

Editorial Comment:

Although the manuscript submitted by these authors has been revised, there are still errors in their manuscript. While using chi-squared statistical analysis, once the frequency within the cell is less than 5, the value of chi-squared statistics becomes invalid. Besides, in computing the value of Chi-squared, the degree of freedom is usually $(\text{Row}-1) \times (\text{Column}-1)$. This is not what I observed in their reported tables 1 and 2. They need to revise their tables or possibly use just the frequencies.

Author's Feedback:

Thank you for the fundamental errors detected in the statistical analysis of our results. The authors are so glad for the thorough review you given to our manuscript. It is true that chi-square test is not suitable for frequency count that is less than 5 within a cell and we have this count in four of our variables in Table 1. The formula for the degree of freedom is correct as pointed and that was used in computing the chi-square for a 2 by 2 table which gave the answer to be one (1).

However, since we have variables in Table 1 that the frequency data is less than 5 and we need to compare them like the others, we have revised our manuscript by using a more comfortable statistical tool – **Fisher Exact Probability Test** in the place of chi-square. The results of this test is comparable with chi-square test with similar interpretations and thus, do not affect the interpretations of our results. The slight differences in the results that are due to the use of this Fisher Exact test have been effected and indicated with a **green colour** starting from the methods to the discussion. In Table 2, only the variable with ≥ 3 (which signifies multi-resistance) was compared and the calculated new p-value (0.017) is from Fisher Exact test.

The Fisher Exact Probability Test is normally used to detect group differences using frequency (count) data. This test for 2 x 2 tables is used when members of two independent groups can fall into one of two mutually exclusive categories. The test is used to determine whether the proportions of those falling into each category differ by group. The chi-square test of independence can also be used in such situations if the count is not less than 5, but it is only an approximation, whereas Fisher's exact test returns exact one-tailed and two-tailed *p*-values for a given frequency table with any frequency (count) data provided the count is not too large.