

Review of: "A Systematic Review of Antibiotic Use in Humans in Nigeria and Its Potential Contribution to Rising Antimicrobial Resistance"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The manuscript is simple and interesting to follow, and the topic is of interest to the global health community and may attract an audience if published. I have a couple of questions for the authors.

The global action plan implementation to mitigate AMR was to start in 2017. Hasn't Nigeria started its National Action Plan (NAP) implementation, and if yes, is the objective of this study still justified? In my simple search, I found the plan already exists and possibly has elapsed its implementation cycle 2017 - 2022 [Nigeria: National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance \(who.int\)](#).

The aim of NAP is to address AMR from all sectors constituting one health (humans, animals, plants, and the environment). However, the authors did not explicitly state why this review focused on human health.

Though acknowledged as a limitation, I think the search period is also outdated because several papers may have been published between 2017 and 2024. It will be helpful to synthesize new evidence and revise the objective of the paper. Currently, countries are now evaluating the effectiveness of their NAPs, including whether or not there are returns on investment for implementing NAP.

Regarding your findings, would you say the commonest antibiotics used/prescribed in Nigeria belong to the WATCH or RESERVED group classification by the World Health Organization, and if not, what are the incentives to minimize/restrict access to them?