



### PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** *World Journal of Meta-Analysis*

**Manuscript NO:** 90229

**Title:** Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* colonization in neonates, healthcare workers and environment samples in neonatal intensive care unit: a systematic review and meta-analysis

**Provenance and peer review:** Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Reviewer’s code:** 03266250

**Position:** Peer Reviewer

**Academic degree:** MD

**Professional title:** Associate Chief Physician

**Reviewer’s Country/Territory:** China

**Author’s Country/Territory:** Cameroon

**Manuscript submission date:** 2023-11-27

**Reviewer chosen by:** Yu-Lu Chen

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2023-12-14 07:22

**Reviewer performed review:** 2023-12-24 13:24

**Review time:** 10 Days and 6 Hours

<b>Scientific quality</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
<b>Novelty of this manuscript</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty



<b>Creativity or innovation of this manuscript</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation
<b>Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
<b>Language quality</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
<b>Conclusion</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<b>Re-review</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Peer-reviewer statements</b>	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this paper, the author summarized and analyzed studies from multiple databases and different countries, using a large number of data and cases with clear evidence and logic, aiming to enhance epidemiological understanding and provide relevant information for targeted interventions by exploring the prevalence of CRAB colonization in neonatal intensive care units, with novel ideas. Although the paper provides a large amount of data, there is no specific literature study to prove the accuracy mentioned. For example, the prevalence rate of environmental samples mentioned in the paper is 2.3%. The reliability of the data needs to be further verified. Most of the data collected from the 10 countries in this paper are from Europe and Southeast Asia, hoping to supplement more targeted and comprehensive data research, expand the comprehensiveness of the research scope, and enhance the persuasive and data reliability. This paper analyzed and found that there were significant differences in the prevalence of CRAB colonization in



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NICU, reflecting differences in hospital environment, geographical location, medical care practice and other aspects. It pointed out that CRAB colonization had the highest prevalence among newborns in Southeast Asia, but the specific reasons were not explained. It was hoped that specific literature and data could be added to explain the accuracy of this discussion.