g. <i>coa</i> and <i>clfA</i> gene related results may be included in abstract, though not significantly related to severity of ulcer	Done Sir Results: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> was isolated from 34 cases (35.8%). <i>icaA</i> , <i>icaD</i> , <i>pvl</i> and <i>tst</i> genes were detected in 61.8%, 67.6%, 53%, and 32.4% of <i>S. aureus</i> isolates respectively with higher prevalence in isolated strains from more severe infections and results were statically significant. <i>coa</i> and <i>clfA</i> genes were positive 97.1% and 94.1% isolates respectively. Conclusion: The results showed that the <i>S. aureus</i> strains causing infections in diabetic foot patients having genes: <i>icaA</i> , <i>icaD</i> , <i>pvl</i> and <i>tst</i> may be correlated to the severity of lesions whereas <i>coa</i> and <i>clfA</i> were not.
Optional/General comments	The status of diabetes could also be included in the study	Data for all studied cases are not sufficient and totally available