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

Pramodhini S

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Study

The present study had highlighted on the prevalence of MSSA and MRSA nasal carriage among medical undergraduate students. In additions, other contributing risk factors like nose hygiene, misuse of antibiotics and wound infections were also associated with isolated pathogen. However, the manuscript falls short at delivering the messages in the context of screening the MRSA among healthcare workers and which way will it affect the healthcare delivery system in emergence of MDR pathogens.

Methodology

In methodology, Reference for characterisation and identification of isolates has to be mentioned. In current study of antibiogram, only few drugs were included, the reasons for excluding other first line antibiotics such as penicillin, cotrimoxazole, tetracycline can be specified. A special mention on other resistant mechanism like inducible clindamycin resistance was missing in this study.

The interpretation of results of Agar dilution method for vancomycin resistance has to be redefined. The interpretation goes on as presence or absence of growth not as mentioned in the study. There was no mention on any quality controls strains in the study, which is significant to standardise any study.

Results and Discussion

What is the level of study(200, 300,400, 500, 600) in the study group means and it needs some clarification.

The prevalence of MRSA appears to be much higher compared to other studies. It would have been appropriate if the author quotes similar study group to compare the prevalence of high percentage of MRSA in his study.

How the author like to contribute for higher sensitivity to clindamycin and erythromycin? Misuse of antibiotics was mentioned, which particular of group of antibiotics was included in the questionnaire?

Other than culture of nasal swab, risk factors like nasal hygiene, misuse of antibiotics and wound infections were also recorded, which was not highlighted in the objectives as well in the abstract.

In the discussion part, the author could have described the significance of nose hygiene belief and nose hygiene practices included in the questionnaire and the message the author like to convey based on the results obtained.

Conclusion

The high prevalence of MRSA attributed to misuse of antibiotics among undergraduate students appears to be very inconclusive, other contributing factors can also be added in the conclusion.