



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Microbiology Research Journal International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_MRJI_35475
Title of the Manuscript:	LACTOSE FERMENTING SALMONELLA SPP IN AKURE: ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT PATTERNS AND RESULTING CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS.
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	<p>Topic: Antibiotic resistance patterns NOT Antibiotic resistant patterns. Sample collection: It is necessary to highlight why urine was collected for Salmonellosis study. What informed isolation of this bacterium from urine? Biochemical characterization and identification.....: Production of H₂S is not characteristic of <i>Salmonella</i> alone. How did the authors rule out other producers, for instance <i>Proteus</i> spp.? How was <i>Salmonella</i> spp detected apart from the phenotypic methods which are always PRESUMPTIVE? Subculturing, characterization and preservation of isolates: The isolates were stored in -7°C. It will be good to know how this temperature was achieved. Antibiotic sensitivity test: The clinical standards/ guidelines employed are always stated such that the final judgement based on interpretive table will be authentic. How many cells of the test bacterium were streaked? What informed the choice of the antibiotics used? References: The following were not listed; i) Yousef and Carlstrom 2003 ii) Gomez et al 2010 iii) Greene et al 2008 iv) Bergey's manual v) Zampantis 2005. The following were not cited; i) Byarugaba 2004 ii) De Oliveira et al 2010 iii) Jalali et al 2008 iv) Singh et al 2010 v) Zampantis and Hagravy 2005.</p> <p>Ethical Issue: The authors did not state anywhere in the text where ethical approval was obtained for collection of human samples hence informed consent of the participants was not sought.</p>	<p>The corrections have been effected as suggested.</p> <p>However, urine samples were collected from apparently diseased individuals to compare the rate of occurrence of the isolates as with the stool samples collected amongst the same individual class.</p> <p>Furthermore, pure isolates were stored by freeze drying at 4°C and not -7°C as effected in the resubmitted manuscript.</p> <p>The authors screened out other H₂S producers by biochemical characterization and use of selective media (SSA) as indicated in table 2.</p> <p>An 18h broth culture of the isolates were used as described in Zampantis and Hagravy 2005, the above specified protocol did not specify the exact number of bacteria colony forming units used and hence the authors did not specify. Moreso, the choice of antibiotics used were also made as described in Zampantis and Hagravy 2005; Cheesebrough, 2010 as broad spectrum antibiotics for gram-negative non-spore forming pathogens.</p> <p>The references have been adjusted as requested. Thanks</p>
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Sample collection: Please recast the statements as" Two hundred (200) clinical and environmental (water) samples were collected between July and October 2014.</p>	Changes effected as suggested



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	Biochemical characterization..... The methods of Olutiola et al and Hasan et al 2009 were adopted.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The ability of some <i>Salmonella</i> spp. to ferment lactose, first reported 1907, has been demonstrated to reside on a large plasmid rather than on chromosome, hence, this can be transferred to other susceptible bacteria or may be acquired. This is also a strong factor to consider in terms of multiple antibiotic resistances. The public health importance of this report requires a study along this line.	