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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59764

Title: Central Venous Catheter-Related Infections in a Moroccan Intensive Care Unit: Frequency, Microbiological Profile, and Associated Characteristics.

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		Good		
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. **A central venous catheter (CVC), or central line, is a long, flexible, hollow tube inserted into a large vein in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The tip of the tube rests in or near a major vein just above the heart, typically the superior vena cava.**
2. **A central venous catheter (CVC), also known as a central line, is a long, thin, flexible tube inserted into a large vein and guided into a major central vein near the heart, typically the superior vena cava. Unlike standard peripheral IVs that only stay in place for a few days, a central line can remain safely for weeks, months, or even years.**
3. **A catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) is a serious medical condition where bacteria or fungi enter the bloodstream through an intravascular catheter, most commonly a central venous catheter (CVC) or hemodialysis line.**
4. **A catheter-related infection occurs when germs (most commonly bacteria or fungi) enter the body through an indwelling medical tube, such as an intravascular line or urinary catheter. Because the**

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term most often refers to catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) from central venous or hemodialysis lines, understanding the symptoms and urgent warning signs is critical.

5. **An Intensive Care Unit (ICU)—also called a critical care unit or intensive therapy unit—is a specialized hospital department that provides round-the-clock monitoring and life-support treatment for patients with life-threatening illnesses or injuries.**
6. **An intensive care unit (ICU), also known as a critical care unit (CCU) or intensive therapy unit (ITU), is a highly specialized hospital department that provides round-the-clock monitoring, advanced medical intervention, and life-support therapies to patients facing severe, life-threatening injuries or illnesses.**
7. **Gram-negative bacteria are a major classification of bacteria that do not retain the crystal violet stain used in the Gram-staining method, appearing pink or red under a microscope instead of blue or purple.**
8. **Central venous catheter-related infections (CRIs) occur when bacteria or fungi enter the body through a central line, leading to either a localized site infection or a serious central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI). Because central catheters terminate in major veins near the heart, these infections carry high risks for sepsis, prolonged hospitalization, and systemic complications.**
9. **Central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs / CLABSIs) occur at roughly 1 to 6.5 episodes per 1,000 catheter-days, driven primarily by skin flora like *Staphylococcus* species and Gram-negative bacilli, with risk heavily influenced by dwell time, insertion site, and catheter type.**
10. **Key words are good.**
11. **Abstract is understandable.**
12. **In result part should be given graphs for results.**
13. **Summary points also be included.**
14. **References are totally missed to given. Without references not able to publish in your journal.**
15. **Without fail can be added references with more discussion points.**
16. **After careful corrections can be published in your journal.**