



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJTDH_5846
Title of the Manuscript:	Foodborne Outbreak of Clostridium perfringens at a Salad Eatery Ghana - 2009
Type of the Article	Research Paper

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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Despite symptoms and high <i>C. perfringens</i> spore count in cabbage it is not evident that the food poisoning outbreak is caused by <i>C. perfringens</i> . <i>C. perfringens</i> is common in environment and in intestinal contents of human and animals. Only 5 % of all <i>C. perfringens</i> strains produce enterotoxin and are able to cause food poisoning. This should be better taken account in the manuscript. The authors commented that high spore count alone would be sufficient, but this opinion has been questioned since 1979 (the reference the authors used). The authors are recommended to investigate the <i>C. perfringens</i> strains isolated if they carry <i>cpe</i> -gene which encodes the enterotoxin. If this is not possible, the topic of the article should be changed and it could be just Foodborne outbreak at a salad eatery Ghana-2009. The manuscript should be corrected throughout so that <i>C. perfringens</i> is considered as a possible or probable cause of the food poisoning outbreak.	Thank you for the comments. The regional hospital laboratory did not have the capacity to detect the <i>cpe</i> -gene, therefore we have modified the manuscript as suggested.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Were any other pathogens detected in the vegetable samples? This should be mentioned and discussed.	Yes <i>Bacillus</i> spp were isolated from the carrots and this has been mentioned and discussed as suggested.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		