



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2014_BMRJ_9711
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence and Antibiotic Resistance Profile of Salmonella serovars Isolated from Blood samples of Hospitalized Subjects in Kano Metropolis, Kano State, North-Western Nigeria
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	The study is very important as resistance of disease agents against available drugs has assumed global concern but the paper is poorly written. Major revision including corrections of language and presentation is needed.	Is noted, this is my first international journal, you have to bear with me as a beginner.
Minor REVISION comments	Title: Prevalence of antibacterial resistance of salmonella serovars isolated from blood of hospitalized subjects in Kano, North-West, Nigeria. Abstract Lines 9. Aim: ... was (not is)... 11. Study design: Cancell "investigation". 12. State from whom the samples were collected and how they were collected. 13. Separate the "Nigeriaand" into Nigeria and ... Also separate other words so merged throughout the text Line 22. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and ... (MBC) of the drugs were also determined. Cancel the values in bracket Line 25. Cancel "The result ... (P>0.05)". Results : <i>Salmonella</i> serovars isolated from the patients comprised of 39 <i>Salmonella typhi</i>(7.8%), 35 <i>S. typhimurium</i> (7.0%), 14 <i>S.paratyphi</i> C(2.8%), 11 <i>S.paratyphi</i> B (2.2%) and 5 <i>S.paratyphi</i> A (1.0%)	Have been corrected Have been corrected Was correctly typed Was correctly typed Have been corrected Have been corrected



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	Of the 104 isolates 97 (93.3%) were resistant to Ampicillin, 90 (86.5%) resisted Nalidixic acid, 34 (35.6%) resisted Chloramphenicol, 16(35.4%) resisted Cotrimazole while none (0%) resisted Ciprofloxacin . Conclusion: Most Salmonella serovars isolated from patients in Kano, Nigeria resisted Ampicillin. They also resisted Nalidixic acid, Chloramphenicol and Cotrimazole, in decreasing order. Ciprofloxacin remained effective against all the Salmonella isolates tested. Key words: Salmonella serovars ; samples from blood; antibacterial resistance ; Kano-Nigeria. Line 44. Italicize "<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>" and "<i>S. gallinarum</i>" Line 62 . Studies have (not had). . Line 72. . . all parts (not part). . . Line 74 . . . weight loss(not lost). . . Line 72. From "Enteric fever. . ." make another paragraph. Line 74. A separate paragraph. Typhoid and paratyphoid are (not appeared). Line 81. Recast. Example: Between 1945 and late 1980s development of new antibacterial drugs was faster than rate of development of resistance against drugs that existed but at present, it appears that rate of development of resistance against drugs by bacteria outpace development of new drugs.	Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected
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	Line 91. . . by (not in). . . Line 94 . . . with existing antibacterial drugs (not empirical therapy). . . Line 95. . . Necessitates research by ..(not responsibility. .). Line 97. . .complex. However, .. Materials and Methods. Line 125 .Cancel “by competent personnel. . .” Line 126. Add . . .who “were” diagnosed “ positive” of . . . and cancel “and agreed . . .form in the . . .” Line 127. Replace “Metropolis” with “Nigeria” Example: Blood (3ml) collected from . . . patients diagnosed positive for Salmonella infections in Kano , North-West, Nigeria were used as samples for the study. Line 131. . .Salmonella sero vars. . Cancel “who agreed . . .” and change “recruited” with “used”. Cancel lines 136 –to 157 (include a consent section to the manuscript). Example: Arrange the Materials and Methods as follows : 2.1:Study area: 2.2: Hospitals: 2.3 : Samples 2.4 : Test organisms 2.5 : Isolation and identification of the bacteria 2.5.1 Presumptive isolation 2.5.2: Purification of isolates:	Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected
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	2.5.3 : Biochemical tests of the isolates. 2.6: Sero-typing of the Salmonella isolates. 2.7 : Tests of antibacterial sensitivity of the Salmonella isolates. 2.8 : Determination of . . .(MIC) of the isolates. 2.9. Statistical analysis of results. Line 240; . . .as described by (not as documented by. . .) Results: Of the 104 Salmonella isolates tested 97(93.3%) were resistant to Ampicillin, 90(83.5%) resisted Nalidix acid, 34(53.6%) resisted Chloramphenicol and 16(15.4%) resisted Cotrimazole. None of the isolates (0 %) was resistant to Ciprofloxacin (Table 1). Table 1: Prevalence (%) of drug resistance by Salmonella serovars from blood of patients presented to hospitals in Kano Nigeria, against five antibacterial drugs used in the country. Cancel all the other tables. Discussion Line 478 . Most of the isolates (93.3%) resisted Ampicillin(not ampicillin was least effective. . .) Line 481 This result (not work) . . . Line 484 . . .frequent usage (not usage)	Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected Have been corrected
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Optional/General comments	1. Cosent of patients should be reported in the section for it and not made part of materials and methods. 2. Ettical issues should also be separated from materials and methods. 3.Experiments were designed to achieve aim of the study which is to determine prevalence of antibacterial resistance by salmonella isolates against five antibacterial drugs. So, bringing in different age groups and sexes in the result and discussion should be avoided. The results and discussion should focus on the prevalence rates against the antibacterial drugs tested. 4. Not all the drugs tested qualify as antibiotics. So the title would be better as “ Prevalence of antibacterial . . .”	Have been corrected Have been corrected
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