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Journal Name:	International Journal of Pathogen Research
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_IJPR_47103**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Plasmid Profile and Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Bacteria from Abattoirs in Port Harcourt city, Nigeria**
Type of the Article	**Original Research 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:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

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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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**The paper entitled "** Plasmid Profile and Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Bacteria from Abattoirs in Port Harcourt city, Nigeria" sound good and have shown how contamination and antibiotic void have spreading another developing country Nigeria. I thing the paper needs publication although the data preliminary. Hence the paper will be a report unless the following modifications will be performed. Specific Comments: Nitrofurantoin (300 µg) must be checked as very high concentration and datanot present in Fig.3 and Fig.4 CAZ- Ceftazidime (30 µg) is 100% resistant. That is very dangerious story. So you must check Cefotaxime and + cavulinic acid if all are resistant, then check meropenem. That way you can give a hints that where you can get protection. As gentamycin resistance observed, you have to test with amikacin, a higher derivative to address the safety issue concern where you get protection. Finally, vancomycin, methicillin, colistin, linezolid senitivity must be addressed? You got plasmids 2-25kb which indicated many are integrons and perhaps IS-elements. So you discuss with current knowledge. Now plasmids inmulti-resistant bacteria 50-500 kb. So may be chromosomal or very high molecular weight??? So isolate genomic DNA by pooling to remove contaminated plasmids (CSCl centrifugation purify may be plus) and do PCR with mdr gene specificprimers. Southern transfer then may be done (optional) Then cut the plasmid band, isolate and transform into E coli DH5α ca++ cells to prove your plasmids are authentic MDR plasmids. More over, PCR amplification of tet, acr, mex, mcr, mac, mtrCDE genes may give you hints for drug resistance. How you know the bacteria is Escherichia or Pseudomonas without 16S rRNA gene seqiuencing???? At leat you gave data on IMViC tests and sugar utilization tests, Urea test, catalase test?? Add few literature on multi-resistance and mdr gene isolation like Nature, Science, PNAS, Plos one, Scientific reports so that importance of the paper may be visible	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

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?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	***Asitkumar Chakraborty***
Department, University & Country	***Vidyasagar University, India***