

Peer Review

Review of: "Antimicrobial Resistance Patterns of Foodborne Bacterial Isolates from HIV/AIDS Patients in Lusaka, Zambia"

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The study by Mebrahtu et al. addresses a critical public health issue by investigating the prevalence and antibiotic resistance profiles of foodborne bacteria isolated from HIV-positive patients in Lusaka, Zambia. The intersection between immunosuppression and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) underscores the importance of this research. The relevance of the study is highlighted by the vulnerability of HIV-positive individuals to opportunistic infections, particularly those arising from contaminated food sources. The authors employ standardized microbiological techniques for bacterial identification and antibiotic susceptibility testing, ensuring the reliability and reproducibility of results.

The absence of an HIV-negative control group limits the ability to determine whether the resistance patterns observed are specific to the HIV-positive population. This study provides a solid basis for public health strategies aimed at mitigating antimicrobial resistance in immunocompromised populations.

The text is clear, concise, and effectively communicates the importance of the study, and the bibliography is relevant to the research carried out.

Declarations

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.