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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_13112
Title of the Manuscript:	CONVENTIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIBIOGRAM OF E. coli SEROTYPE 0157:H7 IN ABUTH ZARIA
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The present study involves human subjects research and requires review and approval by an Institutional Review Board (Human Subjects Committee) prior to anything (subject recruitment, data collection, use of data...).	1. Ethical approval was collected from Ahmadu Bello university Teaching Hospital Shika, Zaria.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1) The introduction section should provide a clear statement of the problem, it should have no doubt about what the central point. The manuscript presents a too long introduction that gives too much general background. In that respect, the introduction should be presented in a considerably shortened version. 2) In the present study, the authors propose to evaluate the antimicrobial susceptibility for getting better treatment choices for infected patient???? Since many <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 infections are self-limited, often no treatment is required for patients, such as healthy adult. Moreover, antibiotics have not proven useful for the acute diarrheal disease; adversely, several studies have shown that antibiotics may considerably increase the chances of developing hemolytic uremic syndrome. Antibiotic should be used only if a patient is septic. Thus, why do the authors evaluate antimicrobial susceptibility? 3) STEC infections, such as O157:H7, are usually diagnosed through laboratory testing of stool specimens. The authors should make clear why they	1. Correction noted and effected. 2. Oral rehydration is the major treatment plan for the treatment of diarrhoea but the use of antibiotic becomes important in immunocompromise patients, chronic infections, sickle cell and cancer patients in order to reduce lost of life. 3. the author evaluated urine and blood to confirm reported study and to check if there is possibility of finding this serotype in blood or urine samples. Points 4 and 5 raised have been noted and correction effected.



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	also evaluated urine and blood. 4) The results section should begin with text, reporting the key results and referring to figures and tables. In the present study, the authors merely present tables, figures and charts. Most part of the text presented in the Discussion/Conclusion section should be moved to the results section. 5) The authors have been classified the <i>E. coli</i> isolates as MDR, XDR or PDR isolates. Was the classification based on a literature? If yes, please supply references.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	none The present study involves human subjects research and requires approval by an IRB.	