

International Journal of Enteric Pathogens: A Highly Demanded Journal by Different Specialties

Mohammad Mehdi Feizabadi ^{1*}

¹Iranian Society of Microbiology, Tehran, IR Iran

*Corresponding author: Mohammad Mehdi Feizabadi, Iranian Society of Microbiology, Tehran, IR Iran. E-mail: mfeizabadi@tums.ac.ir; medifeiz@yahoo.com

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I was impressed when I received the first issue of International Journal of Enteric Pathogens (IJEP). Usually, the first issue of any Journal may contain some errors. I reviewed all the papers with and checked the methods, results and conclusion carefully. Because of the specialty of authors, it seems the data presented in the majority of papers are reliable and can be used for sanitary and scientific purposes. I will try to give some comments to the editorial board of journal as well as to the reader. These comments probably can help to improve the quality of the future issues Journal further. The scope of Journal has been defined fairly well. The editor accepted papers from different disciplines. However, Food Born Microbial Diseases, and Syndrome and Cancers arisen from the exposure to enteric organisms should be clarified. The first paper entitled "Antibiotic Resistance Pattern (1) is written very well. The readers can follow the story easily. Apparently, the editor has spent sufficient time to make the paper nice. And over all, it is well organized. It would be good if the authors used the term "retail frozen meats" (red meat, poultry and fish) rather than frozen foods, particularly in the abstract. Frozen food means that the food material should be processed or cooked and then frozen. The author stated that the meats "were prepared for barbecue" which is quite correct and the word "frozen retail meats is more suitable for phylogenetic analysis of *E. coli* strains in presented very valuable data on the distribution of different phylogenetic group in the province of Kurdistan. Finding of less resistant strains from child in compare with the isolates from meats is very important. Children have not been infected with so many different strains of *E. coli* in compare with adults and livestock. In the other word, long term exposure to the intestinal resistant *E. coli* had not been occurred among the children. The author could conclude that the resistance rates of *E. coli* from children could be lowered if the authorities try to reduce the resistance in both adult population and livestock. This study suffers from the lack of any review of previous studies in Iran. There are reports from Iran

on the prevalence of enteropathogenic *E. coli* strains and their resistant patterns. The authors could use such data in discussion. Another important result that was not discussed: the high prevalence of isolates with phylogenetic groups A, while they are less virulent than phylogenetic group B2 and D, in children with diarrhea in Sanadaj.

The second paper "Aquatic Birds Surveillance for Newcastle Disease." Written by Talazade and Mayahi (2) explains on the possibility of being reservoirs for Newcastle Disease in Khuzestan Province. The objective of this paper was firstly stated in the background and then repeated in separate section. Similar problem also happened in another paper (i.e. last paper). I would recommend the editor to merge these 2 sections and used background and objectives in the same section. The standard methods used by the author showed that 100% of studied sera from aquatic birds were positive for Newcastle. It is important finding in designing any strategy to control the disease in the poultry farms. Newcastle Disease has different organs targets. The most severe form of the disease involves the Nervous System of the Birds. However, the authors successfully signify the economic losses caused by Newcastle as well.

The third paper "Antibiotic susceptibility of *Helicobacter pylori*." Contains valuable information for the gastroenterologist in Hamedan Province. Dr. Majlesi et al. (3) did a great job. The results of drug susceptibility testing definitely should not be ignored by the physicians as it helps them to successfully complete the treatment of sufferers. There are several editing defects with this manuscript. The sentence concerning *E. coli* ATCC25922 has been repeated twice in the methods section. Not all the bacterial names were italicized. This is also true in other papers with this issue of Journal. The columns in the Tables 1 and 2 should be reversed, i.e., the left columns should move to the right. It seems that the authors translated the Persian columns to English. The reviewers or editor should take care about these minor problems. Dr. Zohreh Khodaii et al. (4) study presented the phytase

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

All researchers in the microbiological sciences.

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activity of *lactic acid* bacteria. Applied microbiology for improving of the nutritional value of grains can help to partly overcome the phosphorous and trace element deficiencies. I read the paper with great interest and enjoyment. Very minor problems were observed in this paper. Firstly, the affiliation number for the last 2 authors had been given wrong number. The second editing problem is its abstract. Unlike other papers, the abstract of this paper has not been splitted into sections. While this mistake is not important for the readers, a gap between two sentences in the last 5 lines of the left column of page 13 cannot be ignored. It seems that something has been missed during paging. I recommend the editor to check it and if there is serious problem publish an erratum in the future issue of Journal. In a paper written by Fallah et al. (5), the antibiotic resistance pattern of non *Typhoid Salmonella* isolated from Chicken in Babol was investigated. Babol, a coastal city along the Caspian Sea, attracts millions of people every year. One of the most available and popular foods in the north touristic city in Iran is chicken kebab. So, any gastrointestinal disturbance due *Salmonella* in that region needs to be investigated. Therefore, contamination of 44% of chicken samples with *Salmonella* is alarming in the region. It would be good if the authors discuss about the possible strategy to control the *Salmonella* in chicken meat in the region. Reference No 19 in this paper seems to be incorrect since it should be an Iranian source. I could not find *Salmonella* enteritidis in the literature. I assumed that it was eneteritidis and mistyped by the authors. The author could complete the paper by giving suggestions to reduce the contamination of chicken with *Salmonella* in that region.

In conclusion, papers giving data on the prevalence of

enteropathogens (*E. coli*, *Salmonella* and *Shigella*) showed a good structure, easy to read and informative for different readers. The Journal does not have any papers from other countries, but it certainly can attract so many readers and authors throughout the world. The Journal should also have some papers in the areas of molecular biology and pathogenicity of gastrointestinal micro-organism. To give instruction to the authors, this subject can be added to the scope of Journal. I would like to congratulate Dr. Enayatollah Kalantar and his colleagues in the editorial Board of IJEP for publishing the first issue of Journal. It will definitely grow and its reputation will pass through the borders. On the behalf of the Iranian Society of Microbiology, I should appreciate the Chancellor and Vic-Chancellor of Alborz University of Medical Sciences for their support from this newly published International journal.

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