



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Pathogen Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPR_48518
Title of the Manuscript:	Overview of Major Bacterial Contaminants of Drinking Water in Nigeria: A Review
Type of the Article	Review 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:

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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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p>	<p>This manuscript brings information on the microbiological risk for human beings due to microbiological contamination of drinking water on this area. The authors should be better explain how this work could be useful to local authority to managing to of water resources in order to prevent the microbiological risks for local population .Anyway, the manuscript needs major revision before eventually publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pag. 1 Abstract- lines 17-18 The gaps reported in most of the studies reviewed were mainly oversight gaps in monitoring by the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and control, NAFDAC, the agency charged with monitoring food and drugs in the country. The sentence should be reformulated</i> • KEY WORDS:, Pathogens, Microbiological Contamination, • Which were criteria the ten papers chosen? • Introduction . The introduction is poor of fundamental references. The English language must be improve and the object of this paper should be also mentioned. <p>Lines 24-56 The quality of household drinking water is an important determinant of health and overall well being of household members (Ref). The major source of the microbial contamination of household drinking water has been traced to faeces, both human and animal (REF) . Humans get infected as a result of drinking, washing, bathing or preparing meals with contaminated water (REF). According to the UNICEF report, around 90.8 per cent of households in Nigeria drink water contaminated by faeces and other contaminating agents like <i>E coli</i>. The report noted that although 64.1 per cent of the population of the country had access to improved drinking water sources, the states that make up the North-East region were, however, lagging behind with 52.4 per cent, while South-West states top the chart with 87.3 per cent of its residents having access to improved water sources (REF).. According to the report, about two out of every three households use improved water sources, while a little more than one-third use improved sanitation compared to 58.5 percent and 31 per cent respectively in 2011. ^[1]Drinking water is a major source of microbial pathogens in developing countries, although poor sanitation and food sources are integral to enteric pathogen exposure (REF) . Gastrointestinal disease outcomes are also more severe, due to under-nutrition and lack of intervention strategies in these regions(which regions are?. Protozoa and bacteria are the major causative agents of water borne diseases (REF) . The introduction of pathogens into drinking water is responsible for diseases such as cholera, amoebiasis, typhoid fever, giardiasis and dysentery. Poor water quality, sanitation and hygiene account for some 1.7 million deaths a year world-wide (3.1% of all deaths and 3.7% of all DALY's), mainly through infectious diarrhea (REF). Nine out of 10 such deaths are in children and virtually all of the deaths are in developing countries. ^[2] In addition, microbial contamination of drinking water sources and the resultant diseases have become a major water quality concern all over the world as evidenced by the increasing number of publications and interest in controlling water-borne pathogens (REF).. It has therefore become imperative to synergistically synthesize knowledge from multiple fields covering comparative aspects of pathogen contamination, and unify them in a single place in order to present an overview of microbes implicated and profer solution to the problem as a whole.</p> <p>References must be updated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • METHODOLOGY. It is very hard to understand the approach adopted by authors. Please provide in this paragraph the methodology used to analyse the manuscripts selected. It could be useful improve the table 1 with more information: publication year must be mentioned, furthermore the geographical area where the study were performed. The microorganism's description should be improve as well as the references. • Discussion It is necessary to uniform the approach used to summarize the result of ten papers. For example citing the author's surname i.e line 224 Olaoye (2009) reported the presence of <i>E. coli</i>, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, <i>Enterobacter</i> • Conclusion. It should be more precise to better respond to the purpose of this review • References should be checked. 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p>		
<p>Optional/General comments</p>		



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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?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

<http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>

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