

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMB_85169
Title of the Manuscript:	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OTITIS MEDIA AND ITS ANTIBIOTICS SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN IN A COHORT OF HIV POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PATIENTS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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	<div>1. Abstract should explain your work as briefly and clearly as possible. The change in abstract is needed.</div> <div>2. Conclusion must be in the end of the discussion. It would not come in the abstract.</div> <div>3. Must include keywords.</div>	
Minor REVISION comments	<div>1. Write the article in a precise manner.</div>	Ok
Optional/General comments	<div>1. Title is appropriate.</div>	Thank you sir

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)	Ethical approval was gotten from Iyieniu Mission Hospital, P.M.B.4 Ogidi, Anambra State, with Ref: IEH/REC/VOL.3/2022/008

Comment [1]: ABSTRACT

**Aims:** This study examined the comparative study of otitis media and its antibiotics susceptibility pattern in a cohort of HIV positive and negative patients.

**Study design:** A survey and laboratory analytical method was employed in the study. While a survey research design was used to sample a total of 110 patients out of a total population of 561,066 living in the study area. Laboratory analyses of the samples collected from the patients were used to analyze the data collected.

**Methodology:** A total of 110 ear swabs were collected, 60 from HIV positive subjects and 50 from HIV negatives subjects with otitis media.

**Results:** From the analysis of the data collected, results showed that 52 (86.7) samples from HIV positive patients and 44 (88%) samples from HIV negative patients yielded bacteria growth. The most predominant isolates from middle ear of HIV positive was *Staphylococcus aureus*, with total occurrence of 22(42.4%), followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli* with occurrence of 12(23%), 7(13.5%), 6(11.5%), 5(9.6%) respectively. The most predominant from HIV negative was *Staphylococcus aureus*, followed by *Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* with occurrence of 16(36.4%), 10(22.7%), 8(18.2%), 6(13.6%), and 4(9.1%) respectively. The result of their antibiotics susceptibility test showed that all the bacteria isolates from both subjects were fully sensitive to fluoroquinolones, while a high level of resistance was seen with the use co-trimoxazole in HIV-positive subjects.

**Conclusion:** Bacteria isolates from HIV positive patients were highly resistant to co-trimoxazole as compared to isolates from HIV negative patients that were sensitive to co-trimoxazole. It was also noted in the result that the sensitivity pattern of otitis media to antibiotics differs from HIV positive and HIV negative patients, thus requiring different management approaches.

**Key words:** Otitis Media, Opportunistic infection, Antimicrobial Resistance, Otitis Media in HIV- positive patients, otitis media in HIV-negative patients.