

Review Form 3

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_131317
Title of the Manuscript:	A Survey on Public Knowledge and Awareness about Antibiotic Use and Resistance in Mjini Magharibi- Unguja, Zanzibar.
Type of the Article	Review Article Original Research Article

PART 1: Comments

	Reviewer’s comment Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated or assisted review comments are strictly prohibited during peer review.	Author’s Feedback <i>(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.	This manuscript addresses a crucial public health issue by exploring how well people understand antibiotic use and resistance in Mjini Maghrib-Unguja. The study sheds light on significant gaps in public knowledge, which can guide future educational programs and policy decisions. The topic is highly relevant globally, and this research adds valuable insights from a region not frequently studied.	Thank
Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	Yes, the title is appropriate and clearly reflects the study’s objectives.	Thanks

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<p>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.</p>	<p>The abstract does a good job summarizing the study but could be slightly improved by briefly mentioning the methodology and highlighting key statistical findings. This will give readers a clearer picture of the research scope and outcomes.</p>	<p>This has been done to the best of our knowledge A Purposive sampling technique was used to target specific individuals of interest</p> <p>The study sheds light on significant gaps in public knowledge, which can guide future educational programs and policy decisions. The topic is highly relevant globally, and this research adds valuable insights from a region not frequently studied</p>
<p>Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.</p>	<p>Yes, the methodology and data analysis are appropriate. However, it would help to clarify the sampling technique to ensure representativeness. Also, the discussion section would be stronger with more comparisons to similar studies conducted in other parts of the world.</p>	<p>These have been addressed A Purposive sampling technique was used to target specific individuals of interest</p> <p>The inappropriate use of antibiotics and the associated risk of antimicrobial resistance will remain a public health problem globally [9] and particularly in low-income countries [10]</p> <p>In this study, awareness of antimicrobial resistance was poor, with 61.5% of the participants having no knowledge. It has been reported that one-third of the population from low and middle-income countries has inadequate knowledge about antimicrobials and their roles [10]. A study in Kenya [11] reported that 82% of respondents had not received public information on proper antibiotic use. More than 86% of the respondents incorrectly answered their structured questions on antibiotic use, thereby displaying poor knowledge. In China, the knowledge and awareness of antimicrobial resistance was even lower compared to this study, where only 9.7% had good knowledge, while in this study we had 38.5% of the participants had good knowledge of the awareness of antibiotic resistance [12]</p> <p>In contrast, a study in Bulgaria found good knowledge and attitude about awareness of antimicrobial resistance; about 93.6% knew that antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections [13]. In a study in Beirut [14], almost 78% of respondents from health-related majors scored higher in knowledge of antibiotic use than 41% of non-health-related majors.</p>
<p>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.</p>	<p>The references are generally good, but incorporating more recent studies, particularly from the last five years, would strengthen the research foundation.</p>	<p>Few references were added as recommended</p> <p>9. Nepal A, Hendrie D, Robinson S, Selvey LA. Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use among the Rupandehi District</p>

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		<p>community members in Nepal. BMC Public Health. 2019;19:1558.</p> <p>10.Katakweba AAS, Mtambo MMA, Olsen JE, Muhairwa AP. Awareness of human health risks associated with using antimicrobials among livestock keepers and factors that contribute to the selection of antimicrobial resistance bacteria within livestock in Tanzania. Livestock Res Rural Dev. 2012;24(10).</p> <p>11. P. M. Mutua, J. Mutiso, and M. M. Gicheru, "A survey of knowledge and attitudes towards antibiotic use and resistance among teachers in the Republic of Kenya: Implications for using teachers in raising public awareness of rational antibiotic use in school communities," <i>PLoS One</i>, vol. 19, no. 12, p. e0316122, Dec. 2024, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0316122</p> <p>12. Li, P., Hayat, K., Shi, L., Lambojon, K., Saeed, A., Majid Aziz, M., Liu, T., Ji, S., Gong, Y., Feng, Z., Jiang, M., Ji, W., Yang, C., Chang, J., & Fang, Y. (2020). Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance Among Chinese Pharmacy Customers: A Multicenter Survey Study. <i>Antibiotics</i>, 9(4), 184. https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics9040184</p> <p>13. Zaykova, K., Nikolova, S., Pancheva, R., & Serbezova, A. (2022). A survey of knowledge, attitudes and use of antibiotics among Bulgarian population. <i>Biotechnology & Biotechnological Equipment</i>, 36(1), 933-941.</p> <p>14. S. Sakr, A. Ghaddar, B. Hamam, and I. Sheet, "Antibiotic use and resistance: an unprecedented assessment of university student's knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) in Lebanon." <i>BMC Public Health</i>, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 535, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1186/s12889-020-08676-8.</p>
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Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	Overall, the language is clear, but there are some grammatical issues and awkward phrasing. A thorough proofreading will enhance readability and professionalism.	These have been addressed appropriately.
Optional/General comments	It would be beneficial to include a section on study limitations. For example, self-reported data in surveys can introduce biases, and the study's geographic focus may limit generalizability. Addressing these aspects will strengthen the research's credibility.	A section of limitation was included as recommended. Self-reported data in surveys can introduce biases The study's geographic focus may limit generalizability

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>	This study was conducted after approval from the State University of Zanzibar and upon receiving the clearance form from the Zanzibar Health and Research Institute. The information was obtained after receiving consent from the participants and was kept confidential.