



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Microbiology Research Journal International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_MRJI_45565
Title of the Manuscript:	EVALUATION OF THE mecA GENE INVASION RATE OF THE GRAM POSITIVE BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM THE PATIENTS WITH OTITIS
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. 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	A. I think that the title of the herein manuscript should be modified for the following reasons: 1- The work aims to determine the presence and the prevalence bacteria found in patients with otitis 2- The antibiotic resistance profiles of the isolated bacteria 3- Evaluate the presence of <i>mecA</i> gene by PCR in only <i>S. aureus</i> isolates and not the other type of bacteria (<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> and <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>) Thus, authors should take in consideration all these remarks to generate the adequate title of the manuscript. B. Methods used in material and methods section are not referenced. Moreover, primers used in PCR technique are not referenced. C. Are all the Gram positive bacteria showing resistance to Oxacilin belong to <i>S. aureus</i>? If the answer is yes. That should be noticed to avoid confusion. if the answer is no, thus, authors should remove the idea of <i>S. aureus</i> in the following idea: In 36 patients, including 22 male and 14 female, Gram positive bacteria showed resistance to Oxacilin. Analysis of PCR revealed that 36 <i>S.aureus</i> isolates carried the <i>mecA</i> gene. D. I prefer to present prevalence in percentage of bacteria in otitis in discussion, then discuss this result E. There is a lack of discussion about the presence of <i>mecA</i> gene in the isolated bacteria.	A. We think that the love reflects the study. Because the determination of gram positive bacteria and their resistance are aimed. Methicillin resistant <i>S. aureus</i> was determined. no such resistance was found in other bacteria. B. The reference article should be specified. C. All bacteria showing resistance to oxacilin were identified as <i>S. aureus</i>. "In 36 patients, including 22 male and 14 female, <i>S. aureus</i> showed only resistance to Oxacilin. Results obtained from the PCR revealed that 36 <i>S.aureus</i> isolates carried the <i>mecA</i> gene." D. "In this study, <i>S. aureus</i> was found to be the most isolated bacterium in male (%52.2) and female (%35.6) patients with otitis. It has been observed that <i>S. pyogenes</i> (%16) and <i>S. pneumoniae</i> (%3.4) were the second most common isolated bacteria in male and female patients with otitis. <i>S. agalactiae</i> (%0.1) were isolated from a male patient with OE. In addition, <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (%0.1) was isolated from a female patient with OE." E. The missing part of the discussion was eliminated.
Minor REVISION comments	Some grammatical corrections were notified in red and yellow in the manuscript. What does (: 14) mean in the last paragraph of material and methods? What does "CNS" mean in discussion? It should be explained then put as abbreviation The second paragraph of discussion contain some repeated expression with should be removed such as : Since 1940, <i>S. aureus</i> was reported to be the most common pathogen agent in patients with AOE. The incidence of <i>S. aureus</i> has been reported to vary from 8.5% to 29% [20] . Wasihun et al. In a study conducted in 2015 [7] <i>S. aureus</i> was reported to be the most isolated agent in OM patients. In a study conducted by Tanon-Anoh et al., [21] in 2006 <i>S. pneumoniae</i> was reported to be the leading etiological agent. In a study conducted in Brazil reported that the <i>S. pneumoniae</i> and <i>M. catarrhalis</i> were found to be the leading etiological agents [22] . A series of studies conducted in CSOM patients worldwide reported that <i>S. aureus</i> was the most common pathogen in India, Nepal, Singapore and Nigeria [23, 24]. Other studies indicated that, <i>S. aureus</i> was found to be the most common pathogen in Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia [8, 25].	1. Expression of the program used in statistics. 2. Changes were made to this section.
Optional/General comments	What's the relationship between "Hearing loss" and "children's speech development, education and habits". This idea could be more clarified to underline more the danger of otitis. As a suggestion, authors could add a image of PCR results.	