What is your stage of career?
I am 50 so I would consider I am at the mid-term of my career. I am currently Research Director, heading a group of 15 scientists, students and technicians.

What is your main clinical work?
I am not involved in clinics but in research and surveillance only.

Which area of research are you engaged in?
My main focus is antimicrobial resistance, with specific insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying it, both in Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, mostly in animals and the environment, and in connection with the situation in humans.

What makes a good peer review?
A good peer review should be rigorous, honest, unbiased by possible conflicts of interest, and also delivered on time. Depending on the reviewers, the review can be shorter or longer but should include global aspects on the suitability of the whole work to be published, first in general (reliability, relevance of the objectives and methods, novelty), and second in this particular journal (scope, international ranking and impact). A good peer-review should also include minor comments to help the authors improving the manuscript in detail.

What makes a bad peer review?
A bad peer review is the opposite.

What are some suggestions you have for the CMI?
With regard to my field of interest, maybe the One Health approach should be addressed more often.