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## Comment on: Significant association of serum *H. pylori* IgG antibody titer with kidney function in renal transplanted patients

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*Helicobacter pylori* infection remains one of the most challenging infectious diseases causing high mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of infection varies greatly between industrial and developing countries as well as between different geographic areas.

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*Helicobacter pylori* (*H. Pylori*) infection remains one of the most challenging infectious diseases causing high mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of infection varies greatly between industrial and developing countries as well as between different geographic areas (1-3). In the past years, several diagnostic methods is provided for the detection of *H. Pylori* infection which are generally divided into two categories: direct methods (invasive) and indirect (non-invasive). Direct methods involve biopsies of ulcer margins by endoscopy and microscopic examination, endoscopy with phenols staining, rapid urease test, and histological specimen culture and polymerase chain reaction. Indirect methods include antibody serology test, stool antigen test, urea breath test, examining of teeth plaque, urine and gastric juice examination (4). Today, pay more attention to the noninvasive diagnostic tests (5,6). Some studies reported the value of noninvasive diagnostic tests (7,8). In the present study relationship between *H. Pylori* IgG antibodies with renal function assessed in patients who underwent kidney transplantation. A similar study in hemodialysis patients previously conducted, the results indicate the value of these tests (7). With regard to the specific situation of kidney transplant patients specially receiving the immunosuppressive drugs for a long period, one of the main matters that should be considered is the *H.*

*Pylori* infection. In this study, there is a relationship between the *H. Pylori* IgG antibodies titer and renal function so that with regard to the specific situation of these patients we can eradicate *H. Pylori* infection and prevent from occurrence of any serious complications. This is a very valuable point in this study.

### Author's contribution

MRT is the single author of the manuscript.

### Conflict of interests

The author declared no competing interests.

### Ethical considerations

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