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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 58734

Title: "Prevalence and Phenotypic Characterisation of Methicillin- Resistant*Staphylococcus aureus* Isolated from Respiratory Tract Infections."

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. **Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a type of staph bacteria that resists many common antibiotics, including penicillin and methicillin. It often causes painful skin bumps or boils, but it can also lead to severe infections in the blood, lungs, or surgical wounds.**
2. ***Staphylococcus aureus* is a common bacterium that lives on human skin and in the nose. It is often harmless, but it can cause mild skin sores or serious illnesses like pneumonia and bloodstream infections if it enters the body.**
3. **Staphylococcus aureus is a round-shaped, Gram-positive bacterium that commonly lives as a harmless commensal organism on the human body, specifically colonizing the skin and nasal passages of roughly 30% of the healthy human population. However, when the skin or mucosal barriers are breached, it transforms into an opportunistic pathogen, causing a wide range of mild-to-severe illnesses. It is one of the leading global causes of hospital-acquired infections and deaths related to antimicrobial resistance.**

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4. **MRSA (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) is a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to many common antibiotics like penicillin and methicillin. It often starts as a painful skin bump or boil, but it can lead to severe, life-threatening infections in the blood, lungs, or surgical wounds.**
5. **an illness affecting the parts of your body involved in breathing. They are split into upper tract infections (like the common cold, sore throat, and sinus infections) and lower tract infections (like bronchitis and pneumonia). Most are caused by viruses and clear up on their own within 7 to 14 days.**
6. **Prevalence and phenotypic characterisation refer to the core scientific process of measuring how often a specific trait, disease, or organism occurs in a population (prevalence) and describing its observable physical, biochemical, or clinical properties (phenotypic characterisation). This approach is widely used in microbiology, genetics, and medicine to track issues like drug resistance or genetic disorders.**
7. **Resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolated from the respiratory tract means a type of staph bacteria was found in the lungs or airways that does not respond to common germ-fighting medicines. This infection can be hard to treat. Doctors must use special drugs to cure it.**
8. **Key words are good but can be added more words.**
9. **Result part is impressive with tables, graphs and histopathology pictures.**
10. **Summary points only can be added.**
11. **References should be with alphabetical order.**
12. **Alignment must be needed.**
13. **After those changes good to publish in your journal.**