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Intrinsic resistance: A non-negligible bacterial trait

Dear Editor

We have read a study titled "Prevalence of multidrug-resistant strains in device associated nosocomial infection and their in-vitro killing by nanocomposites" [1] with an extreme interest in understanding the antibiotic profile of organisms isolated from different device associated infections at a tertiary care teaching hospital in northern India.

There are some points regarding sample collection, identification and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of the isolates that need urgent review in this study.

1 The authors in this study have mentioned that sample collection was done as per Clinical and Laboratory Standarads Institute (CLSI) guidelines. Further, the bacterial isolates were identified by using the same guidelines. However, CLSI does not provide any guidelines for sample collection and bacterial identification [2]. Moreover, authors have not given any reference of CLSI.
2 The authors have tested and documented the sensitivity of several antibiotics against various bacterial isolates. However, the antibiotics (Table 1), which are presented sensitive in this study, are intrinsically resistant and should not be reported sensitive as per CLSI guidelines [2–5].
3 Further, the authors have reported amikacin against *Staphylococcus aureus* whereas testing of amikacin is not recommended against Gram-positive bacteria as per CLSI guidelines [2].

Table 1
Bacterial isolates with intrinsic resistance property.

Bacteria	Intrinsic resistance to antibiotic(s)	Result in present study (Sensitive)
Enterococcus spp.	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	50%
	Clindamycin	NA
	Cephalosporins	NA
Citrobacter spp.	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	54.54%
Pseudomonas spp.	Tetracycline	64.28%
	Ceftriaxone	71.42%
	Cefotaxime	14.28%
	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	50%
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	28.57%
Proteus spp.	Tigecycline	100%
Acinetobacter spp.	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	31%

Nonetheless, we appreciate the authors who focused on nanocomposites and their effect on multi drug resistant bacterial strains isolated from various clinical samples.

Ethical approval

Not applicable.

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Author contribution

Both, Dr. Nitin Kumar and Dr. Shital have equally contributed in writing the final manuscript.

Registration of research studies

1. Name of the registry: NA.
2. Unique Identifying number or registration ID: NA.
3. Hyperlink to your specific registration (must be publicly accessible and will be checked): NA.

Guarantor

Not applicable.

Consent

Not applicable.

Declaration of competing interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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