SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_JAMB_52231**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Prevalence and Antibiogram Characteristics of Bacteriuria and Cadidiuria among Indigenes of Selected Parts of Akure North, Akure**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty'**, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**1. Epithelial cells in skene paraurethral glands are predilicted to bacterial infection and when disturbed produces cystis called honeymoon syndrome.** **2. 20% candida in vagina is not pathagnomonic. More than that rule out diabetes, cuT in situ, oral contraceptives.** **3.Rule out perverted sex activities recurrent episodes.** **4. Uncleanly hygienic measures like napkin contaminations.** **5. Always do culture and sensitivity of the specimens and treat both the partners** **6. The above mentioned studies to be done by the autour for completion.**	1. The mentioned area by the reviewer is not well understood by the authors, because this statement was not cited in this article. 2. In line 205- where Candida was mention to have 5.6%. the author did not say the 5.6% of Candida was pathogenic but, the author was illustrating the percentage occurrence of the significant count of isolates (bacteria and fungi) in respect to the total number (243) of the obtained urine samples. 3. In line 259- where diabetes was mentioned, the author did not say that diabetes could cause urinary tract infections (UTIs) but, that when a person is immunocompromised , could be a marker for the pathogenicity of some microorganisms even some micro-flora. According to Odoki *et al.,* 2019; Jia-Fong and Hann-Chong, 2017, oral sex could lead to bacteriuria and when this is not treated early could develop into complicated UTIs. 4. Accepted – comment No. 4- has been added to possible predisposing factors of UTIs. 5. The scope of this work is not treatment but, to determine the sensitivity pattern of conventional antibiotics on the bacterial and fungal isolates from urine samples. 6. Further studies should be done, on the reviewer's area of interest.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	This article has ethical approval Ethics committee: Ondo State Health Research Ethics Committee (OSHREC) Email: oshrec@ondostatemoh.gov.ng Health Resaerch Ethics Committee Assigned Number: NHREC/18/08/2016 Protocol Number: OSHREC/12/1/2018/069 Attached with the document is a copy of the ethical approval.