



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 50769

Date: 22/03/2025

Title: "Prevalence and Antibiogram of Salmonella Species Isolated from Blood Specimens"

Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 24/03/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

This study provides valuable insights into the antimicrobial resistance trends of Salmonella species responsible for enteric fever. The high resistance to ciprofloxacin and the emerging multidrug-resistant strains highlight the need for continuous resistance monitoring and revised treatment guidelines.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths of the Study

- **Significant Clinical Relevance:** The study addresses the growing concern of antibiotic resistance in enteric fever. The findings are valuable for guiding empirical treatment and public health policies.
- **Robust Diagnostic Methods:** The use of multiple techniques (Automated blood culture, Vitek-2, Kirby-Bauer Disk Diffusion) enhances diagnostic accuracy. Serotyping confirmation via agglutination tests adds credibility.
- **Large Sample Size (2045 blood cultures):** A substantial dataset improves statistical validity.
- **Comprehensive Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing:** The study evaluates multiple antibiotic classes, offering a detailed resistance profile. The findings provide useful recommendations for empirical treatment and escalation strategies.
- **Comparison with Previous Studies:** The study compares susceptibility patterns with past research, validating its findings.
- **Recommendations for Antibiotic Stewardship:** Advocates for judicious antibiotic use, emphasizing fluoroquinolone resistance and the cautious use of carbapenems.

Weaknesses of the Study

- **Single-Center Study:** The study is conducted in one tertiary hospital, which may limit generalizability to other regions or healthcare settings.

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- **Limited Follow-Up on Patient Outcomes:** No data on treatment outcomes, relapse rates, or long-term patient recovery.
- **Lack of Molecular Analysis:** No genetic testing or molecular typing of resistant strains, which could provide insights into resistance mechanisms.
- **Limited Data on Demographics & Risk Factors:** The study does not analyze potential risk factors (e.g., age, socioeconomic status, vaccination history, travel history).
- **Underrepresentation of Salmonella Enterica:** Only two isolates of S. Enterica were identified, making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about its resistance patterns.