

Editor's Comment:

1. There is a wrong technical statement being used in the methodology. The study is aimed at evaluating the prevalence and associated risk factor of Salmonellosis in patients attending a healthcare institution in Cameroun. In the methodology, the authors mentioned that this is a "prospective cross-sectional study". There is a misuse of technical term here. The study is a cross sectional one looking at the prevalence and risk factors of exposure to Salmonella infection. The word 'prospective' should be removed since the authors did not investigate a prospective study as defined below. I gave the definition of a prospective study below:

A prospective study watches for outcomes, such as the development of a disease, during the study period and relates this to other factors such as suspected risk or protection factor(s). **The study usually involves taking a cohort of subjects and watching them over a long period.**

2. There are few grammatical corrections required in the manuscript. See attached corrected manuscript.
3. The first reviewer mentioned that Tables 1 and 2 are too long and cumbersome; yes I agree with the comment and I will suggest that the authors make another table from gender, age group and marital status in table 1 and title this as demographic analysis of studied patients. The other studied factors in table 1 can come under another table titled analysis of risk factors for Salmonellosis from questionnaire information provided by studied patients. Leave table 2 as it is.

The second reviewer made some relevant corrections except the one that suggest combining the result and discussion. I will suggest that the authors leave it separate as it is in the initial submission; more so, the journal has a format with introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion. Some other journals have the format of or permits combining results with discussion.

I will suggest that the authors do the **minor corrections** as explained in my attachment before publication.

Editor's Details:

Dr. Adekunle Sanyaolu

Epidemiology Division, Nigeria Center for Disease Control, Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja, Nigeria