



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2014_BMRJ_10772
Title of the Manuscript:	ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELL ADHESION PATTERN OF HOMOFERMENTING LACTIC ACID BACTERIA (LAB) ISOLATED FROM KUNU-ZAKI, A SPONTANEOUSLY FERMENTING NIGERIAN CEREAL BEVERAGE
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	1. Title of paper should be reworded 2. Materials and methods: (a) references should be provided for the flow sheet for the production of 'kunu-zaki' (b) antibiotic susceptibility test: this a major flaw in the paper as it has shown that the author(s) failed to grasp the principles of antibiogram because of the types of antibiotics they used for the work. (c) Adhesion test: no authenticated (s) references cited and what is the meaning of 'MEM' used for the control and how were the cells prepared/harvested and why did the authors not include the concentration of control solution used for the work. (d). Lactic acid bacteria: it is interesting that the authors based the identification of lactic acid bacteria on temperature tolerance only and also referred to them as homofermentative! 3. Discussion: this secio MUST be REWRITTEN as some statemwents were made on the false techniques used by the author(s)	Title of paper reflects the work done by the authors and cannot be reworded. Reference has been provided for the flow chart b). Types of antibiotics used are the clinically common antibiotics used to treat infections in Nigerian clinics. These antibiotics discs (Oxoid) are commercially available for use in tests using the Kirby Bauer disc diffusion principle. The authors fully understand the principle. c). Reference used has been cited for this method under materials and methods. d). This reviewer appears to be confused a little. Lactic acid bacteria can never be identified based on temperature tolerance. More tables have been supplied by the authors to address this confusion and to show the identification procedure used in this work. As a result, Material and methods have also been accordingly adjusted. 3). No false methods were used. The reviewer's confusion has been adequately addressed by the authors. Discussion now reflects all additions.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		