Author's response to reviews

Title: Termite usage associated with antibiotic therapy: Enhancement of aminoglycoside antibiotic activity by natural products of Nasutitermes corniger (Motschulsky 1855)

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Version: 3 Date: 12 August 2009

Author's response to reviews: see over
Response to the reviewers of the article MS: 1798945572655256 - Termite usage associated with antibiotic therapy: Enhancement of aminoglycoside antibiotic activity by natural products of Nasutitermes corniger (Motschulsky 1855).

Dear editor, I would like to thanks you and the reviewers by the valious suggestions and critics. About this ones, I would like to expose for you these follow considerations:

Reviewer's report
Title: Termite usage associated with antibiotic therapy: Enhancement of aminoglycoside antibiotic activity by natural products of Nasutitermes corniger (Motschulsky 1855)

Referee 3
Page 2 - The authors do not refer to the reason to use chlorpromazine.
CHLORPROMAZINE WAS USED IN THIS STUDY AS A POSITIVE CONTROL BY MODULATE THE ACTIVITY OF EFFLUX PUMP, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MECHANISM OF RESISTANCE TO AMINOGLYCOSIDES. THE RESULTS OF CPZ COULD INDICATE IF THE DECOCTS CAN AFFECT THE SAME OR DIFFERENT MECHANISMS AFFECTED BY CPZ.
WHEN WE USED THE CPZ, WE ARE EVALUATING THE EXISTANCE OF EFFLUX PUMP IN THIS BACTERIUM, BY THE FACT OF CPZ IS A KNOWN INHIBITOR OF EFFLUX PUMP. WHEN WE USED THE DECOCTS AND WHEN WE DETECT THE SAME EFFECT OF THESE DECOCTS AND CPZ, WE SUGGESTED THAT, FOR THESE ANTIBIOTICS, THE SAME RESISTANCE MECHANISM COULD BE AFFECTED. IN THE CASE OF THE ANTIBIOTICS NOT AFFECTED BY CPZ, WE SUGGESTS THE OCCURRENCE OF OTHER RESISTANCE MECHANISMS OR OF A CPZ-INSENSITIVE EFFLUX PUMP THAT CAN BE BLOCKED BY DECOCTS.

Page 5 - The authors not refer that if have been executed repetitions, means and standard deviation. This work should need more microbiological specimens.
ALL ASSAYS WERE REALIZED IN DUPLICATE. THIS INFORMATIONS WAS ADDED IN THE TEXT, IN THE FINISH OF THE SUB-SECTION DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST AND DETERMINATION OF FRACTIONAL INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (FIC). ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF MEANS AND SD, THIS STATISTICAL MEASURES ARE NOT COMOMLY USED IN ARTICLES USING MIDILLUTION METHODS (PLEASE, SEE THE ARTICLES:
ABOUT THE NUMBER OS STRAINS, WE USED ONE CLINICAL ISOLATE OF E. COLI PRESENTING MULTITRAINSESTANCE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ALONE OF ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES COULD PREVENT THE MULTITRAINSESTANCE DEVELOPMENT. TO DEONSTRATE THIS, WAS NECESSARY THE USE OF AN ATCC STRAIN AS AN NEGATIVE CONTROL. THE USE OF ONLY THESE STRAINS IS DU THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS ARTICLE, THAT SEARCH ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS NATURAL PRODUCTS AFFECT THE ANTIBIOTIC ACTIVITY. WITH THE RESULTS, WE CAN SUPPOSE THAT IS POSSIBLE, IN THE FUTURE, THE PREPARATION OF DRUGS USING LESS ANTIBIOTIC CONCENTRATION, AS A MANNER TO AVOID THE
ANTIBIOTIC MULTIRESISTANCE. BY THIS FACT, THE USE OF SEVERAL STRAINS ARE NOT NECESSARY IN THIS POINT, BY THE FACT OF THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT OF THIS ACTIVITY. BUT OTHER ARTICLES WILL NECESSITE EVALUATE WITH MORE STARINS AND USING OTHER BACTERIAL SPECIES TO EVALUATE HOW EXTENSIVE IS THIS ACTIVITY.

Referee 4

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One minor revision in the Abstract.
The work has been introduced in the Background section already, therefore in the Methodology there is No need to repeat ?In this study?.

IN THE BACKGROUND, MORE INFORMATIONS WAS ADDED. IN THE METHODS, THE TERM IN THIS STUDY WAS RETIRED.

I suggest changing the methodology as follows.
Methods: Decocts from N. corniger that were collected from two different plant species, used in traditional medicine, were tested ??resistant to aminoglycosides.
(Delete ?two trees? this is not acceptable) and insert two different plant species. You can even mention the names of these plant species here? The effect of these decocts were tested alone and in combination with other drugs/antibiotics against two strains of E.coli, so as to evaluate their modifying effect

DONE

Again, I would like to thank you and the reviewers by the suggestions and critics.

Kind regards.

HENRIQUE DOUGLAS MELO COUTINHO