Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	**Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_JPRI_83750**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Isolated Pattern of microorganism among pediatric patients with Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in a tertiary care hospital Karachi**
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.
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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	Major The ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) is a a condition of inflamed lungs, patients on tracheal intubation or mechanical ventilation for 48 to72 hours tend to developed pneumonia which is a type of nosocomial pneumonia. The VAP could be occurred in patients receiving intensive care with intubated ventilation. Although older age in the patients are more susceptible to VAP condition rather than younger age, the patients treated in intensive care units (ICU) have a risk of VAP irrespective to age. The authors have tried to examine the isolated pattern of microorganism among pediatric patients with VAP in a tertiary care hospital Karachi. They also try to examine the possible prognostic factor for VAP of pediatric patients. In their study, VAP was found in 59.8% (n=61) males and 34.3% (n=35) females' pediatric patients. The age group revealed majority of the patients 46.1% (n=47) were 0–1-year-old, 11.8% (n=12) patients were above 2- 3 years old. 18.6% patients (n=19) were >3 years-4years old. It may imply the age dependent decrease in VAP frequency in pediatric patients. The patients aged 0–1-year old may be more susceptible to VAP rather than those aged 2- 3 years old. The study also assesses ventilators support >48 hours have around 20-30% (Mean 6.9 days CI: 1.16-3.65) chance to develop the VAP. In their conclusion, the VAP occurs among the considerable numbers of patients on the ventilator supports, the findings suggests that an appropriate management, prevention strategies and effective treatment is needed to reduces the mortality and complications of VAP. However, they did not the management and prevention strategies of VAP in the pediatric patients. Therefore, the conclusion may not be consistent with the authors' findings. Also the conclusion did not suggest the title of the paper. The conclusion should be described on own findings of the current study. In their data, the microorganism distribution in the study showed the pattern E.coli cases more than Klebsiella and Pseudomonas arignosamore than staphylococus aureus. This may be important information for the further prevention strategy and in their local surveillance of microorganisms.	
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)*	

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