

**Review Form 1.6**

This paper

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_78676
Title of the Manuscript:	Spectrum of diarrheagenic Escherichia coli in drinking and wastewater in Rafha city of Saudi Arabia
Type of the 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:

(<https://www.journaljpri.com/index.php/JPRI/editorial-policy>)

**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)
<b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments	<p><b>This paper described to isolate diarrheagenic <i>E. coli</i> from the drinking and wastewater from Rafha city of Saudi Arabia. The result was identified 5 isolates out of 50 wastewater samples (10%) which were further categorized into 3 different DEC pathotypes. They included ETEC (2 out of 5), atypical EPEC (1 out of 5), and EAEC (1 out of 5); EIEC and EHEC were not detected.</b></p> <p>The prevalence of DEC strains is different across different studies which depends on different factors such as geographical location, number of samples taken, and the number and type of the target genes selected. The prevalence of DEC in the current study was much lower than other reported studies. Although the percentage of DEC strains in the wastewater samples from WWTP of Rafha was moderate to low, it can be a considerable risk factor for the people using ground water for drinking.</p>	
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments	Most of the references from 10 years after. Only 7 from ten years before. If it possible it will be good if the ratio references was better 10 years before.	
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments	The results of the current study show that the studied waste water samples from WWTP of Rafha had a moderate to low percentage of DEC strains. Nonetheless, they can contaminate the ground water and there is a considerable risk of getting infected with DEC for the people using ground water for drinking. It can also be a health risk for people working at the WWTP, especially those cleaning the sewage pipelines. Moreover, the study emphasizes the need to closely monitor the health and safety measures for WWTP workers.	

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

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