

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.

This manuscript is a topical meta-review of the AMR status in Nigeria between 2000 and 2017. The authors have identified key factors in high AMR in Nigeria. Mostly, AMR is seen in penicillin and cephalosporins. The main reason for AMR therein is the use of antibiotics without prescription. The article overall reveals challenges at hand in Nigeria and lacks enough data therein. The authors, though they started with 829 articles, finally based the analysis on 11 of them, which is not very robust. Moreover, they were published almost a decade ago. Therefore, the ground reality might be different now than what had existed a while ago. This point should have been discussed in the review; instead, the mentioned data analyzed were up to 2017. One or two studies reported high use of antibiotics in children <5 years, which is a serious issue to be noted and acted upon.