

Review of: "Nasal Carriage of Staphylococcus aureus and Antibioqram among Medical Undergraduate Students of a Private University in Ogun State, Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

General comments. This study is interesting and put relevance to the knowledge of local data *S. aureus* carriage in health students and theirs practice related with risk of acquisition and transmission of this pathogen.

Consider re-making the manuscript redaction as short communication.

Introduction

Colonists isn't term to use for *S. aureus* in microbiology.

I believe more appropriate use *S. aureus* and not staphylococci because exist other species.

Add more references in the introduction and material and methods.

Material and methods

In this section include approbation of ethical scientific committee.

For clindamycin sensidiscs concentration is 2 µg and in the names of antimicrobials capital letter isn't necessary.

Meaning of resistant, sensible and intermedia should be included in material and methods.

Synthetize the know methodology and only detail the new one.

Results

Prevalence results is better to calculate confidence intervals 95 % (CI 95%).

Prevalence of *S. aureus* carriers' percentage is the proportion between number of *S. aureus* carriers and total people studied, and all multiplied by 100.

The distribution of isolates *S. aureus* by category (gender or age) do not represent rate carriage or colonization of the students because you used as denominator the total *S. aureus* isolates but not the students for gender or age.

Suggest resume table 1 and 2.

The results are redundant and repetitive in tables, graphics and text.

Figures 3-7. they are not necessary.

About the questionnaire, review the interpretation of questions and answers, and if this will allow the correct evaluation risk of transmission *S. aureus* in the clinical practice of the students.

Discussion

The prevalence of *S. aureus* carriage in student should be compared with similar characteristics group and in the

scientific literature there are a lot.

I think it is appropriate to discuss about causes of antimicrobial resistance and measure to control transmission de *S. aureus* from carriers.