

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

# Annals of Medicine and Surgery



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/amsu

# Correspondence

# Comment on "Evaluation of antibiotic resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria obtained from gastric biopsy samples: A cohort study"

#### Dear Editor

Azadbakht et al., recently published an interesting study entitled "Evaluation of antibiotic resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria obtained from gastric biopsy samples: A cohort study" in the Journal of Annals of Medicine and Surgery [1].

Antibiotic resistance *H. pylori* infection is considered as one of the main challenge of treatment failure that cause to chronic persistent infection as well as increase the risk of gastric adenocarcinoma [2]. Thus, mass *H. pylori* eradication is recommended by American gastroenterology society to decline risk of gastric cancer [3,4]. In the subsequent section, we suggest some constructive points to enrich this study:

- 1 *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) should be stated with italic font throughout the manuscript.
- 2 Routinely, the Etest (previously known as the Epsilometer test), Agar dilution, as well as molecular test e.g. PCR, PCR-RFLP, sequencing method was reliable methods for detection of antibiotic resistance in *H. pylori* infection [5]. However, the author was not mentioned; antibiotic resistance in *H. pylori* strains how was detected in this study? Invalidated methods for *H. pylori* antibiogram can refuse the validity of the current results as a risk bias.
- 3 There are some unclear terms in methods, for example the sentence *"Helicobacter pylori* was achieved using cellular characteristics in hot staining", we have not hot staining for detection of *H. pylori* infection; do you mean gram-staining?

Taking together, better study design in relevant future investigations are need to validate the present findings as well as provide increased understanding about epidemiology of antibiotic resistance in *H. pylori* infection in such developing countries.

### **Ethical approval**

Not applicable for this study.

# Sources of funding

There is no fund for this manuscript.

## Author contribution

Masoud Keikha contribute in conceptional, study design, review of the literatures, writing the draft and revision. Kiarash Ghazvini contribute in writing the draft and revision. All authors agree with publish in this journal.

# Research registration unique identifying number (UIN)

- 1. Name of the registry: Not applicable.
- 2. Unique Identifying number or registration ID: Not applicable.
- 3. Hyperlink to your specific registration (must be publicly accessible and will be checked): Not applicable.

#### Guarantor

Not applicable for this study.

### Declaration of competing interest

There is no conflict of interest.

### References

- [1] S. Azadbakht, A. Moayyedkazemi, S. Azadbakht, S.A. Fard, S. Soroush, Evaluation of antibiotic resistance of Helicobacter pylori bacteria obtained from gastric biopsy samples: a cohort study, Ann. Med. Surg. (2022), 103824.
- [2] M. Sugimoto, M. Murata, Y. Yamaoka, Chemoprevention of gastric cancer development after Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy in an East Asian population: meta-analysis, World J. Gastroenterol. 26 (15) (2020) 1820.
- [3] Y.C. Lee, T.H. Chen, H.M. Chiu, C.T. Shun, H. Chiang, T.Y. Liu, M.S. Wu, J.T. Lin, et al., The benefit of mass eradication of Helicobacter pylori infection: a community-based study of gastric cancer prevention, Gut 62 (5) (2013) 676–682.
- [4] C.W. Howden, R.H. Hunt, Guidelines for the management of Helicobacter pylori infection, Am. J. Gastroenterol. 93 (12) (1998) 2330–2338.
- [5] M. Keikha, P. Askari, K. Ghazvini, M. Karbalaei, Levofloxacin-based therapy as an efficient alternative for eradicating Helicobacter pylori infection in Iran: a systematic review and meta-analysis, J. Global Antimicrob. Resist. S2213-7165 (21) (2021) 00246–00250, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2021.10.019. In press.

#### Kiarash Ghazvini, Masoud Keikha\*

Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran Department of Microbiology and Virology, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

\* Corresponding author. Department of Microbiology and Virology, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran. *E-mail address:* masoud.keykha90@gmail.com (M. Keikha).

# https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amsu.2022.103945

Received 21 May 2022; Accepted 2 June 2022 Available online 3 June 2022

2049-0801/© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of IJS Publishing Group Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).