



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

ISSN(O): 2320-5407 | ISSN(P): 3107-4928

# International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58145

**Title:** Nosocomial infections in a surgical intensive care unit: a prospective study at Ibn Rochd University Hospital, Casablanca.

**Recommendation:**

Accept as it is .....

**Accept after minor revision.....**

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

| Rating         | Excel.    | Good | Fair | Poor |
|----------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| Originality    |           | Good |      |      |
| Techn. Quality | Excellent |      |      |      |
| Clarity        | Excellent |      |      |      |
| Significance   | Excellent |      |      |      |

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

### *Detailed Reviewer's Report*

- 1. A nosocomial infection, also known as a healthcare-associated infection (HAI), is an infection a patient acquires while receiving care in a hospital, clinic, or long-term care facility. These infections develop at least 48 hours after admission and are not present or incubating upon arrival.**
- 2. A Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU) is a specialized hospital department for patients recovering from major operations or suffering from life-threatening conditions that require close monitoring and surgical expertise.**
- 3. Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs, which can fill with fluid or pus. It is commonly caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi, leading to symptoms like a cough, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing.**
- 4. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites adapt and no longer respond to the medicines designed to kill them. This makes standard treatments ineffective, significantly increasing the risk of severe illness, the spread of highly dangerous superbugs, and death.**

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5. *Acinetobacter baumannii* is a highly resilient, opportunistic Gram-negative bacterium recognized as a major cause of severe healthcare-associated infections worldwide. It is infamous for its ability to cause life-threatening conditions like ventilator-associated pneumonia, bloodstream infections, and meningitis, particularly in critically ill and immunocompromised patients.
6. Mortality is the state of being mortal—the permanent end of the life of a biological organism. In public health and statistics, it refers to the frequency of death in a given population, often measured as a rate to assess overall demographic trends and living conditions.
7. Key words are given excellent.
8. Abstract is meaningful.
9. Result part is awesome with tables and graphs.
10. Summary points only can be added.
11. References should be with alphabetical order.
12. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.