# Review of: "In-Vitro Antibacterial Activity of some Ganoderma Species: A Review"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article is a review of the available knowledge on the antibacterial activity of selected Ganoderma fungus species. What is noticeable is that there is a certain lack of consistency regarding the manuscript as a whole, i.e., the title refers to "Antibacterial Activity of Some Ganoderma," in the abstract it appears that "The outcomes of preclinical (*in vitro*) and clinical investigations on the antibacterial and antifungal properties of Ganoderma species are brought to light in this review," and in the conclusion, the wording appears "Ganoderma's anti-inflammatory properties can help reduce inflammation associated with diabetic foot ulcers and the corresponding infections."

In addition, the article should begin with a section on Ganoderma and its species, followed by a description of the antibacterial activity. The section entitled "Diabetic Foot Ulcer" should be preceded by a brief introduction with reference to the Ganoderma species described.

If the name of a particular strain appears again in the text, abbreviations should be used.

In chemical compounds, numerals should be subscripted.

Table 1 should have an appropriate title.

Some of the information given by the authors should be accompanied by appropriate literature references:

1. Until now, more than 300 triterpenes and 200 polysaccharides characterized by diverse chemical structures and biological activity have been isolated. It includes several species of mushrooms, each with its own characteristics and properties.

2. The mechanism of action of polysaccharides is by increasing insulin levels and lowering blood glucose levels.

3. The latest reports have indicated the hypoglycaemic effect of extracts from two other species: G. pfeifferi and G. resinaceum. The aqueous extract of *G. resinaceum* led to a slight decrease in glycemia in alloxan-induced diabetic rats.

4. Studies have indicated that extracts from Ganoderma species can inhibit the growth and multiplication of pathogenic bacteria commonly found in diabetic foot ulcers.