

# Review of: "Long-term beneficial effect of faecal microbiota transplantation on colonisation of multidrug-resistant bacteria and resistome abundance in patients with recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* infection"

Xiaobin Wu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chongqing Medical University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

MDR is a growing global healthcare problem, and the authors assessed the effectiveness of FMT and the evolution of the gut microbiota's resistance genes in rCDI patients following FMT through short-term and long-term follow-up. This study has clinical significance. However, there are still a few limitations. 1. How were the clinical sample sizes calculated? 2. How were short-term and long-term defined after FMT? 3. The majority of patients included in the study were older, so is the evolution of the gut microbiota related to different age groups?