

A Response to Article “Distribution of Mcr-I Harboring Hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Clinical Specimens and Lytic Activity of Bacteriophage KpnM Against Isolates” [Response to Letter]

Bilal Aslam¹, Mohsin Khurshid¹, Moeed Ahmad¹, Zulqarnain Baloch²

¹Department of Microbiology, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan; ²Faculty of Life Science and Technology, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Bilal Aslam, Department of Microbiology, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad, Pakistan, Email drbilalaslamb@gcuf.edu.pk

Dear editor

We acknowledge the effort made by the author to craft the response to our recent publication in infection and drug resistance.¹ We are pleased that the author appreciated our work and found the results of the study promising to fight antibiotic resistance and resistant superbugs like *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. In addition to that, the author raised some fair queries regarding the methods and suggested possible explanations. For instance, though we have characterized the isolates in the present investigation, we mentioned only the string test as a phenotypic test to characterize the hypervirulent isolates, which served the purpose of the study.² However, as the authors suggested that mentioning the detailed molecular identification of the hypervirulent strains could be a better procedure. Taking it together, we appreciate the author for valuable suggestions and future directions to decipher the molecular mechanisms involved in the lytic activity of bacteriophage *KpnM*, which we shall consider in our imminent research plans.³

Disclosure

All the authors reported that there is no conflict of interest in this communication.

References

1. Aslam B, Siddique MH, Siddique AB, et al. Distribution of mcr-1 harboring hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in clinical specimens and lytic activity of bacteriophage KpnM against isolates. *Infect Drug Resist.* 2022;15:5795–5811. doi:10.2147/IDR.S374503
2. Shon AS, Bajwa RP, Russo TA. Hypervirulent (hypermucoviscous) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: a new and dangerous breed. *Virulence.* 2013;4(2):107–118. doi:10.4161/viru.22718
3. Aslam B, Arshad MI, Aslam MA, et al. Bacteriophage proteome: insights and potentials of an alternate to antibiotics. *Infect Dis Ther.* 2021;10(3):1171–1193. doi:10.1007/s40121-021-00446-2

Dove Medical Press encourages responsible, free and frank academic debate. The content of the Infection and Drug Resistance 'letters to the editor' section does not necessarily represent the views of Dove Medical Press, its officers, agents, employees, related entities or the Infection and Drug Resistance editors. While all reasonable steps have been taken to confirm the content of each letter, Dove Medical Press accepts no liability in respect of the content of any letter, nor is it responsible for the content and accuracy of any letter to the editor.

Infection and Drug Resistance

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

Infection and Drug Resistance is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal that focuses on the optimal treatment of infection (bacterial, fungal and viral) and the development and institution of preventive strategies to minimize the development and spread of resistance. The journal is specifically concerned with the epidemiology of antibiotic resistance and the mechanisms of resistance development and diffusion in both hospitals and the community. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/infection-and-drug-resistance-journal>

<https://doi.org/10.2147/IDR.S394683>