Reviewer's report

Title: Pediatricians' Perspectives on the Impact of MRSA in Primary Care: A Qualitative Study

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Reviewer: Henrik Westh

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This is an interesting paper that highlights the real-life problems of following guidelines in community services.

I would have liked to have some area specific demographics. How many microbiology labs in the area. What is the CA-MRSA prevalence in children samples? What is the population size? How many children go to general pediatricians compared to going to a general practitioner?

Minor Essential Revisions

In the background it is stated that there are 113 general pediatricians. We lack understanding how this was reduced to 29 in the focus groups and if this could give some bias.

SSTI is used before it is defined on page 4 and I&D is defined three times.

The use of antibiotics seems to be oral antibiotics but many GPs use local antibiotics e.g. mupirocin?? This should be mentioned and discussed.

While I agree that we should give the best treatment to the infected persons the recurrence, recurrence, recurrence theme from page 8 is also well known in other countries that believe in decolonization regimes see for example: Urth T, Juul G, Skov R, Schønheyder HC. Spread of a methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus ST80-IV clone in a Danish community. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2005 Feb;26(2):144-9. Here decolonization regimes are very effective in stopping recurrences.

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

Declaration of competing interests:

'I declare that I have no competing interests'